

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** 1999 Peter K. New Prize Recipient - **Type:** Article

**Title of Human Organization**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Spring 2002

**Author(s):** Checker, M.A.

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

61

1

94 - 105

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT-GRASSROOTS

**Annotation:** By comparing and contrasting two environmental justice groups, this paper explores how adapting environmental discourse to traditional struggles for social justice affected grassroots minority activism.

**Article Name:** A Mental Model Proposed to Address Sustainability and **Type:** Article  
Terrorism Issues

**Title of Risk Analysis**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

**Author(s):** Schwing, R.

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

22

3

415 - 420

**Keyword(s):** EQUITY  
SUSTAINABILITY  
TERRORISM

**Annotation:** The author describes what he considers traditional ways to think about human needs and power along with empirical data to support a mental model of human values. The hierarchy of needs from the world of psychology and the hierarchy of power from the world of diplomacy provide a structure for the model. The author proposes that empirical data collected from several nations from the 1970s through the early 21st century support the structure. The author's examination of specific trends in this data for specific values indicates to him that it is possible to achieve a sustainable world driven by sustainable values. The author demonstrates how his model allows one to address terrorism based on the assumption that the lack of social equity or the perception of that lack determines the likelihood of terrorism.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** A Third Policy Avenue to Address Environmental Justice: Civil Rights and Environmental Quality and the Relevance of Social Capital Policy **Type:** Article

**Title of** Tulane Environmental Law Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Winter 2002

**Author(s):** Targ, Nicholas

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
16	1	167 - 173		

**Keyword(s):** COMMUNITY  
LAW-FEDERAL  
LAW-STATE  
POLICY

**Annotation:** This article discusses the many state initiatives that have addressed environmental justice within the frameworks of environmental or civil rights policy. The author argues that the core value of community empowerment and the closely allied concept of social capital should also be addressed in state policies. The author explains how social capital policy approaches focus on that portion of environmental justice pertaining to the ability of communities to shape and bring into existence community goals and consider collective community issues social capital, civil rights, and environmental policy all focus on the equitable application of state and federal laws.

**Article Name:** A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing: Is New York State's Move to Cleanup the Akwesasne Reservation an Endeavor to Assert Authority Over Indian Tribes? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Albany Law Environmental Outlook Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

**Author(s):**

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
65				

**Keyword(s):** CALIFORNIA  
FISH

**Annotation:** This article will explore the historical underpinnings of the federal-tribal relationship. Historically, the federal government's relationship with Indian tribes has been to the exclusion of the states. The intent of this article is to explore the evolving nature of federal-tribal relations. Modern political, social, and legal conditions have transformed the nature of federal-tribal and tribal-state relationships. The St. Regis Mohawk's confrontation with modern industrial America's dumping of toxic chemicals epitomizes both the classical, as well as the modern, nature of tribal governments' struggle to assert authority over non-Indians to protect tribal members' health and safety. This article will put into context the unique facts of this case in conjunction with the history of state regulatory authority over American Indian tribal lands in general and specifically, the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation. This article contends that the federal government continues to play a significant historical and political role in assisting tribes with regulating their environment to the exclusion of the states. New York's assertion of good neighborly legal assistance to the St. Regis Mohawk is either serendipitous, or like a wolf in sheep's clothing, it is calculated to slowly chip away at federal trust responsibilities and the tribes' inherent sovereignty.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Adjudicating Sustainability: New Zealand's Environment Court **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Ecology Law Quarterly  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 2002  
**Author(s):** Birdsong, Bret C. **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
29 1

**Keyword(s):** LAW  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
NEW ZEALAND  
OCEANIA  
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION  
SUSTAINABILITY

**Annotation:** This article describes the role of the Environment Court in New Zealand's effort to move toward sustainable management of the environment. The discussion focuses on three cornerstone themes: (1) sustainable management of natural and physical resources, (2) effects-based management of the environment, and (3) public participation in environmental decision making.

