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DESIGNATION OF DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES PURSUANT TO SENATE BILL 535 (DE LEÓN)

APRIL 2017

I. INTRODUCTION

California is embracing a decarbonized economy. How to meet the global threat of climate change, while improving conditions throughout the state in communities over-burdened by pollution, socioeconomic, and health impacts, is one of our greatest challenges. One of our best opportunities to meet this challenge is to direct climate investments to disadvantaged communities.

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) is responsible for identifying disadvantaged communities for purposes of the Cap-and-Trade funding program. In October 2014, after a series of public workshops, the Agency designated as disadvantaged communities the 25% highest scoring census tracts using results of the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool Version 2 (CalEnviroScreen 2.0).

Early this year, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) released CalEnviroScreen 3.0. This version of CalEnviroScreen incorporates more recent data for nearly all of its indicators, adds two indicators and improves the way some indicators are calculated to better reflect environmental conditions and a population's vulnerability to environmental pollutants. While the overall pattern of high-scoring census tracts across the state is similar between the 2.0 and 3.0 versions of CalEnviroScreen, the presence of the new data and results led CalEPA to reassess the identification of disadvantaged communities.

After reviewing the updated results from CalEnviroScreen 3.0 and taking into consideration previous comments and input received over the past two years, including workshops held in February 2017, CalEPA is designating the highest scoring 25% of census tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0 as disadvantaged communities. Additionally, 22 census tracts that score in the highest 5% of CalEnviroScreen's Pollution Burden, but do not have an overall CalEnviroScreen score because of unreliable socioeconomic or health data, are also designated as disadvantaged communities.

This document describes how CalEPA arrived at its decision to identify disadvantaged communities pursuant to SB 535 (De León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012). Starting in the 2017-2018 fiscal year, administering agencies approving projects using appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund must use this designation of disadvantaged communities in determining how to satisfy the project funding requirements of this and related legislation.

II. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

In 2012, the Legislature passed and Governor Brown signed three bills into law – AB 1532 (Pérez, Chapter 807, Statutes of 2012), SB 535 (De León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012), and SB 1018 (Budget and Fiscal Review Committee, Chapter 39, Statutes of 2012) – that provide the framework for how the Cap-and-Trade program's auction proceeds are to be appropriated and expended.

These statutes required that the State portion of the proceeds from the auction of allowances under the Cap-and-Trade program be used to achieve additional reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and, where applicable and to the extent feasible, to further other goals of AB 32 and the Legislature. These expenditures were also required to comply with the requirements contained in SB 862 (Leno, Chapter 836, Statutes of 2014), the trailer bill establishing requirements for agencies receiving appropriations of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) monies.

SB 535 required that a minimum of 25 percent of the available proceeds be allocated to projects that provide a benefit to disadvantaged communities; and at least 10 percent of the available proceeds were to be allocated to projects located within disadvantaged communities.

SB 535 also directed CalEPA to identify disadvantaged communities for purposes of the GGRF programs based on geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria.[1] These communities may include, but are not limited to:

- Areas disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.
- Areas with concentrations of people that are of low-income, high unemployment, low levels of home ownership, high rent burden, sensitive populations, or low levels of educational attainment.

In 2016, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 1550 (Gomez, Chapter 369, Statutes of 2016), increasing the percent of funds for projects located in disadvantaged communities from 10 to 25 percent. This supplants the requirement in SB 535 that 25 percent of the funds must benefit disadvantaged communities. AB 1550 also created new investment requirements for low-income communities and households requiring that:

- At least 5 percent of the moneys allocated from the GGRF must fund projects located within and benefiting individuals living in low-income communities or fund projects benefitting low-income households statewide; and
- At least 5 percent of the moneys allocated from the GGRF must fund projects located within and benefiting individuals living in low-income communities, or benefiting low-income households, that are within ½ mile of a disadvantaged community.

Together, the legacy of SB 535 and the advent of AB 1550 assist the Cap-and-Trade program in prioritizing investments to those disadvantaged and low-income communities in need of assistance.

[1] Health and Safety Code section 39711.

III. CALENVIROSCREEN

Over the past three years, the Agency has successfully used CalEnviroScreen to inform the implementation of many policies, programs, and activities throughout the state. CalEnviroScreen was developed by OEHHA at the request of CalEPA to identify California's most pollution-burdened and vulnerable communities. The most recent version, CalEnviroScreen 3.0, uses a quantitative method to evaluate multiple pollution sources and stressors, and vulnerability to pollution, in California's approximately 8,000 census tracts. Using data from federal and state sources, the tool consists of four components in two broad groups. The Exposure and Environmental Effects components comprise a Pollution Burden group, and the Sensitive Populations and Socioeconomic Factors components comprise a Population Characteristics group. The four components are made up of environmental, health, and socioeconomic data from 20 indicators (see Figure 1). The CalEnviroScreen score is calculated by combining the individual indicator scores within each of the four components, then multiplying the Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics scores to produce a final score. Based on these scores, census tracts across California are ranked relative to one another. For more information on CalEnviroScreen scores, see the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 report.[2]

Figure 1. CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Indicator and Component Scoring

Pollution Burden			Population Characteristics			
Exposures	Ozone Concentrations PM2.5 Concentrations Diesel PM Emissions Drinking Water Quality Pesticide Use Toxic Releases from Facilities Traffic Density	×	***Sensitive Populations***	Cardiovascular Disease Low Birth-Weight Births Asthma Emergency Department Visits	=	CalEnviroScreen Score
Environmental Effects	Cleanup Sites Groundwater Threats Hazardous Waste Impaired Water Bodies Solid Waste Sites and Facilities		***Socioeconomic Factors***	Educational Attainment Linguistic Isolation Poverty Unemployment Housing Burdened Low Income Households		

The CalEnviroScreen methodology is based on several scientific principles including:

1. Scientific Literature: Existing research on environmental pollutants has identified socioeconomic and other sensitivity factors as "effect modifiers" that can increase health risk by factors ranging from 3-fold to 10-fold or greater, depending on the

[2] California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool, Version 3 (CalEnviroScreen 3.0). Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the California Environmental Protection Agency, Sacramento, CA http://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-30. Available in English and Spanish.

combination of pollutants and underlying susceptibilities.

2. Risk Assessment Principles: Some people (such as those with underlying health conditions) may be 10 times more sensitive to some chemical exposures than others. Risk assessments, using principles first advanced by the National Academy of Sciences, apply numerical factors or multipliers to account for potential human sensitivity (as well as other factors such as data gaps) in deriving acceptable exposure levels.
3. Established Risk Scoring Systems: Priority-rankings done by various emergency response organizations to score threats have used scoring systems with the formula: Risk = Threat × Vulnerability.

The public process for developing CalEnviroScreen was a multi-year effort that included consultation with other state agencies and stakeholders representing a wide cross-section of interest groups, multiple publicly released drafts, workshops, and comment periods. The process ensured transparency and the meaningful participation of all stakeholders, including low-income and minority populations, by holding workshops at convenient locations and times and providing language translation services to facilitate discussion with non-English speakers. OEHHA considered all the comments received and prepared and published a summary of comments and responses.[3] For more information on prior versions of CalEnviroScreen, see the CalEnviroScreen archives page.[4]

In 2014, during the last designation process, CalEPA determined the CalEnviroScreen methodology to be the most suitable choice for identifying disadvantaged communities pursuant to SB 535. This methodology was selected since it most clearly met the statutory requirements in SB 535 that disadvantaged communities be identified based on a geographic, socioeconomic, public health, and environmental hazard criteria. Additionally, CalEnviroScreen offered the advantage of having been subject to extensive public review by community groups, businesses, academic experts, and government agencies across California. CalEPA will again use the CalEnviroScreen methodology to identify SB 535 disadvantaged communities.

IV. APPROACHES TO IDENTIFYING DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

While CalEnviroScreen provides a reasoned, scientific base from which to work, identifying disadvantaged communities remains a challenging task. In general, the term disadvantaged is commonly associated with economic indicators related to poverty and income. Many of the comments received from our SB 535 workshops and public comment period focus on poverty as being the most important factor in determining whether an area should be considered disadvantaged. At the same time, the term community has numerous definitions ranging from a neighborhood within a city, to a small town or unincorporated area. In some cases, communities have been identified as an entire region. A few public comments pointed out that the use of census tracts as a proxy for a community might not give an accurate snapshot of an area where people associate with some type of commonality.

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[3] Comments received on CalEnviroScreen Version 3.0; available at: http://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/comment/calenviroscreen-30-draft-public-comments.

[4] CalEnviroScreen Archive; available at http://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/archive.

In practice as well, there is no universal definition for disadvantaged communities. For instance, California has used the term "disadvantaged communities" in several state laws, but the underlying criteria used to identify these communities have not been consistent. As an example, disadvantaged communities are defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act as the entire area of a water system or community where the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide average.[5] A number of state programs also use a median household income threshold to identify disadvantaged communities.[6] Similarly, the Housing-related Parks Program administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development implements a statutory definition for disadvantaged communities as census tracts designated by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development with at least 51 percent of its residents at low- or moderate-income levels.[7]

In contrast to these other definitions, SB 535 requires CalEPA to take a multi-pronged approach to identifying disadvantaged communities that includes socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria. In this context, therefore, CalEPA has been directed to consider, but look beyond poverty and income statistics, to identify those areas of the state that are also disproportionately impacted by environmental pollution and negative public health effects.

A. Identifying a Percentage Threshold

Although CalEnviroScreen already ranks communities in California using the factors specified in SB 535, consideration was given to the percentage threshold that should be used to determine how many census tracts and how large a population should be defined as disadvantaged. SB 535 provided four categories of criteria that CalEPA must consider in making a determination on how to designate disadvantaged communities, but it did not specify how many communities or what percentage of the population should be included.

Version 1.0 of CalEnviroScreen, the version in circulation at the time of adoption of SB 535, suggested that the highest ranking 10 percent of zip codes should be used for identifying the most impacted communities in California. Because of the relatively larger size of zip codes in comparison to census tracts, this recommendation included approximately 20 percent of the state population in an impacted community. The Legislature was likely aware of the CalEnviroScreen results at the time SB 535 was adopted; however, it did not set a percentage threshold in SB 535. Instead, it directed CalEPA to make the designation of disadvantaged communities according to the criteria listed in the statute.

Setting a threshold in the range of 20 to 25 percent would be consistent with other legislation and studies regarding disadvantaged communities. For instance, in contrast to SB 535, the Legislature has determined in one other situation that CalEPA should identify 20 percent of the most impacted disadvantaged communities. SB 43 (Wolk, Chapter 413, Statutes of 2013) created the Green Tariff Shared Renewables Program to allow consumers to purchase voluntarily electricity from renewable energy facilities through major utility companies. This program is intended to allow low-income Californians, generally renters, to participate in the market for renewable energy. The pilot program is limited to 600 megawatts statewide, to be

[5] Health and Safety Code section 116275(aa).
[6] Public Resources Code sections 4799.09(a); 75005(g).
[7] Health and Safety Code section 50700(b).

shared proportionally by the major utility companies that implement the program. One hundred megawatts of that maximum are reserved for smaller facilities (no larger than one megawatt generating capacity) that are located in areas "identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency as the most impacted and disadvantaged communities."[8] This provision encourages renewable energy facility development in disadvantaged communities to realize the socioeconomic and environmental benefits of that development and provide those communities access to renewable energy.

Similar to SB 535, SB 43 tacitly references CalEnviroScreen by requiring these communities to be identified using a screening methodology designed to identify areas (1) disproportionately affected by pollution and environmental hazards and (2) with socioeconomic vulnerability.

Unlike SB 535, however, SB 43 not only asserts that the communities shall be identified by census tract, but also states that the communities shall be the most impacted 20 percent. By setting aside program funds to benefit disadvantaged communities, SB 43 provides CalEPA with general guidance on where to establish a percentage threshold for identifying disadvantaged communities. It is not determinative, however, of the precise threshold for communities identified as disadvantaged for the purposes of SB 535.In addition to looking at legislative approaches, CalEPA has also considered the portion of the state's population, families and households that represent traditional markers of being disadvantaged:

- In 2014, the California Poverty Measure developed by the Public Policy Institute of California and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality identified about 20 percent of California residents were living in poor families.[9]

- In 2015, 18 percent of Californians ages 25 and over lacked a high school degree of equivalent.[10]

- In 2013, 21 percent of Californian households spent more than half their income on housing costs.[11]

- In 2014, the food insecurity rate for California children was 22.9 percent.[12]

While these data points do not represent a complete list of comparative markers related to being disadvantaged, these figures provide CalEPA some instruction in determining a practical percentage threshold for disadvantaged communities. CalEPA also must balance the value of being inclusive of the many communities that face pollution burdens and vulnerabilities, with the

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[8] Public Utilities Code section 2833.
[9] Sarah Bohn, Caroline Danielson, and Monica Bandy. (December 2015). Poverty in California. Public Policy Institute of California. Retrieved from http://www.ppic.org/main/publication_show.asp?i=261
[10] 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. "Educational Attainment." United States Census Bureau/ American Factfinder. Retrieved from https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/cf/1.0/en/state/California/EDUCATION/HS_OR_HIGHER_PCT
[11] US Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2013). Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy 2009-2013 ACS – California [Data File]. Retrieved from https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/data_querytool_chas.html.
[12] Feeding America. (2016). Map the Meal Gap. Retrieved from http://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america/our-research/map-the-meal-gap/2014/map-the-meal-gap-2014-exec-summ.pdf

consideration that an overly broad threshold would dilute the impact of SB 535 by spreading the funding across too many communities.

In view of this legislative history and these comparative markers, OEHHA and CalEPA discussed several possible thresholds in *Identifying Disadvantaged Communities*.[13]

B. High Pollution Burden - No CalEnviroScreen Score

Certain census tracts throughout the state have Pollution Burden scores at or above the 95th percentile, but they are not assigned an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unavailable or unreliable Population Characteristics indicator data and scores. In spite of not having assigned overall CalEnviroScreen scores, these high pollution areas warrant consideration for designation as disadvantaged communities because they are burdened by significant environmental concerns. Moreover, these areas are frequently adjacent to communities that have high cumulative CalEnviroScreen scores.

There are 22 high pollution census tracts with no CalEnviroScreen score in maps of the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 results. Eleven of these census tracts each have populations of less than 50 people. Of the remaining 11 census tracts, five have fewer than 50 people that reside outside of non-household group quarters, such as correctional facilities, nursing homes, or student housing. These census tracts are not scored because several of the Population Characteristics indicators rely on household level statistics. Nearly all of the 22 high pollution census tracts are not scored for the low birth weight indicator (meaning there were fewer than 50 births between 2006-2012) and all 22 census tracts have unreliable or unavailable scores for several of the socioeconomic variables (meaning they have high margins of error for these estimates).

