

Environmental Justice-Related Terms As Defined Across the PSC Agencies – 05/13/13

Introduction

A shared understanding of key terminology related to an initiative is essential to the success of any partnership. In recognition of this reality, Team- EJ, a working group of the Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC), set out to identify relevant terms of environmental justice, sustainability and health and to assess how each of the three PSC agencies, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines and understands these terms. With input from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), who is a member of the PSC’s Team-EJ, health terms and definitions are included in this document. These terms are defined by the relevant federal agencies:

1. environmental justice
2. sustainability
3. affordable housing
4. smart growth
5. green jobs
6. goods movement
7. social determinants of health
8. health disparity (health equity)
9. cumulative impact (cumulative environmental exposure)
10. built environment

Key Environmental Justice/Health/Sustainability-Related Terms

Term: Environmental Justice

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>EPA Environmental Justice (Webpage):</u> “Environmental Justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this Nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.” http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/</p> <p><u>EPA Plan EJ 2014</u> EPA defines “environmental justice” as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. ⁵ Fair Treatment means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies. Meaningful Involvement means that: (1) potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will</p>

affect their environment and/or health; (2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; (3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and (4) the decision makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected. In the Agency's implementation of environmental justice, EPA has expanded the concept of fair treatment to include not only the consideration of how burdens are distributed across all populations, but also how benefits are distributed. For example, the Agency's *Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action* encourages the evaluation of the distribution of burdens by paying special attention to populations that have historically borne a disproportionate share of environmental harms and risk. At the same time, it encourages Agency staff to look at the distribution of the positive environmental and health consequences from our activities.

<http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/resources/policy/plan-ej-2014/plan-ej-2011-09.pdf>

EPA's Action Development Process – Interim Guidance on Considering Environmental Justice During the Development of an Action

"EPA defines "environmental justice" as the *fair treatment* and *meaningful involvement* of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. *Fair Treatment* means that no group of people should bear a disproportionate burden of environmental harms and risks, including those resulting from the negative environmental consequences of industrial, governmental, and commercial operations or programs and policies. *Meaningful Involvement* means that: 1) potentially affected community members have an appropriate opportunity to participate in decisions about a proposed activity that will affect their environment and/or health; 2) the public's contribution can influence the regulatory agency's decision; 3) the concerns of all participants involved will be considered in the decision-making process; and 4) the decision-makers seek out and facilitate the involvement of those potentially affected."

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<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/policy/considering-ej-in-rulemaking-guide-07-2010.pdf>

Wastes: EJ Resources – Wastes - Where you Live (Webpage):

"While our aim includes enhancing environmental quality for all, our focus is to better address those disparities found in communities that have been disproportionately and adversely impacted from nearby hazardous waste disposal facilities. We believe that including the public and addressing community concerns early and often in the decision-making process, helps prevent and alleviate many issues environmental justice communities have experienced in the past."

<http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/wyl/envjustice.htm>

Creating Equitable, Healthy, and Sustainable Communities: Strategies for Advancing Smart Growth, Environmental Justice, and Equitable Development (2013)

"...all people, regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status, should have the opportunity to enjoy the positive outcomes of environmentally related decisions and actions, such as cleaner air and water, improved health, and economic vitality... the public should have opportunities to participate in decisions that could affect their environment and their health, their contributions should be taken into account by regulatory agencies, and