**Article Name:** Advancing Environmental Justice through Community-Based Participatory Research **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Environmental Health Perspectives Supplement  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** April 2002  
**Author(s):** **Et al:** Mary E. Northridge **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
Swati Prakash 110 **S2** 139 - 327  
Gabriel Stover

**Keyword(s):** COMMUNITY  
HEALTH  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES

**Annotation:** This article discusses how environmental exposures and environmental health issues impact disproportionately on vulnerable populations. The authors argue that community intervention can increase awareness of environmental health hazards.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Airport Noise and Environmental Justice in South Africa **Type:** Article

**Title of International Research in Geographical and Environmental Education**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b> Goldschagg, Paul	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	11	1	72 - 75		

**Keyword(s):** AFRICA-SOUTH AFRICA  
DEVELOPING NATIONS  
LAW-INTERNATIONAL  
POLLUTION-NOISE

**Annotation:** Noise guidelines and regulations have been adopted internationally for aircraft noise in the vicinity of airports. Although these regulations address developing nations and have been successful in reducing noise levels, there is evidence that airlines in the developing world are more likely to buy loud aircraft. This article examines this problem in South Africa. The author found that major domestic issues challenging this nation and its government have left little room for attention to aircraft noise, even as more development occurs around airports.

**Article Name:** Ambushing the Public: The Sociopolitical and Legal Consequences of SEQRA (State Environmental Quality Review Act) Decision-Making **Type:** Article

**Title of Albany Law Environmental Outlook**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b> Mirsky, Chester L. David Porter	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	6		1		

**Keyword(s):** LAND USE  
NEW YORK  
POLICY  
SITING  
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY REVIEW ACT (SEQRA)  
SUSTAINABILITY-DEVELOPMENT

**Annotation:** The authors describe various prolonged community struggles to prevent construction of environmentally inappropriate megamalls, resort complexes, commercial facilities and residential subdivisions throughout the mid-Hudson Valley and elsewhere in New York State.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** An Analysis of the Illinois Retail Rate Law and the Cook County Waste-to-Energy Siting Battles, 1987-2001 **Type:** Article

**Title of** Dissertation Abstracts International

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b> Sendzik, Mark Edward	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	63	12	4500		

**Keyword(s):** ECONOMICS  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
GRASSROOTS  
ILLINOIS-CHICAGO  
LAW-STATE  
WASTE DISPOSAL-SITING  
RETAIL RATE LAW

**Annotation:** This thesis explores the environmental justice impacts of the 1998 Illinois Retail Rate Law and Cook County waste-to-energy siting proposals on the Chicago, Illinois, metropolitan area. Particular attention is given to the dynamics of the grassroots environmental organizations that emerged to fight the siting proposals. The organizations are examined in the context of NIMBYism [not in my backyard], the antitoxic movement, the environmental justice movement, and mainstream environmentalism. The underlying causes for the unintended consequences of the Retail Rate Law are analyzed against the backdrop of market and government failure. The author found that environmental justice did not play an instrumental role in repealing the Retail Rate Law or the siting proposals. Economic concerns led to the repeal of the legislation and demise of the original siting proposals. The author argues that circumstances of the siting battles and opposition groups raise questions about the future effectiveness of the environmental justice movement.

**Article Name:** An Analytical Review of Environmental Justice Research: What Do We Really Know? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Environmental Management

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b> Bowen, W.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	29	1	3 - 15		

**Keyword(s):** POLICY  
RESEARCH

**Annotation:** This article presents a review of major empirical research on environmental justice. Forty-two empirical research studies spanning three decades were evaluated and categorized on the basis of how well they meet reasonable scientific standards. Twelve of those studies are described and critiqued in detail, and an overview of trends in the literature is presented. The author concludes that the empirical foundations of environmental justice are so underdeveloped that little can be said with scientific authority regarding the existence of geographical patterns of disproportionate distributions and their health effects on minority, low-income, and other disadvantaged communities. The author states that if environmental managers and policy-makers do not recognize the high levels of empirical uncertainty surrounding the issue, they are apt to attribute an empirically unwarranted level of concreteness to the empirical research findings, thus leading to poorly conceptualized and potentially harmful policy and management decisions.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** An Essay on Environmental Justice: The Past, the Present, and Back to the Future **Type:** Article  
**Title of Natural Resources Journal**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** Fall 2002  
**Author(s):** Gauna , E. 

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
42	4	701 - 722		

  
**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
HISTORY  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
**Annotation:**

**Article Name:** An Examination of Accidental-Release Scenarios from Chemical-Processing Sites: The Relation of Race to Distance **Type:** Article  
**Title of Social Science Quarterly**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** March 2002  
**Author(s):** Pine, J.C. 

