SCAG
INNOVATING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS
900 Wilshire Blvd., Ste. 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017
T: (213) 236-1800 www.scag.ca.gov

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP

April 18, 2019
2:30 p.m. – 4:30 p.m.

Policy B Committee Conference Room
SCAG's Main Office
900 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1700, Los Angeles, CA 90017

MEETING SUMMARY

1. WELCOME AND SELF INTRODUCTIONS

Ping Chang, Manager of Compliance and Performance Monitoring Department at SCAG, welcomed all participants.

SCAG Headquarters:
Jean Armbruster, LA County Dept. of Public Health
Robyn Chaconas, Placeworks
Carolyn Coleman, CAP-OC
Curtis Gibbs, CAP-OC
Shirley Medina, Riverside County Transportation Commission
Mercedes Meneses, LA Metro
Janet Scully, LA County Dept. of Public Health
Gail Shiomoto-Lohr, City of Mission Viejo
Jessica Wuyek, Placeworks

SCAG Staff:
Anita Au
Ping Chang
Carolyn Camarena
Kimberly Clark
Ma'Ayn Johnson
Mengdi Li
Tom Vo

Webinar:
Deborah Allen, City of Rancho Cucamonga
Jason Douglas, LADCP
Demi Espinoza, SRTS National Partnership
Victor Ferrer, City of South Gate
Oliver Gaskell, IBI Group
Charles Guiam, City of Anaheim
Natalie Hernandez, Climate Resolve
Jazmine Johnson, PSR-LA
H.P. Kang, City of Hemet
Serena Liu, Caltrans District 12
Claudia Manrique, City of Moreno Valley
Richard Marshalian, LA County Dept. of Regional Planning
Steve Masura, Willdan
Melanie McCann, City of Santa Ana
Wayne Morrell, City of Santa Fe Springs
Adam Orta, City of Barstow
Marika Poynter, City or Irvine
Adam Rush, City of Banning
Rick Schroeder, Many Mansions
Leaa Short, Cal State Fullerton
Carolyn Sims, Southern California Edison
Rebecca Zaragoza, Leadership Council for Justice & Accountability

DRAFT

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2. EJWG JANUARY MEETING SUMMARY

Anita Au, Associate Regional Planner, SCAG

The summary for the Environmental Justice Working Group meeting held on January 24, 2019 is available and has been sent out via email. Please send any revisions or corrections to Anita Au at au@scag.ca.gov

3. SCAG COMMENTS ON OPR'S UPDATED EJ CHAPTER IN GENERAL PLAN GUIDELINES

Anita Au, Associate Regional Planners, SCAG

Document Summary:

- SCAG staff provided four (4) comments on OPR's environmental justice chapter in the general plan guidelines that recommend OPR includes:
    - Additional information to the "Healthy and Environmentally Just Communities" document
    - Recommendations from OPR on screening Disadvantaged Communities
    - Additional topics for analysis such as accessibility to employment, jobs/housing mismatch, and climate vulnerability
    - Additional data sources for equity and EJ
- SCAG staff will provide more updates on this as it becomes available.

4. EJ REPORT UPDATE

Tom Vo and Anita Au, Senior/Associate Regional Planners, SCAG

Presentation Summary:

- SCAG staff presented an update on the re-categorization of the EJ Performance Measures by a three-tier approach: applicable questions, general plan elements, and types of analysis.
- SCAG staff provided information on additional meetings and workshops and Connect SoCal draft and final report release dates.
    - Subregional Meetings & Connect SoCal Public Workshops: May - June 2019
    - Connect SoCal Draft EJ Report Release: Fall 2019
    - Connect SoCal Final EJ Report Adoption: April 2020

Comments and Questions:

- Question: Will freight emission impacts be included in the analysis? I would like to see disaggregated freight data if possible.
  Answer: SCAG currently does an emission impact analysis on the regional level of highways and highly traveled corridors and freight may be included in some of that analysis. However, SCAG staff will look into refining our analysis specifically on goods movement data.
- Question: CARB recently released the Cap & Trade Report. Does SCAG track where pollution credits are being auditioned off or have any regional Cap & Trade Data from CARB? It would be good to include in the EJ report because it helps us better understand what the reality is for EJ communities.
  Answer: SCAG does a system-wide benefits and burdens analysis for the SCAG region, which is somewhat related. This comment will be forwarded to our technical staff to see if we can address it.

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- Question: Can you provide information on how communities of concern will be highlighted in the EJ Update? Will it be the same as last time?
  Answer: SCAG will be using the most recent census data, the 2013-2017 ACS, to update the communities of concern areas. We will be using the same information to update the EJ areas and Disadvantaged Communities. You can also use this site to search for specific communities: https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/sb535.

5. REGIONAL HOUSING NEEDS ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY AND SOCIAL EQUITY

Ma'Ayn Johnson, Regional Planner Specialist, SCAG

Presentation Summary:

- SCAG staff presented on the RHNA process, objectives, and methodology, including the RHNA Survey Packet which was sent to current planning directors and was due on April 30, 2019.
- SCAG staff also provided information on the draft Social Equity Adjustments and provided a potential implementation recommendation to the working group.
- Please see meeting presentation for further information or email housing@scag.ca.gov with any questions.

Comments and Questions:

- Question: There are some HQTAs where the assumption is that it is lower income community, but that is not always the case. Will you be evaluating HQTAs on a case-by-case basis?
  Answer: SCAG can look into how we could approach a more in-depth assessment. Currently, there is no differentiation between HQTAs based on how the income categories are distributed. It is not one size fits all and it is one of the many limitations of this process.
- Question: When the RHNA 2020 is completed, will there be explicit housing requirements for each jurisdiction? Would each jurisdiction have to adopt a new housing element that is complying with their RHNA allocation?
  Answer: Yes. There is a lot of work to be done by local jurisdictions after the 2020 RHNA is completed to ensure they meet their RHNA requirement in their housing element.
- Question: How is existing housing stock that is starting to degrade addressed in the RHNA allocation process?
  Answer: Currently, the RHNA methodology does not directly address aging homes in need of rehabilitation. The Governor's proposed housing plan does allocate a lot more funding and rehabilitation could qualify for the funding.
- Question: Has SB 35 actually resulted in more housing being built? Where would you be able to find record of this?
  Answer: SB 35 requires that jurisdictions that don't meet a percentage of their RHNA requirement, along with many other factors, to develop a streamlined process that can be used by project developers to help meet the jurisdiction's need. SCAG does not track these projects, but the feedback received from developers suggests that the parameters a project needs to have to gain allowance for the streamline process is very hard to meet. It is likely there are very few projects that have qualified and taken advantage of SB 35.

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- Comment: Cities don't build housing, developers do. They need subsidies in order to build housing and be able to make a profit. You may see a lack of development on SB 35 because the cities just do not have the money.
- Question: Does the Social Equity Adjustment make it so that a higher income city should build more low-income housing and a lower income city should build more high- income housing?
  Answer: SCAG staff referred commenter to the "Social Equity Adjustment" slide. SCAG looks at the percentage of the city's existing distribution for each income category and compares it to the county's. What the social equity adjustment percentage tries to do is compare the jurisdiction's current distribution to the county and then moves beyond that point by a certain percentage. At 100%, it would be the county's existing percentage for each income category. The Social Equity Adjustment would meet the county's distribution and then goes beyond that difference by 10%. The goal is to provide social equity to jurisdictions in comparison with the county to prevent the overcrowding of income groups.
- Question: Will SCAG provide any recommendations or guidance on implementation of redevelopment funds in order to build affordable housing and low-income housing?
  Answer: We do not currently have the information to answer that question, but there is dedicated staff working on this topic. There are two (2) pilot projects currently, and we will put the person overseeing the projects in touch with you. They will be able to answer any follow-up questions that you have.
- Question: Do you think EIFDs/CRIAs will make it into the plan?
  Answer: These tools could potentially be beneficial to include in the plan. The 2020 RTP/SCS will include information based on housing policy.
- Question: Is SCAG conducting a policy analysis of current incentive programs across each city to see what their current ability is to meet the allocation? Is there actually policy in place to achieve that goal?
  Answer: The housing element is not to just zone the additional site, it is also to develop the policy and programs that incentivize more affordable housing. The survey also helps us to determine this information, especially in terms of infill capacity and sewer and water capacity. The State also is putting more emphasis on achieving RHNA goals both in terms of incentives and eligibility for funding from Statewide sources.
- Comment: There are cities that do and some that don't want to build affordable housing. It is going to take a lot more of cooperation beyond zoning and policy to increase affordable housing. We will need to make sure that the developers are included in the RHNA discussion.
- Comment: I want to make clear at aside from the RTP/SCS implementation mechanism, there needs to be an educational component that includes what programs are available to developers and detailed explanations for our elected officials who are an important part of achieving these RHNA numbers.
- Question: The Social Equity Adjustment could potentially spur gentrification if there are no protections put in place. What are the anti-displacement policies that would align with the distribution allocations?
  Answer: Current there isn't a direct mechanism to address displacement and gentrification. We are required to publish at-risk units for losing their affordability, covenants, and other similar techniques. It is implied in regional planning, but the RHNA methodology doesn't explicitly address it. The AHFF survey asks jurisdictions about displacement patterns and asks them to compare them to the methodology that we are proposing. The anti-displacement policy is extremely important even though it is not a part of the RHNA process. We try to provide guidance on this topic to jurisdictions with the housing element update.

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6. EJWG TOOLBOX DISCUSSION

Anita Au, Associate Regional Planner, SCAG

Presentation Summary:

- SCAG staff provided a presentation of specific mitigation and resources to address potential impacts to environmental justice communities. These mitigation techniques/resources are categorized based on CEQA Appendix G Topic Areas.
- **SCAG staff also provided areas for improvements and requested feedback from the working group on toolbox development by May 31, 2019.**
- Please see meeting presentation for further information on email Anita Au, au@scag.ca.gov, or environmentaljustice@scag.ca.gov with any questions

Comments and Questions:

- Comment: There was an anti-displacement strategy produced for Measure A for park development and housing. It would be beneficial to include within the resources section and I will email it to you
  Answer: Thank you. Those types of strategies are exactly what we are looking for.
- Question: Do you use a SCAG model to determine noise impact? Will you be considering how the projection of an increased amount of electric vehicles will significantly affect noise impacts on communities? Will the model include this in the projection?
  Answer: Our technical lead had to step out, but I will provide him with your question and he will get back to you.
- Comment: I would suggest changing the language from mitigation measures to best practice because otherwise it could be confused with CEQA language and the requirements of CEQA for mitigation. It may be confusing for jurisdictions.
- Comment: At the last EJWG meeting, CARB presented on many mitigation strategies to reduce air quality impacts for communities in close proximity to highways. It would be helpful to include CARB's documents in the resources. It would also be beneficial to include a map of EJ areas/census tracts.

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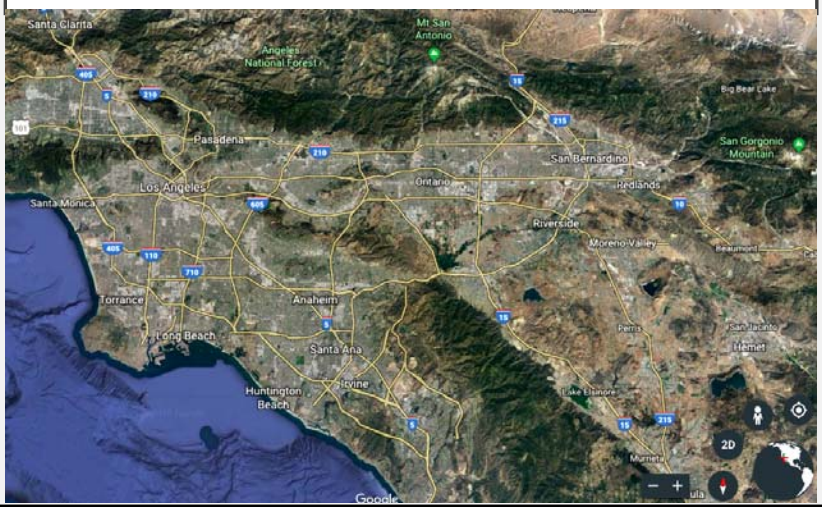
HUERTA DEL VALLE

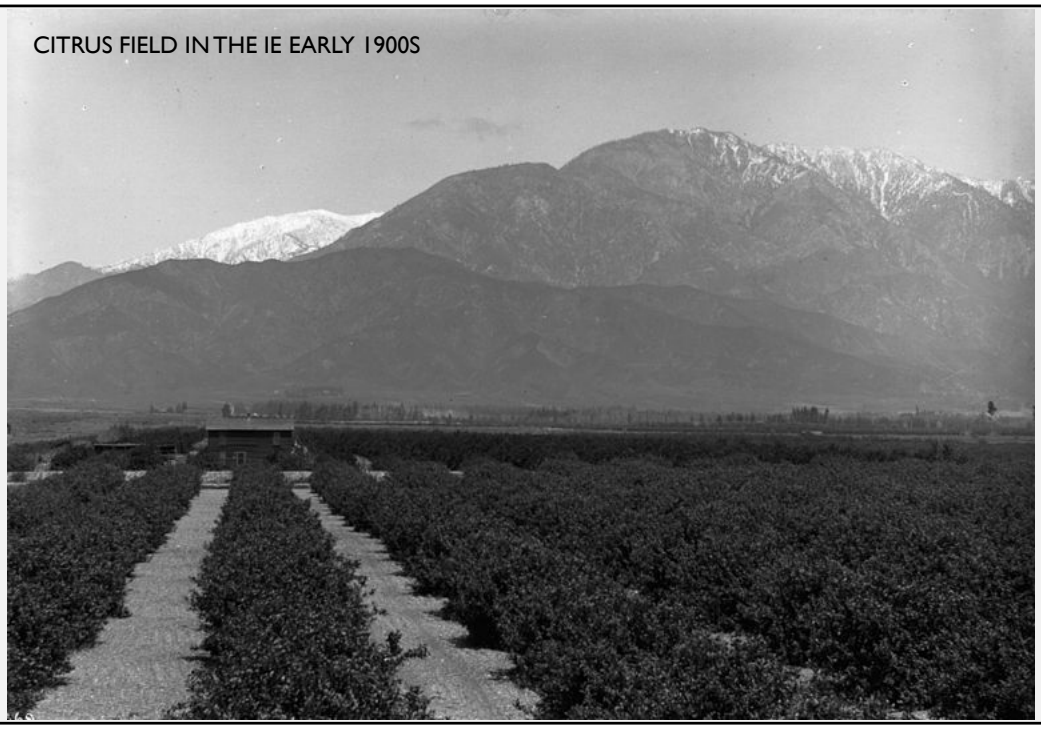
An overview of HdV: What, How and Why?

