

## Ben Intro

- A lot of the conversation will be based on EPA EJ grants and measurements
- EPA has an EJ map that has census blocks based on color and income
- Measures for EJ have been based on proximity. This was a scoring measure for the P2 grants
- Some of the work does not need to be based on location
- How do I measure impact on communities that aren't exactly in that location?
- Ex: auto manufacturers who have yucky chem that go into the Ozone. And they impact communities downwind. So not the location, but it is very EJ based. But how to measure?
- EX: Fish consumption is a primary environmental concern in communities, but if I work at a facility that is impacting the fish that is 200-300 miles downstream and not on the EJ map but being consumed in EJ communities. Does this work on EPA grants? How does this get measured?

## Group Ideas on ways to measure P2 EJ:

- Take a step back; how do we define EJ? Oregon is majority white, and EJ comes from civil rights, but some states lack diversity, Look at urban, rural, and socioeconomic class.
- What about migrant farm workers who have a dispersed location but there are major EJ concerns
- [Envioscreen](#) is from CA that looks at race, gender, social, and economic class and looks for an impacted community. Also disadvantages community map. All are based on the census as well.
- Certain metrics don't work in states- Idaho is not a ranking on the EJ map, but CA does
- EPA says that there is room for creativity,
- Health measures are a metric that can be tracked; there are some
- Look at climate factors from FEMA, and look at climate metrics for an area
- Is the room for guiding principles, at least regionally, to have some common goals
- If we reduce emissions, how are we able to show the location of the idea
- Thinking about the P2 EJ grant, is there grant work that can be done on the power dynamics leading to specific burdens? How do you measure that impact?
- How do we know these communities identify or think of themselves as EJ?
- Tribal communities engage on impact- see if they have an EPA IGAP (Indian general assistance program) (they may have already started to assess their community) and won't be doubling work then
- Part of the IGAP is developing an environmental plan, stool sampling, or water sampling
- Looking at behavioral measure studies and looking at how people are changing their behavior
- The communities know what they need- the environmental factors are not always the primary concern; for them, it's a tradeoff amazon or google comes in, and they provide economically but trade their land or water
- Need to think about environmental justice or sustainable living. Need to consider healthcare or education
- Need to look at barriers and meet the people where they are,
- EPA is knowledgeable about livelihood, but there are limits on our mandates.
- Feedback from EJ communities, land use is a huge issue. Community doesn't feel they have any say. Forklifts are a major contaminate, just electric forklifts
- You can look at the forklift and say you have reduced particulate. Are there things like a reduced hospital and a community perspective change? Currently, EPA looks at pounds and gallons. There are many measures you cannot include in EPA grants
- We need to be creative in how we are coming into communities that we are coming in with economical solutions and P2 solutions. Need both financial and innovative solutions

- Is there specific EJ bottom-up metrics that can be used strategically to identify toxic materials and what is upstream? Can we use community health measures to identify pollution prevention work?
- From a business perspective- trying to increase the number I BIPOC own a business in the green business group
- Trying to measure health impacts from changes is difficult because they take a long time. They are a lagging indicator. There are some chemicals with an acute effect, but when looking at asthma, it's over a long time
- Action is necessary to reduce, but the health measures won't be seen for a long time
- Sometimes, some indicators lead to the work P2 work- doctors saw the correlation and led to the P2 work
- Working on a project to promote safer choices for the underserved. Sometimes invited into such an infrastructure assessment. P2 is a small part. One thing we can't do is ask for health data, especially as a person who is not a member of the community
- They can gather the traditional P2 measurement, but they can tell stories.
- Community survey and market trips.
- IF the community feels the impact, that's how the rubber hits the road.
- Could the public health network be a part of the partnership? Look at extension programs.
- Is projections and modeling a viable idea for EPA? David said we're open to talking about it
- Look at hyper-local measurements.
- Risk reduction in a specific community, sometimes, these are in disadvantaged communities, and there are bad actors, but going in and committing to making a change, could reduce the risk of an impact. Play the offense, not the defense.
- This will be a kickoff for the next event.