

**LEADER
SALTA**

**FACILITATOR'S
GUIDE**

LAND USE PLANNING & YOUR COMMUNITY



SESSION 1 - Land Use Planning & Your Community

OVERVIEW: Participants will gain a general understanding of what they will learn during the four sessions and will begin to identify, define, and discuss issues of concern in their communities. An introduction to zoning is provided - one of the cornerstones of land use planning. EHC's Social Change for Justice Model will be used to understand how to build power in impacted communities. This will result in greater awareness of community concerns and empowerment as participants discover the path toward creating their own healthy neighborhoods.

KEY DEFINITIONS:

1. **Land Use Planning** - the governmental process that decides what gets built and where in a community
2. **Community Land Use Planning** - a community driven process that builds community power by enabling communities to envision their future. Public participation in land use planning is key to keep local government accountable and to create plans that respond to real neighborhood needs
3. **Community/Specific Plan** - guidelines and zoning regulations for specific geographical area
4. **Zoning** - result of land use planning; regulates the types of activities that can be accommodated on a given piece of land such as industrial, commercial and residential
5. **Land Use Policy**- government regulations regarding the use of land to prevent land-use conflicts and to manage the development of land within their jurisdictions to plan for the needs of the community while safeguarding natural resources
6. **Discriminatory/Incompatible Land Use** – regulations and practices, such as zoning, implemented by cities and other local government entities that result in harm to a specific community or group of people
7. **Environmental Justice** - the right of all people and communities to live, work, and play in a clean, healthy and safe environment
8. **Toxic Pollution** - substances known to cause or are suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, reproductive problems, and other serious illnesses
9. **Pollution Sources**- industrial, mobile or other sources of air pollution, water pollution or environmental hazards – examples: manufacturing, auto body, plating factories, major transportation routes like freeways, etc.
10. **SALTA** - (Salud Ambiental Líderes Tomando Acción Environmental Health Leaders Taking Action) is EHC's leadership training program that identifies common values, facilitates the acquisition of knowledge and skills to empower community residents to become effective leaders and achieve justice for their communities
11. **Food Desert** – a geographic area where affordable and nutritious food is difficult to obtain

EHC VICTORY(IES)

FEATURED:

Land use in Westside
National City and Barrio
Logan Dole warehouse

ICON LEGEND



Show Slide

Marks which powerpoint slide corresponds to the curriculum



Post/Document

Denotes when something should be posted or a discussion should be documented and posted



Alloted Time

Shows how much time is allotted for each section in minutes

Agenda

Section	Time
1. Welcome and Introductions	40 minutes
2. Creating Healthy Neighborhoods	20 minutes
3. Land Use as an Environmental Justice Strategy	35 minutes
4. Social Change for Justice Model (SCFJ)	10 minutes
5. Building Power and Redefining Power	20 minutes
6. Summary/Evaluation	5 minutes
Total Time	2 Hours and 10 Minutes

Materials

Powerpoint Slides

Participant Survey

Key Definition Handout

Muticolored Candies for Icebreaker

Creating Healthy Neighborhoods Video Trailer

Creating Healthy Neighborhoods
7 Step Process Handout & Poster

Power Equation Handout

Banner reading: "Environmental Justice"

Social Change for Justice Model (SCFJ) Large
Printout

Session Evaluation

SESSION CHECKLIST

Staffing needs:

- ☐ Facilitator and Presenters
- ☐ Scribe
- ☐ Simultaneous Interpreter
- ☐ Childcare Provider

Equipment/Other needs:

- ☐ Easel
- ☐ Easel Pad
- ☐ LCD Projector
- ☐ Laptop Computer
- ☐ Camera
- ☐ Interpreting Equipment
- ☐ DVD Player or Internet Access
- ☐ Thumb Drive

Pre-Session Preparation:

- ☐ Prepare Notebooks
- ☐ Prepare Nametags
- ☐ Set up registration table; prepare sign-in sheets
- ☐ Assign training elements to staff and community leaders
- ☐ Prepare all posters, visual materials and handouts
- ☐ Order food and beverages for adult participants
- ☐ Order food and beverages for children
- ☐ Arrange childcare
- ☐ Arrange for simultaneous interpretation

