

EPA Region 4 Jacksonville Integrated Planning Project

Introduction

Region 4 Superfund continues to be a leader in innovation and community engagement. While fulfilling the core mission of protecting human health and the environment, the Superfund Program is often engaged with communities that are experiencing cumulative environmental and health impacts that can be beyond the scope of cleaning up a single Superfund Site. Building on EPA's Superfund Reuse Initiative, the Jacksonville Integrated Planning Process (JIPP) offers a model for community engagement that builds local capacity to address long-standing environmental justice concerns. This handout shares the process and outcomes of the JIPP in hopes that this model can be replicated and adapted in other communities impacted by Superfund and environmental justice issues.

Purpose and Goals

The purpose of the project is to identify cross-agency and community-based opportunities to improve the quality of life in Health Zone I. Goals include:

- Use existing resources.
- Take an area-wide approach.
- Build stakeholder capacity.
- Integrate quality of life and environmental issues.
- Produce additional community and stakeholder benefits.

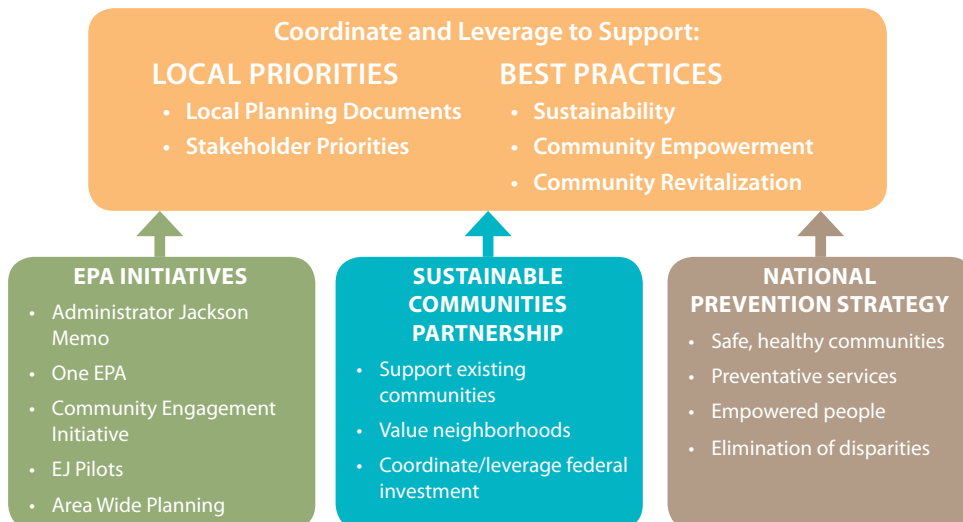
Integrated Planning Core Principles

The following principles have guided the planning process used in Jacksonville. Each principle is described in more detail in the following pages.

- Identify community-based quality of life priorities.
- Develop neighborhood-based solutions.
- Strengthen a coalition of neighborhoods.
- Prioritize, coordinate and leverage resources based on community need.
- Evaluate all forms of community capital.
- Build strong "urban villages" and community cores.

Aligning Efforts

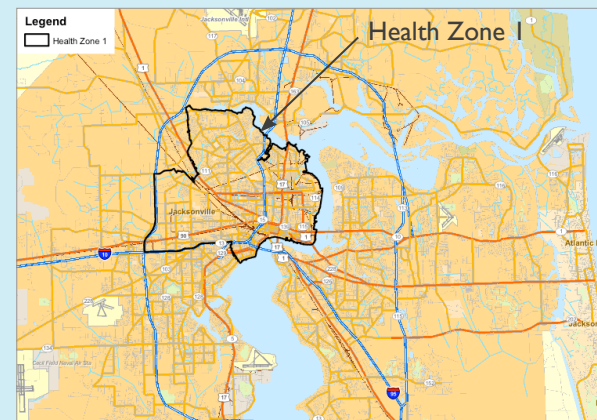
The JIPP demonstrates how multiple EPA initiatives can align to support community efforts and priorities.



