







# \$50 REWARD

Runaway from the subscriber of  
**TUESDAY MORNING, 26th ULTIMO**  
My negro boy calling himself Severn!  
The said negro is about 5 feet six inches  
height, chestnut color, has a scar on  
perlip, downcast countenance when  
to, blink-eyed, showing a great  
white, long bushy hair, is about  
years old, had on when he left a  
jacket, pantaloons of a greyish  
and shirt, A BLACK SKIRT  
nearly worn



undred Dollars Reward!  
om the subscriber, in March  
named FANNY GADDIS,  
plexion lighter than that of t  
and rather above the common  
slightly marked or freckled w  
der each eye there is a black

DO DOLLAR  
REWARD!

Emily, ...





“

**Climate change is more  
than parts per million  
and greenhouse gases.**

**The people who are  
feeling the worst impacts  
of climate, their voices  
have got to be heard.**

- Dr. Robert D. Bullard,  
“Father of Environmental Justice”



*Should the Sierra Club “concern itself with the conservation problems of such **special groups** as the urban poor and ethnic minorities”?*

*--Membership survey, 1972*

**40% strongly oppose**

# Types of Environmental Justice

## Ensuring...

No Discrimination Based on  
Race, Culture, Origin,  
Disability, Income, Education  
Status

Equal Distribution of  
Environmental Burdens &  
Benefits (EJSCREEN)