1

Welcome & Introductions

Total Time: 40 minutes



WELCOME



- a. Welcome to Creating Healthy Neighborhoods SALTA!
- b. Environmental Health Coalition (EHC) is dedicated to achieving environmental and social justice. We believe that justice is accomplished by empowered communities acting together to make social change. We organize and advocate to protect public health and the environment threatened by toxic pollution. Today we will talk about land use and how that fits into what we do here at EHC. **Insert your organization's information/history here.**
- c. What does SALTA stand for? Salud Ambiental Líderes Tomando Acción- Environmental Health Leaders Taking Action.
- d. How does SALTA help you to improve your community? You will gain the skills and knowledge to become effective advocates and community organizers.
- e. Why a SALTA focused on community planning? Authentic community involvement in every aspect of community planning and visioning leads to better outcomes that respect neighborhoods and their residents.
- f. This four (4) session training will cover all the aspects we just mentioned and many more things as well. **Inform participants the dates and times of the rest of the training sessions.** Thank you for taking the time to participate and learn how to improve your community!



PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Distribute survey - ask participants to add their names.

- a. You will learn and become knowledgeable in Community Planning and Land Use.
- b. You will also be asked for your feedback regarding the delivery and content of the curriculum. Each week we will ask for your comments and ideas about what worked well and what we could improve upon.
- c. Thank you for taking an active role in this training and for being the voice of your community. We would live in a very different place if it weren't for authentic and strong voices like yours who speak up for the needs of the community.
- d. The questionnaire/survey will help us understand your knowledge about the topics we will be discussing during the training. This will help us to know what knowledge you have and and what areas we can focus more intensively on.

Introductions Icebreaker

➤ Distribute multi-colored candies in a hat and ask each participant to choose one piece only while they are taking the Participant Survey.

➤ Ask participants to introduce themselves by:

- a. Name
- b. Community where you live
- c. Answer the question according to the corresponding candy color you chose:

RED - Where did you grow up?

YELLOW - How did you first hear about EHC?

GREEN - How many people are in your family?

PURPLE - What is your favorite food?

ORANGE - What kind of work do you do?



SHARING YOUR STORY

Break participants into pairs and take 2 minutes each to share their story with their partner. The co-facilitators will demonstrate by sharing their story in less than 2 minutes. Post or write questions on board.

1. How did you decide to live where you live (if you were born here, when did your family come here)?
2. How did you get involved with EHC?
3. What are two strong values that your family and/or your community have given you and how do you use them in your day to day life?

Participants return to the large group. Ask for 2 pairs to share examples of values and characteristics discussed in their pairs (letter C above). Scribe writes values on the board.

Highlight that storytelling and the values critical to creating positive change in a community such as - integrity, persistence, speaking the truth, supporting your neighbors, etc.

2 Creating Healthy Neighborhoods

Total Time: 20 minutes



VIDEO TRAILER

The Creating Healthy Neighborhoods: Community Planning to Overcome Injustice video was created to inspire community residents to get involved in their communities to make change. Let's take a look at the video trailer to give you an idea of the kinds of things that we will be discussing during this training. Play video trailer.

DISCUSSION

Engage participants in a group discussion about their responses to the video using these questions and talking points:



- a. What is the most important thing you remember from the trailer? What stuck with you?
- b. Did you notice that there are 7 steps for community driven planning in the video?
- c. EHC developed this 7 step process for community planning and during the four SALTA sessions we will learn about all of them. Distribute Creating Healthy Neighborhoods 7 Step Process Handout and post.
- d. The steps are not separate – they integrate and overlap and build on each other – we will refer to these steps throughout the four sessions.
- e. One of the things we will be discussing today is identifying issues of concern in your community. There are many issues and many different points of view in a community. We'll learn how to gather information and develop a community plan around the issues residents care most about.