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	<p>decision-makers should seek and facilitate the engagement of those potentially affected by their decisions.”</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/pdf/equitable-dev/equitable-development-report-508-011713b.pdf</p>
HUD	<p>HUD 2012-2015 EJ Strategy</p> <p>“For HUD, environmental justice (EJ) means equal access to safe and healthy housing by all Americans; mitigating risks to communities in disaster-prone areas; providing access to affordable, accessible, quality housing free of hazards to residents’ health; and working to achieve inclusive, sustainable communities free from discrimination.”</p> <p>http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=envjustice.pdf</p> <p>HUD Community Planning & Development: Environmental Review Requirements - Environmental Justice (Webpage):</p> <p>“Environmental Justice (EJ) means ensuring that the environment and human health are fairly protected for all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. EJ is an integral part of the Department’s mission. HUD’s EJ Program works with states, tribes, local communities, other grantees, and staff at other federal agencies to seamlessly incorporate EJ awareness and planning considerations into program activities.” <i>(Note: This HUD webpage references the EPA definition of environmental justice, and provides several links to EPA environmental justice resources.)</i></p> <p>http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/environment/review/justice</p> <p>Homes and Communities – CPD – Environmental Justice Webpage – Environmental Justice Strategies (Webpage):</p> <p>Environmental Justice Strategies at HUD assert that: (1) HUD will promote sound environmental considerations in community development and housing policies that, at the same time, will preserve housing affordability and encourage rural and urban economic growth and private sector investment.(2) HUD will promote environmental quality in public housing, federally-assisted rental housing, and homeownership programs to ensure that low-income and minority families and individuals will have a safe and healthy start to greater self-sufficiency.(3)HUD will champion the principles of environmental justice as we rethink how HUD programs and services can be designed and delivered to create the conditions of real opportunity where people can take action to improve their own lives.</p> <p>http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/environment/library/subjects/justice/</p>
DOT	<p>FHWA - Office of Planning, Environmental & Realty – Environmental Justice: DOT Order 5610.2(a)</p> <p>“The Order sets forth steps to prevent disproportionately high and adverse effects to minority or low-income populations through Title VI analyses and environmental justice analyses conducted as part of Federal transportation planning and NEPA provisions. It also describes the specific measures to be taken to address instances of disproportionately high and adverse effects and sets forth relevant definitions.”</p> <p>http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/environmental_justice/ej_at_dot/order_56102a/</p> <p>FHWA - Office of Planning, Environmental & Realty – Nondiscrimination: Title VI and Environmental Justice (Webpage):</p> <p>"In making determinations regarding disproportionately high and adverse effects on</p>

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	<p>minority and low-income populations, mitigation and enhancements measures that will be taken and all offsetting benefits to the affected minority and low-income populations may be taken into account, as well as the design, comparative impacts, and the relevant number of similar existing system elements in non-minority and non low-income areas." -from <i>U.S. Department of Transportation Order on Environmental Justice</i> http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/ejustice/facts/index.htm</p> <p><u>FTA – Background on Environmental Justice – Environmental Justice and Mass Transit Projects</u> “Evidence suggests that some communities face disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects. This concern regarding environmental justice builds upon Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C 2000d) that requires nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs by emphasizing the need to identify and address disproportionate effects of federal programs, policies, and activities.” http://www.fta.dot.gov/12347_2238.html</p>
HHS	<p><u>EJ Strategy and Implementation Plan</u> “Environmental Justice is ‘the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies’. Executive Order 12898, <i>Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations</i> requires each Federal agency to ‘make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations.’ The Executive Order also states that ‘each Federal agency responsibility set forth under this order shall apply equally to Native American programs.’” http://www.hhs.gov/environmentaljustice/strategy.html</p>

Term: Sustainability

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Sustainability: What is Sustainability? (Webpage):</u> “Sustainability is based on a simple principle: Everything that we need for our survival and well-being depends, either directly or indirectly, on our natural environment. Sustainability creates and maintains the conditions under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony, that permit fulfilling the social, economic and other requirements of present and future generations.” http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/basicinfo.htm#sustainability</p> <p><u>Sustainability (Webpage):</u> “Supporting development and conservation strategies that help protect our natural environment and make our communities more attractive, economically stronger, and more socially diverse.” http://www.epa.gov/sustainability/</p>