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
83	1	317 - 331		

  
**Keyword(s):** AFRICAN AMERICANS  
AIR POLLUTION-EMISSIONS  
COMMUNITIES  
HAZARDOUS WASTE-FACILITY SITING  
**Annotation:** This study is intended to enhance the discussion of environmental equity by offering a methodology that is based on chemical-specific risk zones that reflect inventories of chemical facilities, risk dispersion modeling, local weather conditions, and the unique chemical processes of each site. The central question concerns whether the racial makeup of a community near a chemical-processing site is characteristic of the city, county, or community as a whole or whether the racial makeup of a community varies by distance from a chemical-processing facility. The authors found that as one moves further from a facility, the characteristics of the community reflect less and less the makeup near the site. In this study, the percentage of African-Americans living near a chemical-processing site tended to be much higher when compared to population characteristics further from the site. The authors conclude that distance does make a significant difference in the racial characteristics of the population from a chemical-processing site and that using data reflecting accidental-release scenarios, weather conditions, and the chemical process from the local community provides a more realistic basis for determining vulnerability zones.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** An Ounce Of Preemption Is Worth a Pound of Cure: State Preemption of Local Siting Authority as a Means For Achieving Environmental Equity

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Virginia Environmental Law Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

**Author(s):** Santiago, Tessa Meyer

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
21		71		

**Keyword(s):** LAND USE

LAW

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SITING

TITLE VIII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968

**Annotation:** The author proposes that the remedy for discriminatory siting practices should start with the local land use board. Title VIII might be implicated if a community can support its claim that rezoning allowing inappropriate uses in residential communities is closely related to the "provision of services or facilities" for sale or rental of housing. The author notes that requiring the defendant or applicant to bear the burden of proof in these kinds of cases is consistent with land use law, and the permit applicant would be challenged to meet the burden of proof associated with the normal land use devices that allow non-conforming uses.

**Article Name:** Are Citizen Suits Unconstitutional?

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Environmental Forum

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** March 2002

**Author(s):** Lazarus, Richard

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
19	2	12		

**Keyword(s):** LAW-LITIGATION

LAW-CONSTITUTIONAL

**Annotation:**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Assessment of Personal and Community-Level Exposures to Particulate Matter Among Children with Asthma in Detroit, Michigan, as Part of Community Action Against Asthma (CAAA) **Type:** Article

**Title of Environmental Health Perspectives**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 2002

**Author(s):** Keeler, G.J.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
110	2	173 - 181		

**Keyword(s):** AIR POLLUTION

CHILDREN

COMMUNITY ACTION AGAINST ASTHMA (CAAA)

COMMUNITY DIRECTED RESEARCH

HEALTH-ASTHMA-CHILDREN

MICHIGAN-DETROIT

**Annotation:** The authors report on research conducted by the Community Action Against Asthma (CAAA) in Detroit, Michigan, to evaluate personal and community-level exposures to particulate matter (PM) among children with asthma living in an urban environment. CAAA is a community-based participatory research collaboration among academia, health agencies, and community-based organizations. CAAA investigates the effects of environmental exposures on the residents of Detroit through a participatory process that engages participants from affected communities in all aspects of the design and conduct of the research; disseminates the results to all parties involved; and uses the research results to design, in collaboration with all partners, interventions to reduce the identified environmental exposures. The CAAA PM exposure assessment includes four seasonal measurement campaigns each year that are conducted for a 2-week duration each season. In each seasonal measurement period, daily ambient measurements of particulate matter are collected at two elementary schools in the eastside and southwest communities of Detroit. Concurrently, indoor measurements of PM are made at the schools as well as inside the homes of a subset of 20 children with asthma. Daily personal exposure measurements are also collected for these 20 children with asthma. Results from the first five seasonal assessment periods reveal that mean personal and indoor home exposures are significantly greater than the outdoor particulate matter concentrations. In addition, significant differences in community-level exposure are observed between the southwest and eastside Detroit communities. The authors conclude that the increased levels in the southwest Detroit community are likely due to the proximity to heavy industrial pollutant point sources and interstate motorways. Trace element characterization of filter samples collected over the 2-year period will allow a more complete assessment of the PM components. Whe

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Basin Street Blues: Drainage and Environmental Equity in New Orleans, 1890-1930 **Type:** Article