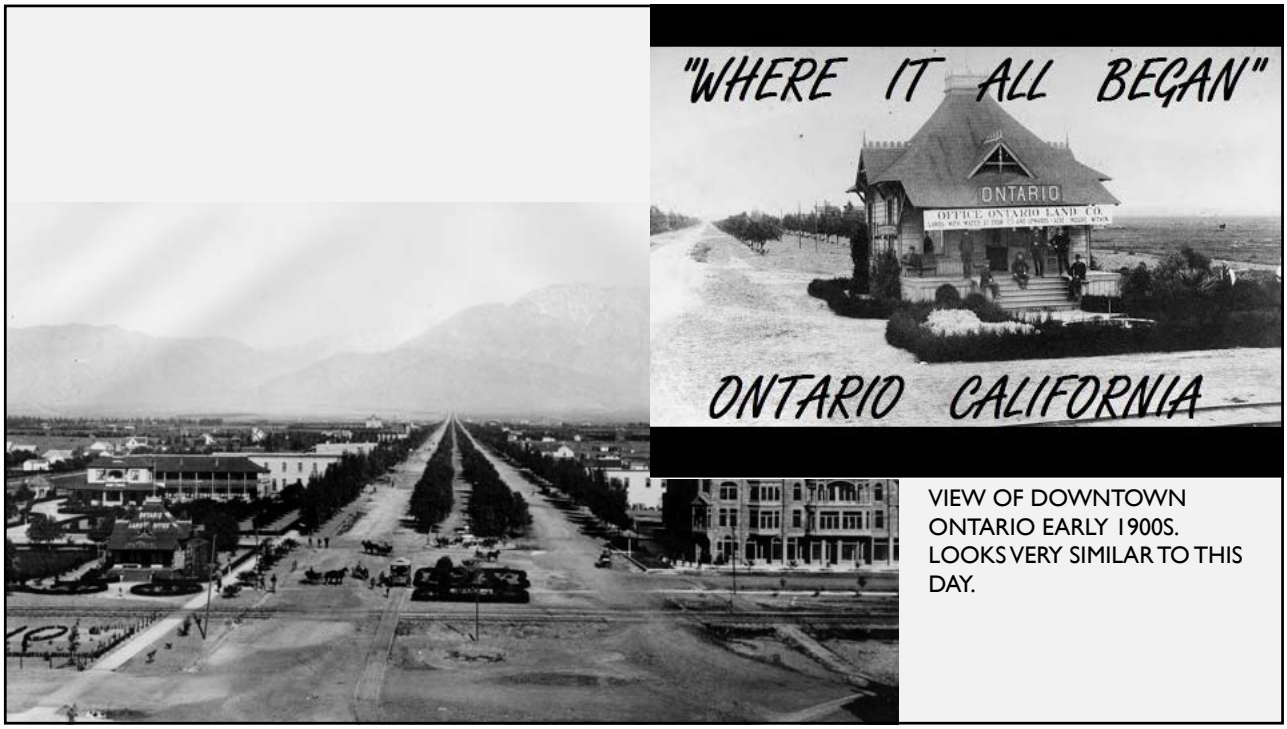
Presented by Executive Director Maria Alonso and Projects Director Arthur Levine

INLAND EMPIRE REGION IS MASSIVE



CITRUS FIELD IN THE IE EARLY 1900S

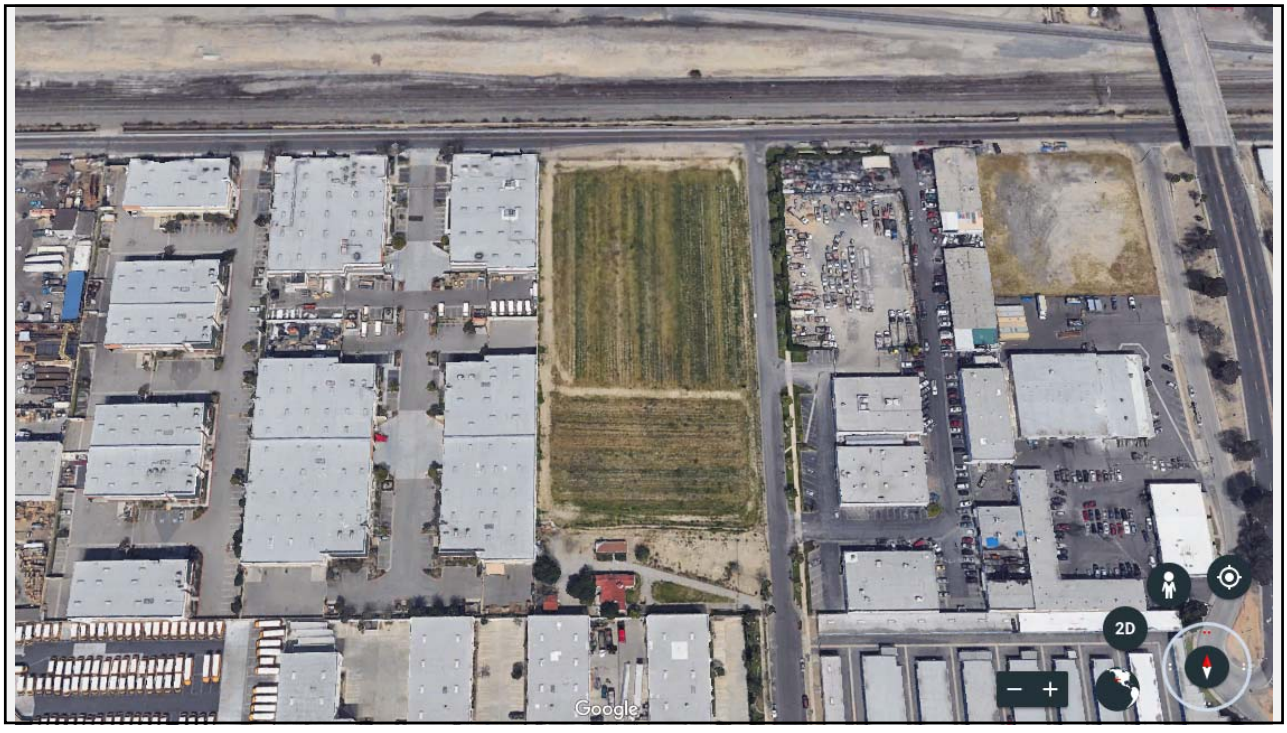




VIEW OF DOWNTOWN ONTARIO EARLY 1900S. LOOKS VERY SIMILAR TO THIS DAY.

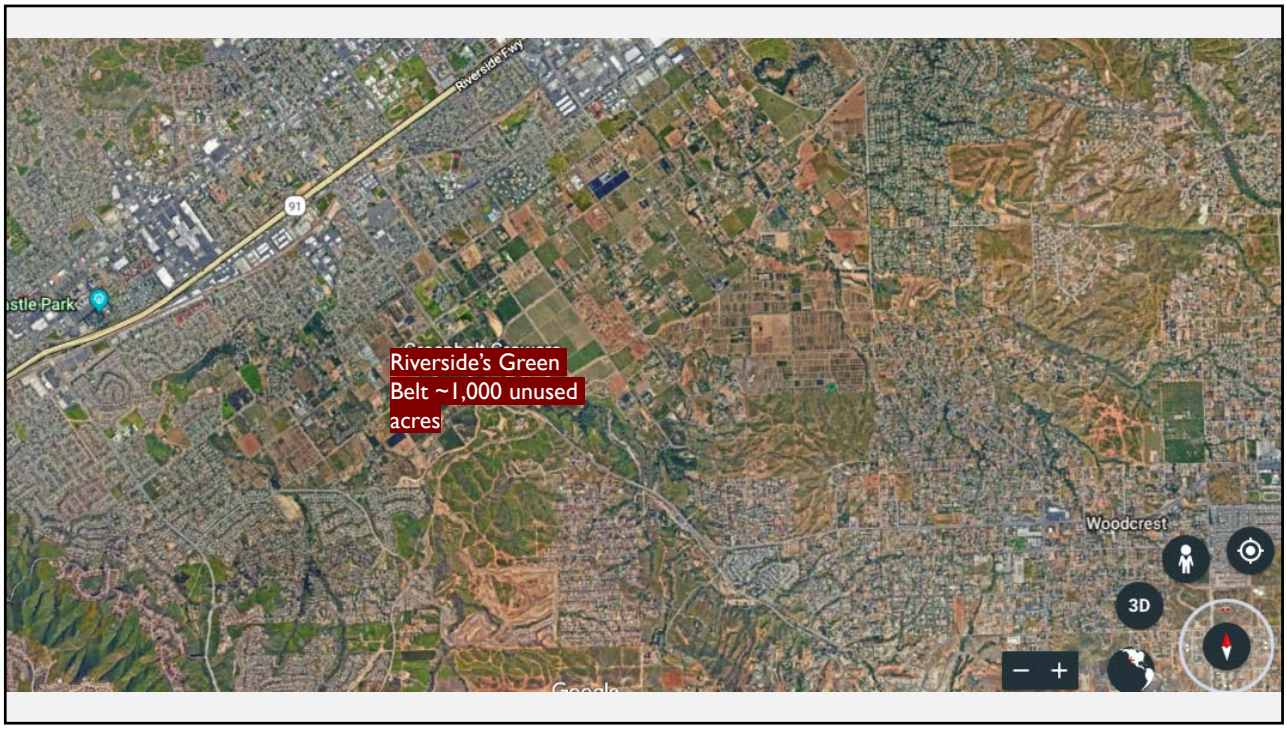
A REGION IN TRANSFORMATION

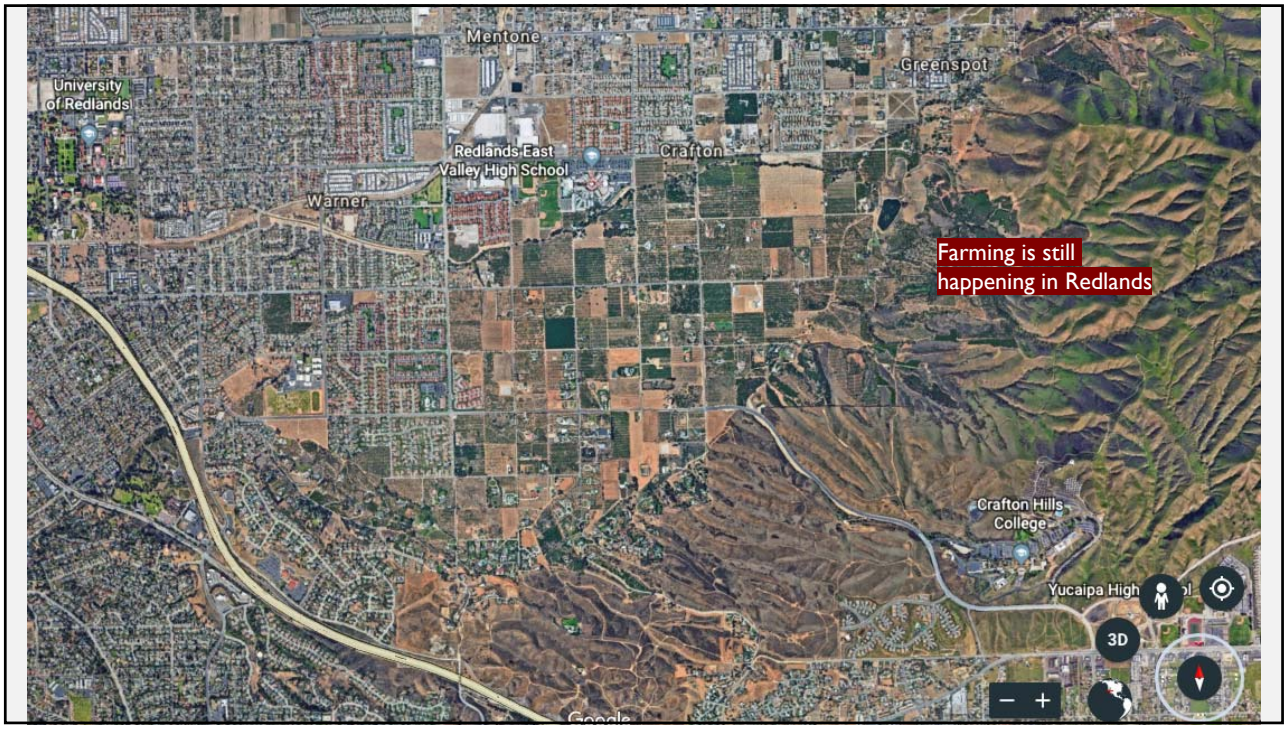
Where are we headed?



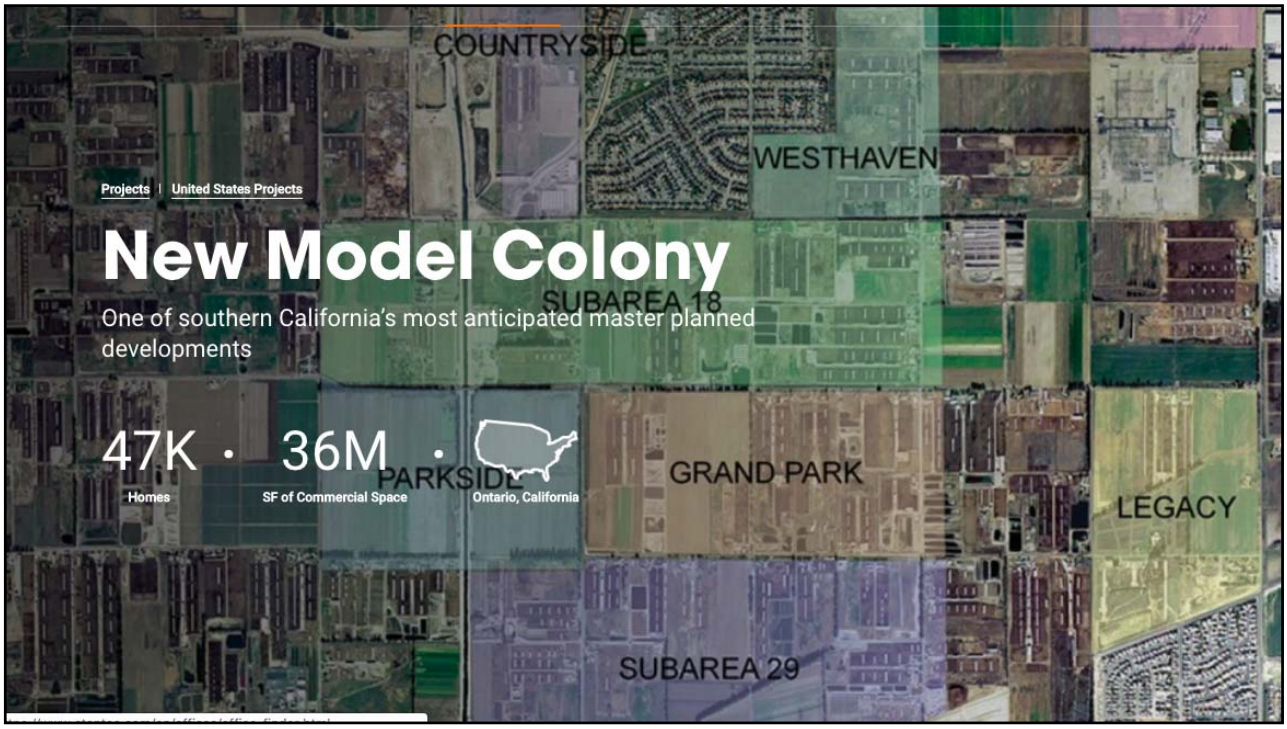
Moreno Valley Fwy

Center Renderings
SUBJECT SITE
60
MORRISON ST
NASON ST
COTTONWOOD AVE
ALESSANDRO BLVD
REDLANDS BLVD
IRIS AVE
WORLD LOGISTICS CENTER®


Riverside Fwy
91
Riverside's Green Belt ~1,000 unused acres
Woodcrest
3D

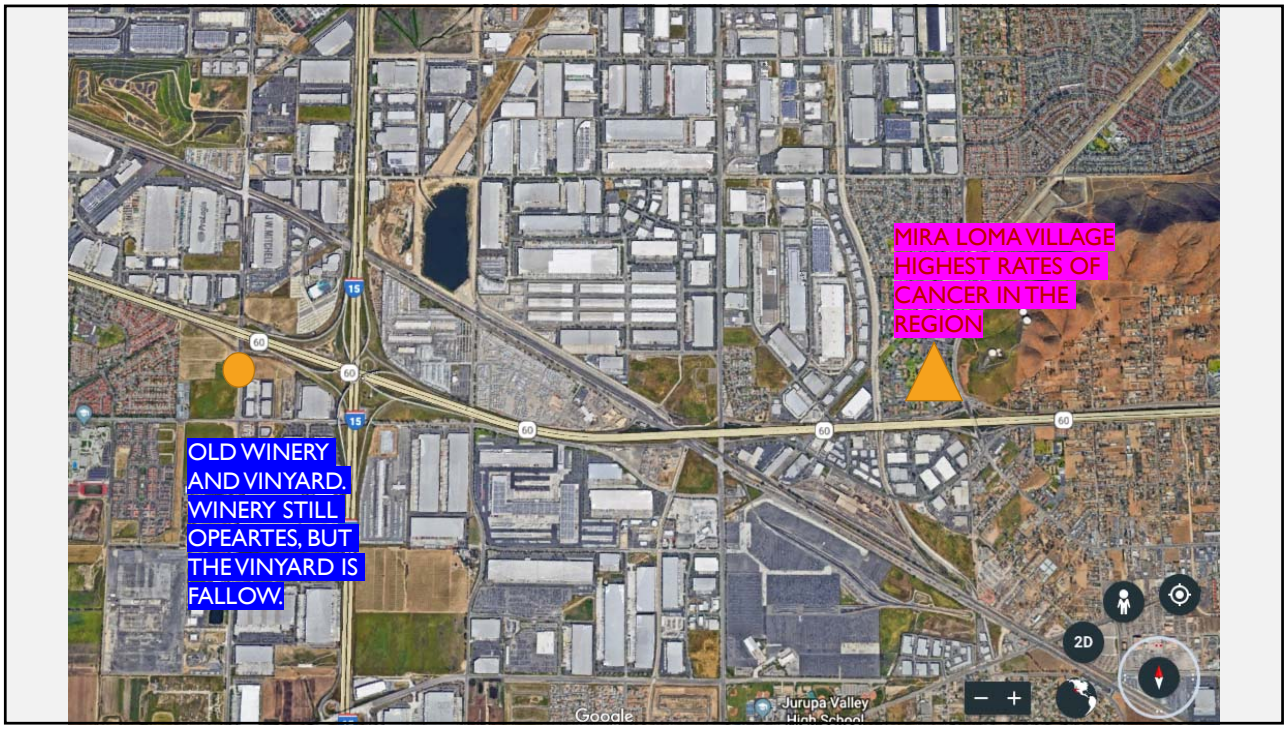

Mentone
University of Redlands
Redlands East Valley High School
Crafton
Greenspot
Warner
Farming is still happening in Redlands
Crafton Hills College
Yucaipa High
3D

