

Climate Equity LA Series :
Part 3: Justice 40 & Climate
Equity Metrics Public Workshop
(May 23, 2022)



Introduction

The Congressional passage of historic legislation in 2021-2022 will usher in a new wave of federal funding and resources for local and state governments to address climate impacts for frontline communities at an unprecedented scale. The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) will provide opportunities to develop climate resilient infrastructure, while the Justice40 federal initiative ensures these that at least 40% of these funds go towards “... disadvantaged communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution” (White House, 2022). Though these opportunities are immense and promising, many organizations and participants throughout the Climate Equity LA (CELA) series raised questions about how to understand the scope of the new funding sources, as well as how to access new investment programs considering the difficulties of federal and public sector contracting.

In response to the collective desire of participants for more information on the federal funding landscape, Part 3 of the Climate Equity LA Series “Justice40 & Climate Equity Metrics for LA” focused on the role grassroots organizations and local public agencies can play in determining the investment of these resources. Part 3 culminated in a single workshop finale that brought California Assemblymember Isaac Bryan, Los Angeles City leaders, and community organizers together in conversation on the timely climate investment bill Assembly Bill 2419 (AB 2419), also known as the California Justice 40 Act, which would direct federal investments to low-income, frontline communities across the state. Where its

federal counterpart provided an overarching target for 40% of federal funds to go towards disadvantaged communities, state bill AB 2419 would hold the distribution of federal funds accountable through a public oversight process and make the 40% goal a legally binding target for agencies receiving these funds. Even though AB 2419 ultimately did not pass in the 2022 legislative cycle, the intent of the bill and the Climate Equity LA Series discussion raised crucial issues that will continue to need focused attention in the coming months to assure that disadvantaged communities truly realize and benefit from the promised climate and infrastructure investments.

“Top 10 Takeaways” from the Justice40 Workshop

Key “Takeaways” that emerged through the presentations and break out room discussions included:

- 1. Disadvantaged communities must be at the center of investment planning and project development.** Any climate investment policies and projects must be designed and driven by communities historically impacted by climate and environmental hazards.
- 2. The implementation process must be grounded in public oversight and accountability mechanisms.** At each step of the design and implementation process, community members and grassroots organizations need to be represented in decision-

making, with protocols for assuring public transparency.

3. Anti-displacement principles must be incorporated across all project proposals.

Every proposal should have policy provisions to ensure communities are able to stay in place. These include, but are not limited to, the right to return during redevelopment, access to legal counsel, multilingual information and accessible materials for housing programs, support for low-income homeowners, and an expansion of tenant protections.

4. Community ownership models for the development of land and renewable energy are key priorities.

Investments should prioritize decentralized projects that move energy and housing outside of speculative markets. Examples include increasing localized energy grids with renewable energy, such as community solar, and expanding community land trusts and other alternatives to market rate housing.

5. Increase collaboration across public agencies and with diverse stakeholders.

Bring in multiple departments to work collaboratively with communities and grassroots organizations in identifying project priorities. This can also build on pre-existing work such as the City of LA's Racial Equity Audit, and the parallel work of the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department's Reparations Taskforce, to address systemic issues that cut across issue areas, including, but not limited to, housing, transit, labor, environment, and social justice.

6. Expand the capacity of City agencies to better connect communities to resources.

Invest in the funding and staff of key Departments and agencies, including local

housing departments, in order to better conduct enforcement and outreach to communities, and provide resources and relief in a timely manner. By building out staffing capacity, safeguards like tenant protections and anti-displacement policies can be more effectively implemented and enforced across the city.

7. Assure that new jobs created by climate and infrastructure investments are unionized, subject to local hire provisions, and well-paying so that frontline communities will benefit.

Creating benchmarks for local hiring within communities where projects are built will improve local communities and simultaneously increase local capacity to maintain these projects in the long term. These jobs should pay livable wages, include union representation, and uphold high labor standards. With training-to-work pipelines, such as the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) Local 18 Utility Pre-Craft Trainee (UPCT) program, local workers will also be able to get the skills to work with clean, new technologies while having the assurance of a well-paying and safe job at the end of their training.

8. Create popular education materials to explain policy and funding opportunities.

All projects from housing to electrification will require intensive community outreach and engagement. With the support and co-design of grassroots organizations, materials and information can be made accessible to communities across a variety of languages, and enable effective feedback on project proposals.

