Next Steps for USACE Feasibility Study

Exploring Existing Analyses through an EJ Lens

Schedule of Events

Quick overview of EJ Implications as currently analyzed



EJ Tenets that should be considered: Jemez, EJ Principles, Etc...



Next Steps and Recommended Set of Questions

Quick Overview of Current EJ Analysis (1)

Pg 118 - Analysis of EJ communities within Study Area fails to mention:

 Executive Order 14008 - including Justice 40, which does apply to Army Corps USACE must be clearer and transparent on the scope of work completed with New York State, New Jersey, and the Council on Environmental Quality to identify disadvantaged communities

Pg 455 - Analysis seems limited solely to how EJ communities would "benefit" from the proposed project - what about short/long-term impacts?

Pg 455 -Construction Impact
Summary should include
additional metrics, including,
but not limited to,
short/long-term
transportation impacts,
short/long-term air quality
impacts.

More discussion on how public comments directly or indirectly influenced EJ and overall analysis of Tier I EIS.

Quick Overview of Current EJ Analysis (2)

Recommend specific questions regarding the September 2022 Report, "Other Social Effects/Environmental Justice Analysis."

"Participation" - defined by a white paper/consultant rather than through an EJ lens Certain criteria were excluded from analysis with little to vague information (i.e., Tables 3.2 and 3.3 of the Study)

No mention of 2019 Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act Section 7(2) No mention of disadvantaged communities designation (federal or State [NY])

Numerous metrics that determine characterization as a disadvantaged communities were not analyzed



History and Overview of Jemez

On December 6-8, 1996, forty of color and people European-American representatives met in Jemez, New Mexico, for the "Working Group Meeting on Globalization and Trade." The Jemez meeting was hosted by the Southwest Network **Environmental and Economic Justice** with the intention of hammering out common understandings between participants from different cultures, politics and organizations. The following "Jemez Principles" for democratic organizing were adopted by the participants.



JEMEZ PRINCIPLES (1)

1. Be Inclusive

- Developing alternative policies & institutions
- Different than tokenism
- Build the inclusiveness that we want to see in the world into our own movement

- 2. Emphasis on Bottom-Up Organizing
- Reach all levels of leadership/member ship
- Strengthen the base that provides our credibility, strategies, mobilizations, etc.

3. Let People Speak for Themselves

- Listen to relevant voices of people directly affected
- Have a spokespersons to represent and be responsible to the affected constituencies
- Clarify your role as an organization

JEMEZ PRINCIPLES (2)

4. Work Together In Solidarity and Mutuality

- Consciously act in solidarity, mutuality and support each other's work
- Include intersectional work in your foundation instead of just lending support to other organizations

5. Build Just Relationships Among Ourselves

- Treat each other with justice and respect as individuals and as organizations
- Defining and developing "just relationships" is a long process
- Coordinate and be accountable to one another

6. Commitment to Self-Transformation

- Change from operating on the mode of individualism to community-centeredn ess
- Walk our talk
- We must be justice, be peace, be community

Five Overarching Questions to Inform Project Specific Questions

Who Tells the Story?

Who Makes the Decisions?

Who Benefits and How?

What Else will this Impact?

How will this Build or Shift Power?

Applying Germane EJ Principles

Environmental Justice demands that public policy be based on mutual respect and justice for all peoples, free from any form of discrimination or bias.

Environmental Justice affirms the fundamental right to political, economic, cultural and environmental self-determination of all peoples.

Environmental Justice demands the right to participate as equal partners at every level of decision-making, including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement and evaluation.

Community Questions for USACE

How have Jemez,
Principles of EJ, and
other grassroots
derived analysis
frameworks inform
the USACE public
participation process

Where and how does
Justice 40,
Emergency Planning
and Community Right
to Know Act, and
CLCPA fit into this
process

What are the shortand long-term economic implications for this proposal - does an economic implications analysis exist?

Can USACE complete a series of Community Impact Assessments for each affected region?