IDENTIFY ISSUES OF CONCERN IN PARTICIPANT COMMUNITIES

Building on the previous discussion, this section strives to identify issues of concern in participant's communities recognizing the commonalities and differences

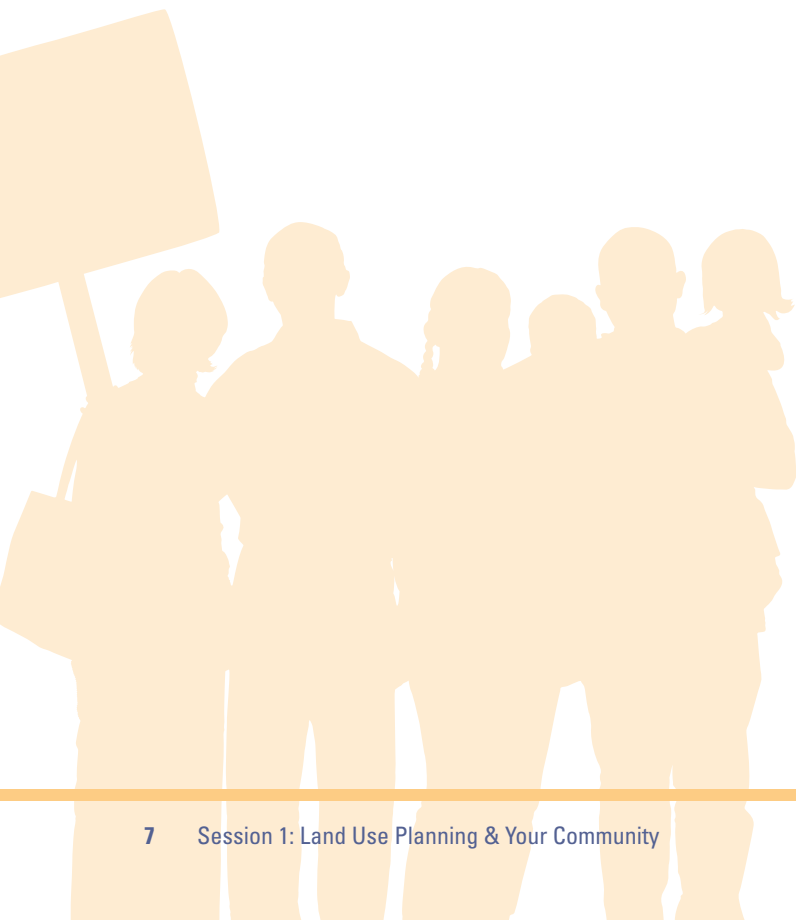
Brainstorm: When you think of your community what are some things that you would improve? Record responses on the board in lists that correspond with the following categories but don't write the headings until after the brainstorm:

- » air pollution
- » noise
- » food desert
- » discriminatory land use
- » lack of public transportation

Provide some examples if responses are slow to come such as:

- a. The lack of grocery stores in a neighborhood is considered to be a food desert
- b. Polluters are located right next to schools and homes is considered to be discriminatory land use
- c. There are diesel trucks that drive through my neighborhood causing serious air pollution in my neighborhood

Point out the similarities in the responses and then write the major categories above each list. Make the point that these issues are common in our communities.



3 Land Use as an Environmental Justice Strategy

Total Time: 35 minutes



WHAT IS LAND USE PLANNING?

Now that you have identified issues that need attention in your communities, let's look at ways we may be able to address them. Land use planning and zoning are policy mechanisms used in every city and county and they have a huge impact on every neighborhood. During this section we will discuss:

- a. What is land use planning and how can it help you address the issues of concerns that you have identified?
- b. What is zoning? How does zoning impact our lives and our communities?
- c. What is the connection between public health, environmental protection, and land use planning?

Land use planning is the governmental process that decides what gets built and where in a community. Public participation in land use planning is key to keep local governments accountable and plan according to real neighborhood needs. Refer to definition in notebook.



THE ZONES IN YOUR HOME

Think of your home. Your home is divided into different areas/rooms; a place to rest, a place to eat, a place to go to the restroom, a place for entertainment like the living room and so on.

The way our homes are divided and organized is very similar to how we divide and organize our cities. In our communities we have areas for parks, areas for hospitals, for businesses. These divisions are called zones. When we talk about planning a community, zoning is a big component of planning.

What zones do you think you have in your community?

- Residential
- Commercial
- Industrial



NATIONAL CITY ZONING

As you see, we have different colors on the map; each color represents different zones, where the land is used for different things such as industrial use, residential or for open space. Each zone or land use also has its own regulations/rules. Zoning is often the result of land use planning and:

- a. regulates the types of activities that can be accommodated on a given piece of land such as industrial, commercial and residential
- b. allows certain businesses or residences to be built or operate and specifically prevents other uses from being constructed in an area. This is like the rooms in your house – each is for a specific use. You wouldn't want to have the bathroom in the kitchen or the garage in your bedroom – right?