9. Invest in public amenities, including green, open spaces, and right of ways/public mobility infrastructure.

Building out parks,

green spaces ,and other protections against climate and environmental hazards are essential, especially for park-poor communities. Investing in tree canopy for sidewalks and parks, shade infrastructure, bus shelters, and hydration stations can bring potential large-scale impacts, especially for areas where extreme heat is exacerbated by an overconcentration of concrete surfaces.

10. Work with trusted community-based institutions and organizations to design and implement projects. Through a co-design process with trusted grassroots organizations, low-income and frontline communities can have early buy-in to shape and determine investment infrastructure projects. Collaboration with technical trade schools and local community colleges can also ensure these same communities guide investments from beginning to end, including through their training, apprenticeship, and hiring programs.

Planning and Preparation for the Justice40 (J40) Workshop

The design process for the last workshop of the series was led by the staff team of the Climate Emergency Mobilization Office and the Liberty Hill Foundation based on feedback from Community-Based Organization (CBO) anchors from the previous Climate Equity LA Series. These discussions had identified a shared urgency in bringing communities together to understand and identify the impacts and opportunities of the Justice40 bill for Los Angeles' frontline communities. The workshop aimed to explain the anticipated timeline for AB 2419's adoption and implementation, while providing grassroots organizations with an understanding of the array of

new funding sources, including the potential role of the Climate Emergency Mobilization Office in supporting grant applications.

The virtual workshop took place on May 12, 2022, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., and was structured similarly to previous workshops, with live interpretation, and all materials and slide decks translated into both English and Spanish. The event opened with a brief Menti poll asking the audience what they took away from the series. Many identified overlapping opportunities for collaboration, and common concerns shared across communities in LA, including fear of displacement and extreme climate impacts. CEMO Director Marta Segura then opened with reflections on the series, and the role of the CEMO in bringing together different stakeholders to help establish climate equity metrics that could guide federal, state, and local funding opportunities for the well-being of all Angelenos. The following individuals served as speakers and panelists for the roundtable discussion:

- Isaac M. Bryan, CA State Assemblymember of District 42
- Capri Maddox (Esq.), Executive Director and General Manager of the City of Los Angeles' Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department
- Marta Segura, CEMO Director
- Dr. Mike Davis (moderator), former CA State Assemblymember and Board of Public Works Commissioner
- Agustin Cabrera, Policy Director, Strategic Concepts in Organizing and Policy Education (SCOPE)
- Estuardo Mazariegos, Director of RePower, Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy (LAANE)

Presentation Summary

The first panel opened with a discussion on the historic moment with the potential passing of AB 2419 and the release of billions in federal investments. This panel included the honorable **Assemblymember Isaac M. Bryan, Executive Director** and **General Manager Capri Maddox (Esq.)**, and **CEMO Director Marta Segura** with moderation by **Dr. Mike Davis**. AB 2419, also known as California Justice40 Act, would take the federal Justice40 initiative a step further by ensuring that 40% of all federal funding arriving to California would be required to go towards frontline communities, with an additional 10% targeted for low-income communities who may not necessarily be disproportionately environmentally burdened. These metrics would be determined through the CalEnviroScreen, a tool which maps environmental burdens and socio-economic vulnerability across the state of California. The Justice40 Advisory Committee, housed in the State of California Strategic Growth Council, is proposed as a cross-sector group of grassroots organizations and public agencies focused on ensuring an accountable and equitable process.

Assemblymember Bryan, author of AB 2419, outlined the process of implementation if AB 2419 passes, including the technical assistance offered by the Strategic Growth Council for those applying for the nearly \$44 billion of allocated funds for environmental and climate infrastructure investments. The Justice40 Advisory Committee would support applicants throughout the application process and make recommendations for priority projects through multi-stakeholder engagement with a decision-making process driven by participating grassroots members.

Using the Justice40 Advisory Committee as an example of grassroots and government collaboration,

Executive Director Maddox highlighted the necessity of bringing in grassroots organizations into committees and decision-making bodies involved in the application process while preventing resources from being siloed into different departments. By integrating funding sources into holistic solutions driven by multiple stakeholders, such as work already being done by the Reparations Taskforce of LA, there is a greater ability to address the multifaceted impacts of historical disinvestment for frontline communities.