Of the 22 high pollution census tracts, 20 tracts are industrial areas in greater Los Angeles. The remaining two census tracts represent a military base in San Diego and a large sparsely populated area just north of Bakersfield.

V. PUBLIC INPUT

In February 2017, CalEPA, OEHHA, and the California Air Resources Board hosted public workshops in Fresno, Los Angeles, and Oakland as well as a live webinar. A key component of these workshops was to gather input from the public on how CalEPA should identify disadvantaged communities. To facilitate comments from the public, CalEPA and OEHHA released a discussion document titled *Identifying Disadvantaged Communities*.[14] This document included maps and charts that illustrated the use of three percentage thresholds covering approximately 20 percent, 25 percent, and 30 percent of the state population.

The workshops were held in the evening and were well attended, with participants representing local and regional governments, community-based organizations, businesses, and residents. The format of these workshops was designed to maximize public input through small group

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[13] Identifying Disadvantaged Communities. The California Environmental Protection Agency and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, Sacramento, CA. https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/sb_535_identifying_disadvantaged_communities_1_31_17.pdf

[14] Ibid.

discussions. Comments primarily focused on the percentage threshold used to identify disadvantaged communities, the inclusion of census tracts with high pollution burden but no population scores as disadvantaged, and the recent modifications to CalEnviroScreen that have been included in Version 3.0.

In general, Fresno workshop participants preferred the percentage threshold at 25 percent of the highest scoring census tracts. Comments related to the high pollution only areas were mixed; some participants stated that funding should focus on populated communities while others believed including environmental projects in those tracts would be beneficial to neighboring communities. Participants also shared concerns over the size of Central Valley census tracts not adequately representing rural communities.

Los Angeles participants' preferences were slightly more restrictive, with a considerable number of participants preferring 20-25 percent of the highest scoring census tracts. Several participants believed a 30 percent threshold would dilute funds from communities most in need of assistance. Many comments related to the high pollution only census tracts and suggested that they should be designated as disadvantaged because they are significant sources of pollution in the region.

At the Oakland workshop, comments on the threshold were generally more inclusive, promoting 25-30 percent of the highest scoring census tracts. In general, half of the attendees supported a 25 percent threshold as a good balance to target most impacted areas without leaving out some impacted communities that may have projects ready for investments. Advocates for the 30 percent threshold sought a more expansive approach that includes more communities eligible for funding.

In addition to comments at the workshops, CalEPA received over 20 formal written comments related to the identification of disadvantaged communities. Many of the written comments raised concerns similar to those identified in the public workshops.[15] Others, however, called for additional indicators, including: veteran hospital visits in the border region, access to green space, housing stock quality, and food deserts.

Written comments from the Bay Area highlighted concerns with uniformly assigning weights to pollution burden indicators. Commenters suggest a weighting approach that would reflect relative health impacts. For instance, commenters noted that health impacts of fine particulate matter are much greater than for ozone. Other recommendations note that communities can be burdened by a few types of pollution and need not have high scores in all Pollution Burden indicators to suffer serious environmental health impacts.

Many written comments called for a cumulative scoring method that gives more emphasis or weight to poverty.

Finally, another large portion of comments focused on specific communities that did not receive high rankings or scores for certain indicators. In some cases, especially for census tracts along

[15] Comments received on the identification of disadvantaged communities; available at: https://www.arb.ca.gov/lispub/comm2/bccommlog.php?listname=ab1550meetings-ws

the California border with Baja California, questions were raised about the accuracy or adequacy of the information used to derive a ranking or score.

VI. DESIGNATING DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES

A. The Percentage Threshold

The percentage thresholds associated with the approximately 8,000 census tracts identified in CalEnviroScreen generally correspond with the same percentages of the total California population of about 39 million. For example, a 20 percent threshold represents approximately 20 percent of the state's population. Similarly, a 25 percent threshold represents approximately 25 percent of the state's population.

During our public process, we received suggestions on what percentage of the highest scoring census tracts should be considered disadvantaged for purposes of SB 535 and AB 1550. CalEPA considered these recommendations and also relied on legislative direction, comparative markers of being disadvantaged, and principles of fairness, all discussed above, to determine that we should continue to use a percentage threshold of 25 percent to designate disadvantaged communities.

We considered the option of identifying only the top scoring 20 percent of census tracts as disadvantaged because this would concentrate funding from the Cap-and-Trade program on the areas of the state most in need. It appears, however, that this threshold would leave out several regions identified as disadvantaged in other studies. For example, a number of comments noted that a threshold of 20 percent might exclude communities commonly associated with environmental justice concerns, such as areas around the Port of Oakland, portions of East Los Angeles and regions along the border with Mexico.

CalEPA also received comments asserting that the percentage of the population targeted for funding should be equal to or less than the percentage of funds allocated to disadvantaged communities in SB 535. These commenters suggested that a threshold greater than 25 percent, such as 30 percent, would be regressive for disadvantaged communities because SB 535 requires that only 25 percent of Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund monies must be located in those communities. This reasoning supports a designation of a threshold less than 30 percent.

A threshold of 25 percent is closer to the approach taken in earlier versions of CalEnviroScreen and in legislation regarding projects in disadvantaged communities. Additionally, traditional markers of disadvantaged communities have generally found that slightly over 20 percent of the population may be adversely affected by unemployment, poverty, or a lack of access to proper healthcare or nutrition.

Setting the threshold at 25 percent while we continue to refine the information and methodologies used to develop CalEnviroScreen will provide a margin of safety that ensures that communities close to the threshold are not inappropriately excluded. Moreover, with new investment requirements for low-income communities and households through AB 1550, we now see a much broader landscape of communities with priority for funding distributed

throughout the various regions of the state.[16] This expansion of priority communities will increase the potential for project proposals that reduce greenhouse gases and maximizes benefits to both disadvantaged communities and low-income communities.

Therefore, after taking into consideration legislative direction, comparative markers of being disadvantaged and basic principles of fairness, CalEPA will use a 25 percent threshold to identify disadvantaged communities. Maps of the top 25 percent highest scoring census tracts and low-income communities pursuant AB 1550 are provided as an attachment to this document.

B. High Pollution Census Tracts

In addition to percentage thresholds, CalEPA also sought input on whether to include census tracts that score in the highest 5% of Pollution Burden, but do not receive an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unreliable public health and socioeconomic data. These census tracts generally reside in areas that are sparsely populated and located adjacent to census tracts that score in the top 25%. In some cases, these census tracts represent some of the most significant pollution point sources in a region. Many of these high pollution census tracts are ports, airports, or heavy industrial areas. Including these areas would add 22 more census tracts as disadvantaged communities.

After reviewing public comments and taking into consideration the geographic significance of these census tracts, CalEPA will include these areas as disadvantaged communities for the purposes of SB 535.

VII. ONGOING PROCESS

CalEnviroScreen is the result of an iterative, public process that included input from a wide cross-section of interested groups across the state. We remain committed to further improve and refine this innovative tool.

We recognize that in assigning CalEnviroScreen scores for each of the approximately 8,000 census tracts in California, it is possible that data concerning individual tracts may have been missed or misinterpreted. We will continue to work with local and regional jurisdictions to review our data and verify results on an ongoing basis. If recalculation of a community's CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score shows that it should have been identified as a disadvantaged community, we will add that community to the list for this designation. We will not remove a community from the list for the current designation, however, if recalculation of their CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score shows that they were incorrectly identified as a disadvantaged community because we do not want to disrupt any funding decisions already in process.

Finally, this decision, while important, is one step in the process of ensuring that these investments yield significant benefits to California's disadvantaged communities. Much of the

[16] AB 1550 includes two definitions for "low-income:" Income within a census tract or household is at or below 80% of the statewide median household income; or Income within a census tract or household is at or below the threshold designated as low-income by the Department of Housing and Community Development's list of State income limits. Together, both definitions include census tracts that comprise 47% of the State's population. An electronic version of this map is available at: http://www.calepa.ca.gov/envjustice/ghginvest/

success depends on the implementation by administering State agencies. ARB has provided valuable guidance to these agencies for how they can maximize benefits to disadvantaged communities while meeting statutory requirements. It is critical that agencies make the most of this unique opportunity to have a transformative impact on California's most disadvantaged communities.

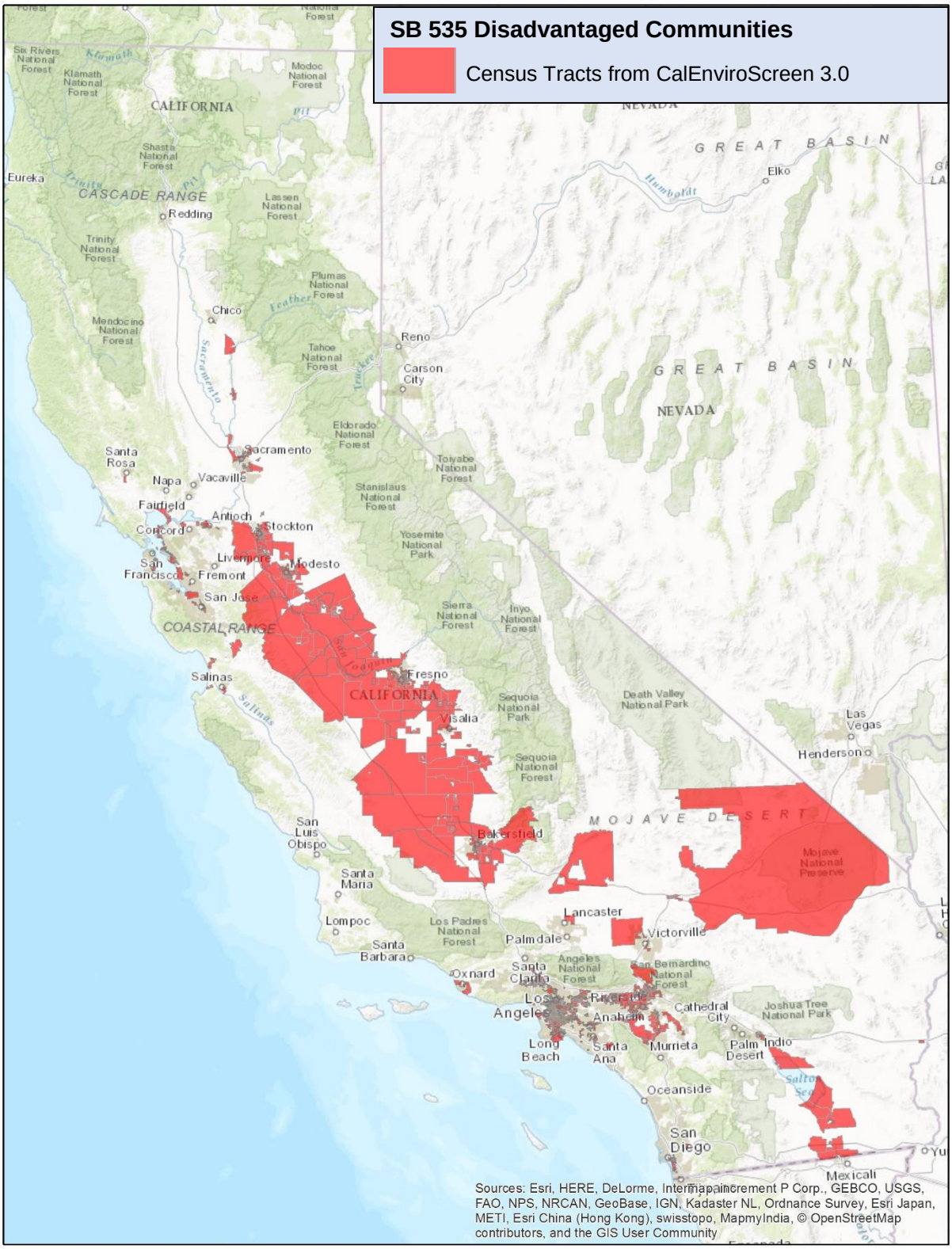
Attachments:*

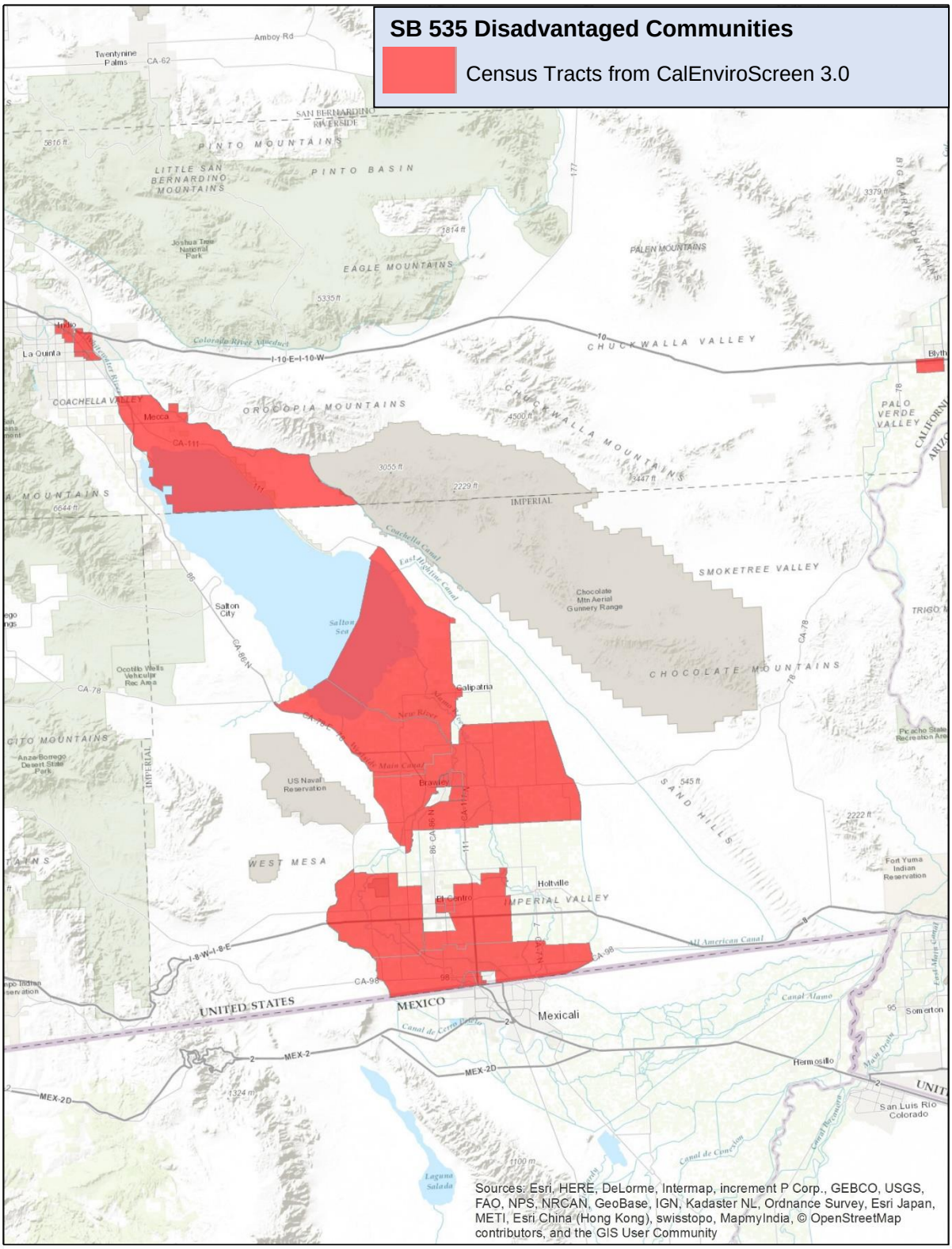
SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities maps (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)