Lowered Risk for All

**DISTRIBUTIVE**

## Enhancing...

Meaningful Public  
Participation

Access to Information

Language Access

Disaster Preparedness

Process Design

**PROCEDURAL**

## Instituting...

Duty to Repair Harm

Fairness in Punishment

Compensatory &  
Restorative Justice

Policing Reform in  
Communities of Color

**CORRECTIVE**

## Equal access to...

Clean Air & Water

Outdoor Recreation & Safe  
Schools

High Health Outcomes

Fresh, Healthy Food

Political Power

**SOCIAL**

# Types of Environmental Justice

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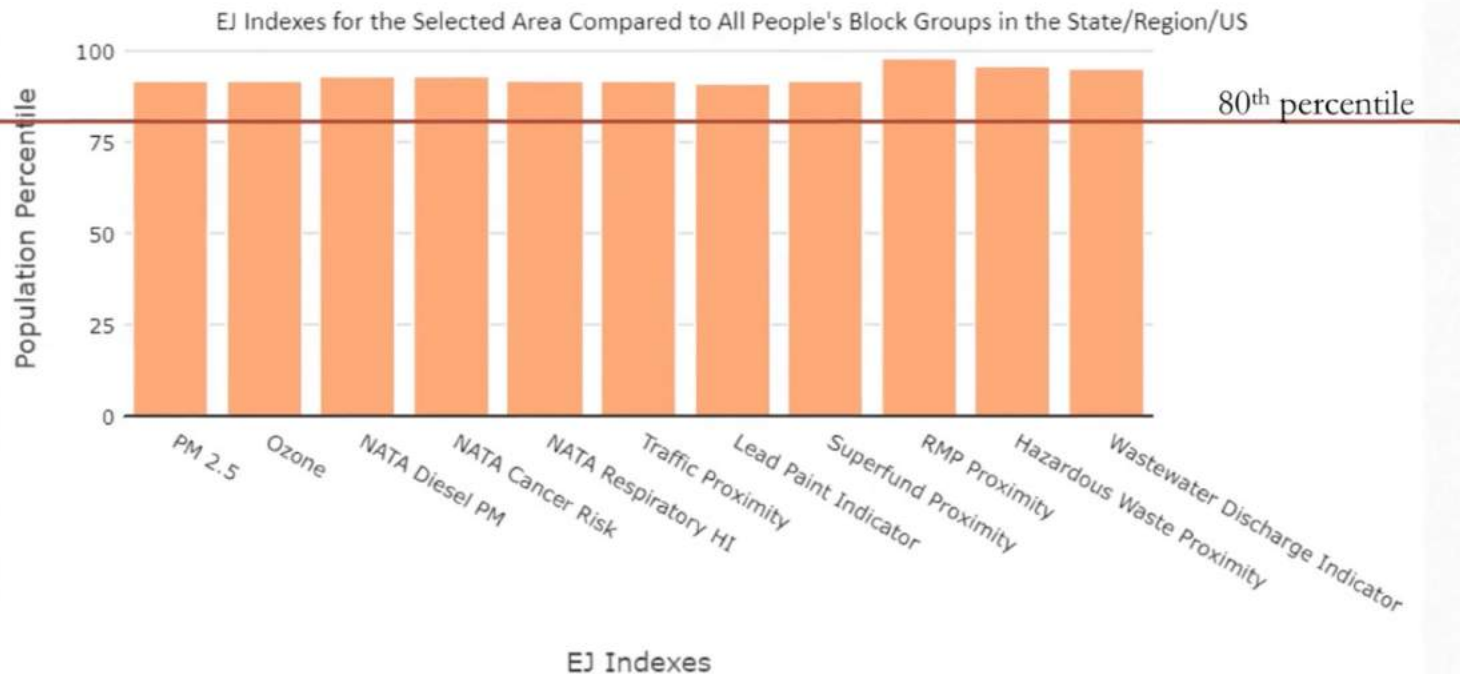
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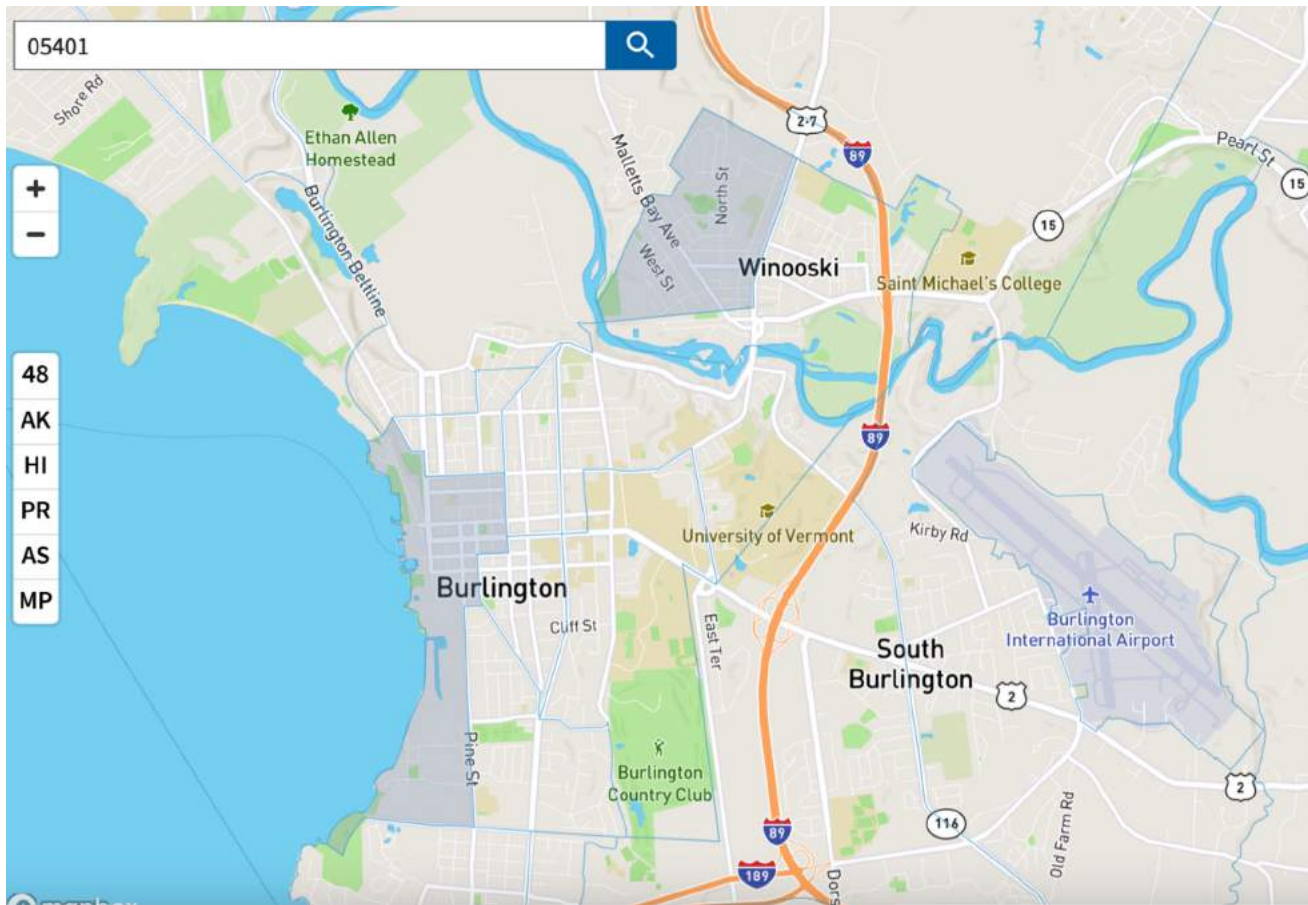
State Percentile Regional Percentile USA Percentile