**Title of** Journal of Historical Geography

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 2002

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	28	2	237 - 257		

**Keyword(s):** AFRICAN AMERICANS  
EQUITY  
LAND USE  
LOUISIANA-NEW ORLEANS  
POLICY  
POLITICS-RACISM  
POLITICS-SITING  
RACISM-SEGREGATION

**Annotation:** The author describes the environmental justice significance of an engineered drainage project in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Before 1900, African-Americans typically occupied the swampy portions of the city. As the city embarked on an ambitious Progressive Era public works project to improve drainage in the 1890s, it began to overhaul environmental conditions. This process, if carried out according to rational engineering principles, would have served the entire city equitably. At the same time as the improvements, Jim Crow policies appeared in the political landscape and presented a potential challenge to equity of the engineering project. The author found an examination of the design and delivery of drainage and sewerage services compared with racial segregation offered insights into the discussion of environmental equity and the agents of segregation in New Orleans. By 1930, engineering concerns overcame racist tendencies in delivering public services. Drainage allowed African-Americans to move into previously uninhabited portions of the city, but Jim Crow policies ultimately limited their movement out of the lowest sections of the city.

**Article Name:** California's Energy Crisis - The Perils of Crisis Management and a Challenge to Environmental Justice **Type:** Article

**Title of** Albany Law Environmental Outlook Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	7	1			

**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** California's energy crisis represented a profound moment in energy policy, crisis management and environmental justice. California's deregulation led to blackouts and rapid increases in ratepayer bills that eventually fueled the Governor's declaration of emergency legislation by the State Legislature. This article focuses on the repercussions of crisis management, particularly as it relates to environmental justice. There are implications for our society beyond energy policy in California's energy experiment, especially at a time of national crisis management to address the terrorist threat. Even in a state that prided itself on its progressiveness and demographic diversity, people of color were the first to suffer in a time of crisis. At the same time, democratic rights such as public participation in environmental decision-making were easily eroded. Even more alarming, after the crisis abated, governmental leaders empowered by emergency authority are now resisting giving up their new power. Now it appears that mistakes made in the crisis will have consequences far into the future.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Can Community Residents Use Class Action and Public Nuisance Suits to Gain Power Against Local Power Producers and Encourage State Officials to Initiate the Development of a Responsible Energy Policy? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Fordham Environmental Law Journal

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b> Simotas, Aravella	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	13	3	605 - 634		

**Keyword(s):** ENERGY  
LAW-CIVIL  
NEW YORK-NEW YORK-QUEENS  
POLLUTION

**Annotation:** This article discusses proposed construction of three new generating turbines in western Queens, New York City, New York, by the New York Power Authority. Based on this proposal, three power companies received certification to expand or construct new facilities in the same neighborhood. Several community groups and elected officials opposed these projects unless appropriate environmental reviews are completed, as western Queens is already inundated with pollution from existing facilities. The facts surrounding this case are used as a model to argue that community residents can use class action suits to stop local power producers through injunction or allow residents to claim real damages for injuries caused by power plant pollution. The social implications associated with choosing this model as a vehicle to drive legislative change are discussed.

**Article Name:** Can Natural Assets Help Address Urban Poverty? **Type:** Article with editor

**Title of** Building Natural Assets to Reduce Poverty, Safeguard the Environment, and Increase Environmental

**Book/Journal:** Justice Natural Assets, Democratizing Environmental Ownership-Conference

**Publication:** 2002

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
			263 - 276		ISBN: 155963538X

**Editor(s):** Boyce J.K.

**Publisher:** Island Press, Washington, DC

**Keyword(s):** LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
URBAN

**Comments:** This paper was presented at the conference Building Natural Assets to Reduce Poverty, Safeguard the Environment, and Increase Environmental Justice Natural Assets, Democratizing Environmental Ownership, Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 2000.

**Annotation:**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Catalyzing Participatory Communication: Independent Media Centre and the Politics of Direct Action

**Type:** Article

**Title of Masters Abstracts**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

**Author(s):** Uzelman, Scott Wayne

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

42

2

360

**Keyword(s):** DEMOCRACY

INTERNET

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SOCIAL JUSTICE

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)

INDEPENDENT MEDIA CENTRE (IMC)

CANADA-BRITISH COLUMBIA-VANCOUVER

CORPORATE

**Annotation:** The author argues that since its start in November 1999 during the protests against the World Trade Organization in Seattle, Washington, the Independent Media Centre (IMC or Indymedia) has become a transnational phenomenon. The IMC is an internet-based form of participatory, democratic media that has spread to eighty-two locations in thirty countries. This thesis, which focuses on the IMC movement in general and the Vancouver IMC in particular, is the author's attempt to better understand this ongoing experiment in democratic media and to situate it within broader struggles for social and environmental justice. The author argues that IMC is important in three ways: it provides a means of overcoming the de facto blockade enacted by the corporate media, its participatory nature allows for new and more democratic forms of communication, and it offers an example of the ability of subordinated groups to create autonomous spaces of resistance to domination by capital and the state.