AB 1550 Low-income Communities maps

Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low-Income Communities

*Please note these AB 1550 maps do not illustrate individual low-income households throughout the state or low-income households and communities within a ½ mile of a disadvantaged community. For more detail, interactive maps are available at: http://www.calepa.ca.gov/envjustice/ghginvest/


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
GREAT BASIN
CASCADE RANGE
COASTAL RANGE
MOJAVE DESERT
Eureka
Redding
Chico
Reno
Elko
Carson City
Sacramento
Santa Rosa
Napa
Vacaville
Fairfield
Antioch
Concord
Stockton
Livermore
Modesto
San Francisco
Fremont
San Jose
Salinas
Fresno
Visalia
Bakersfield
San Luis Obispo
Santa Maria
Lompoc
Santa Barbara
Oxnard
Palmdale
Lancaster
Victorville
Los Angeles
Anaheim
Riverside
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Murrieta
Cathedral City
Palm Desert
Indio
Oceanside
San Diego
Mexicali
Las Vegas
Henderson
Death Valley National Park
Joshua Tree National Park
Mojave National Preserve
Yosemite National Park
Sequoia National Park
Sequoia National Forest
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
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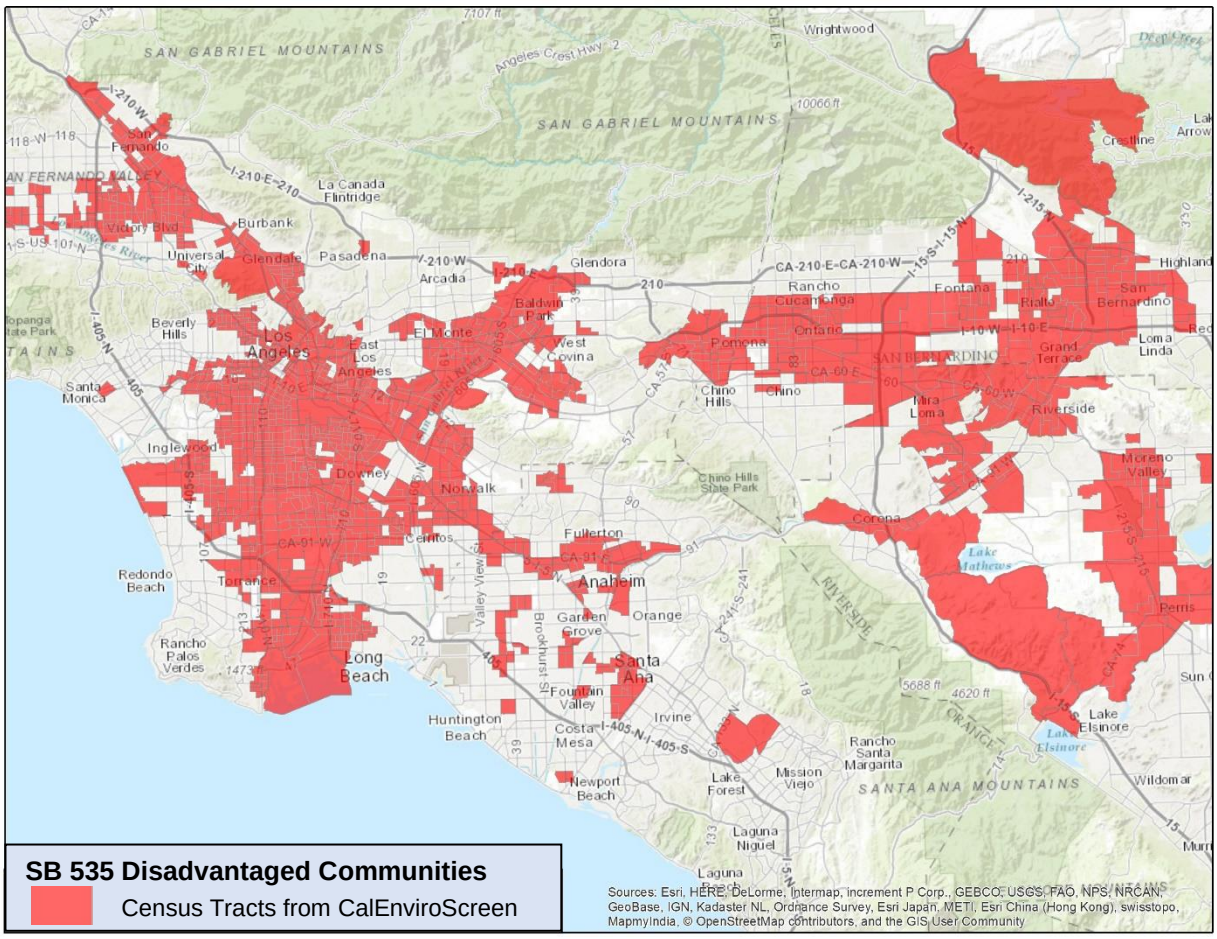
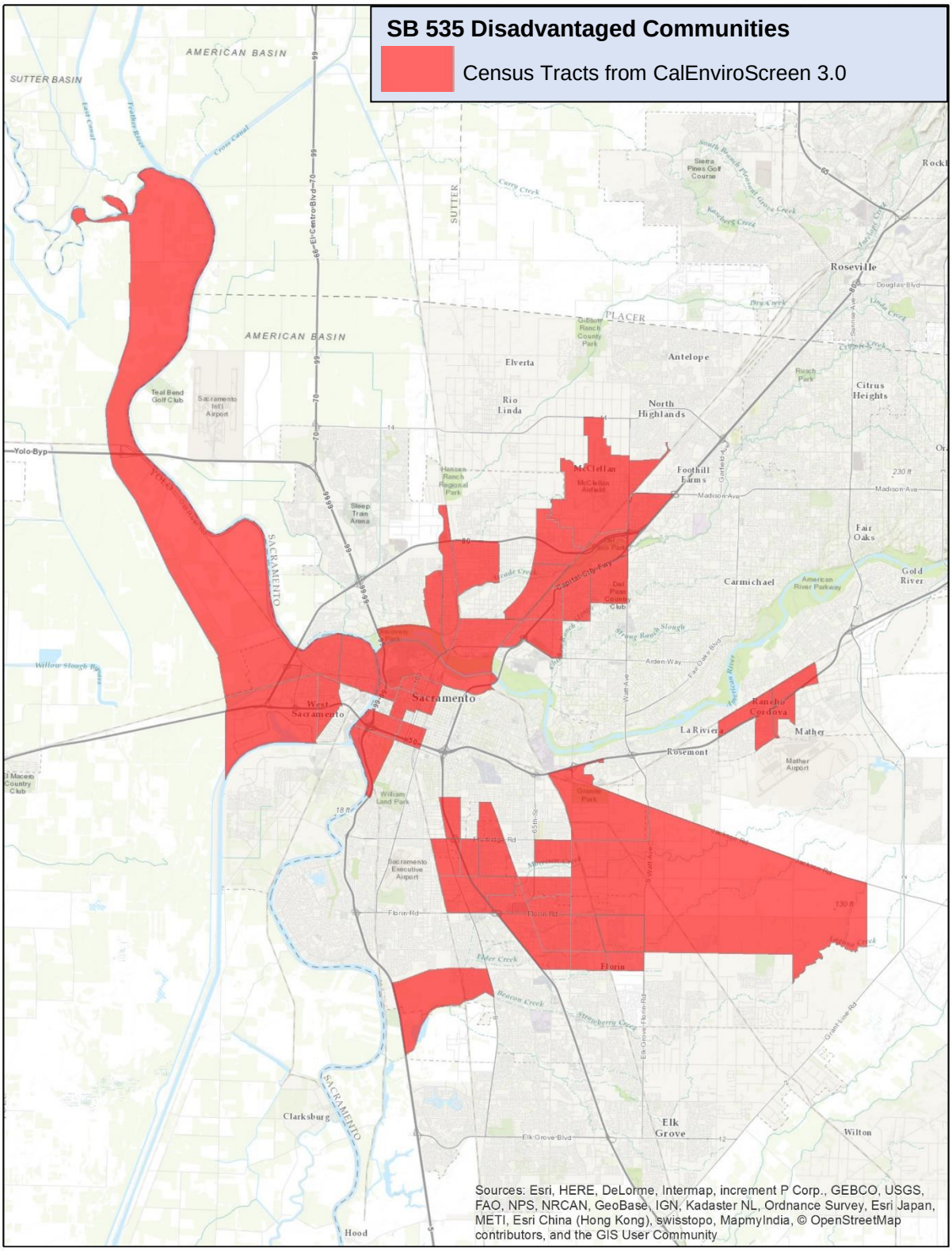
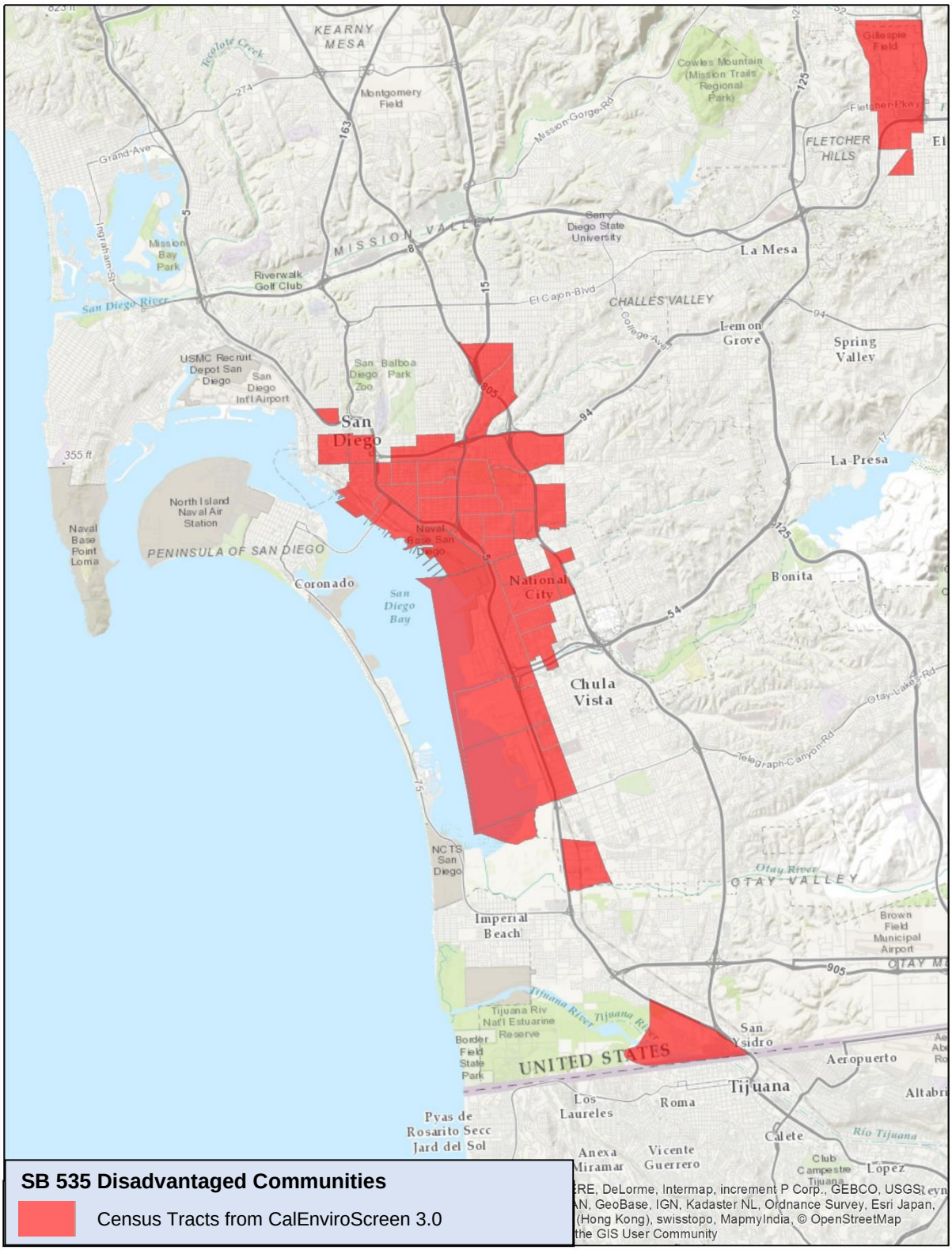
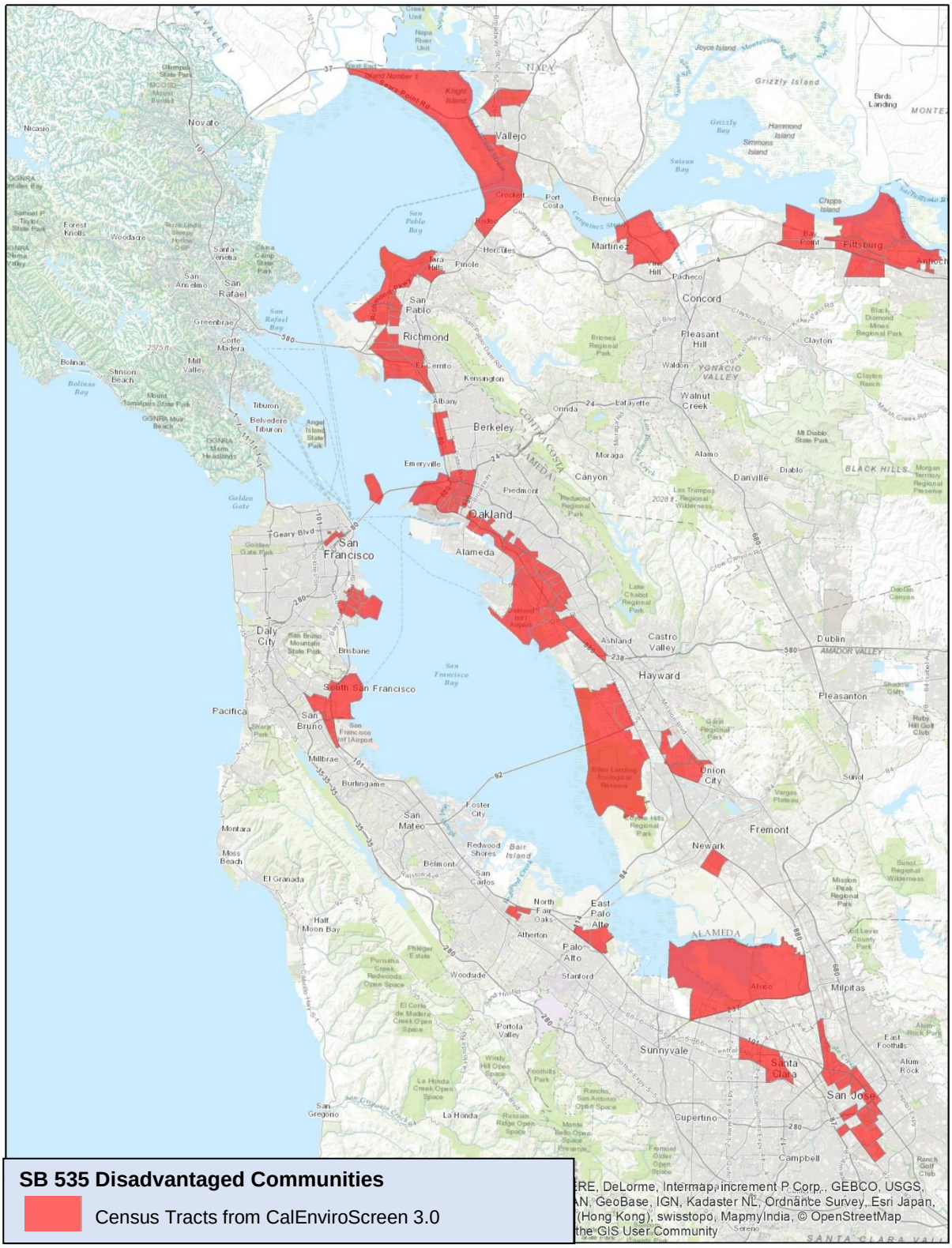

SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
Angeles Crest Hwy
Wrightwood
Crestline
Lake Arrowhead
San Fernando
La Canada Flintridge
Burbank
Glendale
Pasadena
Arcadia
Glendora
Baldwin Park
El Monte
West Covina
East Los Angeles
Los Angeles
Beverly Hills
Santa Monica
Inglewood
Downey
Norwalk
Cerritos
Fullerton
Anaheim
Orange
Garden Grove
Santa Ana
Long Beach
Redondo Beach
Torrance
Rancho Palos Verdes
Fountain Valley
Huntington Beach
Costa Mesa
Irvine
Newport Beach
Lake Forest
Mission Viejo
Rancho Santa Margarita
Laguna Niguel
Laguna Beach
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS
Rancho Cucamonga
Fontana
Rialto
San Bernardino
Highland
Loma Linda
Grand Terrace
Ontario
Pomona
Chino
Chino Hills
Chino Hills State Park
Yorba Linda
Riverside
Corona
Moreno Valley
Perris
Lake Mathews
Lake Elsinore
Wildomar
Sun City
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
AMERICAN BASIN
SUTTER BASIN
AMERICAN BASIN
SUTTER
PLACER
Roseville
Elverta
Antelope
Rio Linda
North Highlands
Citrus Heights
McClellan
Foothill Farms
Fair Oaks
Carmichael
Gold River
Sacramento
West Sacramento
Rancho Cordova
La Riviera
Mather
Rosemont
Florin
Elk Grove
Wilton
Clarksburg
Hood
Yolo-Byp
SACRAMENTO
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
KEARNY MESA
Montgomery Field
Gillespie Field
Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
FLETCHER HILLS
MISSION VALLEY
San Diego State University
La Mesa
Mission Bay Park
Riverwalk Golf Club
San Diego River
El Cajon Blvd
CHALLES VALLEY
Lemon Grove
Spring Valley
USMC Recruit Depot San Diego
San Diego Int'l Airport
San Balboa Park
San Diego Zoo
San Diego
La Presa
North Island Naval Air Station
Naval Base Point Loma
PENINSULA OF SAN DIEGO
Coronado
Naval Base San Diego
National City
San Diego Bay
Bonita
Chula Vista
NCTS San Diego
Otay River
OTAY VALLEY
Imperial Beach
Brown Field Municipal Airport
Tijuana River Nat'l Estuarine Reserve
Border Field State Park
UNITED STATES
San Ysidro
Aeropuerto
Tijuana
Los Laureles
Roma
Pyas de Rosarito Secc
Jard del Sol
Calete
Río Tijuana
Anexa Miramar
Vicente Guerrero
Club Campestre Tijuana
Lopez
355 ft


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
RE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,
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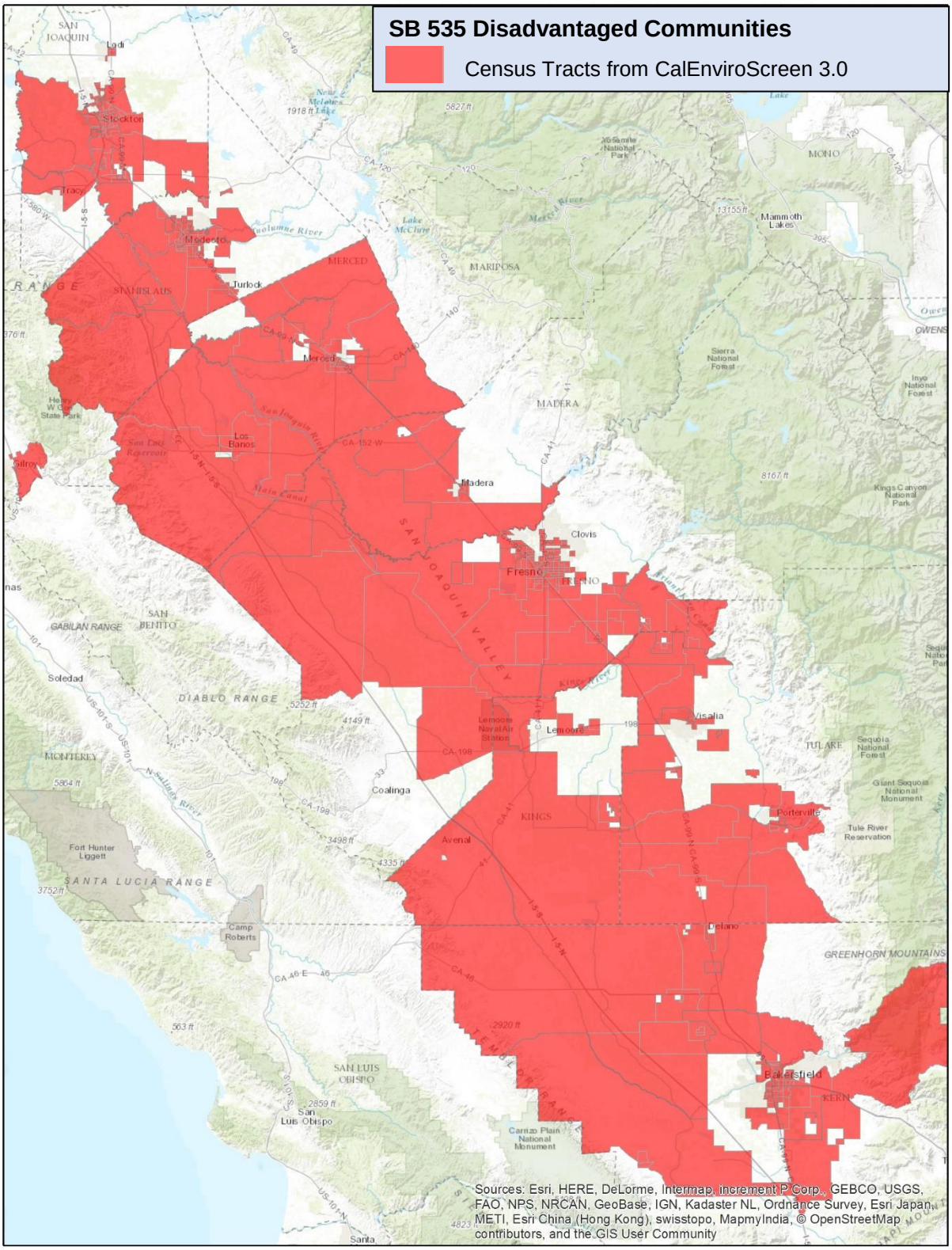
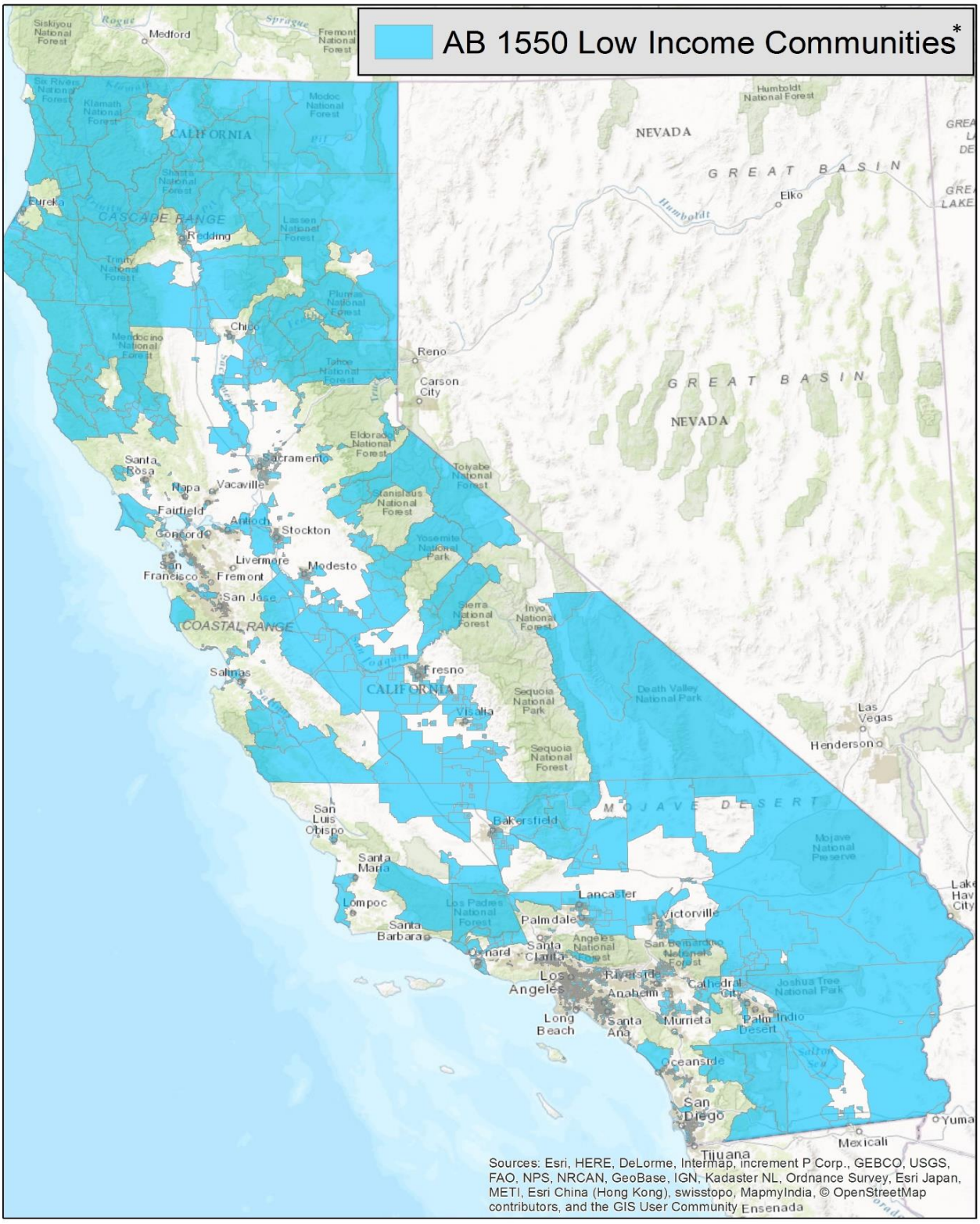
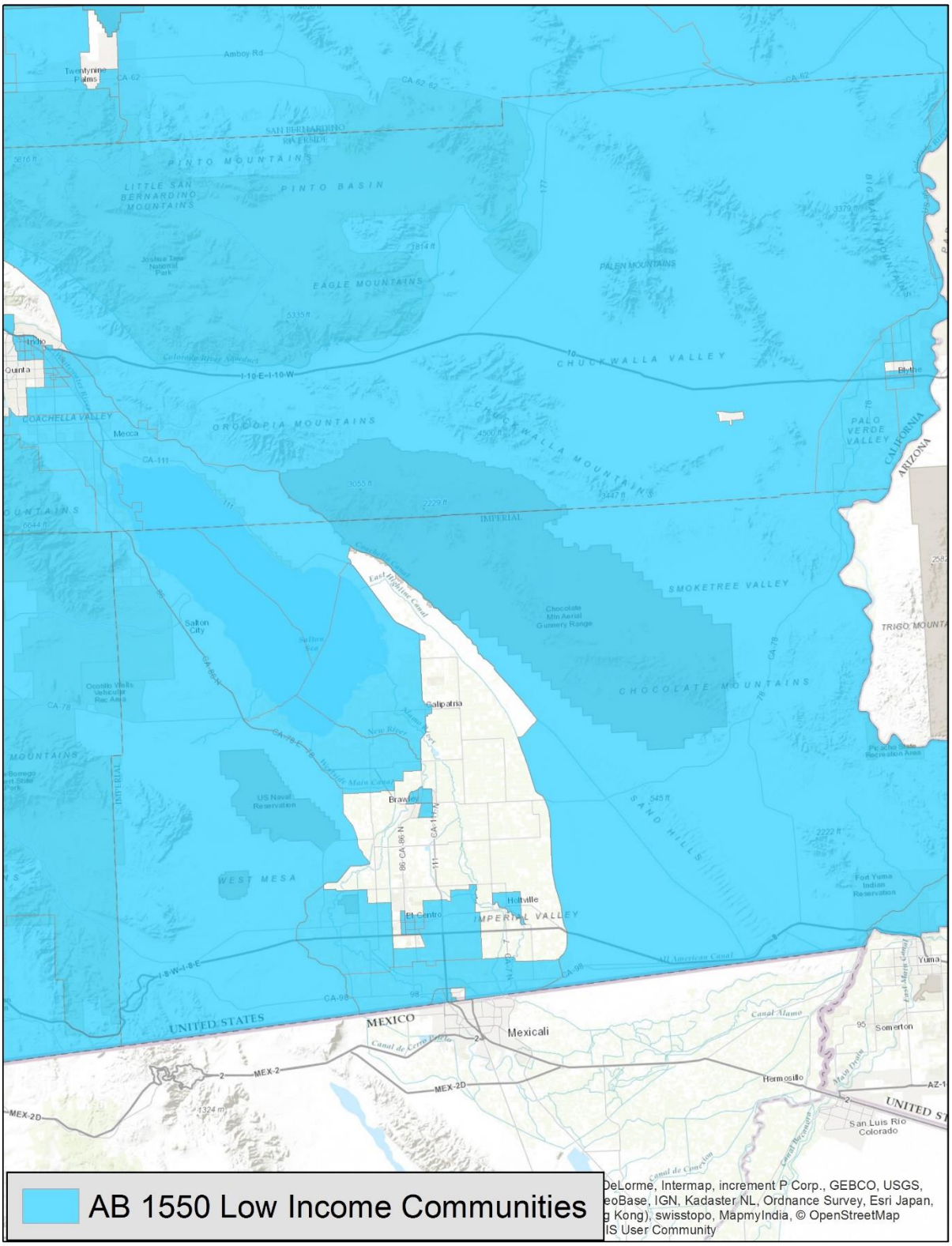

SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
Census Tracts from CalEnviroScreen 3.0
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



*Please note these AB 1550 maps do not illustrate individual low-income households throughout the state or low-income households and communities within a ½ mile of a disadvantaged community.