EJSCREEN is helpful in terms of analyzing fair treatment in our communities and identifying







## Things to know

This tool identifies communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution. These communities are located in census tracts that are at or above the thresholds in one or more of eight categories of criteria.

Zoom in or search and select to see data about any census tract of interest



The tool uses census tracts that represent people,

[Help improve the site & data](#)

# Climate & Economic Justice Screening Tool (Beta)



# **Cumulative Impact**

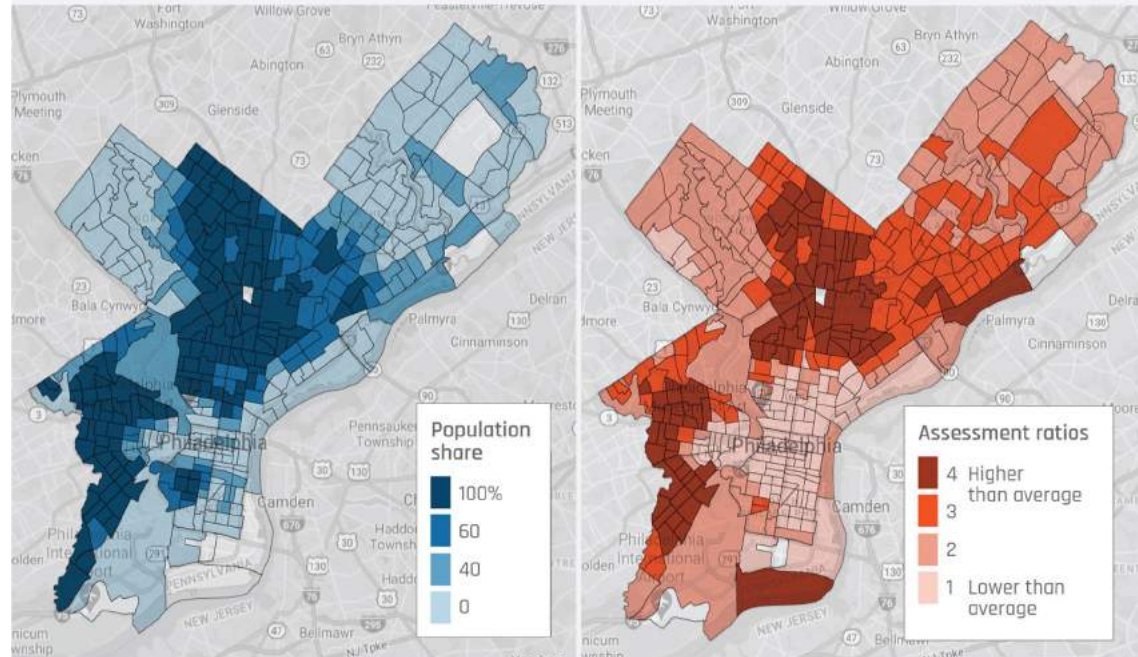
- 1. Vulnerability**
- 2. Susceptibility/Sensitivity**
- 3. Differential Exposure**
- 4. Differential Preparedness**
- 5. Differential Ability to Recover**

## The higher the percentage of Black and Latinx property owners, the higher the assessment

The share of Black and Latinx homeowners compared to the average property tax assessment ratio in Philadelphia between 2005 and 2016

Population share: Black and Latinx residents

Assessment ratio: Deviations from mean



Source: Carlos Avenancio-Leon and Troup Howard, "The Assessment Gap: Racial Inequalities in Property Taxation." Working Paper (Washington Center for Equitable Growth, 2020).