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<p>HUD</p>	<p><u>Sustainable Housing and Communities Webpage: Office of Sustainable Communities-Mission Statement (Webpage)</u> The mission of the Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities is to create strong, sustainable communities by connecting housing to jobs, fostering local innovation, and helping to build a clean energy economy.</p> <p>In order to better connect housing to jobs, the office will work to coordinate federal housing and transportation investments with local land use decisions in order to reduce transportation costs for families, improve housing affordability, save energy, and increase access to housing and employment opportunities. By ensuring that housing is located near job centers and affordable, accessible transportation, we will nurture healthier, more inclusive communities which provide opportunities for people of all ages, incomes, races, and ethnicities to live, work, and learn together. http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/sustainable_housing_communities</p> <p><u>HUD Sustainable Communities Wiki:</u> Sustainable communities are urban, suburban or rural areas planned to provide residents with more housing and transportation choices, more energy independence and more clean air and water. In housing, sustainability often refers to improving building level energy efficiency, cutting carbon emissions through transit-oriented development, and tying the quality and location of housing to broader opportunities — such as access to good jobs, quality schools, and safe streets. http://portal.hud.gov/jamwiki/en/Sustainable_Communities</p>
<p>DOT</p>	<p><u>Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan</u> “...the integration of mission, environmental, economic, and social considerations.” http://www.dot.gov/sustainability/sspp_2010.pdf</p> <p><u>Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan</u> “DOT defines sustainability as the integration of mission, environmental, economic and social considerations. The sustainable approach balances economic and environmental performance, from beginning to end, and how it integrates with cost, schedule, operations, maintenance, and stakeholder considerations. http://www.dot.gov/sustainability/sspp_2010.pdf</p>
<p>HHS</p>	<p><u>EJ Strategy and Implementation Plan (American Institute of Architects Sustainability Toolkit)</u> “The enduring prosperity of all living things. Sustainable design creates communities and buildings that advance enduring public and environmental well-being.” http://info.aia.org/toolkit2030/advocacy/aia.html</p> <p><u>2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan</u> “Sustainability is integral to the HHS mission, which is to protect the health of all Americans and provide essential human services, especially to those who are least able to help themselves... sustainability is directly linked to the health of humans, the health of the environment, and the health of economic systems that support and promote our well-being. This triple health bottom line – human health, environmental health and economic health– is integral to HHS’s mission and the sustainability mandates of Executive Order (EO) 13514.”</p>

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	<p>“HHS is an advocate for smart design and construction of buildings to create healthy and productive work environments for Federal tenants, patients and visitors in our owned and leased facilities.”</p> <p>http://www.hhs.gov/about/sustainability/2011plan_summary.html</p>
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Term: Affordable Housing

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Smart Growth and Affordable Housing (Webpage):</u> “As such, the location of housing—and the type of transportation options that it supports—dramatically affects affordability. Dispersed, low-density housing often cannot support viable public transit, biking, or pedestrian options, all but making auto ownership a necessary cost. The true cost of housing, therefore, is the combined cost of housing plus transportation. On average, working families spend nearly 60 percent of household income on the combined costs of housing and transportation. For the working poor, housing location has an even more dramatic impact. Households earning \$20,000 to \$35,000 that live far from job centers pay 70 percent of their income on housing (33 percent) plus transportation (37 percent). For those living in the central city, housing costs remain unchanged, but transportation drops from 37 to 22 percent.” http://www.epa.gov/dced/topics/ah.htm</p> <p><u>Smart Growth and Affordable Housing (Webpage):</u> “The approach used in housing construction also determines the affordability of a home. Green building materials, techniques, and appliances reduce energy consumption by 33 percent⁵ and water use by 20 percent or more.⁶ This equates to significant savings in energy expenditures-which now represents as much as 18 percent of household income² and is likely to continue to rise. Water savings yield lower utility costs at the household level, but also reduce demand, which is vitally important in fast-growing Western areas. In addition, green building approaches contribute to healthier living environments, which reduces the need for medical care for children and critical days of missed work for parents that struggle to make ends meet.” http://www.epa.gov/dced/topics/ah.htm</p>
HUD	<p><u>Community Development and Planning – Affordable Housing (Webpage):</u> “The generally accepted definition of affordability is for a household to pay no more than 30 percent of its annual income on housing. Families who pay more than 30 percent of their income for housing are considered cost burdened and may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation and medical care. ...The lack of affordable housing is a significant hardship for low-income households preventing them from meeting their other basic needs, such as nutrition and healthcare, or saving for their future and that of their families.” http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/affordablehousing/</p>
DOT	<p><u>FTA – Affordable Housing Near Transit (Webpage):</u> “Transportation is the second largest household budget cost for American families. Since 2007, FTA has been working with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to better coordinate affordable housing and transit in order to lower the combined cost of housing and transportation and to expand housing opportunities near transit</p>