AB 1550 Low Income Communities
DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,
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g Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap
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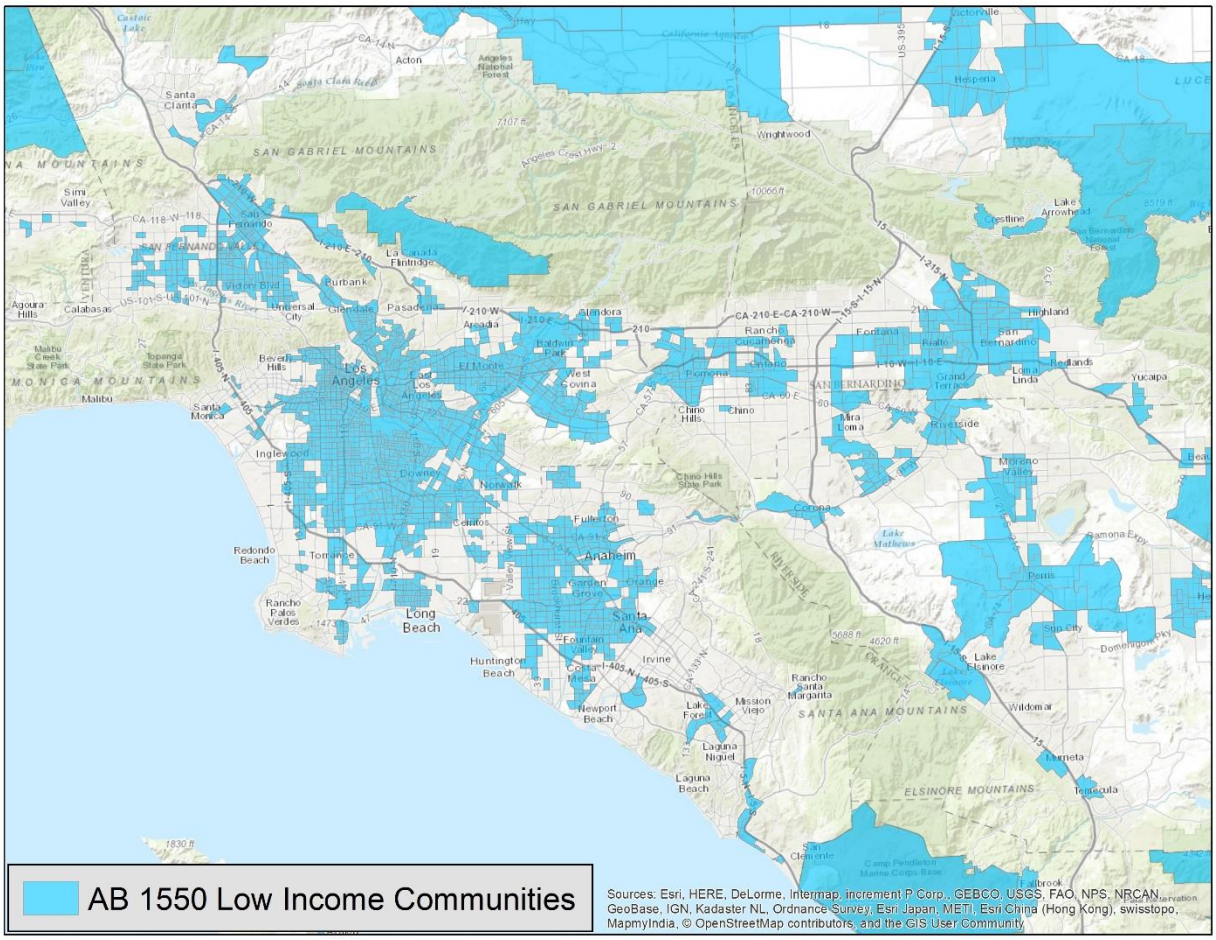
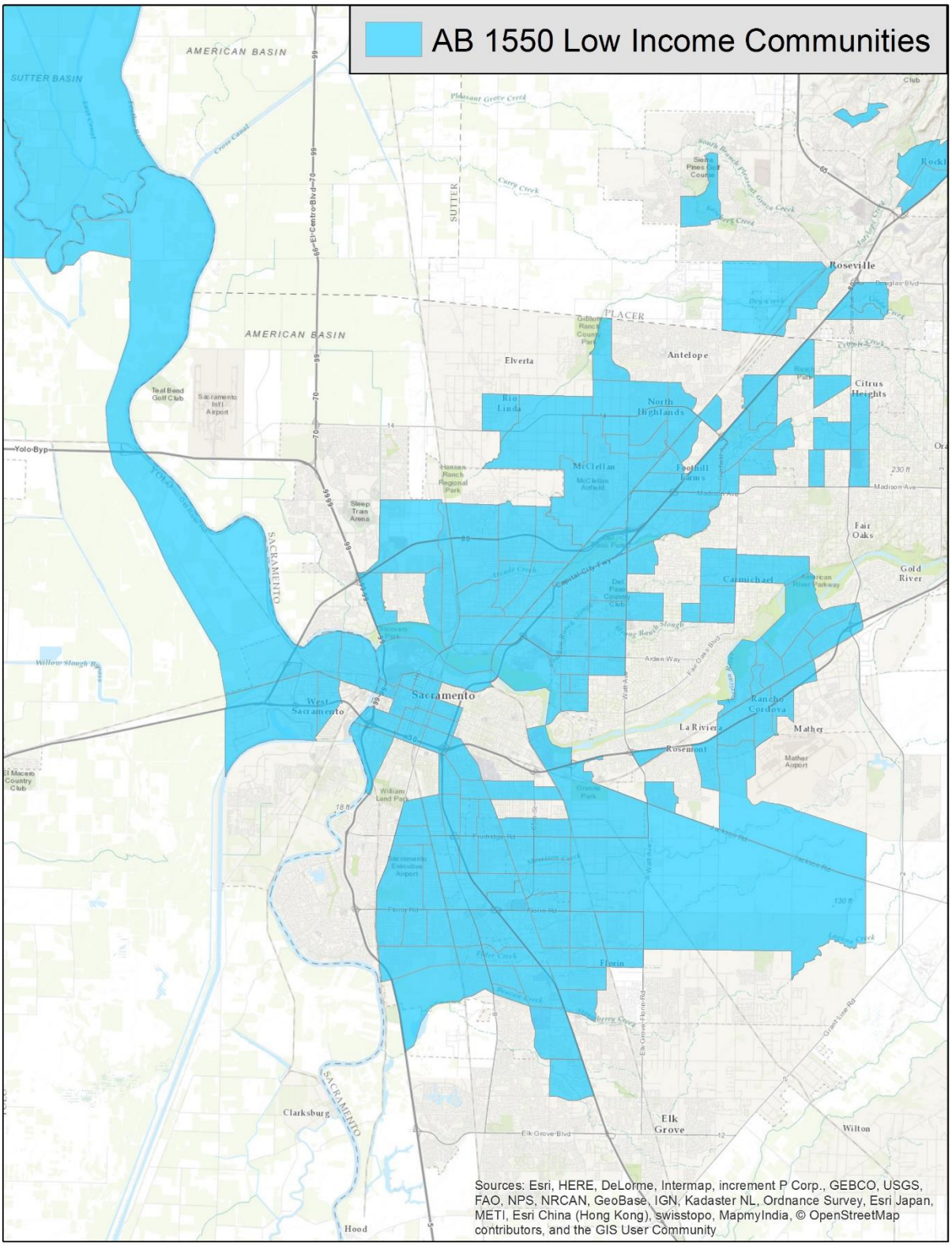
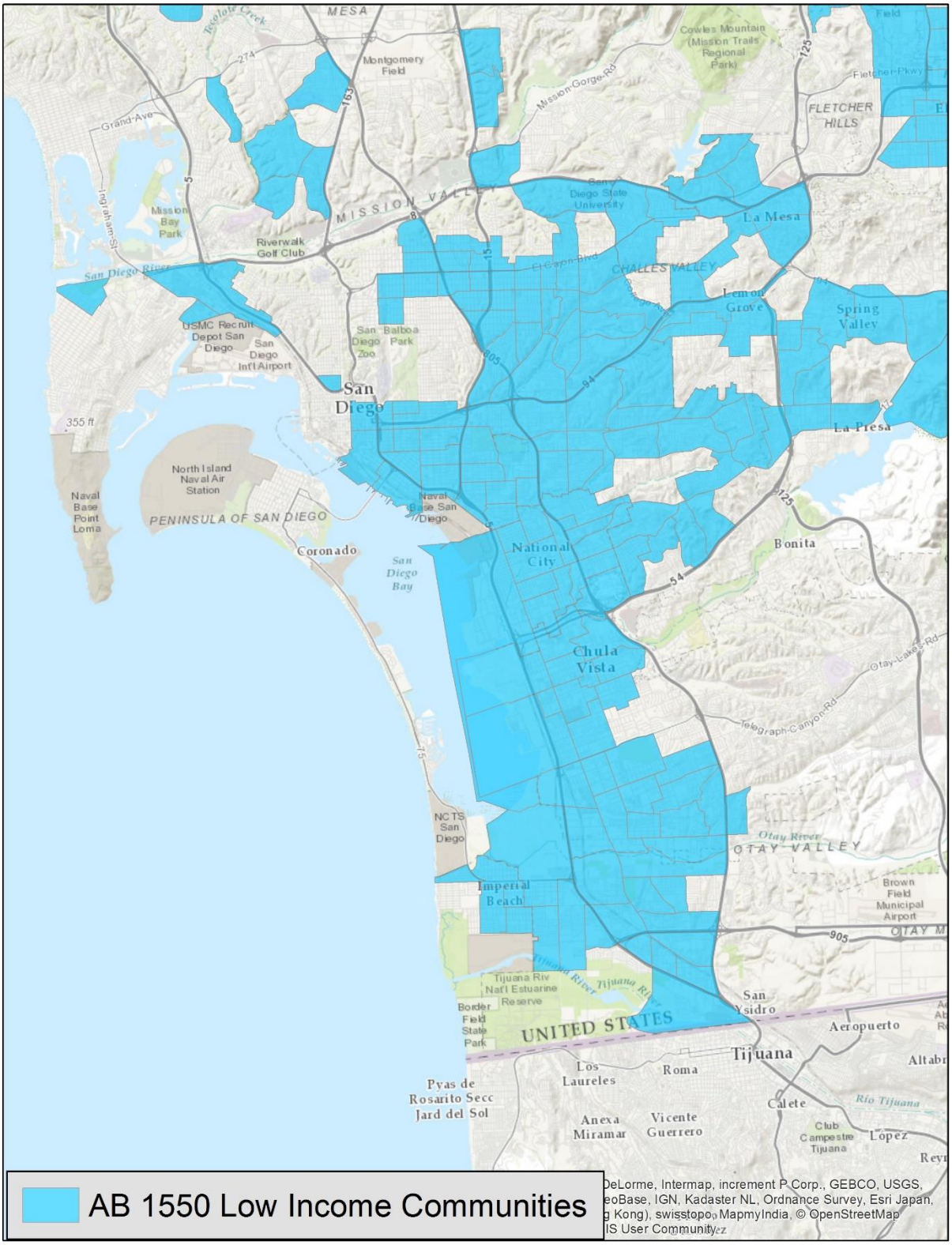
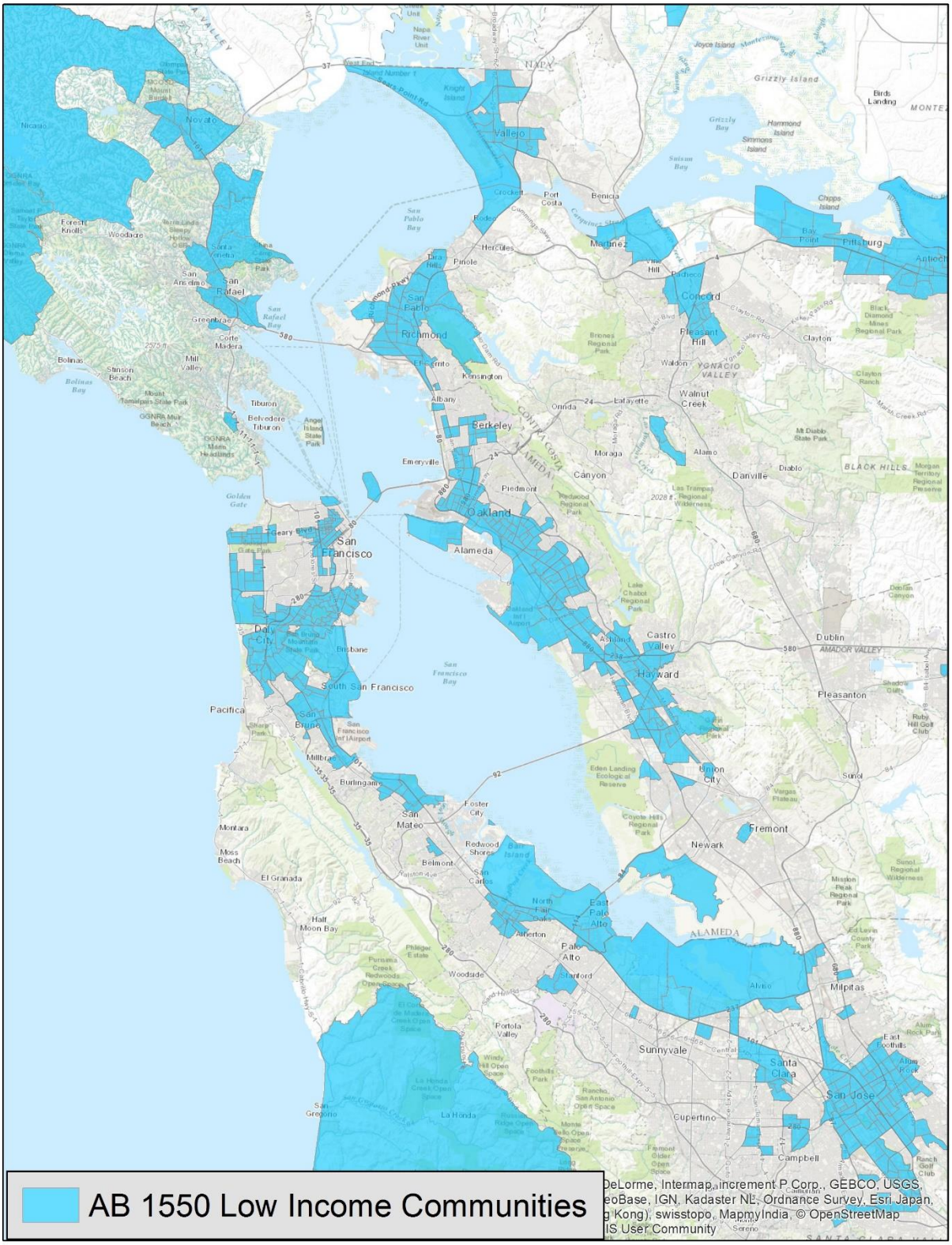

AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS
ELSINORE MOUNTAINS
MONICA MOUNTAINS
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Anaheim
Santa Ana
Irvine
Pasadena
Glendale
Burbank
Torrance
Pomona
Riverside
San Bernardino
Corona
Lake Elsinore
Temecula
Murrieta
Mission Viejo
Laguna Niguel
Huntington Beach
Newport Beach
Fullerton
Norwalk
Downey
Inglewood
Santa Monica
Malibu
Redondo Beach
Rancho Palos Verdes
Chino
Chino Hills
Ontario
Rancho Cucamonga
Fontana
Rialto
Colton
Redlands
Yucaipa
Moreno Valley
Perris
Hemet
Lake Arrowhead
Crestline
Wrightwood
Hesperia
Victorville
Lancaster
Palmdale
Acton
Santa Clarita
Simi Valley
Agoura Hills
Calabasas
Beverly Hills
Culver City
Lakewood
Cerritos
Whittier
La Habra
Placentia
Anaheim Hills
Orange
Garden Grove
Westminster
Fountain Valley
Costa Mesa
Laguna Beach
Lake Forest
Rancho Santa Margarita
Wildomar
Menifee
Canyon Lake
Lake Matthews
Sun City
Domenigoni
Aliso Viejo
Dana Point
San Clemente
Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base
Fallbrook
Vista
Oceanside
Carlsbad
Escondido
San Marcos
Encinitas
Solana Beach
Del Mar
La Jolla
San Diego
Chula Vista
National City
Coronado
Imperial Beach
Otay Mesa
Tijuana
Rosarito
Ensenada
Mexicali
Tecate
Calexico
Imperial
El Centro
Brawley
Holtville
Calipatria
Niland
Salton Sea
Indio
Coachella
Palm Springs
Cathedral City
Rancho Mirage
Palm Desert
La Quinta
Indian Wells
Desert Hot Springs
Banning
Beaumont
Calimesa
Yucca Valley
Joshua Tree
Twentynine Palms
Barstow
Apple Valley
Hesperia
Adelanto
Victorville
Lucerne Valley
Big Bear Lake
Big Bear City
Running Springs
Arrowbear Lake
Crestline
Lake Arrowhead
Rim of the World
Twin Peaks
Wrightwood
Pinon Hills
Phelan
Oak Hills
Hesperia
Victorville
Apple Valley
Lucerne Valley
Yucca Valley
Joshua Tree
Twentynine Palms
Barstow
Daggett
Newberry Springs
Ludlow
Amboy
Needles
Parker
Blythe
Ehrenberg
Quartzsite
Yuma
Gila Bend
Ajo
Why
Lukeville
Sonoyta
Puerto Peñasco
Caborca
Santa Clara
Sonoyta
Puerto Peñasco
Caborca
Santa Clara
Sonoyta
Puerto Peñasco
Caborca
Santa Clara


AB 1550 Low Income Communities
AMERICAN BASIN
SUTTER BASIN
AMERICAN BASIN
SUTTER
PLACER
Roseville
Antelope
Elverta
Rio Linda
North Highlands
Citrus Heights
McClellan
Foothill Farms
Fair Oaks
Gold River
Carmichael
Sacramento
West Sacramento
Rancho Cordova
La Riviera
Mather
Rosemont
Florin
Elk Grove
Wilton
Clarksburg
Hood
Yolo-Byp
SACRAMENTO
Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community


AB 1550 Low Income Communities
MESA
Montgomery Field
Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
Fletcher Pkwy
FLETCHER HILLS
Mission Gorge Rd
Grand Ave
Mission Bay Park
Riverwalk Golf Club
MISSION VALLEY
San Diego State University
La Mesa
San Diego River
CHALLES VALLEY
Lemon Grove
Spring Valley
USMC Recruit Depot San Diego
San Diego Int'l Airport
San Diego Zoo
Balboa Park
San Diego
La Presa
355 ft
North Island Naval Air Station
Naval Base Point Loma
PENINSULA OF SAN DIEGO
Naval Base San Diego
Coronado
San Diego Bay
National City
Bonita
Chula Vista
Otay Lakes Rd
Telegraph Canyon Rd
NCTS San Diego
Otay River
OTAY VALLEY
Imperial Beach
Brown Field Municipal Airport
Tijuana Riv Nat'l Estuarine Reserve
Tijuana River
Border Field State Park
UNITED STATES
San Ysidro
Aeropuerto
Tijuana
Los Laureles
Roma
Pyas de Rosarito Secc Jard del Sol
Anexa Miramar
Vicente Guerrero
Calete
Río Tijuana
Club Campestre Tijuana
López
DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, eoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, g Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap IS User Community


AB 1550 Low Income Communities
DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,
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g Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap
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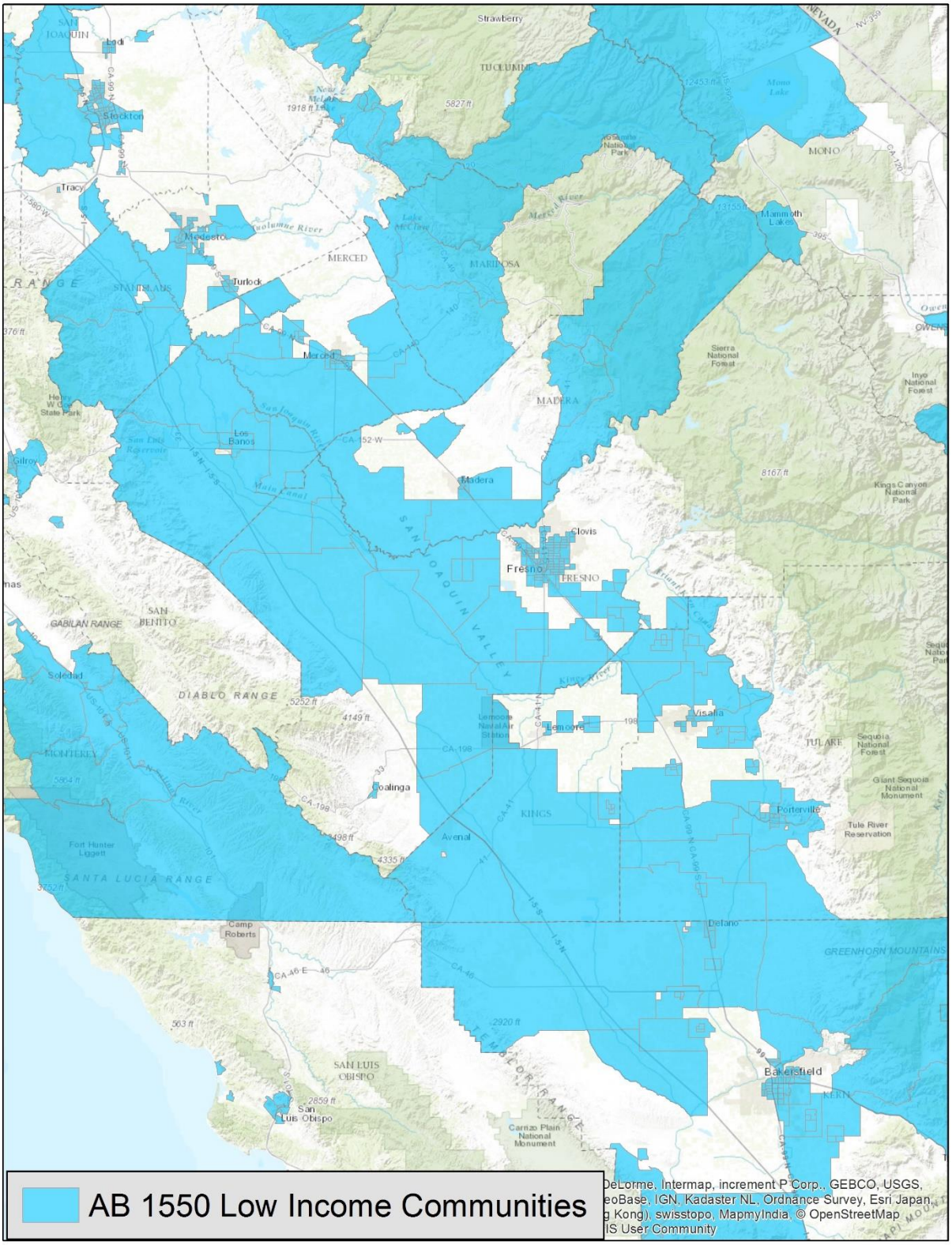
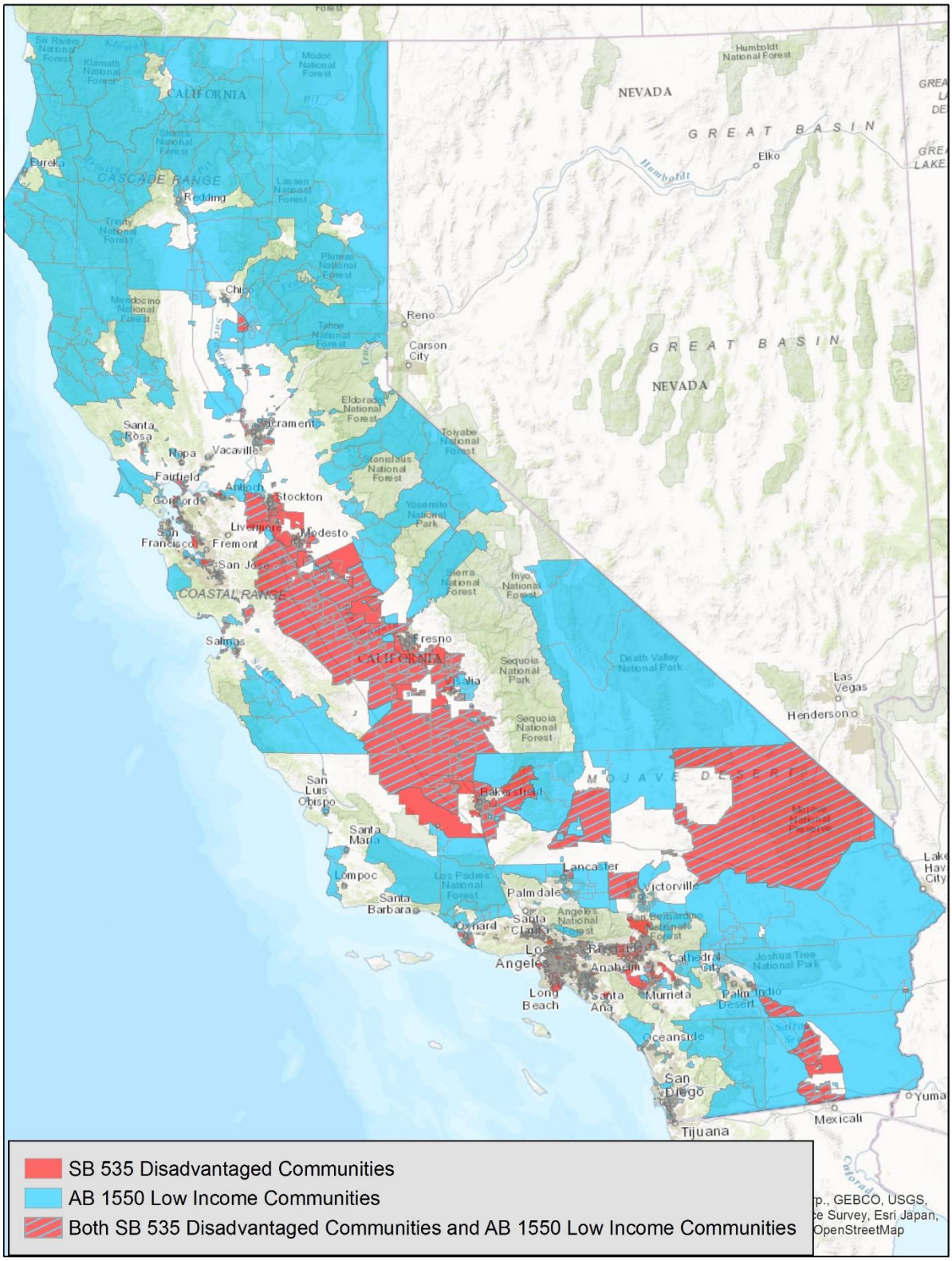
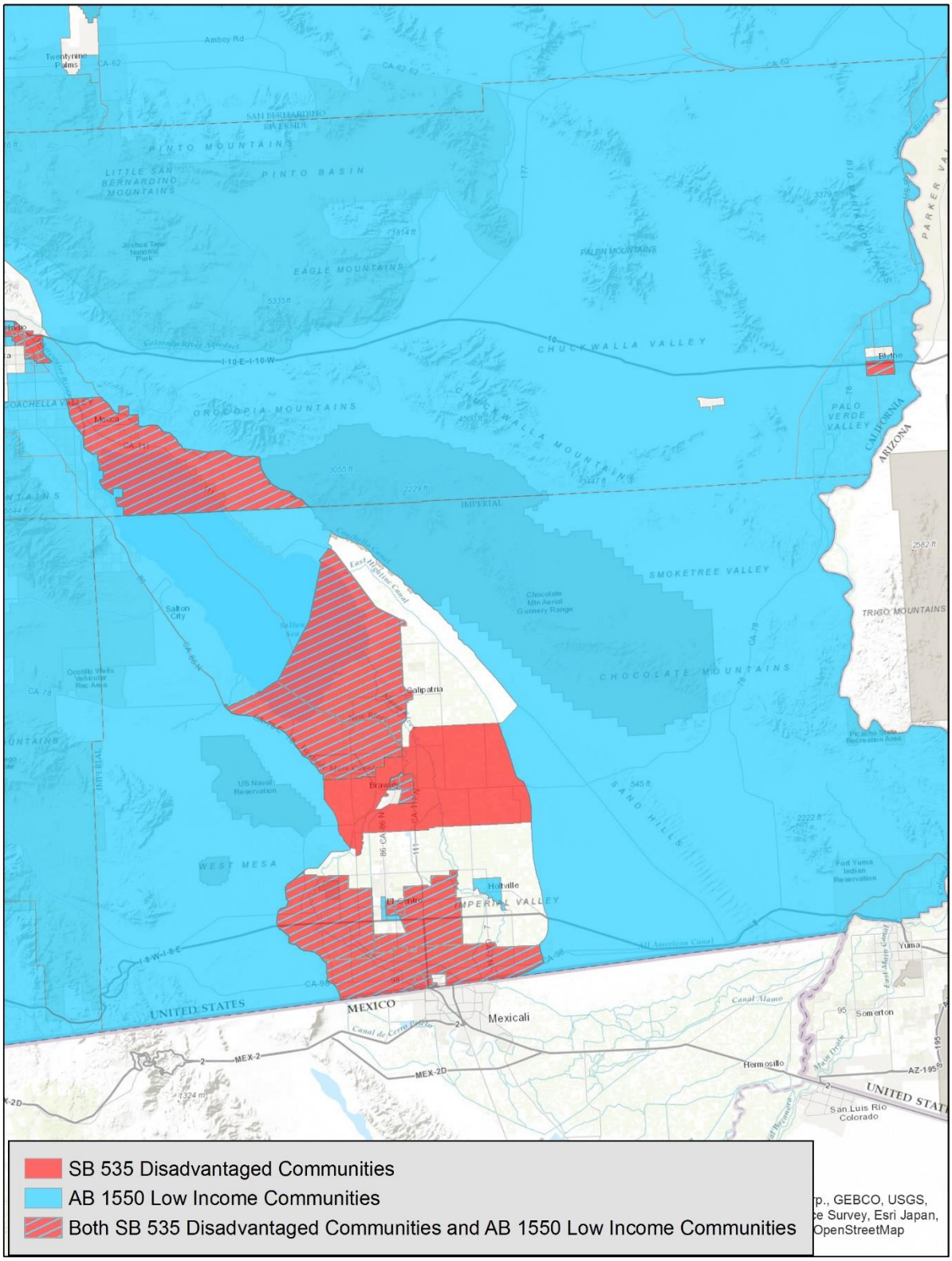
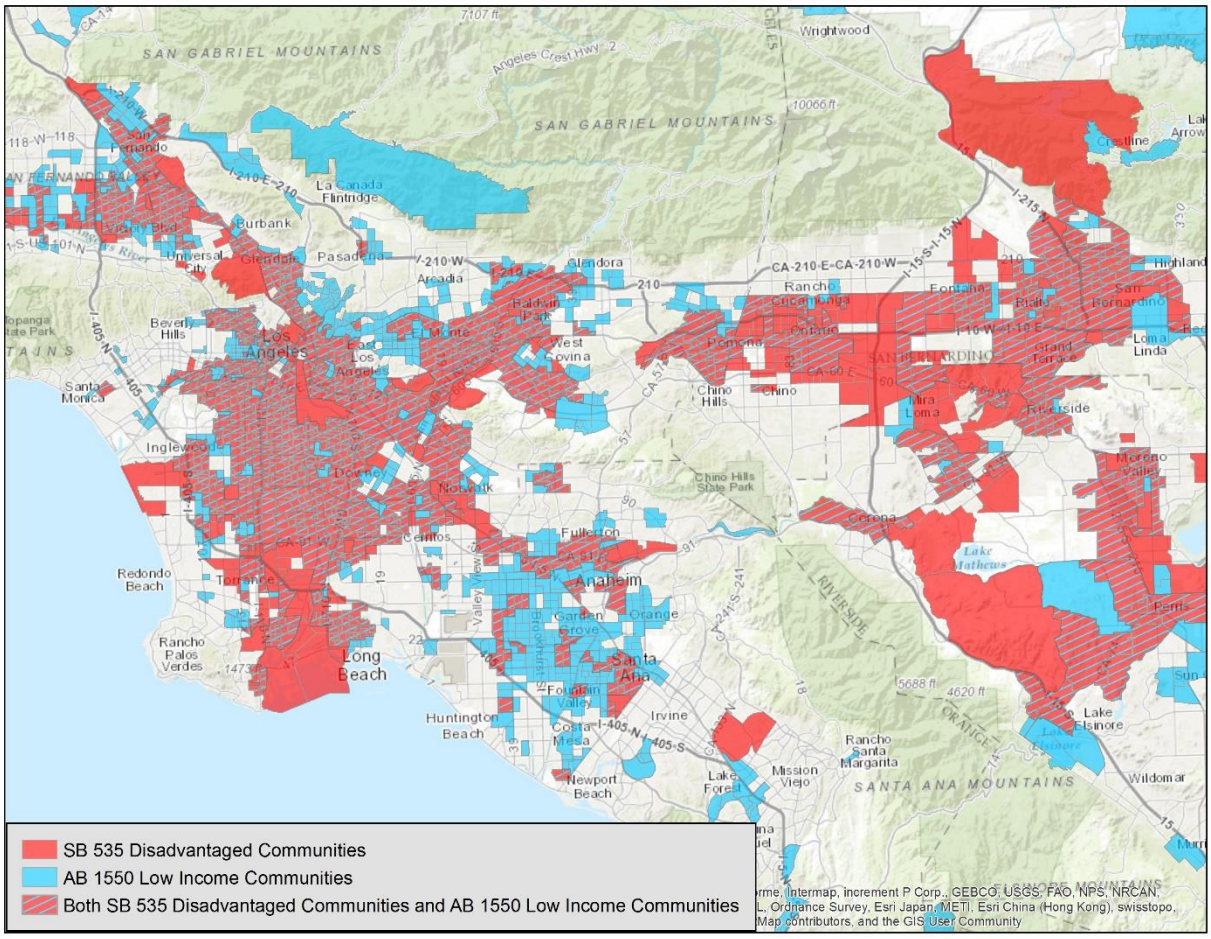

AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Strawberry
TUOLUMNE
Lodi
Stockton
Tracy
Modesto
Turlock
MERCED
MARIPOSA
MONO
Mammoth Lakes
Sierra National Forest
Inyo National Forest
Kings Canyon National Park
Merced
Los Banos
MADERA
Madera
Fresno
FRESNO
Clovis
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
GABILAN RANGE
SAN BENITO
Soledad
DIABLO RANGE
Coalinga
Visalia
TULARE
Sequoia National Forest
Giant Sequoia National Monument
Porterville
Tule River Reservation
KINGS
Avenal
Fort Hunter Liggett
SANTA LUCIA RANGE
Camp Roberts
Delano
GREENHORN MOUNTAINS
SAN LUIS OBISPO
San Luis Obispo
Carrizo Plain National Monument
Bakersfield
KERN
DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,
eoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan,
g Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap
IS User Community


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
GREAT BASIN
CASCADE RANGE
COASTAL RANGE
MOJAVE DESERT
Eureka
Redding
Chico
Reno
Carson City
Elko
Sacramento
Santa Rosa
Napa
Vacaville
Fairfield
Antioch
Stockton
Concord
Livermore
Modesto
San Francisco
Fremont
San Jose
Salinas
Fresno
Visalia
Bakersfield
San Luis Obispo
Santa Maria
Lompoc
Santa Barbara
Oxnard
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Anaheim
Riverside
Palmdale
Lancaster
Victorville
Murrieta
Cathedral City
Palm Indio Desert
Oceanside
San Diego
Tijuana
Mexicali
Yuma
Las Vegas
Henderson
Humboldt National Forest
Eldorado National Forest
Toiyabe National Forest
Stanislaus National Forest
Yosemite National Park
Sierra National Forest
Inyo National Forest
Sequoia National Park
Sequoia National Forest
Death Valley National Park
Los Padres National Forest
Angeles National Forest
San Bernardino National Forest
Joshua Tree National Park
Mojave National Preserve
Lake Havasu City
Humboldt
Colorado
Salton Sea
Six Rivers National Forest
Klamath National Forest
Modoc National Forest
Shasta National Forest
Lassen National Forest
Trinity National Forest
Plumas National Forest
Mendocino National Forest
Tahoe National Forest
p., GEBCO, USGS,
e Survey, Esri Japan,
OpenStreetMap


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
Mexicali
Calipatria
Brawley
Holtville
El Centro
Mecca
Salton City
Blythe
Yuma
Somerton
Hermosillo
San Luis Rio Colorado
IMPERIAL VALLEY
CHUCKWALLA VALLEY
SMOKETREE VALLEY
PALO VERDE VALLEY
CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS
EAGLE MOUNTAINS
OROCOPIA MOUNTAINS
PINTO MOUNTAINS
PINTO BASIN
TRIGO MOUNTAINS
WEST MESA
SAND HILLS
CALIFORNIA
ARIZONA