The Racial Equity Audit, and other restorative projects are some examples being undertaken by City officials to critically examine City policies and their impacts on frontline communities. Building on the findings from the Racial Equity Audit and the Reparations Taskforce of LA, as well as the existing work of other departments including LA's Civil+ Human Rights and Equity Department, a more equitable implementation of climate policy and infrastructure investments can be achieved across different local agencies and departments.

Director Segura emphasized the role of the CEMO as a bridge between community organizations and City agencies to identify priorities for climate investments. Some examples of this included the CELA series which resulted in key recommendations for the equitable implementation of building decarbonization in LA, as well as the composition of the Climate Emergency Mobilization Commission. The Climate Emergency Mobilization Commission (CEMC) brings together stakeholders from Tribal nations, labor unions, grassroots organizing, and public agencies to foster discussions between groups and identify intersectional opportunities for infrastructure investments. Through the Commission's work, City policies would then be informed and shaped by an equitable climate roadmap that centers the needs of those most impacted by

climate change.

The panel concluded with a brief Q & A with elected and agency officials fielding questions from the audience. The following are questions raised in the session and brief summaries of each panelist's response.

Question: How can state and local governments proactively avoid the potential of unintended consequences of unprecedented investments, such as displacement and gentrification in disadvantaged communities?

- These policies cannot be understood in a vacuum, and their impacts shape different and intersectional issues, from labor, to the environment, to criminal justice and more. Collaboration between different stakeholders and agencies is key to prevent negative and unintended impacts. (Assemblymember Bryan)
- Impacted communities are in the best position right now to shape how these policies are being implemented. The City is currently implementing a participatory budgeting process for \$8.5 million in community investments within nine areas of focus: Pacoima, Panorama City, Westlake, West Adams, Leimert Park, Skid Row, Boyle Heights, South LA, and Southeast LA. Through community-based advisory boards, neighborhoods will be able to determine how those investments are being made. This process can provide early lessons on how infrastructure investments can be equitable made without causing displacement and shaped by grassroots decision-making. (Executive Director Maddox)
- Parallel to a participatory budgeting process is

the role community benefits plans have in holding public investments accountable to community needs. By setting aside protections and community driven priorities in these plans, infrastructure investments can be made with safeguards already in place. (Director Segura)

Question: How will you ensure these funds have more oversight from impacted communities and provide for real, community-driven, decision-making power?

- The J40 committee is made up of various impacted communities, including Native and Indigenous community members, equity and social justice-focused organizations, labor groups, and several other communities either directly or tangentially impacted by climate change. These groups will be able to determine the priorities of these climate investments and will have firsthand experiences on the needs of frontline communities. (Assemblymember Bryan)

Question: Thinking about the overlapping activities in our state, what connection, if any, do you see between AB 2419, the LA Civil Rights Department, and the California Reparations Taskforce, which has included environmental justice in the scope of its study?

- Government has often played an active role in causing harm to communities, including through redlining and segregation, which have legacy impacts to a community's vitality. Approaching these equity issues across different offices and linking these overlapping issues is essential to moving forward in addressing historical harms in a holistic manner. (Executive Director Maddox)

- The CalEnviroScreen and the national EJ Screening tool, as well as using the “whole of government” approach, will create an alignment in accessing these resources and ensure they reach the most impacted communities. (Director Segura)

Question: Race is the number one predictor of exposure to pollution. Do you foresee with the execution of AB 2419’s racial equity lens, Prop 209 will stand? (Editor’s note: Prop 209, a ballot proposition passed in 1996, amended the state constitution to prohibit state government from considering race, sex, or ethnicity, in public contracting and employment including the distribution of federal funding through state agencies)

- Because of the limitations of Proposition 209 in reaching Black and Brown communities, we are working to use other equity metrics as proxies in identifying where infrastructure investments go. Operationalizing the disadvantaged indicator from CalEnviroScreen allows us to have greater flexibility in connecting these resources to communities facing compounded issues. (Assemblymember Bryan)

Question: Will local governments be able to identify disadvantaged communities within their jurisdiction based upon additional criteria, as long as it doesn’t conflict with the state’s definition of disadvantaged communities?