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	<p>through joint planning, demonstration projects, and research on best practices of transit-oriented development (TOD) and affordable housing.” http://www.fta.dot.gov/publications/publications_10966.html</p> <p><u>Better Coordination of Transportation and Housing Programs (PDF)</u> <i>This is also a good reference for DOT’s definition of Affordable Housing</i> http://www.huduser.org/publications/pdf/better_coordination.pdf</p>
HHS	<p><u>ACF - Low Income Home Energy Assistant Program (LIHEAP) 2006 Congressional Testimony</u></p> <p>“In setting eligibility levels, States may, for example, give priority to households that pay a large percentage of their income for home energy or that include members who have the greatest energy need because of age or health. We encourage States to target their programs to the more vulnerable low-income individuals in their communities – households with elderly persons or young children.” http://www.hhs.gov/asl/testify/t060106.html</p>

Term: Smart Growth

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p>Ten Basic Principles of Smart Growth (Webpage):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mix land uses 2. Take advantage of compact building design 3. Create a range of housing opportunities and choices 4. Create walkable neighborhoods 5. Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place 6. Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas 7. Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities 8. Provide a variety of transportation choices 9. Make development decisions predictable, fair, and cost effective 10. Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions <p>“...using creative strategies to develop in ways that preserve natural lands and critical environmental areas, protect water and air quality, and reuse already-developed land. They conserve resources by reinvesting in existing infrastructure and reclaiming historic buildings. By designing neighborhoods that have shops, offices, schools, churches, parks, and other amenities near homes, communities are giving their residents and visitors the option of walking, bicycling, taking public transportation, or driving as they go about their business. A range of different types of homes makes it possible for senior citizens to stay in their homes as they age, young people to afford their first home, and families at all stages in between to find a safe, attractive home they can afford. Through smart growth approaches that enhance neighborhoods and involve local residents in development decisions, these communities are creating vibrant places to live, work, and play. The high quality of life in these communities makes them economically competitive, creates business opportunities, and improves the local tax base.”</p>

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	<p>http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/about_sg.htm</p> <p>Smart Growth (Webpage): “EPA helps communities grow in ways that expand economic opportunity, protect public health and the environment, and create and enhance the places that people love. Through research, tools, partnerships, case studies, grants, and technical assistance, EPA is helping America's communities turn their visions of the future into reality.” http://www.epa.gov/smartgrowth/</p> <p>Green Infrastructure – Policies and Resolutions (Webpage): “<i>Smart Growth</i> - A range of development and conservation strategies intended to protect our natural environment while simultaneously making our communities more attractive, economically stronger, and more socially diverse. Smart Growth encourages development that serves the economy, the community, and the environment...Smart Growth communities conserve resources by reinvesting in existing infrastructure, reclaiming historic buildings, and by designing neighborhoods that have shops, offices, schools, churches, parks, and other amenities within walking or biking-distance of residential areas. Through Smart Growth approaches that enhance neighborhoods and involve local residents in development decisions, these communities are creating vibrant places to live, work, and play. Green Infrastructure practices can play a role in Smart Growth development by providing communities with a variety of environmental and aesthetic benefits that are in line with Smart Growth principals.” http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/greeninfrastructure/information.cfm#glossary</p>
<p>HUD</p>	<p>Sustainable Housing Communities: 6 Livability Principles</p> <p>The Partnership for Sustainable Communities established six livability principles that will act as a foundation for interagency coordination:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide more transportation choices. Develop safe, reliable and economical transportation choices to decrease household transportation costs, reduce our nation’s dependence on foreign oil, improve air quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote public health. 2. Promote equitable, affordable housing. Expand location- and energy-efficient housing choices for people of all ages, incomes, races and ethnicities to increase mobility and lower the combined cost of housing and transportation. 3. Enhance economic competitiveness. Improve economic competitiveness through reliable and timely access to employment centers, educational opportunities, services and other basic needs by workers as well as expanded business access to markets. 4. Support existing communities. Target federal funding toward existing communities—through such strategies as transit-oriented, mixed-use development and land recycling—to increase community revitalization, improve the efficiency of public works investments, and safeguard rural landscapes. 5. Coordinate policies and leverage investment. Align federal policies and funding to remove barriers to collaboration, leverage funding and