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS
SANTA ANA MOUNTAINS
Los Angeles
Long Beach
Santa Ana
Anaheim
Riverside
San Bernardino
Pomona
Ontario
Fontana
Rancho Cucamonga
Glendale
Pasadena
Burbank
Glendora
Arcadia
Baldwin Park
El Monte
West Covina
East Los Angeles
Downey
Norwalk
Cerritos
Fullerton
Orange
Garden Grove
Fountain Valley
Huntington Beach
Costa Mesa
Irvine
Newport Beach
Lake Forest
Mission Viejo
Rancho Santa Margarita
Lake Elsinore
Wildomar
Perris
Moreno Valley
Corona
Mira Loma
Chino
Chino Hills
Grand Terrace
Colton
Rialto
Highland
Loma Linda
Redondo Beach
Torrance
Rancho Palos Verdes
Inglewood
Santa Monica
Beverly Hills
Universal City
Glendale
La Canada Flintridge
San Fernando
Wrightwood
Crestline
Lake Mathews
Chino Hills State Park
Topanga State Park
Rancho Palos Verdes
Valley View
Bloomfield
Rancho Santa Margarita
Mission Viejo
Lake Forest
Newport Beach
Huntington Beach
Costa Mesa
Fountain Valley
Garden Grove
Orange
Anaheim
Santa Ana
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Glendale
Pasadena
Burbank
Universal City
Beverly Hills
Santa Monica
Inglewood
Torrance
Redondo Beach
Rancho Palos Verdes
Downey
Norwalk
Cerritos
Fullerton
Irvine
Lake Elsinore
Wildomar
Perris
Moreno Valley
Corona
Mira Loma
Riverside
Chino
Chino Hills
Pomona
Ontario
Rancho Cucamonga
Fontana
Rialto
San Bernardino
Highland
Grand Terrace
Loma Linda
Colton
Glendora
Arcadia
Baldwin Park
El Monte
West Covina
East Los Angeles
Burbank
Glendale
Pasadena
La Canada Flintridge
San Fernando
Wrightwood
Crestline
Lake Mathews
Angeles Crest Hwy
10066 ft
7107 ft
5688 ft
4620 ft
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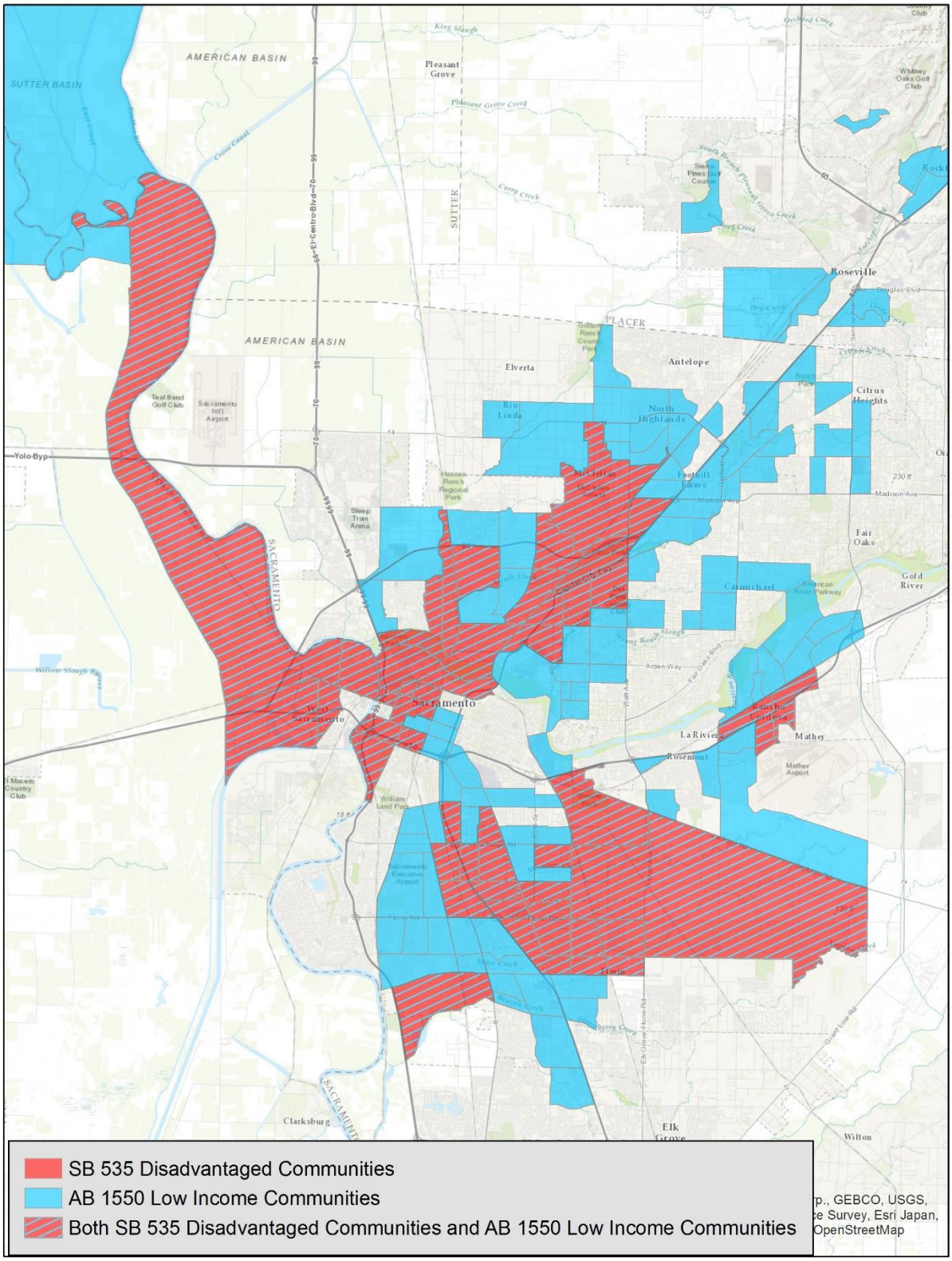
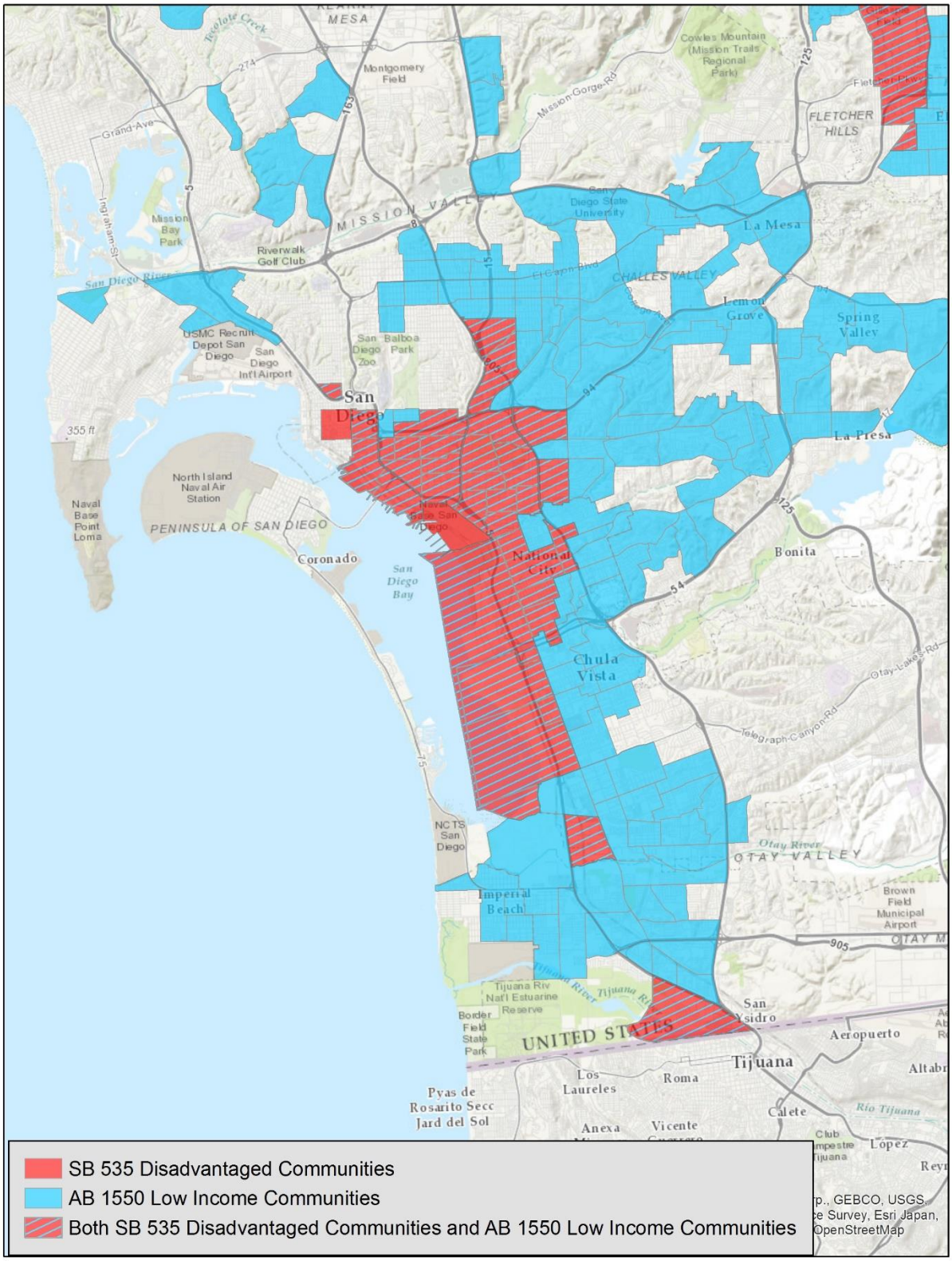
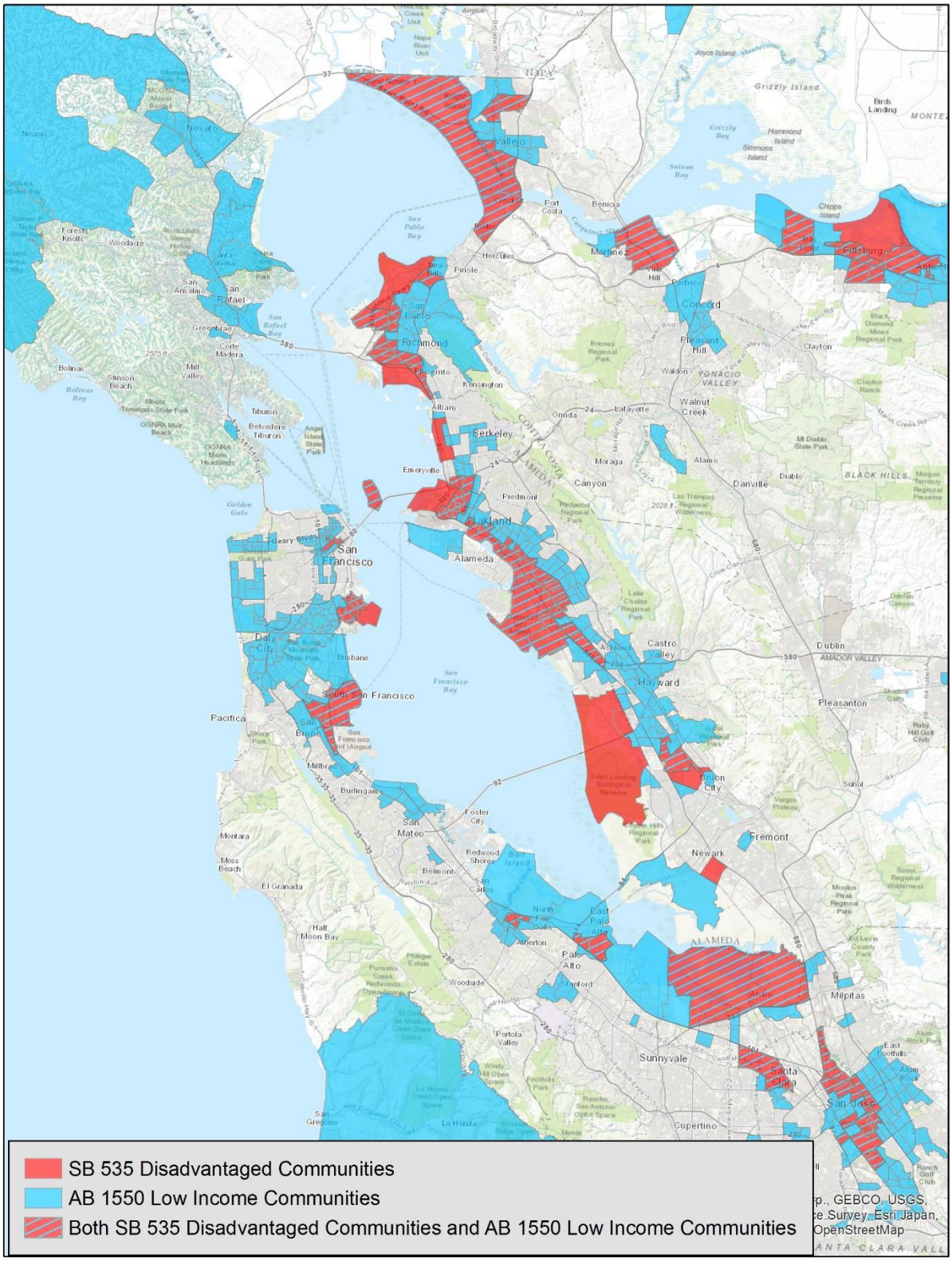
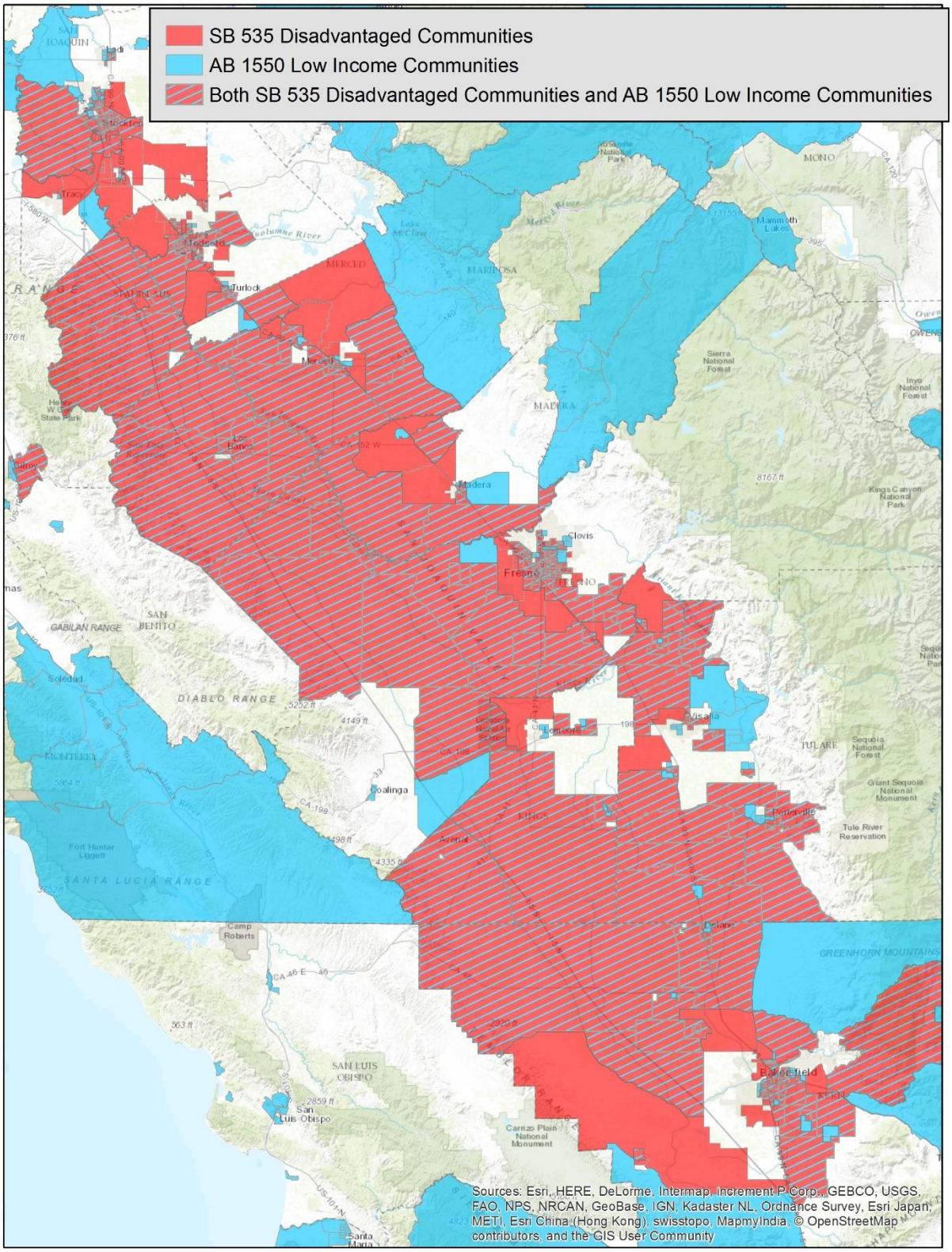

SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
AMERICAN BASIN
SUTTER BASIN
Pleasant Grove
Roseville
PLACER
Elverta
Antelope
Citrus Heights
Rio Linda
North Highlands
Sacramento
West Sacramento
Fair Oaks
Carmichael
Gold River
La Riviera
Mather
Rosemont
Clarksburg
Elk Grove
Wilton
Yolo-Byp
SACRAMENTO
SUTTER
Teal Bend Golf Club
Sacramento Intl Airport
Sleep Train Arena
Hansen Ranch Regional Park
Foothill Farms
Meridian
Mather Airport
William Land Park
Sacramento Executive Airport
Arden-Way
Madison Ave
Fair Oaks Blvd
Grant Line Rd
Elk Grove-Florin Rd
Douglas Blvd
Pleasant Grove Creek
Cross Canal
Curry Creek
King Slough
Strong Ranch Slough
Willow Slough
Morrison Creek
Laguna Creek
Elder Creek
Florin
Rancho Cordova
Whitney Oaks Golf Club
Sierra Pines Golf Course
Gibson Ranch County Park
Macen Country Club
p., GEBCO, USGS,
e Survey, Esri Japan,
OpenStreetMap


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
MESA
Montgomery Field
Cowles Mountain (Mission Trails Regional Park)
FLETCHER HILLS
Grand Ave
Mission Gorge Rd
MISSION VALLEY
San Diego State University
La Mesa
Mission Bay Park
Riverwalk Golf Club
San Diego River
CHALLES VALLEY
Lemon Grove
Spring Valley
USMC Recruit Depot San Diego
San Diego Int'l Airport
San Balboa Park
San Diego Zoo
San Diego
355 ft
La Presa
North Island Naval Air Station
Naval Base Point Loma
PENINSULA OF SAN DIEGO
Naval Base San Diego
Coronado
San Diego Bay
National City
Bonita
Chula Vista
Otay Lakes Rd
Telegraph Canyon Rd
NCTS San Diego
Otay River
OTAY VALLEY
Imperial Beach
Brown Field Municipal Airport
Tijuana Riv Nat'l Estuarine Reserve
Border Field State Park
UNITED STATES
San Ysidro
Aeropuerto
Tijuana
Los Laureles
Roma
Pyas de Rosarito Secc
Jard del Sol
Anexa
Vicente
Calete
Rio Tijuana
Club Impestre Tijuana
Lopez
p., GEBCO, USGS,
e Survey, Esri Japan,
OpenStreetMap


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
OpenStreetMap


SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities
AB 1550 Low Income Communities
Both SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities and AB 1550 Low Income Communities
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