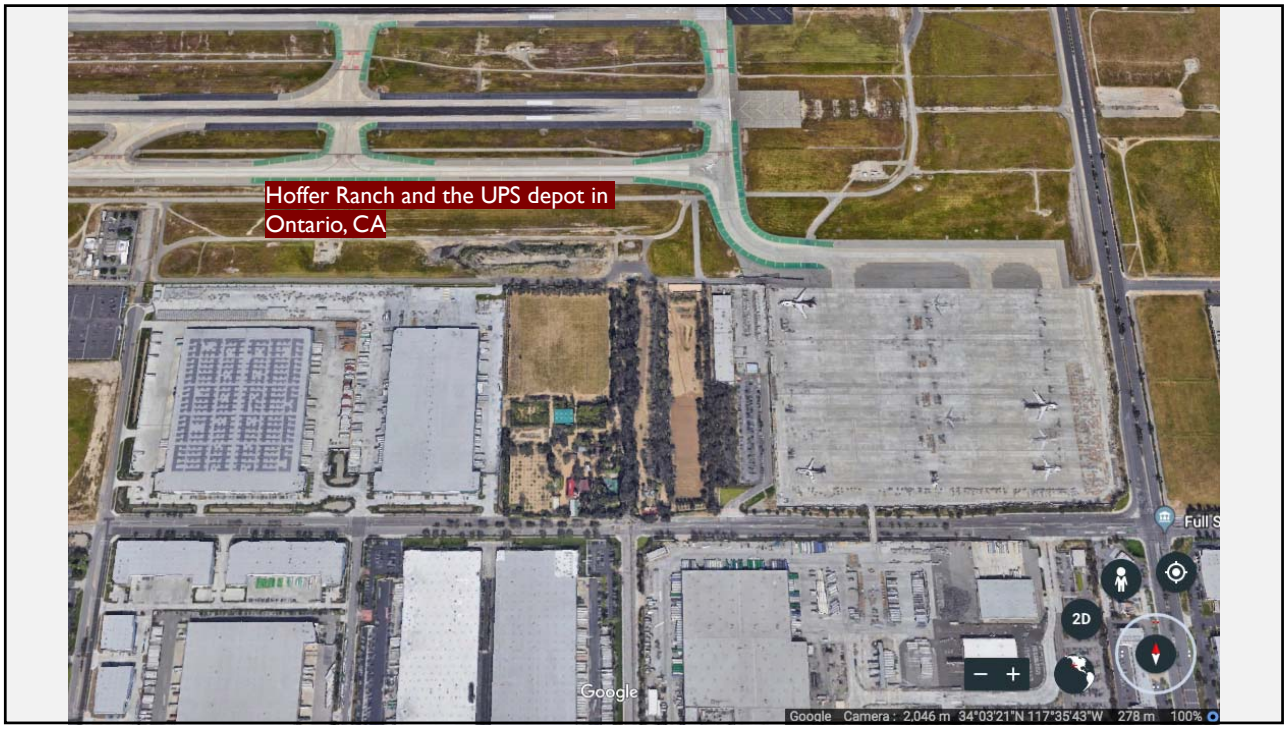
Ontario
Ontario International Airport
Declezvil
Ontario's Ag preserve and site of "New Model Colony
Jurupa Valle
Chino Airport
Delaware Greenbelt
3D
Google Eastvale


COUNTRYSIDE
WESTHAVEN
Projects | United States Projects
New Model Colony
SUBAREA 18
One of southern California's most anticipated master planned developments
47K
Homes
36M
SF of Commercial Space
Ontario, California
PARKSIDE
GRAND PARK
LEGACY
SUBAREA 29

2D

Reeder Ranch historic citrus grove
In Montclair, CA
3D


MIRA LOMA VILLAGE HIGHEST RATES OF CANCER IN THE REGION
OLD WINERY AND VINYARD. WINERY STILL OPEARTES, BUT THE VINYARD IS FALLOW.
Google
Jurupa Valley High School
2D


Hoffer Ranch and the UPS depot in Ontario, CA
Google
Google Camera : 2,046 m 34°03'21"N 117°35'43"W 278 m 100%
2D

Adam's acres. Last Citrus grove in Fontana, CA.
Andreson Park
3D
Google

Lake Hughes
Lancaster
Palmdale
Lake Los Angeles
Littlerock
Castaic
Acton
Santa Clarita
Angeles National Forest
Mt San Antonio
Phelan
Adelanto
Lucerne Valley
Johnson Valley
Ragtown
Siberia
Bagdad
Landers
Big Bear Lake
Desert Heights
Pioneertown
Yucca Valley
Twentynine Palms
San Gorgonio Mountain
Pasadena
Los Angeles
Santa Monica
Ontario
Riverside
Torrance
Anaheim
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Huntington Beach
Perris
Hemet
Palm Desert
Indio
La Quinta
San Bernardino National Forest
Murrieta
Temecula
Anza
Two Harbors
Catalina Island
San Clemente
Palomar
Joshua Tree National Park
40-60% of goods from oversees come in through this port and of that 40-60% is stored in the IE before going as far as the Midwest for distribution
3D
Google

WHY DOES THE IE MATTER?

- Productive land being lost
- Central valley at risk from salt and nitrates
- Huge % of goods passing through
- Workers struggle to find jobs that pay a living wage
- Communities are struggling with high rates of chronic illness.
- There is a lot of land in the region and how it is used today matters for the future!
- Like many parts of America it has a diverse story that matters to the rest of our nation and even the world!

"Healing begins where the wound was made." -Alice Walker (*The Way Forward Is with a Broken Heart*)

"Not everything that is faced can be changed; but nothing can be changed until it is faced." -James Baldwin *(As Much Truth As One Can Bear, New York Times*)

THE WAY LAND US BEING USED IS MAKING COMMUNITIES SICK, DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT, AND PRESERVING POVERTY

We need a change!

One Out Of Every Three Families In The Inland Empire Is Living In Poverty

By BENJAMIN PURPER • SEP 28, 2018

Share
Tweet
Email

Over a third of families living in the Inland Empire struggle to make ends meet, according to a new report by the United Ways of California. KVCR's Benjamin Purper speaks to one of the study's authors.

CREDIT PPIC.ORG

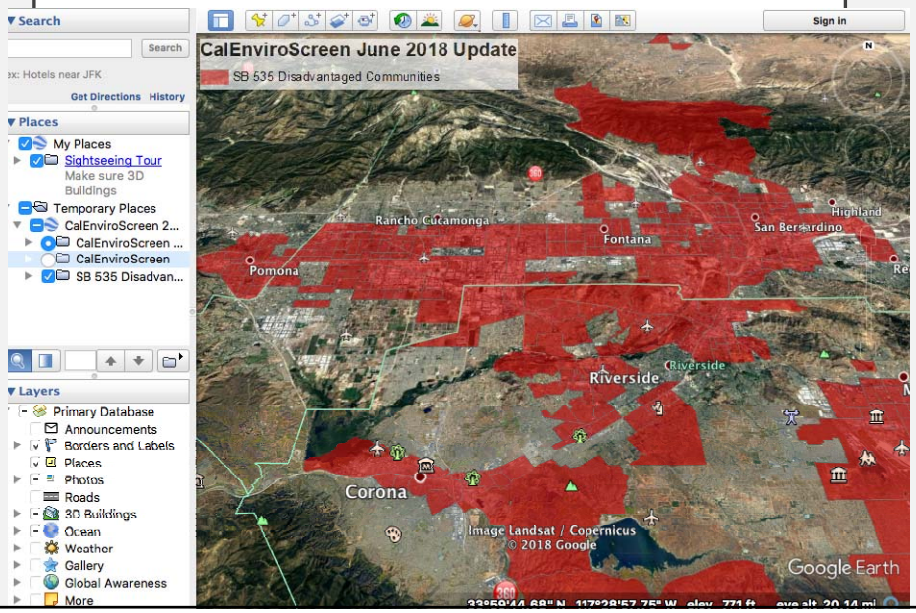
Listen
1:52

KVCR's Ken Vincent introduces report from Capital Public Radio's Benjamin Purper

TAGS: POVERTY INLAND EMPIRE ECONOMY

Share Tweet Email https://www.kvcrnews.org/post/one-out-every-three-families-inland-empire-living-poverty#stream/0

HTTPS://OEHHA.CA.GOV/CALENVIROSCREEN/SB535



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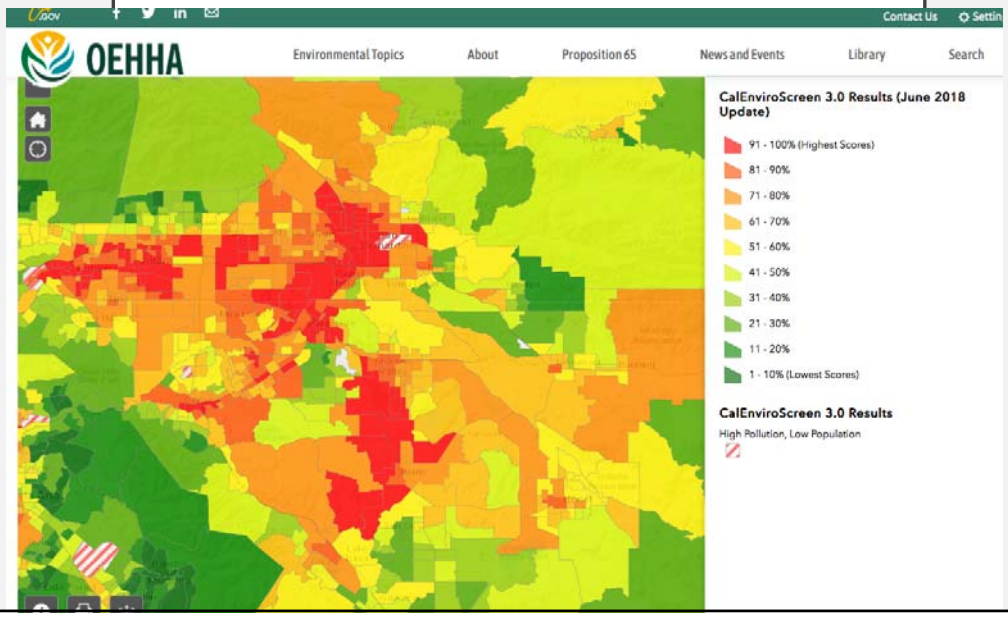
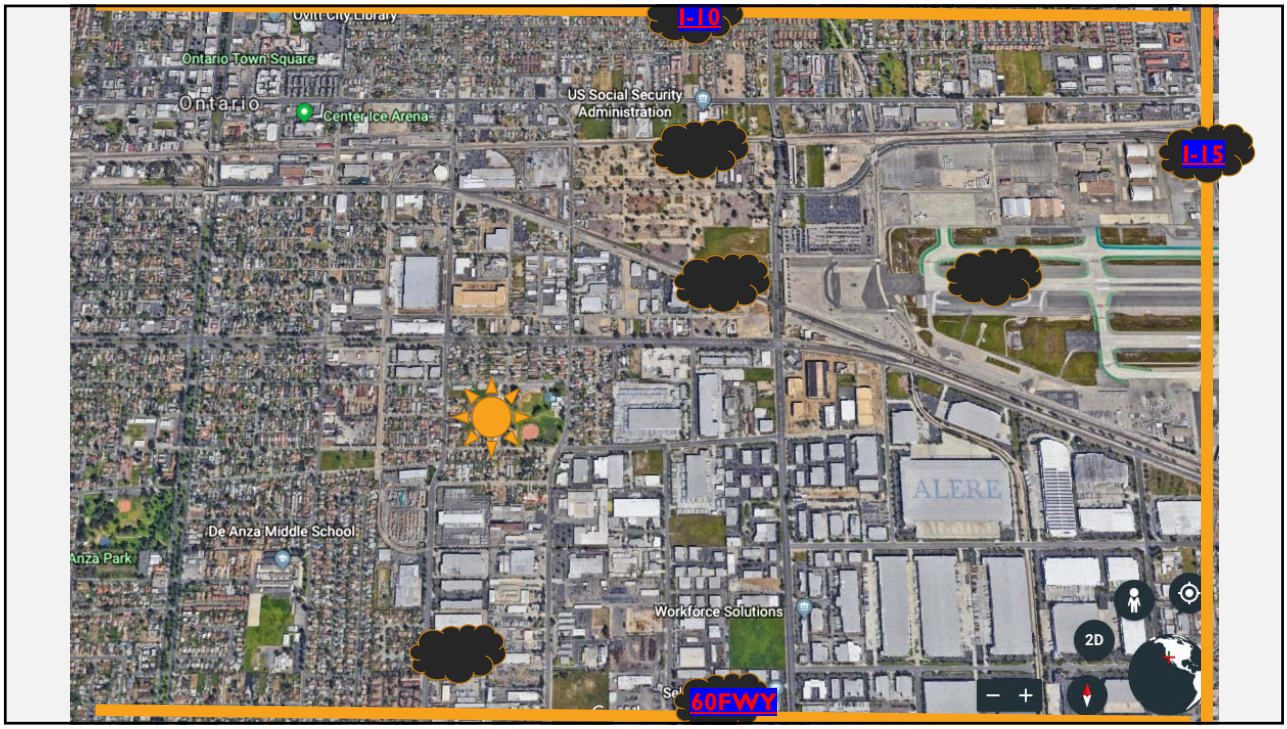




Caption

Ahn Chang Ho, Kap Suk Cho, and other workers at Riverside orange orchard, c. 1905. Korean Independence leader Ahn Chang Ho formed a labor bureau in Riverside and established the first Korean settlement in the continental U.S., called the Pachappa Camp or Dosan's Republic. Collection of the Korean American Digital Archive, University of Southern California.

http://sweet-sour-citrus.org/

http://sweet-sour-citrus.org/

Caption

Native American students from Sherman Institute were trained to labor in citrus, and participated in the outing program, in which school administrators made agreements to provide labor to local businesses, undated.

http://sweet-sour-citrus.org/

Armando Quinones (L), a bracero, poses with George A. Graham from Citrus Growers, Inc.

https://www.ejnet.org/ej/cerrell.pdf

Targeting "Cerrell" Communities

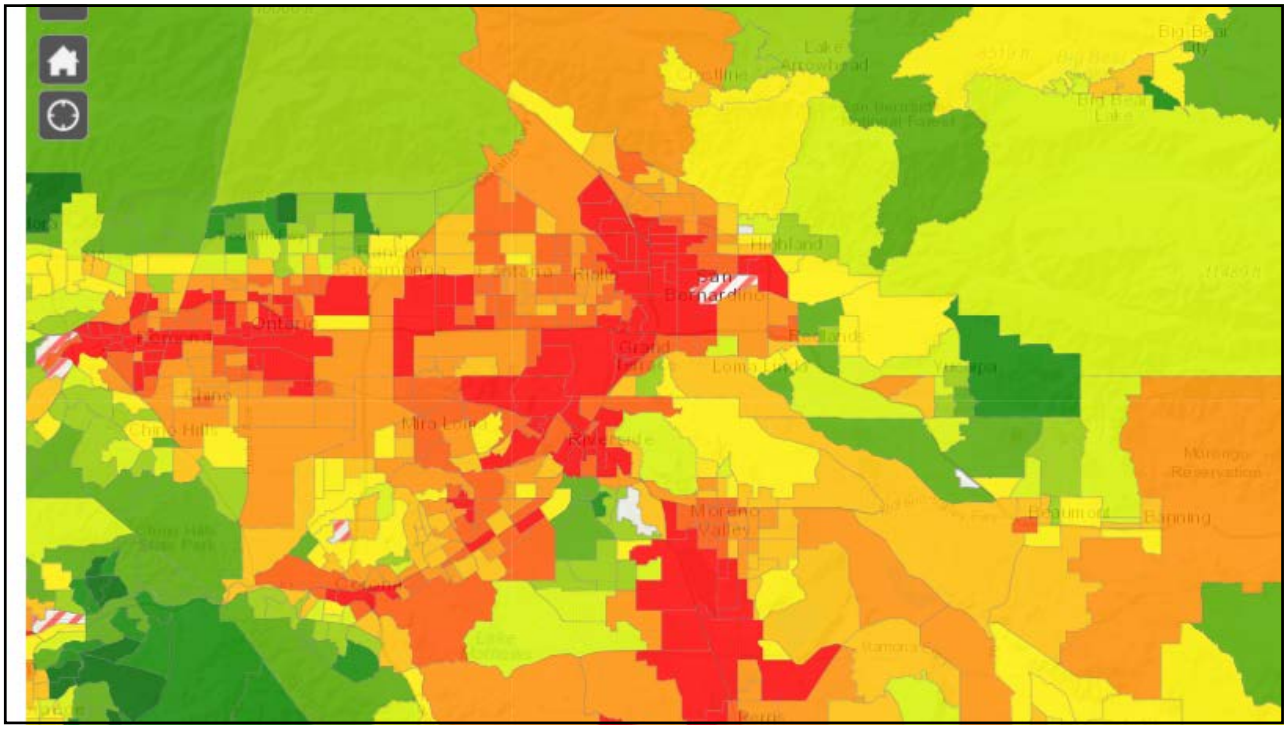
Industry and government see siting strategy as their most important undertaking. Though we haven't found a "Master Plan" specifically targeting poor, Black, Hispanic, Appalachian or Native American communities for LULUs (Locally Undesirable Land Use), we've come close in this and some other cases. In this case, of 43 trash incinerators planned for California, the 3 that ended up getting built were in communities of color.