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	<p>increase the accountability and effectiveness of all levels of government to plan for future growth, including making smart energy choices such as locally generated renewable energy.</p> <p>6. Value communities and neighborhoods. Enhance the unique characteristics of all communities by investing in healthy, safe, and walkable neighborhoods—rural, urban, or suburban.</p> <p>http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/sustainable_housing_communities/Six_Livability_Principles</p>
<p>DOT</p>	<p>FHWA – Smart Growth</p> <p>The FHWA believes that "smart growth" is a concept best supported by a set of policies and programs intended to protect and preserve valuable natural and cultural resources. "Smart growth" also encourages economic development in targeted locations. While transportation is not specifically mentioned in that working definition, it is important to note that transportation affects land use just like affordable housing, good schools, and low crime rates.</p> <p><i>Smart Growth and Transportation:</i> It can mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing state and local land use strategies to increase population and housing densities and make transit more viable, • Managing and operating existing highway, transit, and other transportation modes to maintain or improve performance for each mode without adversely affecting neighborhoods or urban centers, • Knitting transportation improvement projects and public/private investments so that they merge as seamlessly as possible into the community, • Supporting the provision of mixed use development so that transit, bicycle and pedestrian facilities, and ferry boats are viable options to driving, • Accommodating the flow of freight throughout the country so that the economy can continue to grow. <p>It does not mean:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pitting transit or any other mode against highways. We acknowledge the fact that it is impractical to completely build our way out of congestion in our most congested metropolitan areas. But that does not mean that we think that new roads and improvements to the existing road network should be eliminated in favor of transit projects only. It is not an issue of highways vs. transit. It is an issue of providing a balanced intermodal transportation system that allows for the efficient and economical movement of people and goods. In some areas that may mean more transit and in other areas it may entail significant roadway improvements. The point is that it is up to State and local officials to decide how best to address their unique set of circumstances and it is FHWA's role to help them once they have made that decision. <p>https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/smart_growth_and_fhwa/</p>

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	<p><u>State and Local Smart Growth Policies: Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focuses on the connection between transportation and air quality. • For example, when the projects funded in 2000 are complete, they will reduce VOC and CO emissions by 266 and 393 tons/day, respectively. • Allows metropolitan areas in nonattainment or maintenance status to find creative ways to simultaneously meet air quality and mobility goals, thus improving a community’s livability and quality of life. • Most CMAQ funds to date have been used for new and enhanced transit services and to improve traffic flow in heavily developed, congested areas. <p>www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/cmaqpgs/index.htm</p>
HHS	<p><u>The Spitfire Strategies Smart Chart 3.0</u></p> <p>“Advocates of Smart Growth find themselves fortifying a winning frame. When the debate over urban sprawl began to heat up in the 1990s, environmental groups did an excellent job of framing the conversation. When pro-development groups attempted to paint environmentalists as anti-growth, they responded by saying they were not against growth, and in fact they were for smart growth.”</p> <p>http://www.hhs.gov/ash/oah/news/assets/july_2012_smartchart.pdf</p>

Term: Green Jobs

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure - Green Jobs Training: A Catalogue of Training Opportunities for Green Infrastructure Technologies: (Table of Contents)</u></p> <p>Green watersheds and stormwater treatment, LEED certifiers, Green Plumbing, Green roofing, Green masonry, Green Landscaping, Green water treatment, Green Building, Green research, Green technology development, land and water restoration, forestry...</p> <p>http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyNET.exe/P100B7VE.TXT?ZyActionD=ZyDocument&Client=EPA&Index=2006+Thru+2010&Docs=&Query=&Time=&EndTime=&SearchMethod=1&TocRestrict=n&Toc=&TocEntry=&QField=&QFieldYear=&QFieldMonth=&QFieldDay=&IntQFieldOp=0&ExtQFieldOp=0&XmlQuery=&File=D%3A\zyfiles\Index%20Data\06thru10\Txt\00000027\P100B7VE.txt&User=ANONYMOUS&Password=anonymous&SortMethod=h -&MaximumDocuments=1&FuzzyDegree=0&ImageQuality=r75g8/r75g8/x150y150g16/i425&Display=p f&DefSeekPage=x&SearchBack=ZyActionL&Back=ZyActionS&BackDesc=Results%20page&MaximumPages=1&ZyEntry=1&SeekPage=x&ZyPURL</p>