**Article Name:** Cheap and Dirty in the Caribbean: Sur Contra La Contaminacion v. Environmental Protection Agency, Respondent and AES Puerto Rico L.P., Intervenor

**Type:** Article

**Title of South Carolina Environmental Law Journal**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Spring 2002

**Author(s):** Shirley, Lenna R.

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

9

263

**Keyword(s):** CARIBBEAN

ENERGY

LAW-CASE LAW

LAW-PERMITTING

PUERTO RICO

SITING-POWER PLANTS

**Annotation:** This article explains the Court of Appeals decision to deny the petition brought by Sur Contra La Contaminacion (SURCCo) and uphold the issuance of a permit that authorized the construction of a power plant by AES Puerto Rico L.P. (AES) in the ward of Jobos.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Cities in a Globalizing World: From Engines of Growth to Agents of Change **Type:** Article  
**Title of Environment and Urbanization**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** April 2002  
**Author(s):** van Vliet, W.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
14	1	31 - 40		

**Keyword(s):** ECONOMICS  
GLOBALIZATION  
LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
SOCIAL JUSTICE  
URBAN

**Annotation:** This paper describes the key role that city authorities and their civil societies play in mediating the relationship between economic globalization and human development so that cities act not only as engines of growth but also as agents for greater social justice and environmental sustainability. The author proposes that in a globalizing and urbanizing world, urban governments have a much more important role in guaranteeing that citizen needs are met and citizen rights are respected. The author concludes this role will be rooted in participatory democracy and partnerships with citizens, both to redress the limits of market mechanisms and to ensure urban livability.

**Article Name:** Citizenship and Sustainable Development **Type:** Article with editor  
**Title of Citizenship, Social Inclusion and Environmental Justice Learning to Last Skills, Sustainability and**  
**Book/Journal:** Strategy  
**Publication:** 2002  
**Author(s):** Crick, B.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
		31 - 40		ISBN: 1853387932

**Editor(s):** Cohen J.

**Publisher:** Learning and Skills Development Agency

**Keyword(s):** POLITICS  
SUSTAINABILITY

**Comments:** This paper was presented at the conference Citizenship, Social Inclusion and Environmental Justice Learning to Last Skills, Sustainability and Strategy.

**Annotation:**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Civil Rights Laws Address Racism, Create Overall Solutions **Type:** Article  
**Title of Environmental Forum**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** May 2002  
**Author(s):** O'Lone, Mary **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**

	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	19	3	36		

**Keyword(s):** AFRICAN AMERICANS  
 AFRICAN AMERICANS-LOUISIANA  
 COMMUNITIES  
 LAW-CASE LAW  
 LAW-CIVIL  
 LAW-ENVIRONMENTAL  
 RACISM

**Annotation:** The author writes about using civil rights laws to address situations in which environmental laws offer no hope to environmental justice communities. Specific cases are cited and briefly summarized.

**Article Name:** Clean Air Program Fosters Shift in Contra Costa County, California **Type:** Newspaper  
**Title of Contra Costa Times**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** August 6, 2002  
**Author(s):** Taugher, Mike **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**

	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>

**Keyword(s):** AIR POLLUTION  
 AIR POLLUTION-EMISSIONS TRADING  
 AIR POLLUTION-POLICY  
 AIR POLLUTION-POLLUTION CREDITS  
 CALIFORNIA-CONTRA COSTA  
 CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO  
 CALIFORNIA-SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

**Annotation:** This article describes a San Francisco, California, Bay Area clean air program that allows companies to buy and sell the right to pollute and has fostered a shift in industrial air pollution to Contra Costa County, California. While the plan has reduced emissions from refineries, power plants, and factories across the Bay Area's nine counties, 87 percent of pollution credits earned as part of the plan have been used in a single county, Contra Costa. The author argues that findings reinforce complaints by environmentalists that increasingly popular pollution trading programs lead to higher concentrations of industrial pollution or "toxic hot-spots." They also confirm the observation that Contra Costa County has seen disproportionately more construction and expansion of power plants and refineries.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Combining Community-Based Research and Local Knowledge to Confront Asthma and Subsistence-Fishing Hazards in Greenpoint/Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York **Type:** Article