In 1984, the California Waste Management Board paid the Los Angeles consulting firm, Cerrell Associates, $500,000 to define communities that won't resist siting of LULUs. The study drew on a broad range of industry and academic studies and we believe it's been broadly circulated throughout the regulatory agencies and waste industry around the country. The Cerrell Study is explicit in identifying communities who won't resist LULUs. Because almost every new group served by the Center for Health, Environment and Justice since 1984 (and by the Energy Justice Network since 1999) matches the Cerrell profile, we believe it's the "Master Plan" for siting. Cerrell provides important proof that siting is 99% politics and 1% science.

One amazing line in the report (see p53) rings particularly true in our experience: "One occupational classification has consistently demonstrated itself as a strong indicator of opposition to the siting of noxious facilities, especially nuclear power plants — housewives." It's amazing how well these words and the strategies outlined in this document over 20 years ago still hold very true today.

Here's what the Cerrell study says:

LEAST LIKELY TO RESIST	MOST LIKELY TO RESIST
Southern, Midwestern communities	Northeastern, western, California
Rural communities	Urban communities
Open to promises of economic benefits	Don't care or benefits are minor
Conservative, Republican, Free-Market	Liberal, Democrat, "Welfare State"
Above Middle Age	Young and middle-aged
High school or less education	College-educated
Low income	Middle and upper income
Catholics	Other
Not involved in social issues	Activist
Old-time residents (20 years+)	Residents for 5-26 years
"Nature exploitive occupations" (farming, ranching, mining)	Professional (i.e. "YUPPIES")



OUR MISSION

- ***Mission***
- **Huerta del Valle is a model for rewriting Inland Valley landscapes, where health challenges are the rule for families like Maria's.**
- HdV is designed to be a small-scale alternative to many modes of contemporary life. We work toward sustainable community empowerment and health and toward building a just food system, in the process creating meaningful work and building strong leaders within the City of Ontario and the Inland region.
- Our sustainable community-based agriculture hub demonstrates what happens when **people** have access to **public land** for **public benefit**.

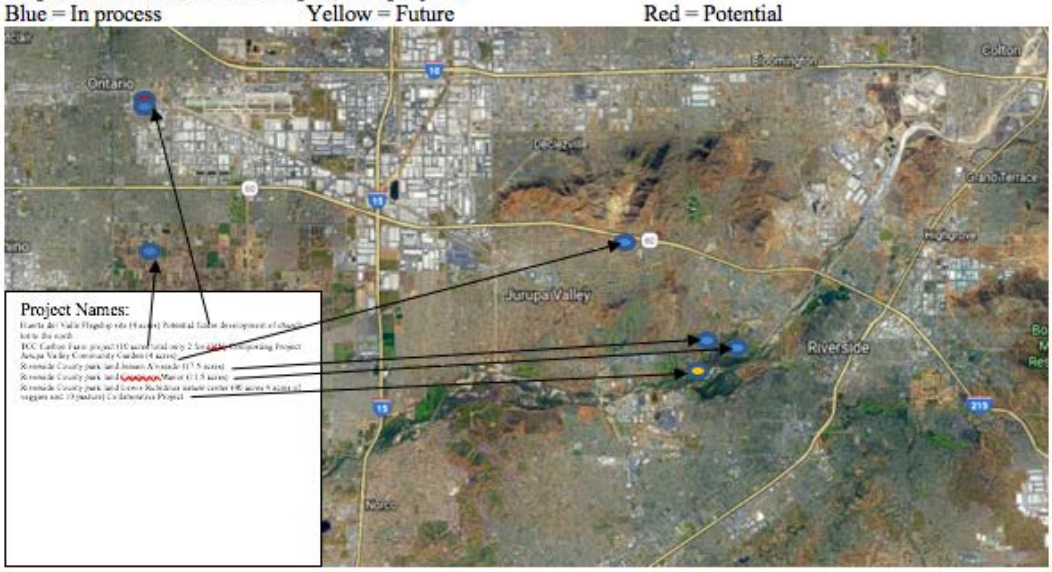
OUR VISION

- ***Vision: one garden every mile!***
- We want to see garden members, who are everyday people in the region, working actively to build the Ontario/region/society they want to see.
- We want to nurture research by youth and adults about their health and environmental challenges and their solutions.
- We want Huerta del Valle to be a space for building political analysis and capacity for solutions.
- We want HDV to be a training ground to grow the crop of committed individuals who can make "the garden every mile" a reality and shift the food system in our region toward a healthy, nutritious, sustainable, and just one.
- **We want to connect people to land and sustainable stewardship abilities so they can build health, health the environment, and build economic development in their communities. This will lead to long-term transformation**

OUR MAP OF PROJECTS!

Map of all current, future and potential projects

Blue = In process Yellow = Future Red = Potential



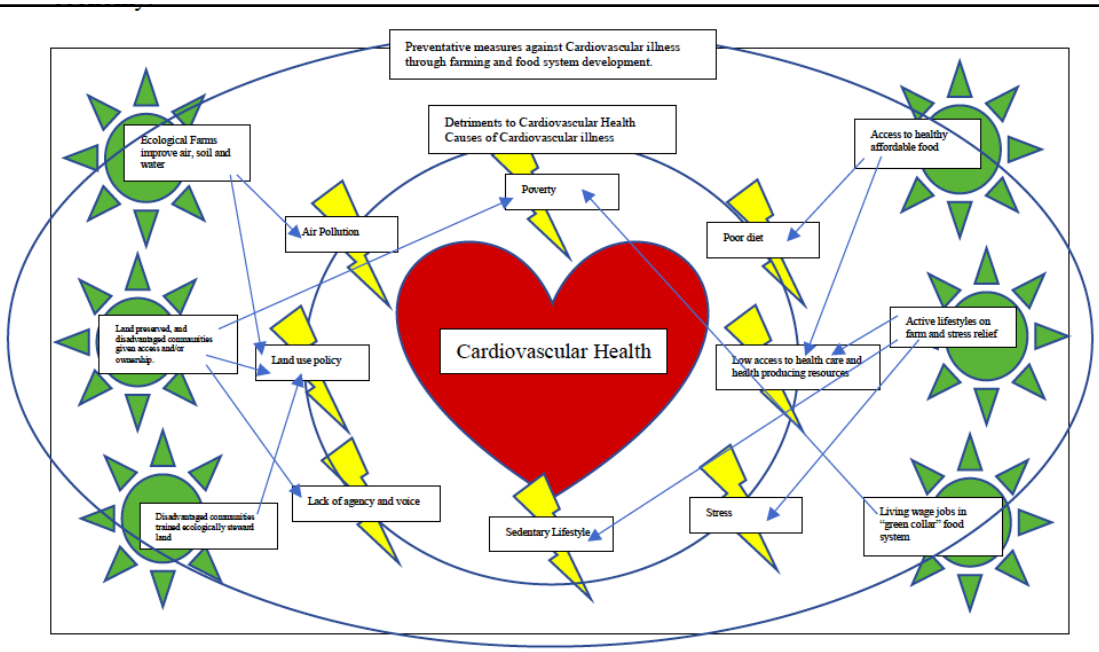


Figure 3. Logic Model: *Transformative innovative solutions and preventions for Cardiovascular illness that originate from sustainable farming and redevelopment of a local equitable food system.*

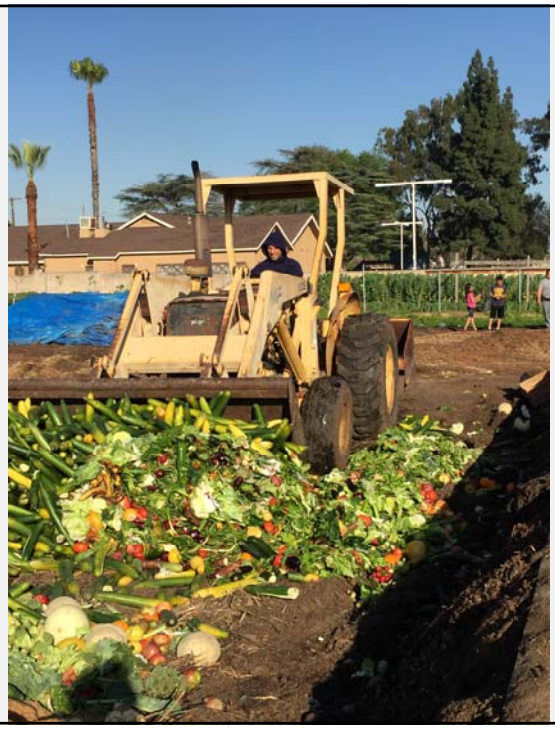
KATHERINE

KOBALT

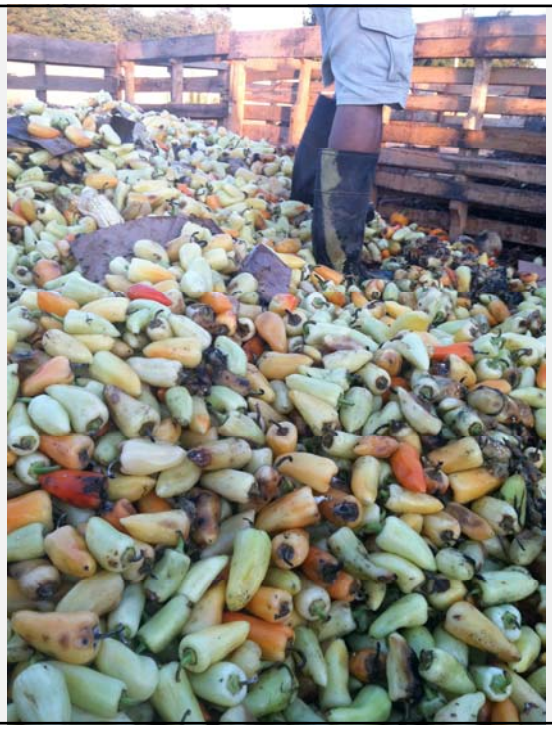
LOCAL COMMUNITY GARDEN P
PRODUCTOS FRESCOS DE
JARDIN COMMNITARIO

BRUTE
BRUTE
PRODUCE WASTE ONLY

BRUTE



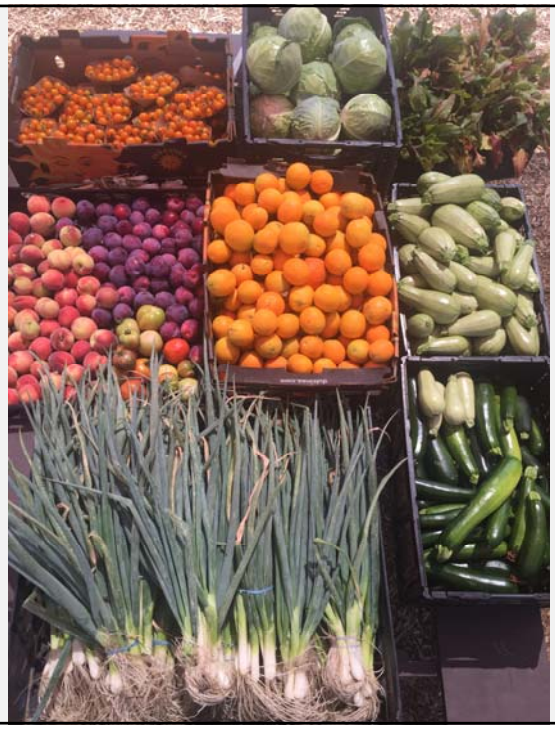
DALE
BROS
BREWERY



Mangos

FIGHT

CSA BOX

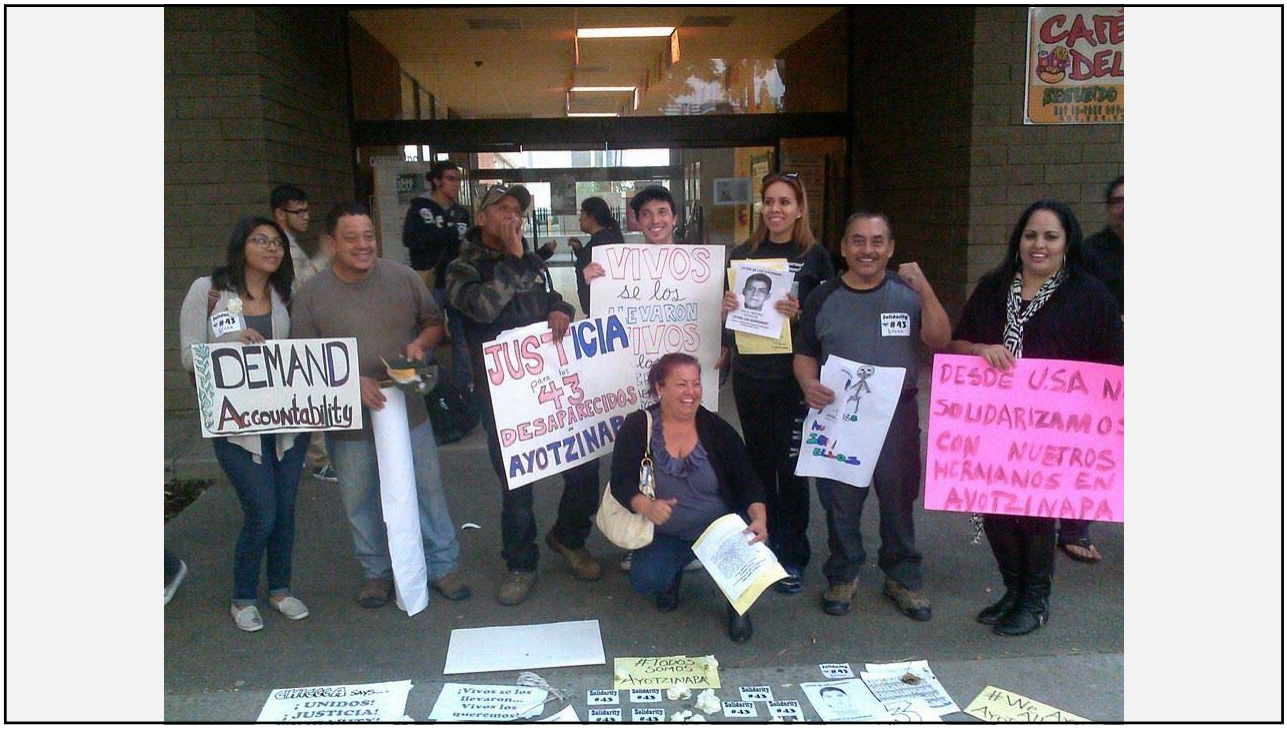


STARBUCKS COFFEE

Huerta Del Valle
COMMUNITY GARDEN
www.huertadelvalle.org

Huerta del Valle
jardín comunitario
FRESH PRODUCE
GROWN CHEMICAL FREE
GROWN BY THE COMMUNITY
SUPPORTING COMMUNITY HEALTH
LOCAL COMMUNITY GARD
PRODUCTOS FRESC
JARDIN COMMNIT

FAM. ARELLANO
HOY SIEMBRAS, LO QUE
MAÑANA COSECHARAS


DEMAND
Accountability
JUSTICIA
43
DESAPARECIDOS
AYOTZINAPA
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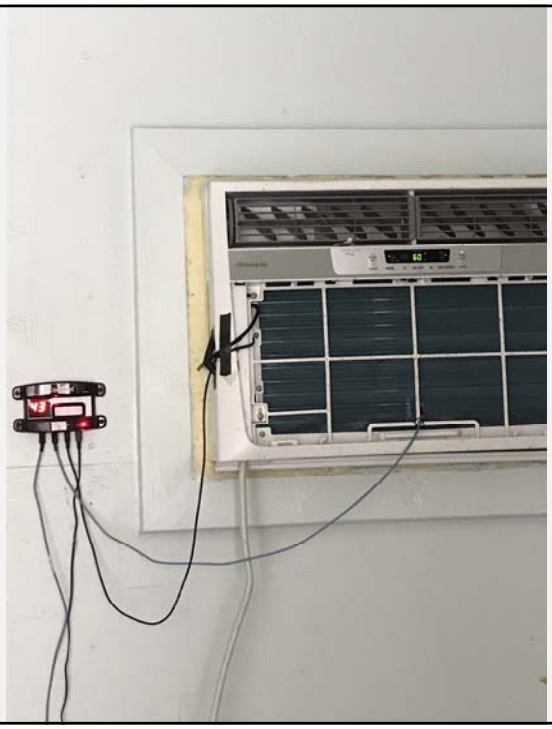
SOLIDARIZAMOS
CON NUETROS
HERMANOS EN
AYOTZINAPA



A MODEL FOR THE NATION!

NATIONAL PLANNING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FOR A GRASSROOTS INITIATIVE — GOLD

Huerta del Valle Community Garden

Ontario, California

In a cooperative effort between the community and several local agencies, the Huerta del Valle Community Garden in Ontario, California, was developed to provide residents with access to fresh organic produce. The small, predominantly Hispanic neighborhood had limited access to healthy food sources and few residents participated in local government until the community garden project was introduced.

Local residents were involved in the entire planning process — from selecting designs, presenting the project to the city's planning department, and clearing and plotting the land to maintaining the garden. The garden opened in September 2013 and features 68 family plots and 2.5 acres of agricultural land that produces 6,000 pounds of food annually.