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HUD	<p><u>Training and Employment Notice</u> <i>(First Search Item – Word Document page 7)</i></p> <p><u>Question: What is a green job?</u></p> <p><u>Answer:</u></p> <p>There is no single definition of a green job. According to the Green Jobs Act, green jobs encompass any workplace activity that involves energy efficiency or renewable energy manufacturing, installation and maintenance; building retrofits to improve energy use, as well as energy assessments; deconstruction and materials re-use, and manufacturing of sustainable products using sustainable processes.</p> <p>The White House Middle Class Task Force has suggested that green jobs share three general characteristics:</p> <p>Green jobs involve some task associated with improving the environment, including reducing carbon emissions and creating and/or using energy more efficiently;</p> <p>Green jobs should be good jobs that provide a sustainable family wage, health and retirement benefits, and decent working conditions;</p> <p>Green jobs should be available to diverse workers from across the spectrum of race, gender and ethnicity.</p> <p>http://search.hud.gov/search?q=green+jobs&btnG=Search&sort=date%3AD%3AL%3Ad1&output=xml_no_dtd&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8&client=hud2009_frontend&proxystylesheet=hud2009_frontend&site=default_collection</p>
DOT	<p><u>DOT – Fastlane: Guest Blogger Deputy Secretary John Porcari: Good, Green Jobs Today, a Stronger America Tomorrow (February 10, 2011)</u></p> <p>“When we talk about good jobs and green jobs, I cannot imagine a strategy more appropriate than the development of an American high-speed intercity rail network. Accessible to more than 80 percent of the nation, this 21st century network will help alleviate congestion on our roadways and in our skies, increase convenience for travelers, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The necessary rail upgrades will also improve the efficiency of freight movement in America.” http://fastlane.dot.gov/2011/02/guest-blogger-deputy-secretary-john-porcari-green-jobs-today-cleaner-america-tomorrow.html</p>
HHS	<p><i>No clear reference available</i></p>

Term: Goods Movement

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>NEJAC – Reducing Air Emissions Associated with Goods Movement: Working Towards Environmental Justice – Nov. 2009</u></p> <p>“the distribution of freight (including raw materials, parts, and finished consumer products) by all modes of transportation, including, air, rail, and truck. Goods movement facilities, also called freight facilities, include seaports, airports, and land ports of entry (border crossings), rail yards and rail lines, highways and high truck traffic roads, and warehouse and distribution centers. The terms goods movement and freight transport are used interchangeably.”</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/resources/publications/nejac/2009-goods-movement.pdf</p>

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	<p>Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice - Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898</p> <p>“impacts from commercial transportation and supporting infrastructure”</p> <p>www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/publications/interagency/ej-mou-2011-08.pdf</p>
HUD	<p>Implementation Progress Report for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s 2012 – 2015 Environmental Justice Strategy</p> <p>“Goods movement refers to the distribution of freight (e.g., raw materials, parts, and finished consumer products) by all modes of transportation, including marine, air, rail, and truck. Goods movement facilities, also called freight facilities, include seaports, airports, land ports of entry (i.e., border crossings), railyards, and distribution centers.”</p> <p>http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=HUDEJProgRep_2_11_13.pdf</p>
DOT	<p>FHWA – Freight Management and Operations: Urban Goods Movement:</p> <p>“The efficient flow of goods is critical to the economic well-being of the United States. As demand for freight transportation continues to rise at a disproportionate rate to freight system capacity, shippers and carriers must find new ways to navigate through urban areas and deliver goods on time and at low cost. Local land use and zoning requirements, as well as restrictions on delivery time and routes are impediments to urban goods movement. However many cities are coming up with innovative solutions to urban goods movement issues and are sharing these solutions through case studies and other available resources.”</p> <p>http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/freight/technology/urban_goods/index.htm</p>
HHS	<p>2012 EJ Implementation Progress Report</p> <p>“...any disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities on minority populations and low-income populations, including... impacts from commercial transportation and supporting infrastructure (“goods movement”).”</p> <p>http://www.hhs.gov/environmentaljustice/progress_2012.html</p>