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# IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation



## Inform



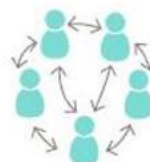
## Consult



## Involve



## Collaborate



## Empower



### Public Participation Goal

To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions

To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.

To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.

To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.

To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.

### Promise To The Public

We will keep you informed.

We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.

We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.

We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.

We will implement what you decide.

### Example Techniques

- Fact sheets
- Web sites
- Open houses

- Public comment
- Focus groups
- Surveys
- Public meetings

- Workshops
- Deliberative polling

- Citizen advisory committees
- Consensus-building
- Participatory decision-making

- Citizen juries
- Ballots
- Delegated decision



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# ***A Covid-19 Relief Fund Was Only for Black Residents. Then Came the Lawsuits.***

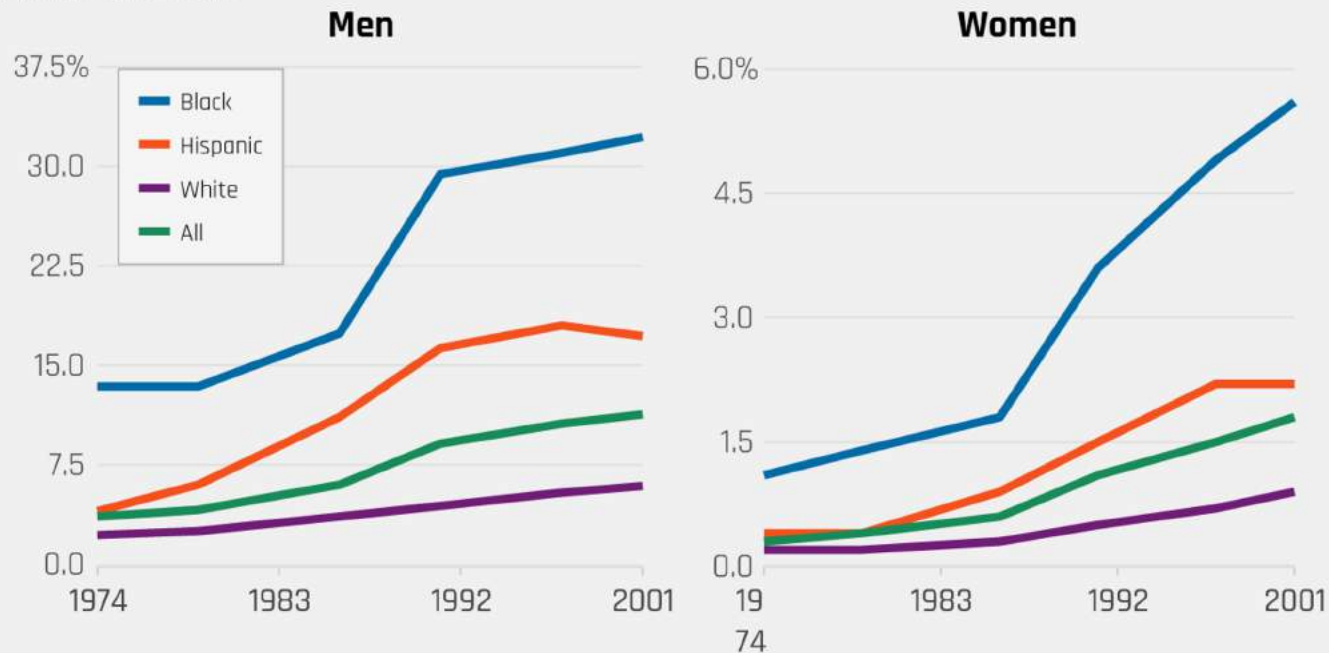
Oregon earmarked \$62 million to explicitly benefit Black individuals and business owners. Now some of the money is in limbo after lawsuits alleging racial discrimination.