In 2015, Huerta del Valle Community Garden became a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, proving that empowered residents can make a long-term impact within their community. The garden is a model that many other communities can readily adapt.

https://www.ontarioca.gov/node/9387

Chapter 5.0:
Zoning and Land Use

Division 5.01—Zoning Districts and Boundaries
Division 5.02—Land Use
Division 5.03—Standards for Certain Land Uses, Activities, and Facilities

5.03.410: Urban Agriculture

A. Purpose. The purpose of these urban agriculture regulations is to create a more sustainable and secure local food system by increasing opportunities to grow and sell food within all zoning districts of the City.

B. Applicability. The urban agriculture regulations established by this Section govern the establishment and operation of agricultural activities and facilities within all zoning districts of the City. The regulations established by this Section recognize 5 different urban agricultural activities, including Animal Keeping and Production; Commercial Crop Production and Farming; Community Gardens; Urban Farms; and On-Site Produce Sales Stands.

a. *General Provisions.* Community Garden approval is subject to the granting of an Administrative Use Permit filed pursuant to Section 4.03.015 (Administrative Use Permits) of the Ontario Development Code, and the requirements of this Section. The Administrative Use Permit application shall include a copy of all contract templates that will be utilized between the garden owner/manager and all garden participants. The templates shall include plot maintenance requirements, fee requirements, and any other requirements that would be imposed on the participants of the Community Garden.

b. *Development Standards for Community Gardens.* Community Gardens shall comply with the following operational standards:

(1) The on-site sale of produce for profit is strictly prohibited.

(2) The site shall be designed and maintained to ensure that water will not drain to adjacent properties or the public right-of-way.

(3) The site will be designed and maintained to prevent dust and other fugitive particles from leaving the Community Garden.

(4) Community Gardens shall not use non-organic pesticides or herbicides.

(5) The site shall be designed and maintained to prevent the uninhibited growth of weeds and the accumulation of debris.

(6) Permanent open fencing shall be provided around the perimeter of a Community Garden, such as chainlink, and shall be consistent with the fencing standards of the zoning district in which the Community Garden is located. Furthermore, fenced Community Gardens shall have at least one access gate, and fencing shall be affixed to the ground with steel posts anchored in a concrete footing.

(7) A landscape screen may be provided along street frontages through the use of vines or espalier fruit trees to provide an attractive visual buffer from the public right-of-way.

(8) A minimum 4-FT wide walkway shall be provided from the public right-of-way to the Community Garden. The walkway shall be clearly marked and made from a decorative compacted material, such as decomposed granite, or a decorative pervious surface, such as concrete pavers.

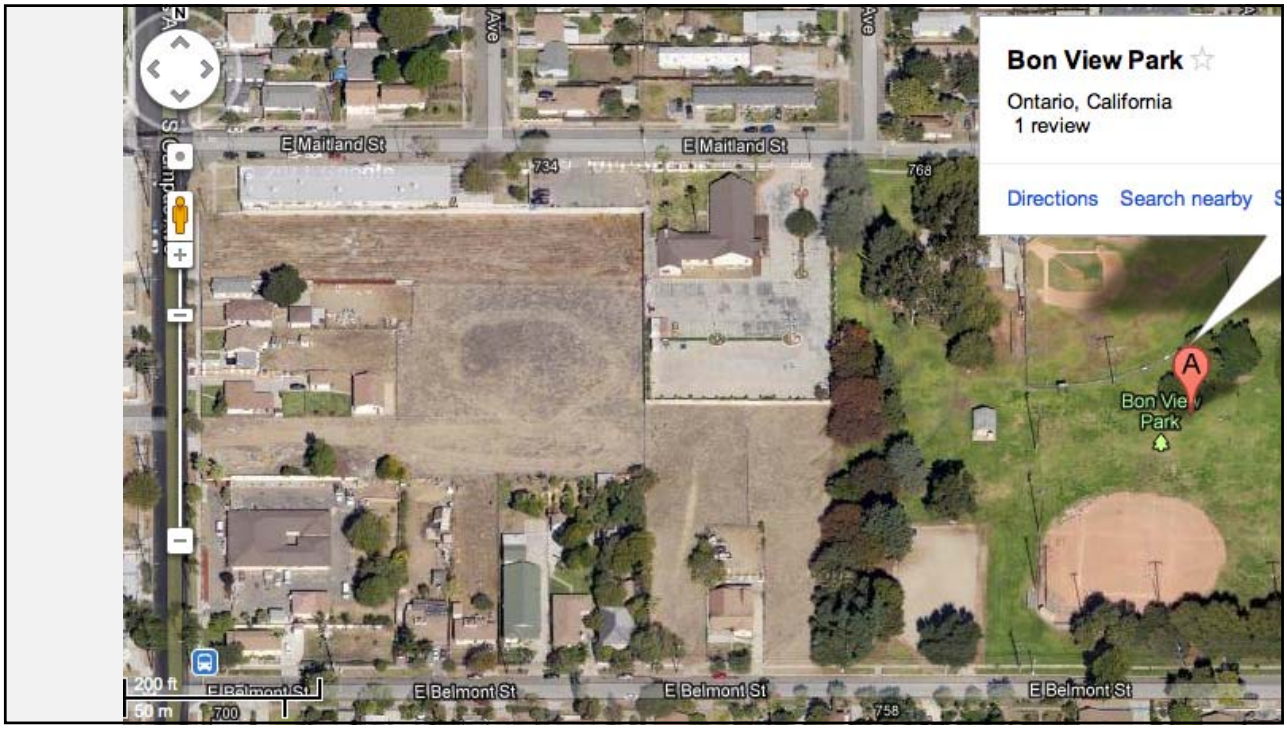
(9) Refuse storage containers, serviced by the City, shall be provided and screened from the public right-of-way. The requirement and placement of storage containers shall be determined by the City during the Administrative Use Permit review process.

(10) Any storage area for tools, equipment and other materials shall be enclosed and located outside of designated front yard and street side yard setback areas. Storage buildings shall not exceed 120 SF in area and 14 FT in height. The use of metal shipping containers shall not be permitted.

(11) A water meter and hose bibs shall be provided for the site, and shall be consistent with all applicable landscape regulations. Standard water rates will be applied to Community Gardens.

COLLABORATION

HUERTA DEL VALLE, COMMUNITY MEMBERS, CBOS, CITY, COUNTY, UNIVERSITIES, FOOD BANKS, FARMS, NRCS, RCD, PARKS SYTEMS!



WHAT'S NEXT?

It's Official: Final Paperwork Signed for Ontario's $33.25 Million TCC Grant

https://www.ontarioca.gov/press-releases/its-official-final-paperwork-signed-ontarios-3325-million-tcc-grant

March 11, 2019

ONTARIO, Calif. – The City of Ontario has formally signed the paperwork for its $33.25 million grant awarded by the California Strategic Growth Council, which will finance the City's planned development of a modern urban village in and around its historic downtown core.

The highly-competitive Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) grant was awarded to Ontario in 2018 to support the city's plans to create new economic opportunities and improve the health and well-being of residents. The development plan includes modern affordable housing, multimodal transportation, an urban greening program, an expansive rollout of solar energy, a small business incubator and workforce and career training.

The TCC funds are intended to support communities committed to reducing greenhouse-gas emissions and improving environmental, economic and health outcomes for their residents.

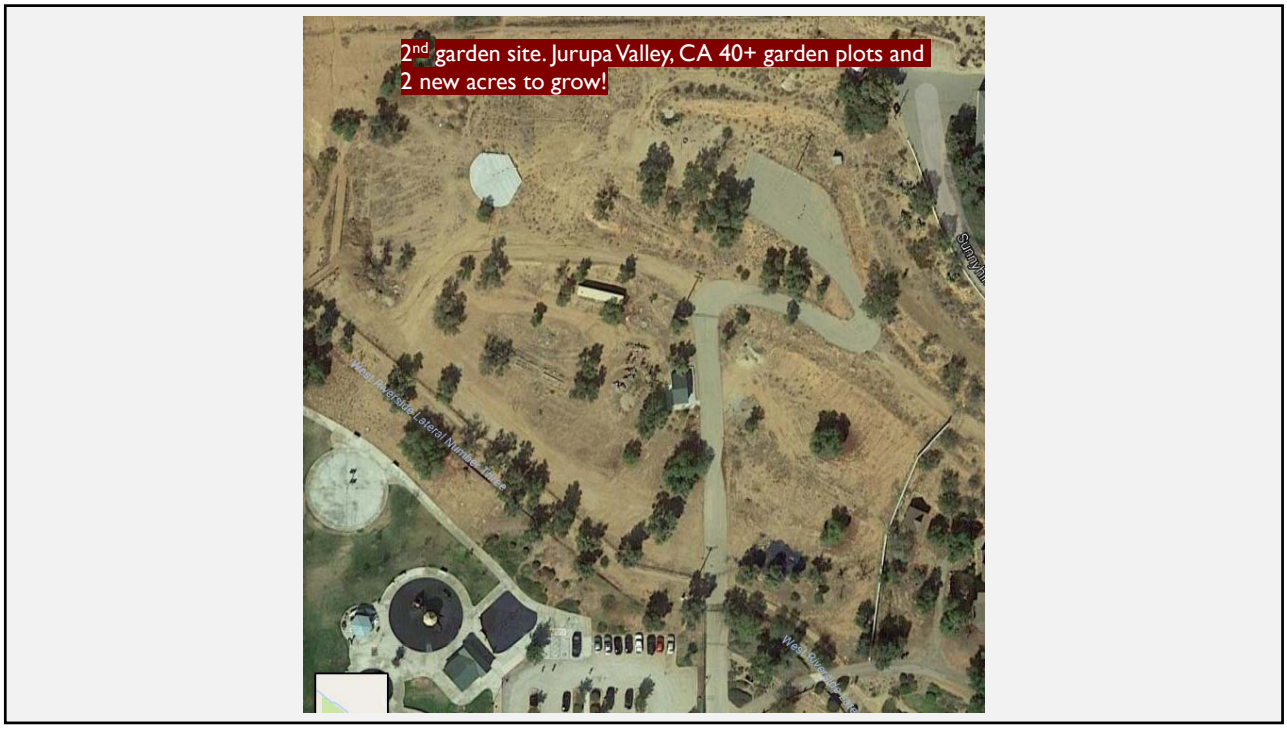
"This is an exciting moment for Ontario, and we hope, once again, that we can serve as a model for other communities," said Mayor Paul S. Leon. "As a City Council, it has long been our vision to bring all these pieces together in a way that has a profound, transformative impact on the City. We're grateful for the Strategic Growth Council's confidence in us, and for the countless community partners who helped make this happen."

Among the projects included in the downtown plan:

- A 101-unit affordable housing development located on Holt Avenue, just west of Grove Avenue – in partnership with National Community Renaissance.
- Increased bus service along Euclid Avenue and a network of bicycle and pedestrian facilities throughout the area.
- The community-run Ontario Carbon Farm, will be initiating a pilot program to collect organic waste to create composting in support of growing healthy soils for our community.
- The planting of 365 trees in the project area.
- A small business incubator program and enhanced workforce training and job placement services.
- The installation of rooftop solar on up to 100 single- and multi-family homes. In addition to the energy and environmental benefits, the weatherization program will provide training and job benefits for residents.

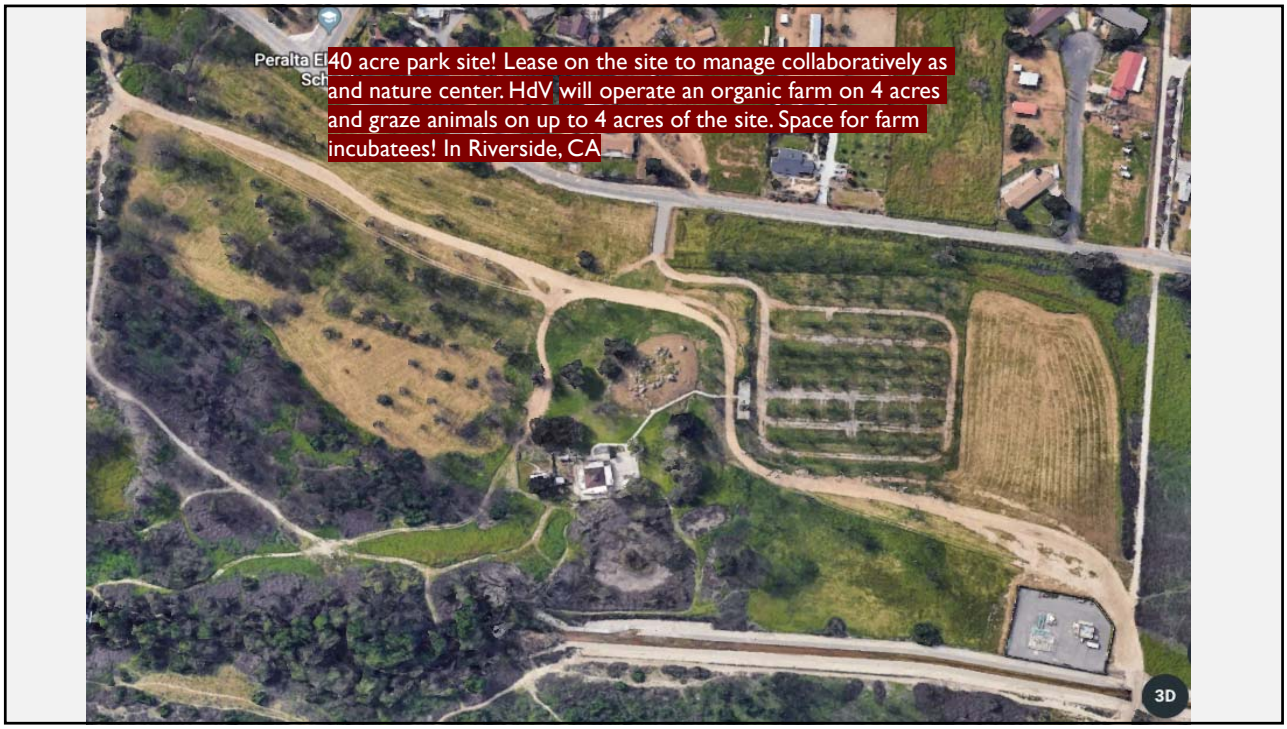
"The SGC is thrilled to see Ontario's hard work come to fruition as their plans for transforming the City become a reality. We're looking forward to seeing the impacts of this investment resonate in the community for generations to come," said

TCC funded Compost site and carbon farm demo site. Ag Preserve in Ontario, CA 10 acre site with 2 acres for HdV!
3D


2nd garden site. Jurupa Valley, CA 40+ garden plots and 2 new acres to grow!

Eleven acre farm site with a well! Lease on the site to manage as organic farm. Space for farm incubatees! Riverside, CA
3D
Google

17 acre farm and hostroic 3 acre citrus grove site with a well! Lease on the site to manage as organic farm. Space for farm incubatees! In Riverside, CA
Google



THANK YOU
FOR SUPPORTING THIS GREAT WORK!

Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) Updates

Ma'Ayn Johnson, AICP
Housing & Land Use Planner

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Objectives of RHNA

1) To increase the housing supply and mix of housing types, tenure and affordability within each region in an equitable manner

2) Promoting infill development and socioeconomic equity, the protection of environmental and agricultural resources, and the encouragement of efficient development patterns

Objectives of RHNA

3) Promoting an improved intraregional relationship between jobs and housing

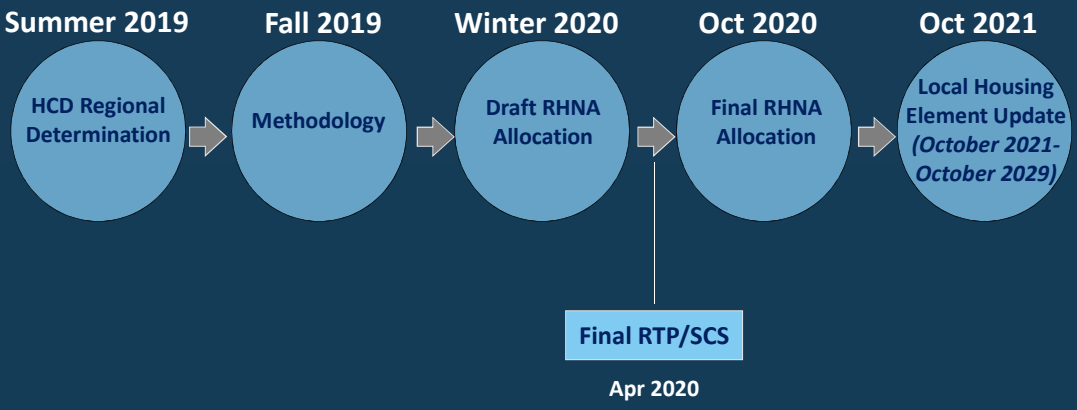
4) Allocating a lower proportion of housing need in income categories in jurisdictions that have a disproportionately high share in comparison to the county distribution

5) Affirmatively furthering fair housing

Regional Housing Needs Assessment

- State housing law requirement to determine regional housing needs
- 8 year planning period
- 5th cycle: 2013-2021
- 6th cycle: 2021-2029
- Final allocation adoption October 2020

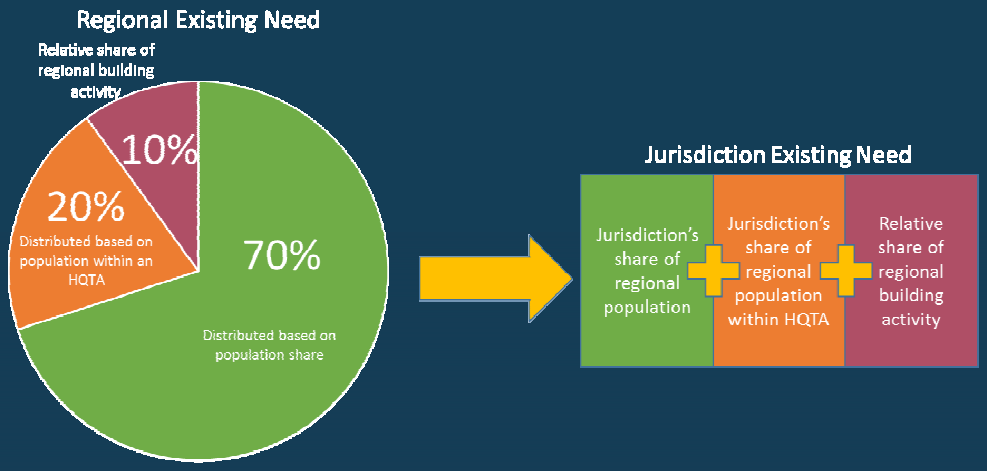
The RHNA Process



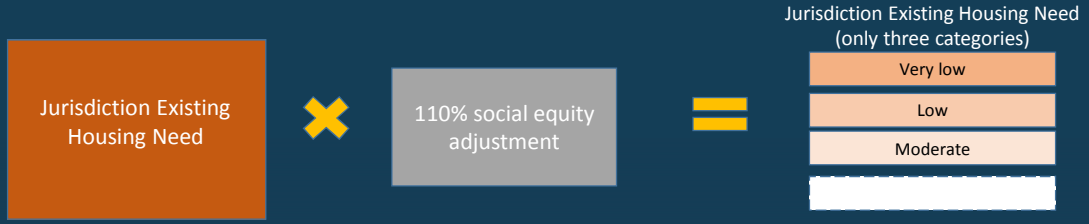
Regional Determination Process

- HCD provides a regional determination in consultation with SCAG and the Department of Finance (DOF)
- 4th Cycle regional determination (2006-2014)
  - 699,368
- 5th Cycle regional determination (2013-2021)
  - 412,137
- 6th Cycle regional determination (2021-2029)
  - TBD by HCD in August 2019
  - (likely much higher than the 5th cycle)

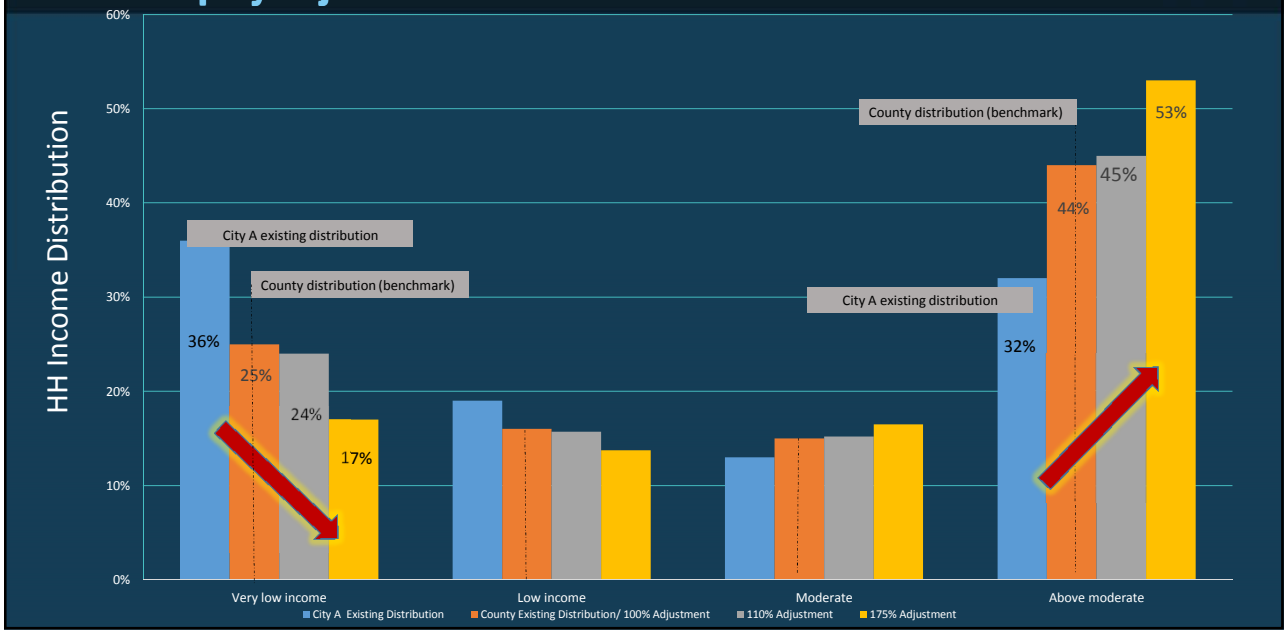
Option 1
Step 1 Determining Existing Need



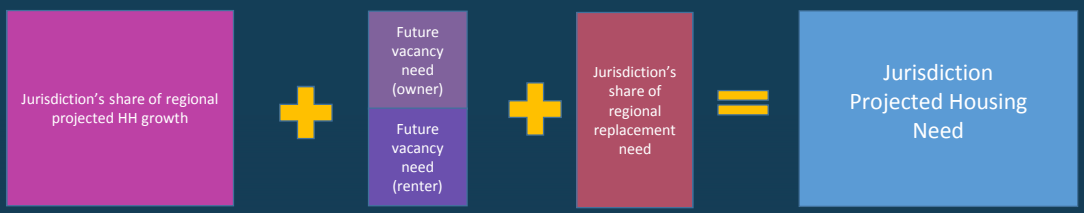
Option 1
Step 1: Determining Existing Need



Social Equity Adjustment

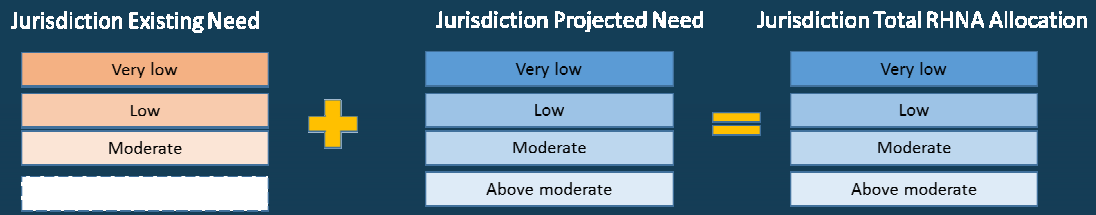


Option 1
Step 2: Determining Projected Housing Need

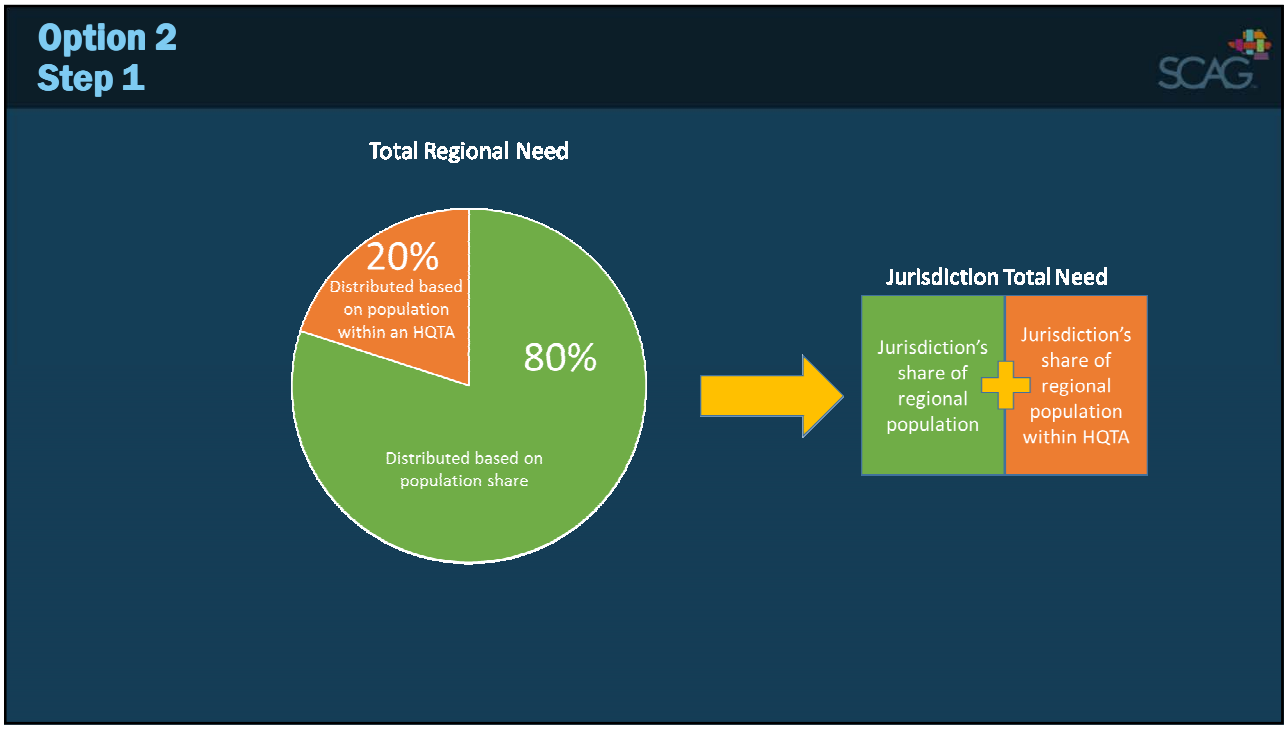


Option 1
Step 2: Determining Projected Housing Need

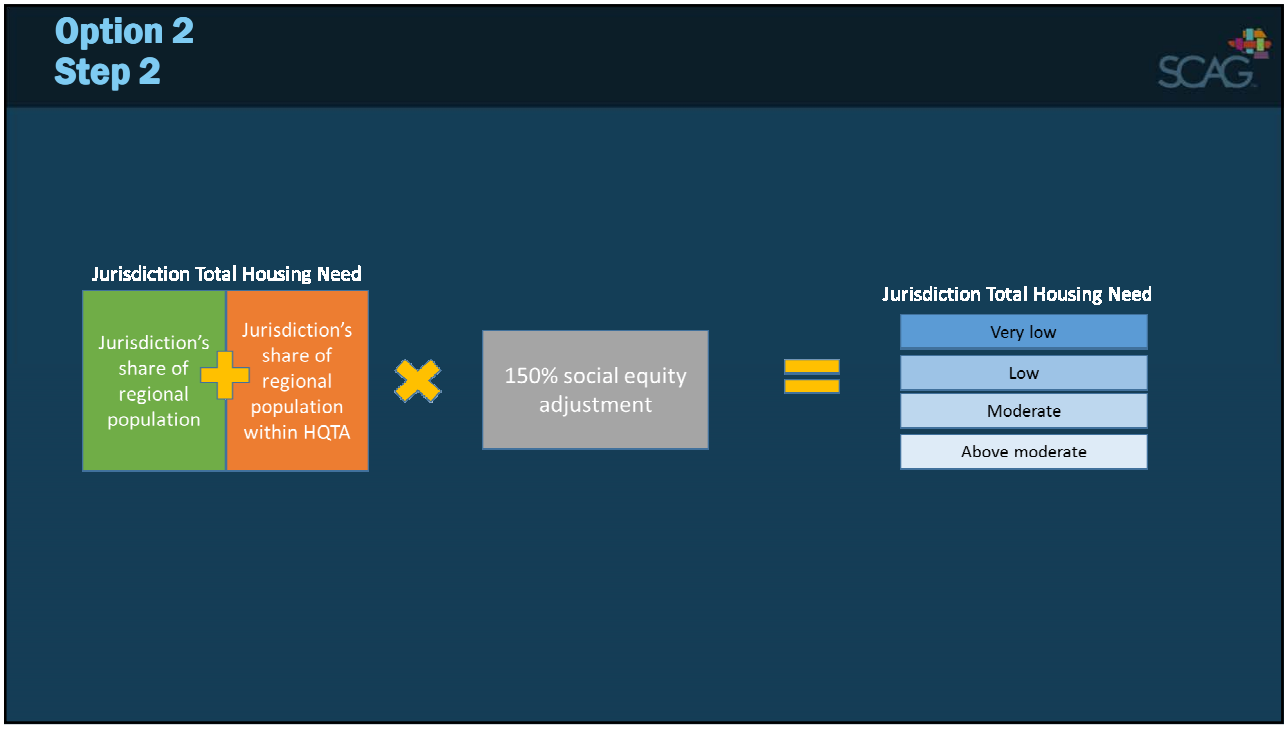
Option 1
Step 3: Total RHNA Allocation



Option 2 Step 1

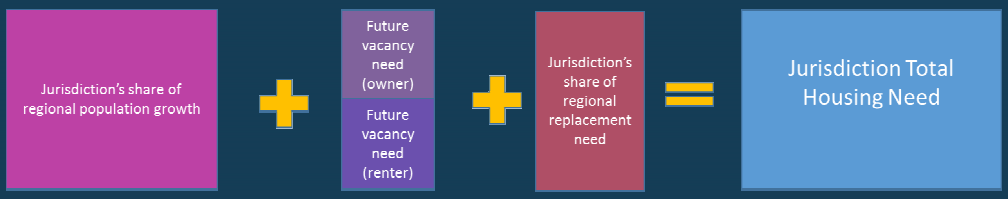


Option 2 Step 2

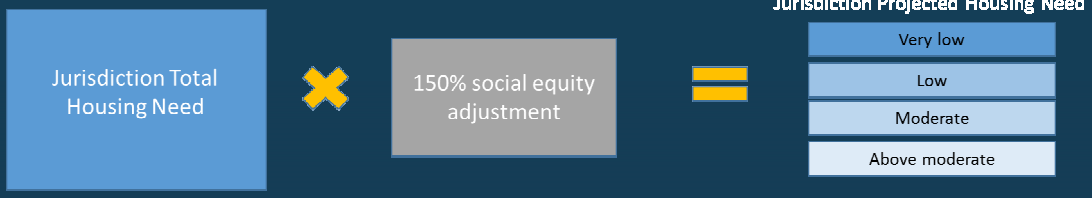


Option 3
Step 1

- Similar to projected need from Option 1
- Share of regional population growth instead of household growth
- Horizon year based on closest household growth to regional determination from HCD



Option 3
Step 2



A Comparison of Options

	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Existing need separate from projected need	Yes	No	No
Higher total of lower income categories	Yes	No	No
Emphasis on HQTA from regional total	Yes On existing need only, 20%	Yes On total allocation, 20%	No
Accounts for recent building activity	Yes	No	No
Social equity adjustment	Yes 110% for existing need 150% for projected need	Yes 150% for total need	Yes 150% for total need
Local input as a component	Yes	No	Yes

Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)

- RHNA methodology must further objectives of State housing law, including AFFH
- Jurisdictions surveyed on fair housing challenges and strategies based on Assessment of Fair Housing or similar HUD surveys
- Stakeholders are encouraged to provide comments on AFFH as part of the proposed RHNA methodology

Proposed RHNA Methodology: Review Process

Public Review
- Four public hearings in August
- Submit comments at public hearings or send to housing@scag.ca.gov
- Comments due by September 13, 2019

HCD Review
- HCD reviews and provides draft RHNA methodology, 60 days

Next Steps

- Proposed RHNA methodology public hearings
  - August 15, 6 – 8 pm, Los Angeles
  - August 20, 1 – 3 pm Los Angeles
  - August 22, 1 – 3 pm, Orange County
  - August 27, 6 - 8 pm, Inland Empire
- Visit www.scag.ca.gov/rhna for more details, including view-only webcast information