Term: Social determinants of health

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p>Social Dimension of the Environment and Environmental Protection (<i>webpage: research project</i>)</p> <p>“The environment is shaped by people and their social systems, and vice versa. Additionally The World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health concluded that the social conditions in which people are born, live, and work are the single most important determinant of one’s health status.”</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/ncer/ehs/social/</p>
HUD	<p>Building Stronger Communities for Better Health: Moving from Science to Policy and Practice (<i>Presentation</i>)</p> <p>“Inequitable in health [and] avoidable health inequalities arise because of the circumstances in which people grow, live, work, and age, and the systems put in place to deal with illness. The conditions in which people live and die are, in turn, shaped by political, social, and</p>

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	<p>economic forces. - <i>World Health Organization Commission on the Social Determinants of Health (2008)</i> http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=health-strongercomm.pdf</p>
DOT	<i>No clear reference available</i>
HHS	<p><u>EJ Strategy and Implementation Plan (source: World Health Organization)</u> “The conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age, including the health system. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.” http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/</p> <p><u>CDC – Social Determinants of Health (webpage)</u> The social determinants of health are the circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age, as well as the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by a wider set of forces: economics, social policies, and politics. http://www.cdc.gov/socialdeterminants/</p>

Term: Health disparities (health equity)

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Health Disparities and the Environment</u> “Racial/ethnic and economic disparities cause many health problems and are very costly to our society. EPA’s mission is to protect human health and safeguard the natural environment for all people, and ensure that no population bears a disproportionate burden, especially those which are susceptible, vulnerable, or socioeconomically disadvantaged.” (*Also recognizes Healthy People 2020 definitions of “health disparities” and “health equity”) http://www.epa.gov/ncer/ehs/disparities/</p>
HUD	<i>No clear reference available</i>
DOT	<i>No clear reference available</i>
HHS	<p><u>Healthy People 2020</u> “A particular type of health difference that is closely linked with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantage. Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.” http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/DisparitiesAbout.aspx</p> <p><u>National Prevention Strategy: Elimination of Health Disparities</u> “A health disparity is a difference in health outcomes across subgroups of the population. Health disparities are often linked to social, economic, or environmental disadvantages (e.g., less access to good jobs, unsafe neighborhoods, lack of affordable transportation options).”</p>

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	<p>Health disparities adversely affect groups of people who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health on the basis of their racial or ethnic group, religion, socioeconomic status, gender, age, mental health, cognitive, sensory, or physical disability, sexual orientation or gender identity, geographic location, or other characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion. Many health concerns, such as heart disease, asthma, obesity, diabetes, HIV/ AIDS, viral hepatitis B and C, infant mortality, and violence, disproportionately affect certain populations. Reducing disparities in health will give everyone a chance to live a healthy life and improve the quality of life for all Americans.” http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/initiatives/prevention/strategy/elimination-of-health-disparities.html</p> <p>EJ Definitions: eelink.net “Environmental Equity” “An ideal of equal treatment and protection for various racial, ethnic, and income groups under environmental statutes, regulations, and practices applied in a manner that yields no substantial differential impacts relative to the dominant group--and the conditions so-created. Although environmental equity implies elements of "fairness" and "rights", it does not necessarily address past inequities or view the environment broadly, nor does it incorporate an understanding of the underlying causes and processes.” http://eelink.net/EJ/definitions.html</p>
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Term: Cumulative impact (cumulative environmental exposure)