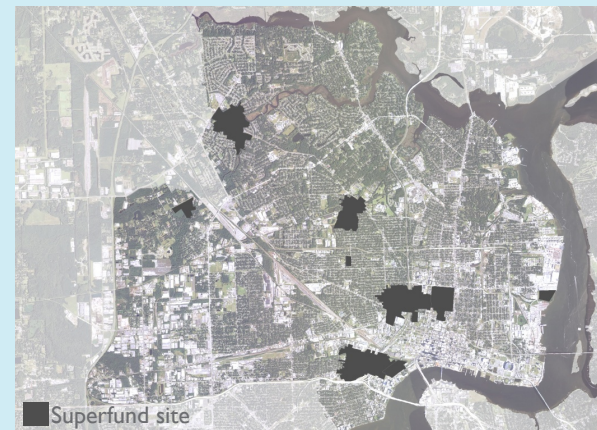
The JIPP was funded by the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative and Region 4.



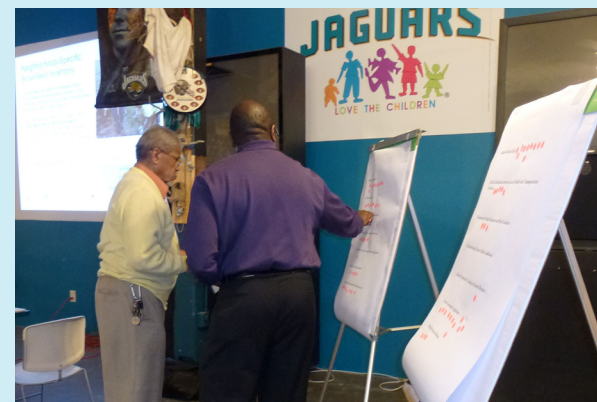
Hogan's Creek



Jacksonville, FL



Location and extent of Superfund sites in Health Zone I.



JIPP Coalition members prioritize strategies.

Jacksonville Health Zone 1

Health Zone 1 in Jacksonville, FL demonstrates dramatic and measurable environmental justice disparities across economic, health and environmental indicators.

▶ Economically Under Resourced

The median income of Health Zone 1 is almost half that of Duval County as a whole. This stark economic disparity represents a significant lack of capital within Health Zone 1 to effect positive change.

47,005 Households x \$25,096
= \$1.2 Billion Economic Activity Deficit

	Health Zone 1	Rest of Duval County
Population	122,089	742,174
Increase since 2000	0.2%	12%
Median Household Income	\$27,792	\$52,888
African-American	75%	21%

▶ Dramatic Health Disparities

Key indicators reveal significantly higher rates of health conditions among the population in Health Zone 1 compared to Duval County as a whole. Limited access to affordable healthcare, healthy food and health and wellness resources likely contribute to the disparity.

Percentage of occurrence in Health Zone 1 compared to Duval County as a whole.

- Diabetes-related ER visits **+820%**
- Asthma-related ER visits **+413%**
- Low birth weight babies **+86%**
- Diabetes mortality **+100%**
- Heart disease mortality **+65%**
- Cancer mortality **+31%**



▶ Environmentally Overburdened

A history of industry and neglect has led to significant contamination and pollution across Health Zone 1.

The maps below illustrate the cumulative prevalence of contamination risk in air quality, water and sites among residential areas and schools.

Data Source: City of Jacksonville, FDEPA and EPA. Analysis by Skeo Solutions for EPA SRI and Region 4.