For more information

www.scag.ca.gov

Email: housing@scag.ca.gov

Environmental Justice Report

Update

Environmental Justice Working Group

August 15, 2019

www.scag.ca.gov

INNOVATING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

Environmental Justice Report

Technical Updates

Tom Vo, Senior Regional Planner

Research & Analysis Department

EJ Working Group, August 15

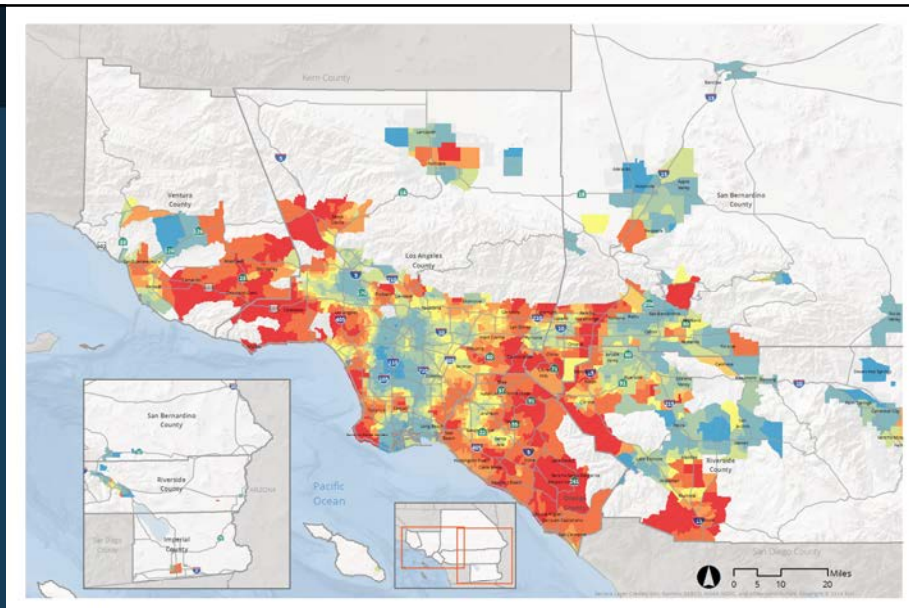
INNOVATING FOR A BETTER TOMORROW

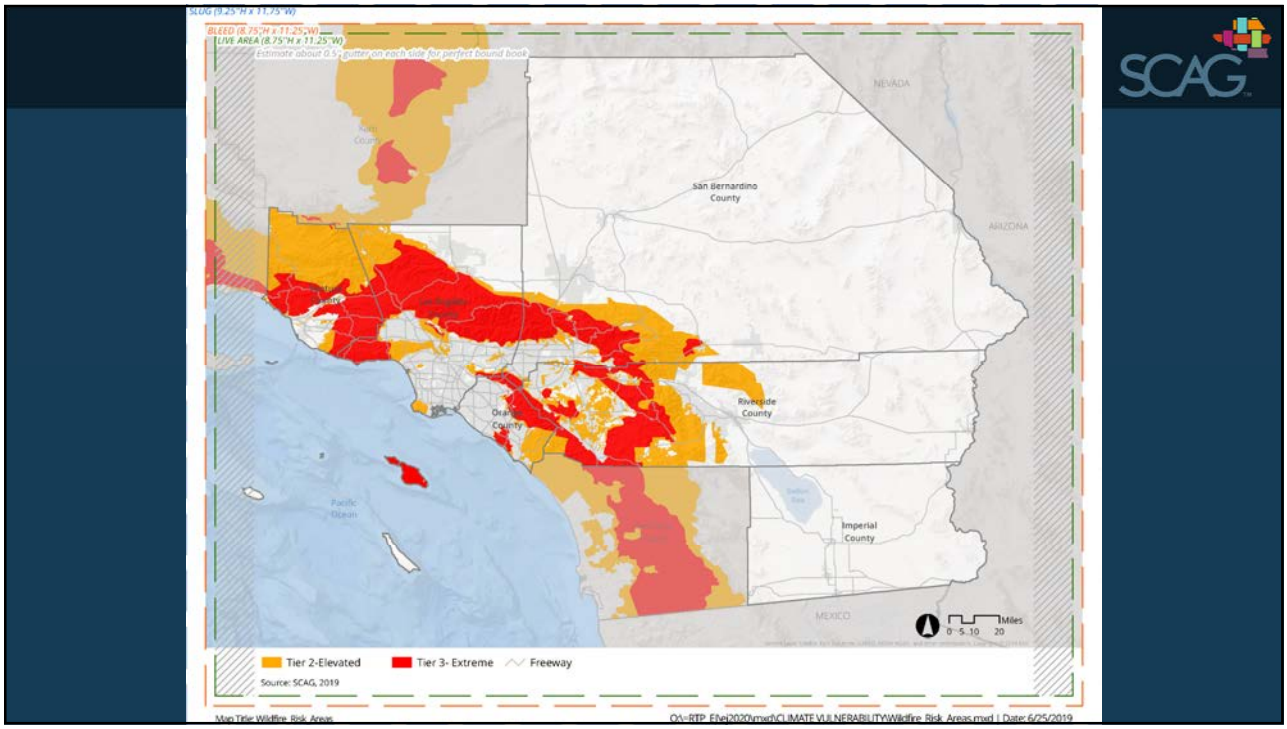
WWW.SCAG.CA.GOV

Performance Indicators

LU = Land Use
H = Housing
CIR = Circulation
CON = Conservation
OS = Open Space
S = Safety
N = Noise

1. **How Will This Impact Quality of Life?**
   - Jobs-Housing Imbalance or Jobs-Housing Mismatch [LU] [H]*
   - Neighborhood Change and Displacement [LU] [H]*
   - Accessibility to Employment and Services [LU] [CIR]
   - Accessibility to Parks [LU] [CIR] [CON] [OS]
   - Proximity to Parks and Schools [LU] [CIR] [CON] [OS]
2. **How Will This Impact Health and Safety?**
   - Active Transportation Hazards [LU] [CIR] [S]
   - Climate Vulnerability [LU] [S]*
   - Public Health Impacts [S]
   - Noise Impact Analyses [LU] [CIR] [S] [N]
   - Emissions Impact Analyses [LU] [CIR] [S]
   - Environmental Impacts in the Freeway Adjacent Areas [LU] [CIR] [S]
3. **How Will This Impact The Commute?**
   - Distribution of Travel Time Savings and Travel Distance Reductions [CIR]
   - Rail-Related Impacts [CIR]
   - Share of Transportation System Usage [CIR]
4. **How Will This Impact Transportation Costs?**
   - Benefits and Burdens [LU] [CIR]*
   - Impacts from Funding Through Mileage-based User Fees [CIR]





Regional, Local, and Community Analysis

Regional Analysis

- Appropriate when determining system-wide impacts (e.g. Financial Benefits and Burdens, etc.)

Localized Analysis

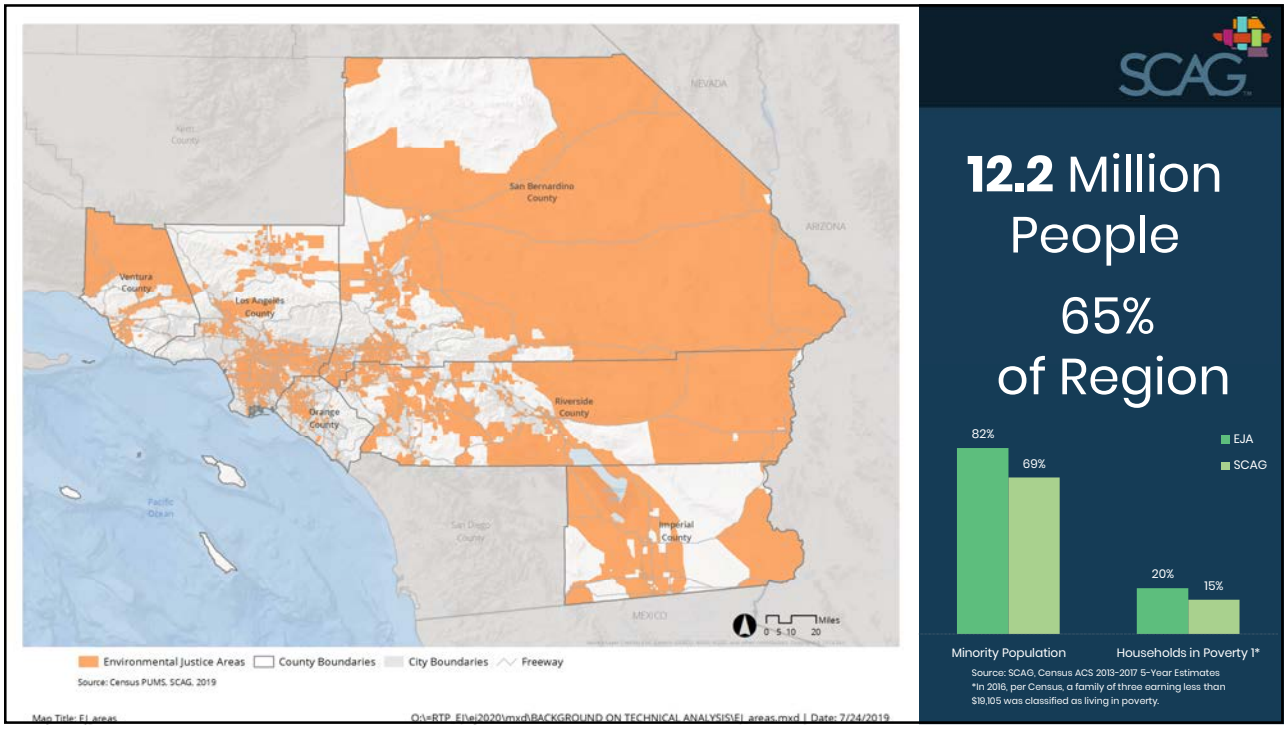
- Appropriate for determining adverse impacts at the community level (e.g. emissions, noise, etc.)

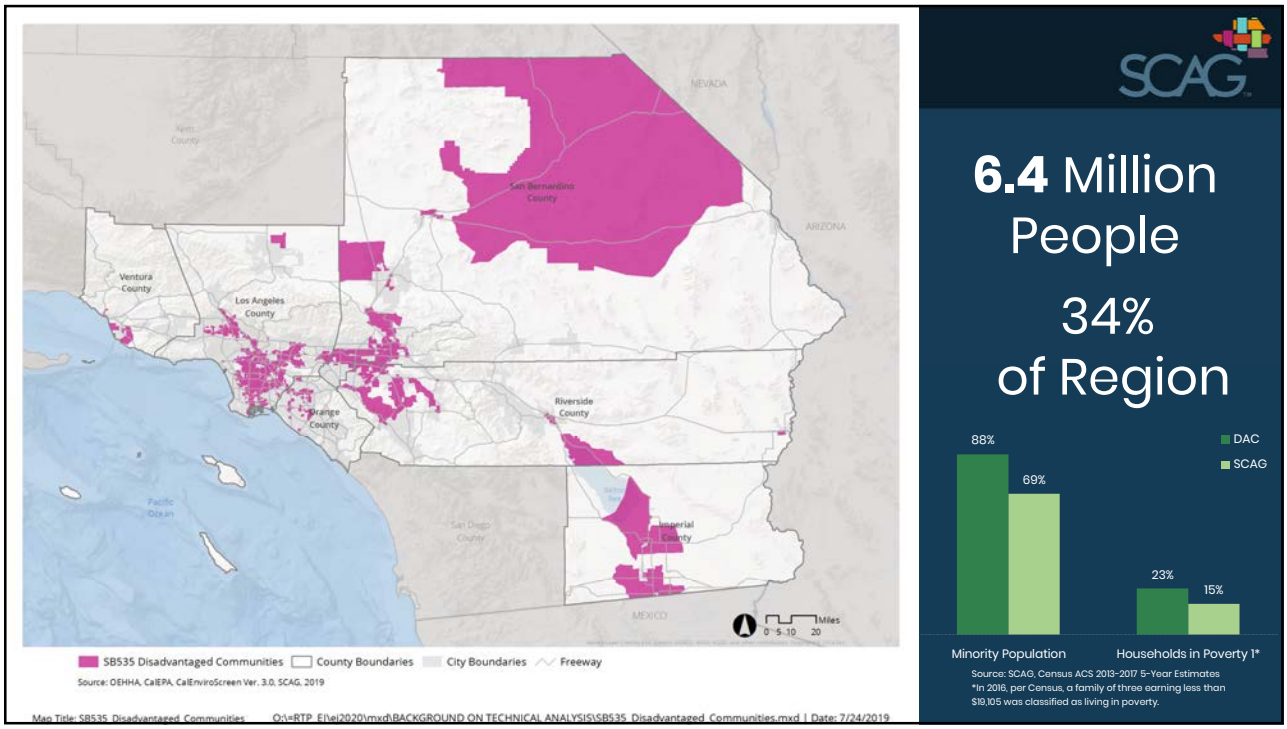
Community Analysis

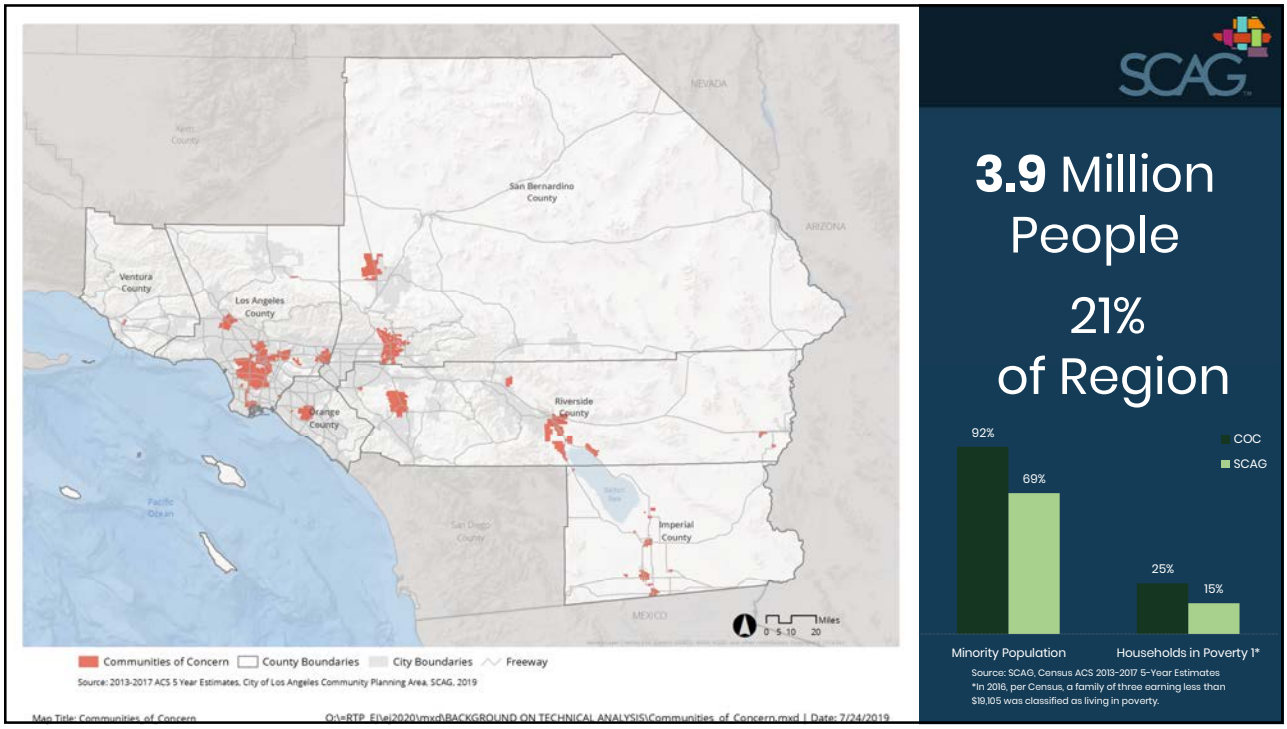
- Appropriate for tabulating impacts of the RTP/SCS in selected places according to a "Communities of Concern" approach (e.g. accessibility, traffic safety, etc.)

Community-Based Analysis

- **Environmental Justice Areas (EJA) –** Transportation Analysis Zones (TAZs), which are similar to block groups, that have a higher concentration of minority **OR** low income households than is seen in the region as a whole.
- **SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) –** Census tracts that have been identified by Cal/EPA as Disadvantaged Communities (top 25% of CalEnviroScreen) based on the requirements set forth in SB 535
- **Communities of Concern (COC) –** Census Designated Places (CDPs) and City of Los Angeles Community Planning Areas (CPAs) that fall in the upper 1/3rd of all communities in the SCAG Region for having the highest concentration of minority population **AND** low income households




NEVADA
ARIZONA
MEXICO
Pacific Ocean
Kern County
San Bernardino County
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Riverside County
San Diego County
Imperial County
Miles
0 5 10 20
SB535 Disadvantaged Communities
County Boundaries
City Boundaries
Freeway
Source: OEHHA, CalEPA, CalEnviroScreen Ver. 3.0, SCAG, 2019
Map Title: SB535_Disadvantaged_Communities
O:\=RTP_EI\ei2020\mxd\BACKGROUND ON TECHNICAL ANALYSIS\SB535_Disadvantaged_Communities.mxd | Date: 7/24/2019
SCAG
6.4 Million People
34% of Region
88%
69%
23%
15%
DAC
SCAG
Minority Population
Households in Poverty 1*
Source: SCAG, Census ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates
*In 2016, per Census, a family of three earning less than $19,105 was classified as living in poverty.