- In collaboration with the Emergency Management Department, Department of Planning, and other agencies, the CEMO will be working on a Climate Vulnerability Assessment that will more accurately show the degree of climate hazards. Current maps miss crucial data and often understate the degree of hazards in LA. With the Climate Vulnerability

Assessment, these updated maps will reflect the realities on the ground and provide additional tools in making the case for communities in LA to receive funding from these climate investments (Director Segura)

Question: How might we incorporate community input through a specific tool or process to get the community more engaged during Justice40? Are there other examples or frameworks that have been used for this?

- We must work to hold open forums, and other participatory processes, that are accessible and relevant to community needs. While there are agencies and other regions in the country exploring this, California is leading this process which is why participatory processes will be essential to its success. (Assemblymember Bryan)
- Through the process that CEMO has undertaken, we have learned that communities need to co-design, facilitate, and lead data gathering and policy priorities. This is part of a distributional justice model for what community engagement can look like at a City level when done in partnership with CBOs and other grassroots participation. (Director Segura)

Question: How can the public follow the progress of the Justice40 bill as well as the work of each of the panelists’ respective offices?

- First, the Justice40 bill must pass the Appropriations Committee and then go to a full legislative vote before the Justice40 Advisory Committee can be established. For regular updates and information please visit the [Assembly Member’s website](#) and relevant social media

platforms. (Assemblymember Bryan)

- For follow-up with the [LA Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department](#), participants can sign up for the department's listserv for more information. (Executive Director Maddox)
- The CEMO has created a [website](#) to keep communities updated, and through the series listserv, the CEMO will be able to follow-up at the end of the series with additional updates and future events. (Director Segura)

The second roundtable featured community organizers Agustin Cabrera, Director of Policy at SCOPE, and Estuardo Mazariegos, organizer at LAANE and Director of the RePower LA Coalition, moderated by CEMO Director Marta Segura. SCOPE, in addition to other partners across the state, including Asian Pacific Environmental Network (APEN) and Greenlining Institute, were early sponsors of AB 2419 and discussed the impact the bill could have to redress the legacy of investment inequities in LA. LAANE provided insights into the implications AB 2419 would have for workforce development and labor sectors transitioning towards green or carbon-free industries. The RePower LA Coalition's goal is to transition towards a carbon-free LA Department of Water and Power (LADWP), assuring workforce training programs for frontline communities and the elimination of utility debt and shut-offs. Key points made by the panelists were:

- Areas like South LA, which rank among the top 10% of pollution-burdened census tracts in California, are burdened with multiple impacts from redlining and systematic disinvestments. Targeted policies like AB 2419 can build on the work done by grassroots communities to undo the harms of these disinvestments--such as the work to phase out oil in LA--but only with a community-

driven, equitable process in accessing these funds and shaping projects.

- Emphasizing the accountability that will be embedded into the J40 Advisory Committee made up of grassroots organizations, Cabrera noted the importance of bringing together a cross-cutting group of communities and organizations, including Indigenous, labor, and environmental justice communities, to ensure an equitable investment to LA.
- With nearly 20% of the city's population (approximately 790,000 Angelenos) living below the poverty level, there is a tremendous need to expand the opportunities for livable wages and investments into the workforce. Mazariegos described his own experience witnessing wage theft and exploitative practices that left workers without recourse in precarious industries. Only through union jobs and labor protections can an equitable investment in workforce development be achieved. Mazariegos highlighted three key areas of consideration for labor in the roll out of these investments:

1. Bring in labor groups and unions early on in conversations on the implementation of AB 2419 to ensure that new jobs have high labor standards, are unionized, and have livable wages.
2. Invest in technical colleges and local training programs, like Los Angeles Trade Technical College or IBEW's Utility Pre-Craft training program, that offer direct services and affordable education specifically targeted to low-income frontline communities.
3. New jobs created by these investm

ents should go to frontline communities who are also the most impacted by climate change. With a potential \$29 billion going to maintain our roads and highways, for example, much of the work can be done by those living close to those areas who are already familiar with the infrastructure of their neighborhood.

Both participants ended the panel with a final question posed by Segura: what kind of jobs and programs should we invest in to avoid negative, unintended consequences?