# **Risk Assessment**

- 1. Hazard Identification**
- 2. Exposure Assessment**
- 3. Dose Response Assessment**
- 4. Risk Characterization**

## Likelihood of first imprisonment of Black men and women jumped after the introduction of punitive criminal laws

Lifetime likelihood of first imprisonment for individuals born between 1974-2001 by gender and race



Source: T.P Bonczar, Prevalence of Imprisonment in the US Population, 1974-2001 (pp. 81-83). Washington, DC (2003): US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, available at <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/piusp01.pdf>



# Types of Environmental Justice

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High Health Outcomes

Fresh, Healthy Food

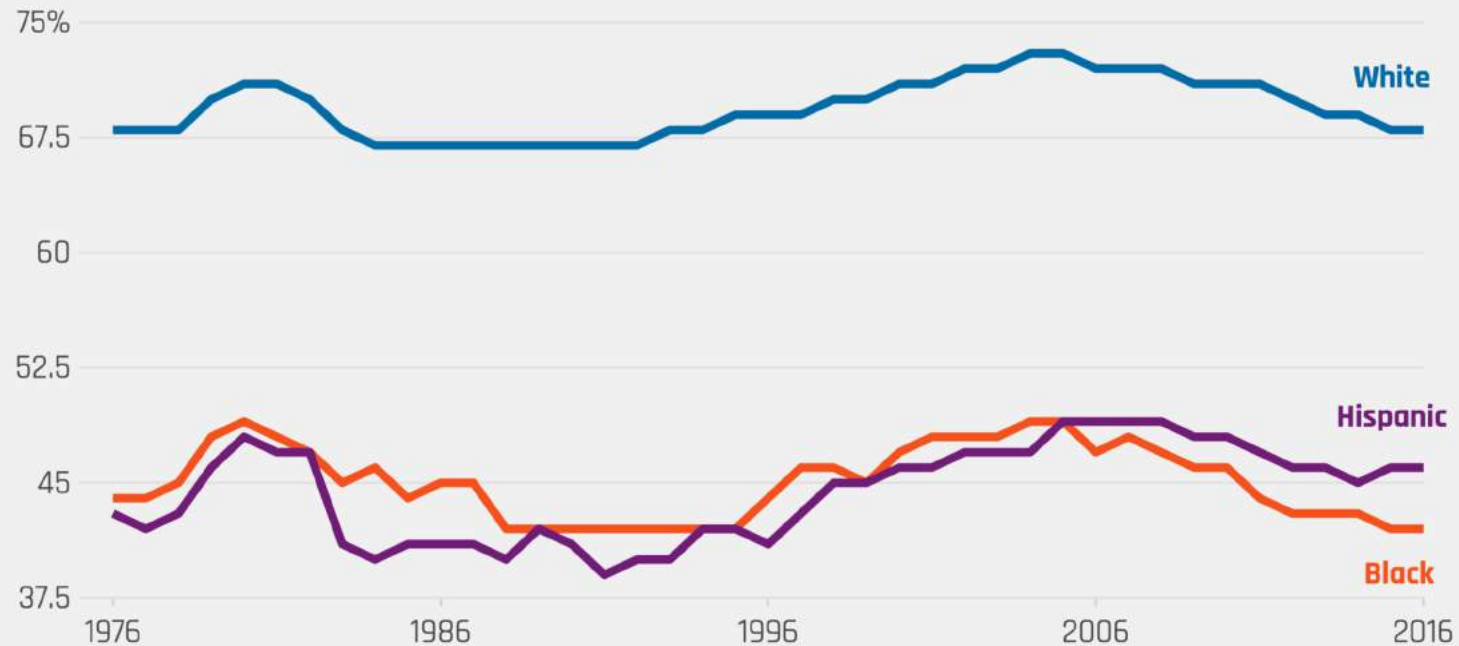
Political Power