NEVADA
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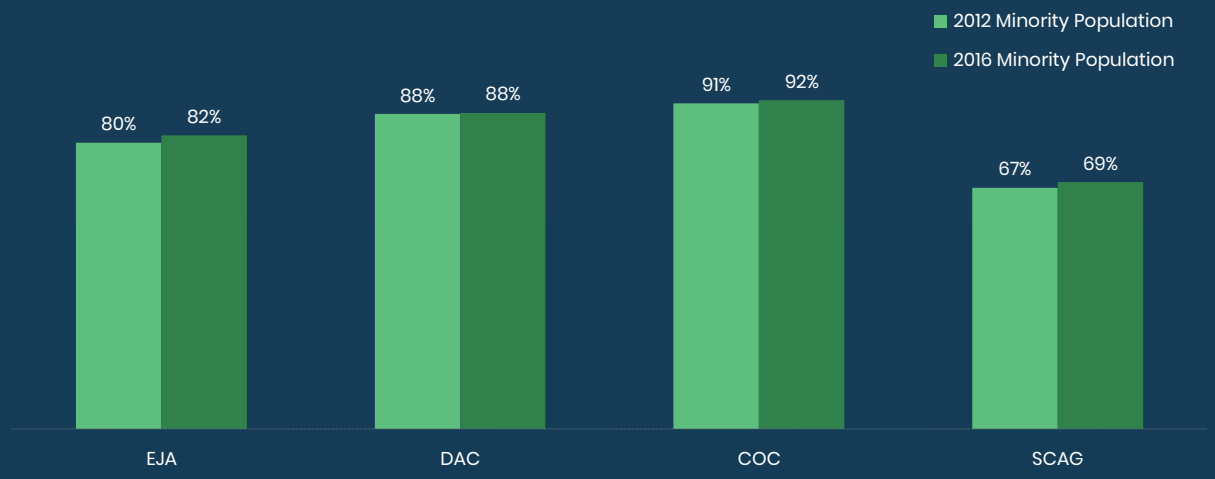
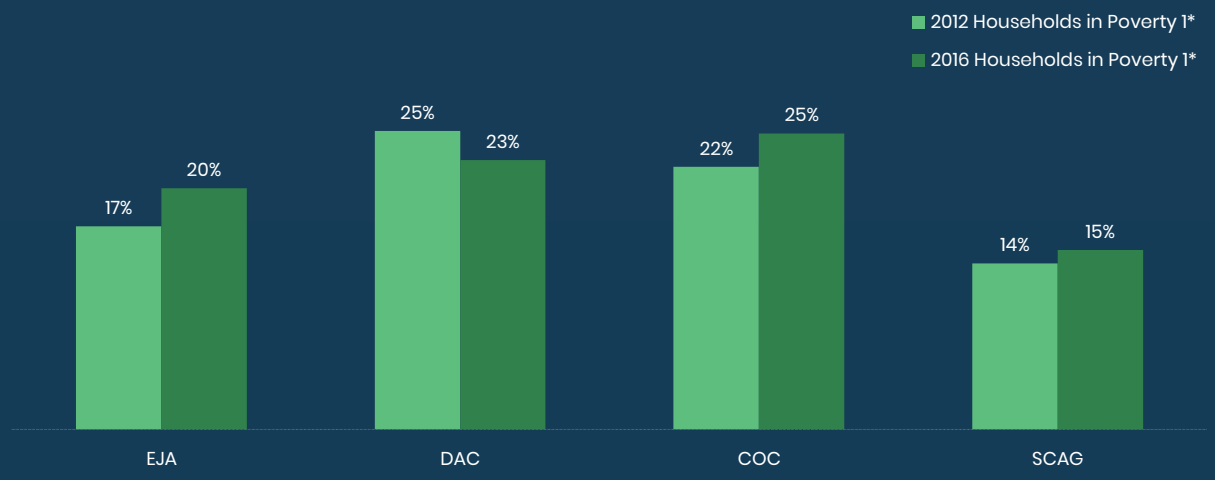
MEXICO
Pacific Ocean
Kern County
San Bernardino County
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
Orange County
Riverside County
San Diego County
Imperial County
Miles
0 5 10 20
Communities of Concern
County Boundaries
City Boundaries
Freeway
Source: 2013-2017 ACS 5 Year Estimates, City of Los Angeles Community Planning Area, SCAG, 2019
Map Title: Communities_of_Concern
O:\=RTP_EI\ei2020\mxd\BACKGROUND ON TECHNICAL ANALYSIS\Communities_of_Concern.mxd | Date: 7/24/2019
SCAG
3.9 Million People
21% of Region
92%
69%
25%
15%
COC
SCAG
Minority Population
Households in Poverty 1*
Source: SCAG, Census ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates
*In 2016, per Census, a family of three earning less than $19,105 was classified as living in poverty.

Minority Population in EJ-Related Boundaries

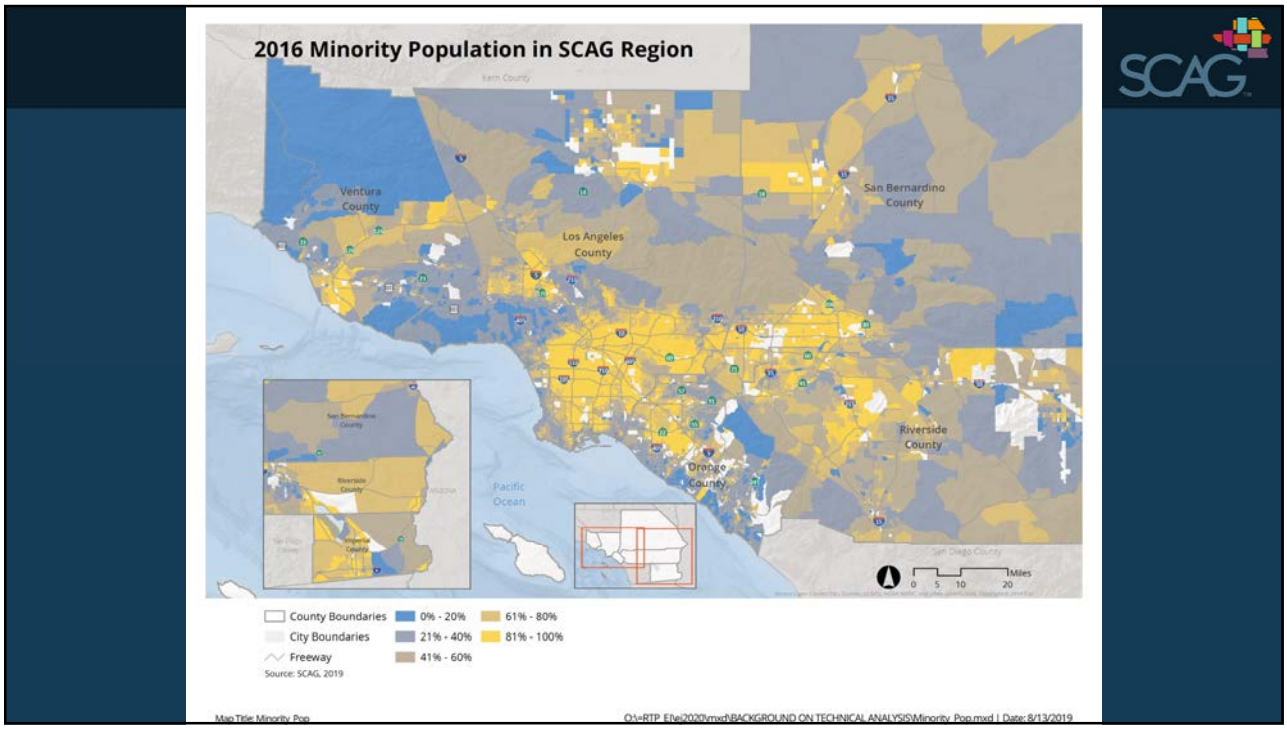


Source: SCAG, Census ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates
*In 2016, per Census, a family of three earning less than $19,105 was classified as living in poverty.

Households in Poverty in EJ-Related Boundaries



Source: SCAG, Census ACS 2013-2017 5-Year Estimates
*In 2016, per Census, a family of three earning less than $19,105 was classified as living in poverty.


2016 Minority Population in SCAG Region
Kern County
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Orange County
Pacific Ocean
San Diego County
Miles
0 5 10 20
County Boundaries
City Boundaries
Freeway
Source: SCAG, 2019
0% - 20%
21% - 40%
41% - 60%
61% - 80%
81% - 100%
Map Title: Minority_Pop
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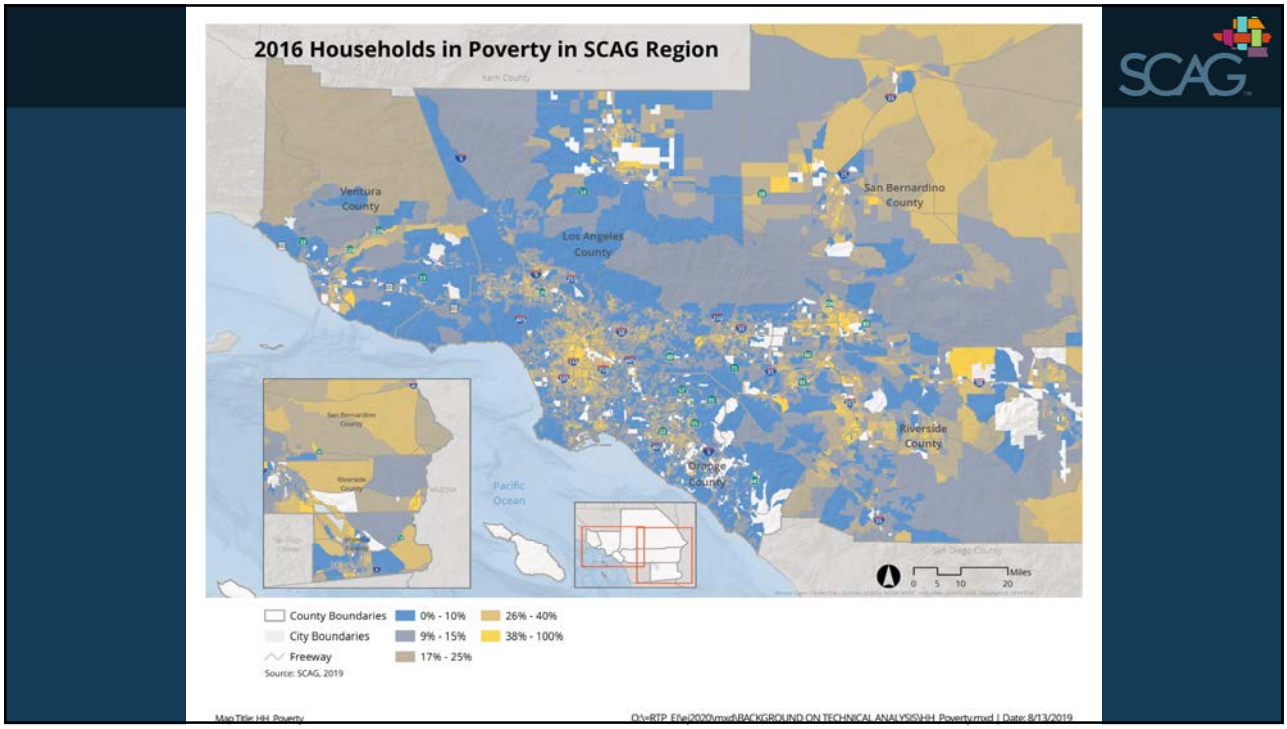
2016 Households in Poverty in SCAG Region
Kern County
Ventura County
Los Angeles County
San Bernardino County
Riverside County
Orange County
Pacific Ocean
San Diego County
Miles
0 5 10 20
County Boundaries
City Boundaries
Freeway
Source: SCAG, 2019
0% - 10%
9% - 15%
17% - 25%
26% - 40%
38% - 100%
Map Title: HH_Poverty
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Environmental Justice Toolbox

Update

Anita Au

Compliance and Performance Monitoring

August 15, 2019

www.scag.ca.gov

EJ Toolbox Purpose

- Building on previous EJ Toolboxes
- Provide toolbox of recommended practices and approaches to address potential impacts to environmental justice communities
- Optional policy and strategy recommendations
- Resource document for local jurisdictions with disadvantaged communities to comply with SB 1000 requirements
- Resource for EJ community organizations when advocating for solutions for EJ-related community issues

2016 EJ Toolbox

- Access to Parks, Schools, Shopping, Employment
- Air Quality Impacts Along Freeways and Heavily Traveled Corridors
- Active Transportation Hazards
- Gentrification and Displacement
- Public Health Impacts
- Rail-Related Impacts
- Road Pricing Mechanisms
- Noise Impacts

EJ Toolbox Sections

- Healthy, Safe and Sanitary Housing
- Access to Essential Services and Facilities
- Active Living, Active Transportation and Physical Activity
- Climate Vulnerability and Resiliency
- Roadway and Aviation Noise Impacts
- Air Quality and Air Pollution Exposure Impacts
- Impacts of Road Pricing Mechanisms
- Community Outreach and Engagement
- Other Policy Recommendations for Environmental Justice Impacts

EJ Toolbox Sections

- **Healthy, Safe and Sanitary Housing**
- Access to Essential Services and Facilities
- **Active Living, Active Transportation and Physical Activity**
- **Climate Vulnerability and Resiliency**
- Roadway and Aviation Noise Impacts
- **Air Quality and Air Pollution Exposure Impacts**
- Impacts of Road Pricing Mechanisms
- Community Outreach and Engagement
- Other Policy Recommendations for Environmental Justice Impacts

Healthy, Safe and Sanitary Housing

- Promote healthy, safe and sanitary housing focusing on three components: housing condition, housing affordability and land-use compatibility
- Types of recommended practices and approaches:
  - More assistance programs
  - Equitable distribution of housing in DAC areas
  - Explore anti-displacement strategies
  - Increase affordability and availability
  - Promote awareness

Healthy, Safe and Sanitary Housing

Example Recommended Practices and Approaches:

- Consider replacement housing policies to minimize the displacement of low-income residents from demolished or converted units
- Provide public education and/or materials to educate residents on potential hazards that can lead to unhealthy housing conditions and encourage residents to take action
- Explore the applicability of community land trusts to preserve local land ownership
- Create homeowner assistance programs to assist low income families to purchase homes or prevent foreclosures

Active Living, Active Transportation and Physical Activity

- Remove barriers that lead to active lifestyles and increase access to active transportation networks which contribute to increased physical activity
- Includes two sections
  - Active Transportation and Public Health
  - Food Access
- Types of recommended practices and approaches:
  - Improvements and enhancements of existing infrastructure
  - Promote and increase awareness
  - More coordination and partnerships

Active Living, Active Transportation and Physical Activity

Example Recommended Practices and Approaches:

- Adopt and implement complete streets policies requiring jurisdictions to design streets that are safe and accessible for all modes of travel. Complete streets designs include traffic-calming measures as well as reallocation of street space to people walking and bicycling
- Develop or update transportation infrastructure, such as sidewalks, bicycle lanes and street lighting to encourage active transportation within communities
- Set up school- or community-based programs that integrate gardening and nutrition, and make the connection between healthy food choices and locally-grown fresh produce
- Encourage the development of healthy food establishments in areas with high concentrations of fast food establishments, convenience stores and liquor stores

Climate Vulnerability and Resiliency

- Reduce risk of hazardous impacts like extreme heat, flooding, wildfire, drought, and sea-level rise for all communities
  - Prevent risks to the built and natural environment
- Types of recommended practices and approaches:
  - Preventative measures
  - Improvements and enhancements of existing infrastructure
  - More coordination and partnerships
  - Adoption/implementation of new and innovative plans

Climate Vulnerability and Resiliency

Example Recommended Practices and Approaches:

- Support measures for extreme heat resiliency and adaptation like encourage more urban greening and forestry to increase tree and vegetation cover, create cool/green roofs, reduce impervious surfaces, use cool pavements, and provide cooling centers with reliable power sources
- Coordinate emergency response and transportation resources available to vulnerable communities and populations
- Require new developments in and near flood-prone areas to use permeable paving, rain gardens, and other low-impact development strategies to slow down floodwaters and promote groundwater infiltration especially in EJ communities who have less economic opportunity to move out of flood-prone areas

Air Quality and Air Pollution Exposure Impacts

- Avoid, reduce, or mitigate disproportionate air quality and air pollution impacts in low-income and minority populations, especially those living in close proximity to freeways, highly travelled corridors, ports, and logistics activities
- Types of recommended practices and approaches:
  - Encourage street and infrastructure design to avoid, reduce, or mitigate impacts
  - Manage or restrict pollution sources
  - Improvements and enhancements of existing infrastructure

Air Quality and Air Pollution Exposure Impacts

Example Recommended Practices and Approaches:

- Consider policies that can help reduce air pollution exposure like restrict number of pollution sources specifically in EJ communities, create monitoring systems or requirements to ensure pollution or exposure can be contained, or partner with local air management districts or community organizations to outreach to residents and gather input to establish mitigation monitoring programs
- Devise strategies to reduce traffic emissions like speed reduction in neighborhood streets like roundabouts and speed dumps, traffic signal synchronization, or speed limit reduction on high-speed roadways
- Recognize and actively promote and adopt policies to create a multimodal transportation system that reduces solo driving

Comments That Weren't Incorporated

- Develop a funding guide/list of funding sources to help implement recommended strategies
- Strengthen/highlight intersectionality to highlight different community co-benefits that can result from each of the issue sections in the toolbox
- Consider that rural communities have different impacts and require different strategies/recommendations
- Expand on displacement/neighborhood change

Next Steps

- Still finalizing EJ Toolbox for draft release in November 2019
- Still accepting recommendations, comments and suggestions for EJ Toolbox and will include if applicable
  - Most comments coming in after August 15 will less likely be incorporated into the EJ Toolbox but may be considered for future revisions
- EJ Toolbox will be a dynamic document with updates between adoption of Connect SoCal and the next 2024 RTP/SCS

Thank you!

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