Zones are invisible. There are no signs that tell you when you are moving from one zone to another. But, if you walk or drive around your community, you can easily notice where certain zones begin and end. For instance, you may have noticed that in certain areas of town there are lots of apartments, and in other areas of town there are only single family houses. This exists because there are zones which allow for 'multi-family residences' such as apartments, condominiums, and others that only allow single-family homes. Also, you may notice that you'll drive into an area of town where there are no homes, but many businesses and industries. This type of zone is called an industrial zone.

- a. If you look at the key on the map it indicates what the colors on the map mean. As you can see, on the National City map, the west side of the city is devoted to two types of land use– industrial and residential.
- b. You will notice that on the east side of Hwy 805, only single-family homes are allowed. And, on the Westside of the Hwy 5, it is mostly industrial.

DISCUSSION: WHY ARE ZONES IMPORTANT?

Ask participants why it is important to define zones in the community?

- a. Write responses on butcher paper. If someone suggests 'health' or 'safety' then highlight it. If not, then add it after people have had a chance to respond.
- b. There are many reasons why there are zones, and you have named several of them. The one we want to concentrate on here is **health**.

LAND USES IN OLD TOWN NATIONAL CITY

This map shows the existing land uses in Old Town, National City, the yellow represents homes, and the red represents industries, more specifically auto-body or other auto related businesses.



- a. This is a perfect example of incompatible land use; uses that should not be next to each other are, and that makes it incompatible or unsafe.
- b. For example, Kimball School Elementary, in Old Town National City is surrounded by auto-body and auto-related businesses and this is affecting the health of children while they are attending school.
- c. Why do you think we refer to this as an incompatible planning/uses? What are some of the impacts to permitting a community to be developed this way?

POLLUTION SOURCES AND IMPACTS



- a. It is important to be aware of the sources of toxic pollution in our neighborhoods and to understand what impact they may have on our families' health and well-being. What other sources of toxics in the air do you think we might need to be concerned about?
- b. Sometimes it's easy to tell where toxics are coming from, and sometimes it isn't. Note that air pollution also comes from roadways, trucks, small businesses like auto body shops and plating companies.
- c. For example, in Barrio Logan, residents have to deal with all the impacts of the Port's Tenth Avenue Marine Terminal where the Dole Company imports bananas for distribution throughout California. The transportation of these goods creates pollution that pollutes our neighborhoods and affects our health.

HEALTH IMPACTS



We breathe pollution, but we don't always see it. Particulate matters are really small particles that can come from trucks that are burning fuel. These particles are so small; they get into our lungs and can also travel to other organs.



Pollution causes asthma and other illnesses.



When incompatible uses are allowed to exist together, our community members suffer very serious health effects by living in that neighborhood – for example asthma. Ask if anybody in the room has asthma, and if they feel comfortable sharing a little bit about what is it like.

INDUSTRY & JOBS



- a. Should we get rid of all the industries? Let the responses flow. Encourage responses that highlight the need for jobs and other benefits of industries. Ask participants to explain their responses.
- b. On the positive side, very often, industry offers jobs that are important to the livelihoods and futures of our families, and to the economy of the cities we live in. On the negative side, some industries are the source of pollution that can impact families' health and the environment.
- c. When we work to protect the health of our neighborhoods, industry is NOT the enemy. We are not trying to get rid of industry. Our goal is to create sustainable communities which include clean industry, good jobs, clean air and water, and a high quality of life for our families.
- d. What are some things we can do?

SUCCESS STORIES – USING LAND USE AS AN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE STRATEGY

» Land Use in Westside National City



- a. In 2005 residents of Old Town National City got together to change this picture. They came together to learn about land use planning and decided that to improve the health of their community, the existing industrial uses needed to be phased out. They began to advocate for themselves and ask the city to plan for polluters to be phased out of their community.
- b. In 2010 the community was able to get a specific plan for its neighborhood. The new zoning is all residential, residential friendly and commercial uses like grocery stores and small stores; does not allow uses that affect the community's health.

» Barrio Logan Dole Warehouse– Relocated



- a. There was a Dole distribution center right across the street from multi-family homes where trucks idle (trucks parked with their engines turned on emitting a lot of toxic pollution) and took over the street, making the street unsafe and emitting air contamination into the community.
- b. In 2012 the community organized, documented the impacts and presented the issue to the decision makers. The community was successful in relocating the Dole warehouse to an industrial site and rerouting trucks off of residential streets.