- Mazariegos emphasized that when talking about workers, we are also talking about tenants, as well as frontline community members exposed to pollution. Any approach for climate justice must be intersectional in bringing together different organizations and communities, since oftentimes individuals hold multiple roles and identities. IBEW Local 18's Utility Pre-Craft Training program and the Targeted Local Hire program within the City are strong examples that serve as models in reaching different communities, while shaping how improvements are made in their area, and building out the local workforce capacity.
- Cabrera brought up three key actions the City can take to prevent displacement as infrastructure and climate investments are made:
 1. The City needs to invest in the capacity of the local Housing Department, including general funding and staffing, in order to ensure the enforcement of existing building safety standards and tenant protections.
 2. Pass more tenant protections including Right to Counsel, the Tenant Opportunity

to Purchase Act (TOPA), regulations on corporate landlords, and create enforcement mechanisms and penalties to protect against tenant harassment.

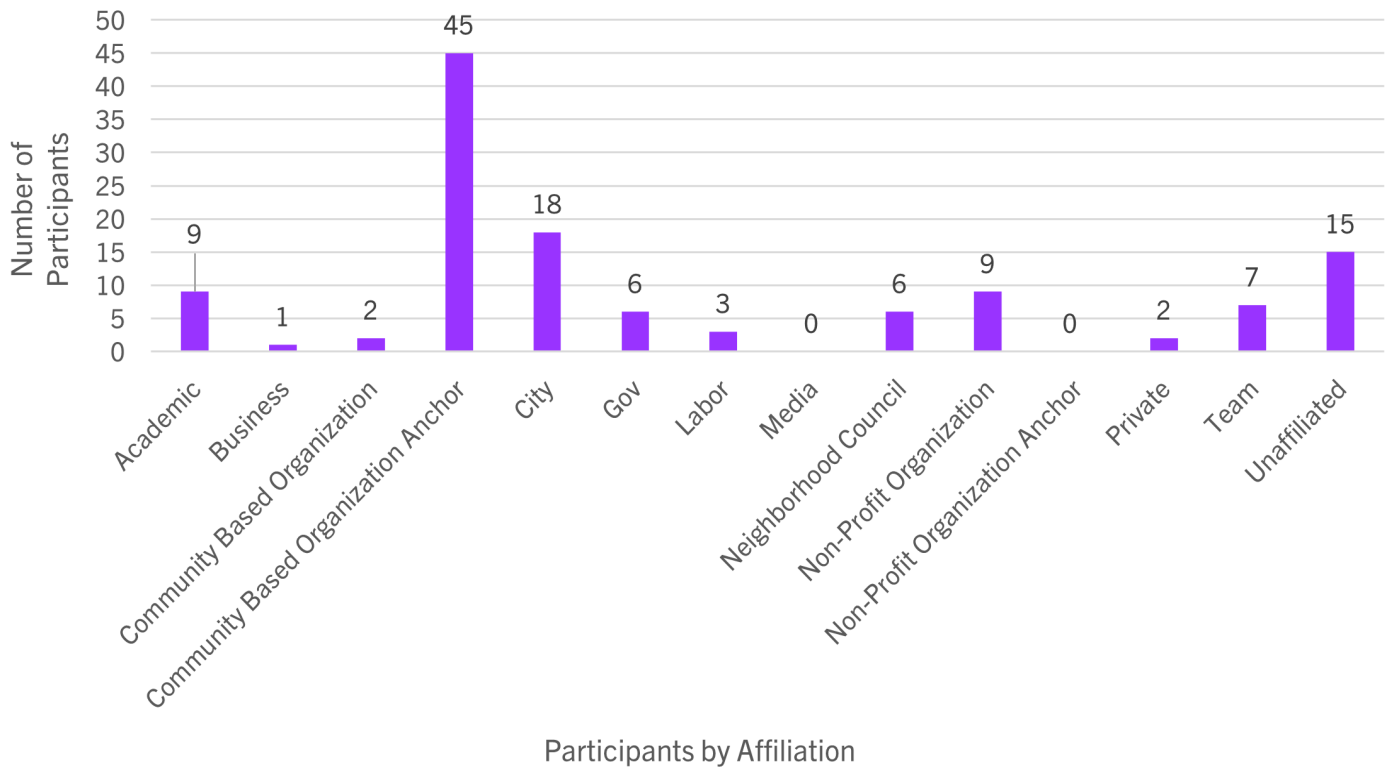
3. Ensure that any investments have anti-displacement and tenant protections in place throughout implementation. This can look like CBOs actively designing and participating in outreach and enrollment with communities and having direct communication with the local housing department.