Residences and Schools Experiencing Three or more Risk Factors

This map highlights areas that may be experiencing three or more of the following environmental factors:

Residential and School areas that:

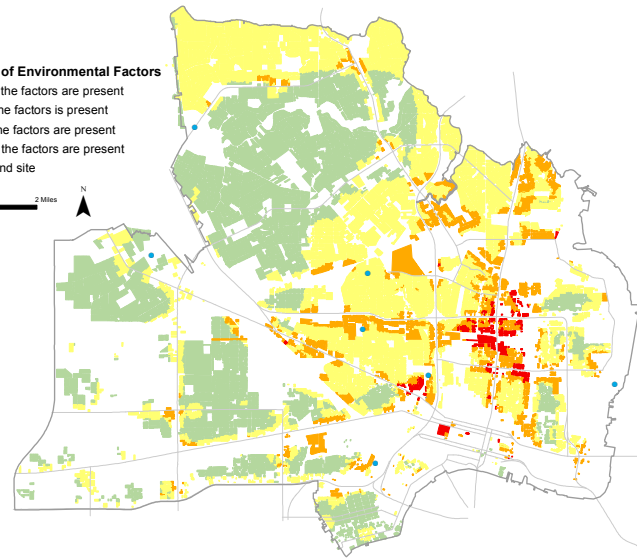
- Are near two or more potential air quality risks (such as high traffic roads and industrial uses)
- Are within a ¼ mile of six or more potentially contaminated sites under cleanup oversight
- Are within a drainage basin that has documented fishing or swimming restrictions.

These indicators represent only a subset of factors that may influence health and quality of life. The location of these factors does not indicate actual health or quality of life conditions for specific households.

Distribution of Environmental Factors

- none of the factors are present
- one of the factors is present
- two of the factors are present
- three of the factors are present
- Superfund site

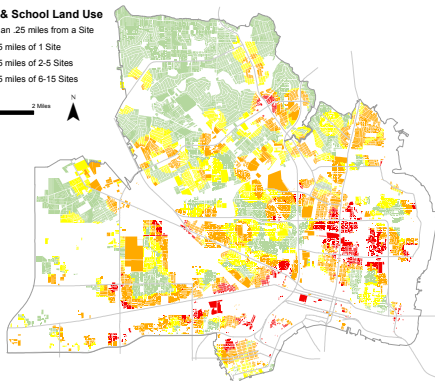
0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Residential & School Land Use

- further than .25 miles from a Site
- within .25 miles of 1 Site
- within .25 miles of 2-5 Sites
- within .25 miles of 6-15 Sites

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

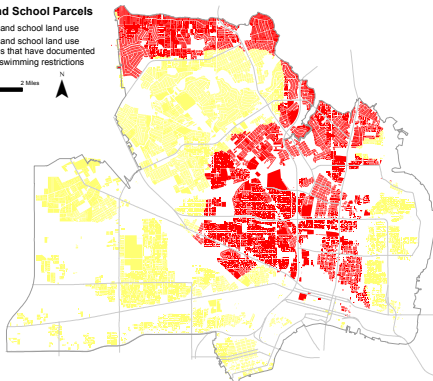


Residences and Schools with Proximity to Contaminated Sites

Residential and School Parcels

- Residential and school land use
- Residential and school land use within basins that have documented fishing and swimming restrictions

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

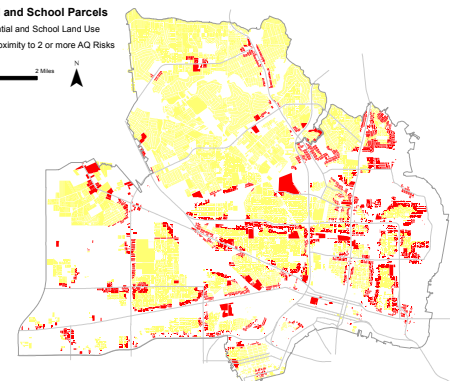


Residences and Schools with Proximity to Water Access Risks

Residential and School Parcels

- Residential and School Land Use
- With Proximity to 2 or more AQ Risks

0 0.5 1 2 Miles



Residences and Schools with Proximity to Potential Air Quality Risks

Integrated Planning Principles

The JIPP process integrates some of the most current thought leadership in sustainability and equitable development. Principles from Policy Link, ICLEI's Star Community Index, and the Ford Foundation have informed a set of guiding principles for this model integrated planning process.