attribution

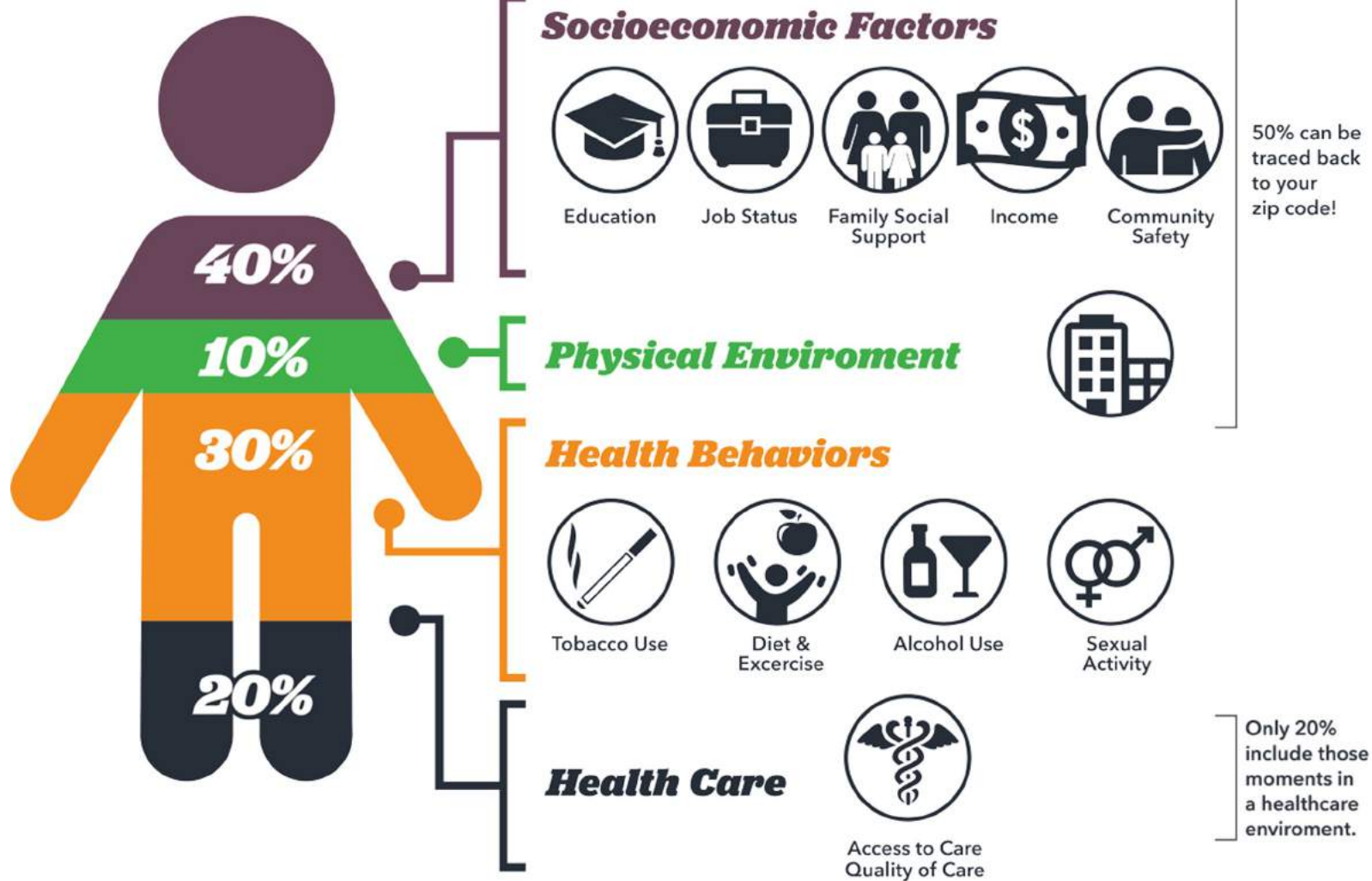
**SOCIAL**

# The wide divide between Black and Hispanic homeowners

U.S. homeownership rates by race and ethnicity, 1976–2016



Source: Urban Institute calculations from Current Population Survey 1976–2017. 1976–2014 values from Census Historical Household Surveys, Table HH-5. 2015–16 values from Census Annual Statistics 2016, Table 22.



# Vermont's EJ Policy: ACT 154

“Environmental justice focus population” means any census block group in which:

- The annual median household income is not more than 80 percent of the State median household income;
- Persons of Color and Indigenous Peoples comprise at least six percent or more of the population; or
- At least one percent or more of households have limited English proficiency.