- Through a systematic re-investment in the local workforce, Mazariegos highlighted the impact of AB 2419 on building a sustainable economic model where local workers are building out their community's own climate infrastructure through these transformative investments. Participatory budgeting processes and existing grassroots models, like the People's Budget, are models for multi-stakeholder engagement in creating meaningful and effective policy priorities.

Participation in Workshop Finale

Participation in the CELA finale had a total of 121 participants including 25 staff, facilitators, notetakers, and other team members coordinating event production. The largest group of participants were mainly from community-based organizations (CBOs), with 45 of them affiliated in some way with CBO anchor groups or connected to the CELA series through CBO outreach. City officials were the second largest identified group, with 18 participants including LADWP, the Civil + Human Rights and Equity Department, and the Mayor's Office of Sustainability. Participation from non-profit organizations (9) included the Climate Center and LA Green Grounds.

FIGURE 32. Participation in the CELA Part 3: Justice40 & Climate Equity Metrics for LA (May 2, 2022)



Neighborhood Councils (9), non-City government officials (6) such as South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and labor groups (3) such as SEIU and UTLA were also present. Of the total attendance, 15 participants were unaffiliated, either arriving as individuals with no organizational affiliation or unidentifiable based on the information provided. Participants were organized into 10 breakout rooms ranging from 6-10 participants each, with 2 breakout rooms for monolingual Spanish speakers. Each breakout room was led by different facilitators and notetakers affiliated with all 6 of the anchor CBOs, along with volunteer student participants from previous workshops. All discussion groups shared a common set of discussion questions focused on identifying where climate investments should be made, and how investments could best be leveraged. Participants were also asked to identify what considerations City and elected officials should make in ensuring that the use of these funds does not lead to unintended, harmful impacts. Stakeholders emphasized that climate investments should address intersectional community

needs, including but not limited to housing, energy equity, resilience, and mobility.

Question 1: Where do you think these federal infrastructure and climate investments should go in LA?

- Spanning across all break out room discussions was the need for a geographic distribution of investments in areas vulnerable to climate hazards and legacy pollution. South LA was one example participants referenced from panel discussions, due to the histories of redlining and systematic disinvestment that have especially impacted the area. For communities like South LA, those most impacted by these historic harms should lead the process in both the design and implementation of these investments.
- Distribution of investments based on community vulnerability was also echoed frequently, especially

when considering community ownership of renewable energy. With the State's goal of phasing out fossil fuel combustion engines and electrifying current energy systems, there was keen interest in investing in localized energy resilience through rooftop solar panels and local grid systems for frontline, low-income communities. Strategies to achieve this include streamlining funding processes for rooftop solar panel installations in low-income residential areas and schools, greater availability of back-up power batteries, and making sure the costs of structural upgrades do not fall on low-income households especially for those whose homes would need retrofits to support panel installation. An equitable implementation approach should also focus on "soft" infrastructure investments such as workforce development programs driven by local hiring benchmarks for 'green' projects and should also include a popular education approach that helps communities understand the impact of electrification.

- Public transit and the maintenance of public rights-of-way were repeatedly brought up as key areas for future investment due to the current high exposure to freeway contaminants and the lack of protection from extreme heat on sidewalks and streets. Stakeholders discussed investments in public mobility infrastructure including walkable sidewalks with space for tree canopies, bus stop shelters as a refuge from the impacts of extreme heat, dedicated bus lanes, and protected bike lanes.

Question 2: What do you think these federal infrastructure and climate investments should be used for? How do you think these federal investments can be best leveraged?

- Many participants cited the need for dedicated

"Make participation more transparent and make sure that the feedback is actually taken into consideration fully, not just as a formality. There needs to be assurance and accountability that the suggestions made by community are applied and followed through with. This can't be a one-off opportunity."

-Workshop Participant

funding related to the housing crisis, including financing for the construction of affordable housing units; preventing the burden of building decarbonization costs through subsidies so as not to transfer costs to residents; providing equitable access to rent relief programs; and expanding community land trusts to ensure long-term, community-owned models for affordable housing.