What is Equitable Development?

Equitable Development is the practice of enabling communities to prioritize and pursue development that benefits current residents and contributes to neighborhood resilience and quality of life.



What are Thriving Communities?

Adapted from the ICLEI STAR Community Index, thriving communities contain the following essential elements:

- Clean air, water, and limited exposure to toxins
- Meaningful and fair employment opportunities
- Fresh, healthy, and affordable food
- Clean, safe, and affordable housing
- Access to affordable health care
- Access to a range of education opportunities
- Sufficient open space and recreation opportunities
- Arts, cultural, religious, and social networks
- Cultural and social diversity
- Opportunities for social and civic engagement
- Minimal waste, carbon footprint, and energy use

Policy Link

“Innovative revitalization coalitions share a commitment to bring disparate parties together in ever expanding networks, raising expectations, keeping an eye on the big picture, but focusing on small attainable successes and relentlessly building on them.”

*Voices from Forgotten Cities
by Lorene Hoyt and Andre Leroux*

*Florida East Coast Railway, 1910.
State Library and Archives of Florida*

Building Community Wealth

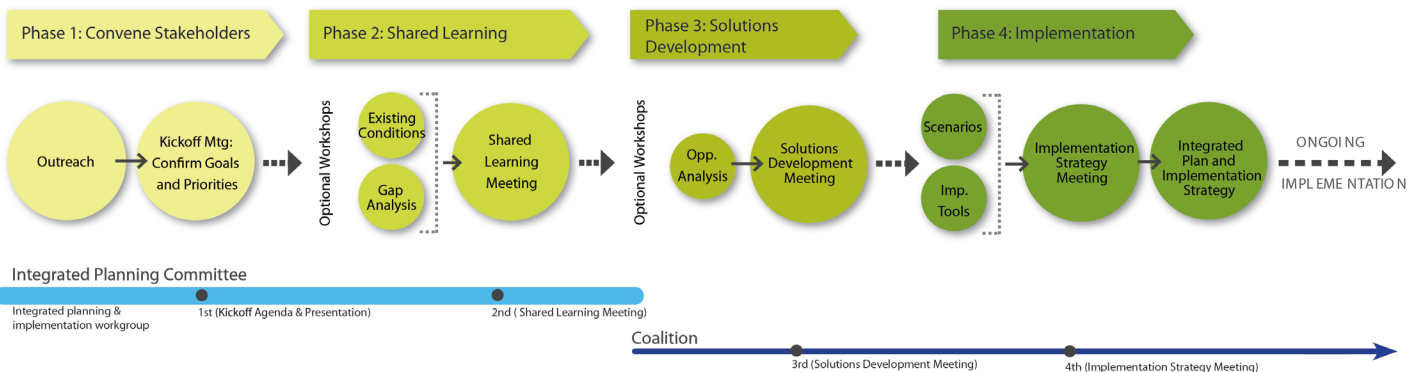
The Ford Foundation outlines the following Seven Forms of Community Capital necessary to empower stakeholders to develop thriving communities. The JIPP process seeks to leverage all forms of capital to improve the quality of life in Health Zone 1.

- 1. Financial capital** » unencumbered monetary assets that can be invested.
- 2. Natural capital** » unimpaired environmental assets (air, water, land).
- 3. Social capital** » trust, relationships, and networks that support civil society.
- 4. Individual capital** » skills and physical or mental health of a community.
- 5. Built capital** » fully functioning infrastructure or built assets.
- 6. Intellectual capital** » knowledge, innovation, creativity, or imagination in a region.
- 7. Political capital** » power and goodwill held by individuals and groups that can be used to achieve desired ends.



JIPP Process and Engagement

The Integrated Planning Committee brings together agency, non-profit and community members to identify priorities and learn together. Slowly, a Coalition of community stakeholders forms to prioritize needs and champion implementation over time.