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Consideration of Cumulative Impacts in EPA Review of NEPA Documents (1999)</u> The combined, incremental effects of human activity, referred to as cumulative impacts, pose a serious threat to the environment. While they may be insignificant by themselves, cumulative impacts accumulate over time, from one or more sources, and can result in the degradation of important resources. http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/nepa/cumulative.pdf</p>
HUD	<i>No clear reference available</i>
DOT	<p><u>FHWA, 2003. Interim Guidance: Questions and Answer Regarding the Consideration of Indirect and Cumulative impacts in the NEPA Process</u> “A cumulative impact includes the total effect on a natural resource, ecosystem, or human community due to past, present, and future activities or actions of federal, non-federal, public, and private entities. Cumulative impacts may also include the effects of natural processes and events. Accordingly, there may be different cumulative impacts on different environmental resources.” http://www.dot.ca.gov/ser/cumulative_guidance/approach.htm#cumulative</p>
HHS	<p><u>EJ Strategy and Implementation Plan (Source: CEQ Regulations for Implementing NEPA Part 1508)</u> The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. (<i>CEQ Regulations for</i></p>

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	<p>Implementing NEPA Part 1508). http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/regs/ceq/1508.htm#1508.7</p>
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Term: Built environment

Agency or Partnership	Source
EPA	<p><u>Our Built and Natural Environments: A technical Review of the Interactions between Land Use, Transportation and Environmental Quality (2001)</u></p> <p>“The built environment has direct and indirect effects on the natural environment. Urban form directly affects habitat, ecosystems, endangered species, and water quality through land consumption, habitat fragmentation, and replacement of natural cover with impervious surfaces. Development patterns and practices also indirectly affect environmental quality since urban form influences the travel decisions that people make. Certain patterns of development encourage increased use of motor vehicles, which is associated with growth in emissions of air pollutants and the greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change. Air pollution and climate change, in turn, can adversely affect water quality and habitat.”</p> <p>“...the built environment and decisions made in response to it dramatically impact environmental health, and ultimately community quality of life. Thus, the form of built environment can help or hinder our nation’s ability to meet its environmental goals.”</p> <p>Built environment: land use patterns, transportation infrastructure, and building orientation and design. http://www.epa.gov/dced/pdf/built.pdf</p>
HUD	<p><u>Sustainability Resource Center: Understanding the Relationship between Public Health and the Built Environment (2006)</u></p> <p>“The research on respiratory and cardiovascular function shows a link between the built environment and health. Studies demonstrate the connection by methodically moving through a series of connections beginning with the built environment and ending with cardiovascular and respiratory health.” http://www.usgbc.org/ShowFile.aspx?DocumentID=3901</p> <p><u>The Long-Term Effects of Moving to Opportunity on Adult and Economic Self-Sufficiency</u></p> <p>“The built environment of a neighborhood—its buildings, parks, and streets—may also affect health behaviors such as exercise. Studies have associated greater walkability of a neighborhood with greater physical activity and lower rates of overweight and obesity (Lovasi et al., 2009; Mujahid et al., 2008; Sallis et al., 2009).” http://www.huduser.org/portal/periodicals/cityscape/vol14num2/Cityscape_July2012_long_term_effects_adult.pdf</p>
DOT	<i>No clear reference available</i>

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HHS	<p><u>EJ Strategy and Implementation Plan (Source: County Health Rankings - Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute)</u></p> <p>Human-made (versus natural) resources and infrastructure designed to support human activity, such as buildings, roads, parks, and other amenities.</p> <p>http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/health-factors/built-environment</p> <p><u>American Journal of Public Health Article</u></p> <p>The built environment includes our homes, schools, workplaces, parks/recreation areas, business areas and roads. It extends overhead in the form of electric transmission lines, underground in the form of waste disposal sites and subway trains, and across the country in the form of highways. The built environment encompasses all buildings, spaces and products that are created or modified by people. It impacts indoor and outdoor physical environments (e.g., climatic conditions and indoor/outdoor air quality), as well as social environments (e.g., civic participation, community capacity and investment) and subsequently our health and quality of life. (Source: Am J Public Health. 2003 September; 93(9): 1446–1450.)</p> <p>http://doh.state.fl.us/environment/ship/HBEMain.htm</p>
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