- Participants also identified the need for resources and incentives to train workers transitioning out of carbon-based industries and training-to-workforce pipelines safeguarded through local hiring practices. Bringing in pre-existing and trusted institutions, like technical and community colleges, to support training programs can make it easier for low-income communities to implement green and energy-efficient technologies through an expansion of the local workforce.
- Regarding physical infrastructure, responses were more varied, with some voicing a need to build more bike paths and active transit options, while others pointed to nature-based solutions like tree canopies in parks and sidewalks.
- Many participants identified the need for infrastructure investments to target the legacy impacts on public health. Questions were raised

on how projects would address legacy impacts of pollution such as high asthma rates and other intergenerational health problems. Solutions included monitoring and evaluating project milestones through improved health targets, achieved through air, soil, and water testing. Priority projects should include remediation of brownfields to address generational, long-term health benefits.

Question 3: What do you think the City should do to avoid any potential unintended consequences of directing federal infrastructure and climate investments, such as gentrification or displacement? Are there other consequences you foresee?

- Participants most frequently identified the need for community oversight in the distribution and implementation of climate investments. There were many proposals for how this could take place, including working with CBOs to guide a participatory and equitable budgeting process with local government officials. Their ability to communicate with grassroots community members, and their relationship with local officials, position them as powerful conduits able to translate

“Tearing down homes/businesses to make more room for freeways will only put more pressure on disinvested neighborhoods. There is a disconnect between the perception of participation and how funding decisions are actually made by elected officials.”

-Workshop Participant

complex policy issues and bring community voices into decision making.

- Developers can also be held accountable through establishing standards, such as preferential contracting for local businesses. This can include community oversight and co-design of local projects which enables neighborhood residents to guide investments in a manner responsive to community needs.
- The City can play a key role in ensuring community stability and cultural preservation through effective anti-displacement provisions across all policies and climate investments. For tenants, these protections can include rent control, flexibility in legal provisions to enable undocumented people to rent, and the right to return at affordable rents for tenants displaced during the redevelopment of a building or neighborhood. Low-income homeowners can be supported through low-cost loans for decarbonization retrofits and building repairs. Special incentives need to be provided to property owners to encourage leasing to populations in need, such as veterans and the unhoused. Additional operational funding will increase the staffing capacity of housing agencies and local departments so that community members can access rent relief and housing resources, and ensure that anti-displacement policies are being enforced across the city.
- To ensure the success and ability of community members to effectively participate in climate and infrastructure investments, greater community education and easily accessible materials need to be developed for community members to understand the impact, processes, and scope of programs. As one community member aptly stated “Make participation more transparent and

assure that community feedback is actually taken into consideration for project planning, not just as a formality, [...] there needs to be assurance and accountability that the suggestions made by community are applied and followed through with. This can't be a one-off opportunity.”

FIGURE 33. Qualitative coding of breakout room group discussion

Finale: Where to direct federal infrastructure and climate investments in LA (May 12, 2022)

- Maintaining and expanding public right of ways and transit
- Investment into community-owned renewable energy
- Community land trusts and affordable housing
- Climate resilient, decarbonized buildings
- Vulnerability-based distribution across LA
- Protections and services for low income renters and homeowners
- Nature-based investments in public spaces
- Social services including mental health, education and food access



FIGURE 34. Qualitative coding of breakout room group discussion

Finale: Considerations in leveraging climate and infrastructure investments (May 12, 2022)

- Redress the public health impacts of legacy pollution
- Providing resources and training for a just transition
- Hard infrastructure and the built environment (solar panels, transit stops, etc.)
- Move housing and land outside of speculative markets
- Anti-displacement protections for tenants and low income homeowners



FIGURE 35. Qualitative coding of breakout room group discussion

Finale: 3. Policies and actions to prevent unintended consequences of investments (May 12, 2022)

- Incorporate a participatory co-design process with communities
- Distributive processes with public oversight and transparency
- Investing in governmental capacity and staffing for low-income outreach and engagement
- Investing in Community Based Organizations
- Anti-displacement policies and housing resources for vulnerable communities
- Develop popular education and data
- Protections and incentives in place for workforce just transitions