Moving Forward



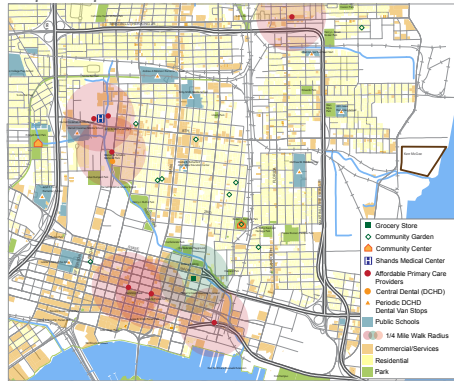
Strategy Development and Implementation Planning

Working with residents and community-based organizations, the JIPP project team identified eight key community priorities to guide strategy development and implementation. Based on those priorities, the group decided to focus strategies and actions around three goals: **improve access to health care, open space, and healthy food.**

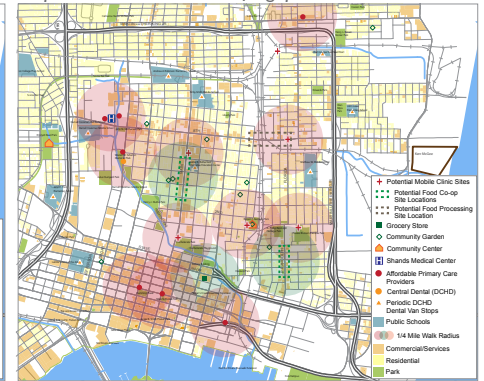
Participants in the solution development discussions have formed work groups around the goals, and have taken steps to build a functioning, sustainable Coalition to guide the implementation of strategies that support the community's three goals.

In the Solution Development workshop, participants identified gaps in access to affordable health care (red) and healthy food sources (green), and identified ways to fill the gaps by providing additional and/or mobile services to meet community needs at the neighborhood scale.

Map 1. Gaps



Map 2. Potential services to fill gaps



Community Actions: Looking Forward

- Build a strong community coalition to drive the revitalization agenda.
- Opportunity to align with HUD/LISC – EPIC Communities project.
- Opportunity to have a better seat at the table with City of Jacksonville.
- Support strong grassroots voices like the Eastside Environmental Council.
- Develop a community agenda to bring to City, State and Federal Agencies that have resources to help the community.
- Emphasize the value of social and political capital.

Benefits of Integrated Planning

- Brings together a broad range of stakeholders in a productive dialogue.
- Documents measurable environmental justice disparities.
- Demonstrates a One EPA approach.
- Puts Superfund reuse in a neighborhood context.
- Outlines appropriate roles for the community, non-profit, and agency staff.
- Builds capacity within the community to effect positive change.

JIPP Participants

100 Black Men
 Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
 Cardno TBE/EEC
 City of Jacksonville
 Clara White Mission
 Duval County Health Department
 Eastside Environmental Council
 EL-Beth-EL Development Center
 Florida Department of Environmental Protection
 Florida Department of Health
 Fresh Ministries

Funders Network for Smart Growth and Livable Communities
 Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation
 Greenscape Jacksonville
 Habitat for Humanity of Jacksonville (Habijax)
 Health Planning Council of Northeast Florida
 Helpful Citizens
 Jacksonville Area Legal Aid, Inc.
 Jacksonville Gullah/Geechee Nation
 Jacksonville Port Authority

Jacksonville University
 LISC Jacksonville
 Mayo Clinic
 Men in and Out of School
 North Riverside Community Development Corp.
 Northwest Jacksonville CDC
 Operation New Hope
 Pepsi
 Residents
 Roland Udenze Architects
 Safe & Healthy Duval

Second Chance Help Center
 Springfield Area Merchants
 Sulzbacher Center
 The Bridge of NE FL
 The Greater EL-Beth-EL Divine Holiness Church
 Trust for Public Land
 University of North Florida
 Urban Core CPAC & ShAdCo
 Urban Library Centers/Public Library
 War on Poverty, FL
 Wealth Watchers Inc.