REVIEW

Ask the audience the following questions and take one or two answers from the group for each question and make sure the answers below are mentioned or repeat it to the audience for those that are still processing the information.

- a. What is Land Use Planning?
 - A process that decides what gets built where.
- b. What is zoning?
 - Areas established for different types of uses, like homes, parks, businesses etc.
- c. Why is it important for all of us?
 - Because it affects our health and quality of life and we can organize to make our communities healthier.

Social Change For Justice Model

Total Time: 10 minutes



What is the model we used to make the changes we just talked about? The Social Change for Justice Model (SCFJ) is the roadmap for EHC to make change and achieve environmental justice. As you can see, all of the components are interlinked – just like the parts of a tree or any other living thing.

- a. The model flows from the bottom – the roots of the tree are the base and we are striving to accomplish the mission – the flowers and fruits.
- b. Organizing, Advocacy and Empowerment/Leadership are the core strategies
- c. Organizing is a values-based process which educates, empowers and brings people together to jointly act in the interest of their communities and the common good.
- d. Advocacy is the process of influencing policy makers to take action
- e. Empowerment is the process of helping individuals build skills, abilities and authority to achieve self-determination for themselves, their families and their communities. Empowered communities start with empowered individuals.
- f. The SCFJ Model provides a basic roadmap for success. It demonstrates EHC's commitment to empowering communities to work together to achieve social change. The model shows how EHC works toward its mission. Part of the SCFJ model includes having specific goals.

Building & Redefining Power

Total Time: 20 minutes

We have discussed problems in our communities that impact our health, our environment and our quality of life. Land use planning and zoning may be good strategies to fix these problems but making any kind of policy change always requires some power. Let's talk about power.



EHC POWER EQUATION

Brainstorm and write down ideas from participants on the board to all the questions below:

- What is power?
- There are two parts that EHC believes make power: resources and action.
- What are resources that are available to our communities? What resources do others have that our communities don't have access to?
- What kind of action can we take? What kind of actions do others take?
- Pass out Power Equation Handout: Resources + Action = Power
- Explain how all the assets in the community plus action shifts power dynamics.

Group Activity: Power Wall

- Ask all participants to move to a large space (inside or outside) where they can stand in a single line across one side of the room. The room/space should be about 20 feet wide.

So now we know what power is but how much do we have? Most of us have 'power' we don't even think about – let's find out how much power is in this room. I'm going to read a list of statements. After each one, take a step forward if the statement applies to you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| a. You know most of your immediate neighbors by name. | f. You vote in every election. |
| b. You have asked neighbors or friends to attend community events. | g. You encourage your friends and family to vote. |
| c. You are active in your church or your children's schools. | h. You have testified at a public meeting or governmental hearing. |
| d. You know your city councilmember by name and can recognize his/her face. | i. You know people who can influence those with decision making power in your community. |
| e. You have donated money, time, or food to a candidate running for elected office or to a nonprofit organization fighting for justice. | j. You have attended a community training about environmental justice. |

Group Activity: Power Wall (continued)

DEBRIEF

► Note the uneven level of “power” in the room. Some people are standing ahead of others. In silence take note where everyone is standing at this time.

- a. Ask participants to hold hands.
- b. Ask those that are far behind take several steps forward.
- c. Ask the group that is standing ahead to reach out to their neighbors and hold their hands.
- d. Ask participants how it feels to be holding hands.
- e. Do they feel stronger as a group?

This is a great example of the power that we have when we work together. Each of us has different amount of power but together we have a lot!

► Unfold the environmental justice banner on the opposite wall or have a large piece of paper with environmental justice printed.

Is environmental justice within your reach? Let’s run toward victory — the Environmental Justice banner. We will have the opportunity to discuss further how to build power in your community in every session. All of the questions we have asked are elements that make you more powerful in your community. Being here right now is building your power!

6 Summary/Evaluation

Total Time: 5 minutes



- a. Briefly review all of the components that were covered in the training.
- b. Acknowledge every person that participated and is willing to learn and create change in their communities by being present.
- c. Thank everyone for their time.
- d. Distribute the session evaluation.