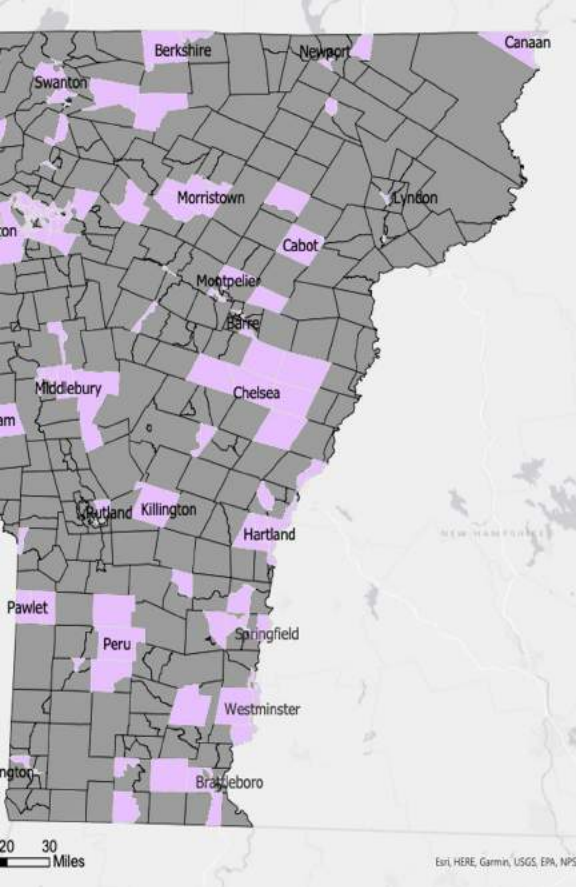
“Limited English proficiency” means that a household does not have a member 14 years or older who speaks English “very well” as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.

“Environmental justice” means all individuals are afforded **equitable access to and distribution of environmental benefits; equitable distribution of environmental burdens; and fair and equitable treatment and meaningful participation in decision-making processes**, including the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. Environmental justice recognizes the particular needs of individuals of every race, color, income, class, ability status, gender identity, sexual orientation, national origin, ethnicity or ancestry, religious belief, or English language proficiency level. Environmental justice redresses structural and institutional racism, colonialism, and other systems of oppression that result in the marginalization, degradation, disinvestment, and neglect of Black, Indigenous, and Persons of Color. Environmental justice requires providing a proportional amount of resources for community revitalization, ecological restoration, resilience planning, and a just recovery to communities most affected by environmental burdens and natural disasters.



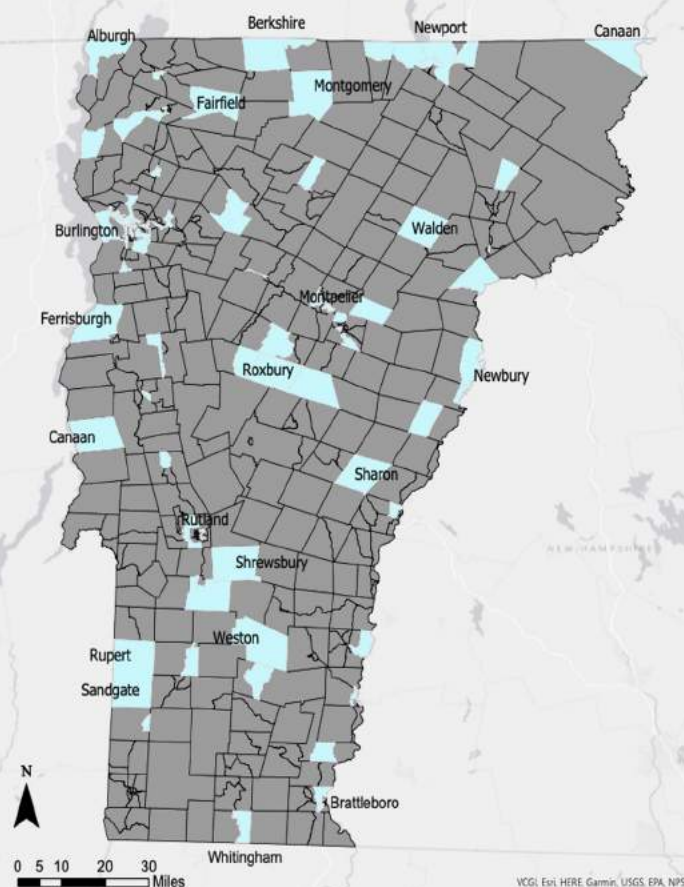
# mont

Census Block Groups where more than 6 percent of the population is People of Color



# Vermont

Census Block Groups where more than 1 percent of households have Limited English Proficiency



# Vermont

Census Block Groups where the annual median household income is less than 80% of the state annual median income (less than \$49,578)