**Title of Environmental Health Perspectives**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 2002

**Author(s):** Corburn, J.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
110	2	241 - 248		

**Keyword(s):** HEALTH-FISH CONSUMPTION  
NEW YORK-NEW YORK-BROOKLYN  
COMMUNITY DIRECTED RESEARCH

**Annotation:** The author highlights the work of El Puente and The Watchperson Project, two community-based organizations in the Greenpoint/Williamsburg neighborhood in Brooklyn, New York, that have engaged in community-based participatory research (CBPR) to address asthma and risks from subsistence-fish diets. The CBPR process aims to engage community members as equal partners alongside scientists in problem definition, information collection, and data analysis for locally relevant action for social change. The author describes how El Puente has organized residents to conduct a series of asthma health surveys and tapped into local knowledge of the Latino population to understand potential asthma triggers and to devise culturally relevant health interventions. The author follows The Watchperson Project and their work surveying subsistence anglers and notes how the community-gathered information contributed key data inputs for the United States Environmental Protection Agency Cumulative Exposure Project in the neighborhood. The author reviews the processes each organization used to conduct CBPR, some of their findings, and the local knowledge they gathered, all of which were crucial for understanding and addressing local environmental health issues. The author concludes with some observations about the benefits and limits of CBPR for helping scientists and communities pursue environmental justice.

**Article Name:** Coming to Terms with Environmental Justice in Outdoor Recreation: A Conceptual Discussion with Research Implications **Type:** Article

**Title of Leisure Sciences**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2002

**Author(s):** Floyd, M.F.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
24	1	59 - 77		

**Keyword(s):** RESEARCH  
NATURAL RESOURCES-RECREATION

**Annotation:** Much of the research on environmental justice centers on environmental hazards. This article offers an overview of the emergence of environmental justice issues in outdoor recreation management and research. The authors argue that a major challenge to future research on environmental justice in outdoor recreation is clarifying definitions of environmental justice and generating awareness of the different dimensions of environmental justice. The authors also examine recent empirical studies of environmental justice issues related to outdoor recreation and other resource amenities. Based on an overview of the literature and these recent studies, the authors set forth some broad outlines to guide future research.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Community Development and Sustainability **Type:** Article with editor  
**Title of** Citizenship, Social Inclusion and Environmental Justice Learning to Last Skills, Sustainability and  
**Book/Journal:** Strategy  
**Publication:** 2002  
**Author(s):** West, A. **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
25 - 30 ISBN: 1853387932  
**Editor(s):** Cohen J.  
**Publisher:** Learning and Skills Development Agency  
**Keyword(s):** COMMUNITY  
SUSTAINABILITY  
**Comments:** This paper was presented at the conference Citizenship, Social Inclusion and Environmental  
Justice Learning to Last Skills, Sustainability and Strategy.  
**Annotation:**

**Article Name:** Community-Based Ecotourism Management Moving **Type:** Article  
Towards Sustainability, in Ventanilla, Oaxaca, Mexico  
**Title of** Ocean & Coastal Management  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 2002  
**Author(s):** Foucat, V. S. Avila **Volume** **Issue** **Pages** **EPA Num** **Other Num**  
45 8 511 - 530  
**Keyword(s):** NATURAL RESOURCES-TOURISM  
MEXICO-OAXACA-VENTANILLA  
**Annotation:** The sustainability of the Ventanilla community-based ecotourism management project in Oaxaca,  
Mexico, is assessed. The case study presents community-based ecotourism management from  
an integrated coastal management perspective.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2002

**Article Name:** Community-Based Participatory Research as a Tool to Advance Environmental Health Sciences

**Type:** Article

**Title of Environmental Health Perspectives**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 2002

**Author(s):** O'Fallon , L.R.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
110	2	155 - 159		

**Keyword(s):** COMMUNITY

COMMUNITY DIRECTED RESEARCH  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION  
HEALTH

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

**Annotation:** This paper describes the rapid proliferation of community-based participatory research (CBPR) projects that occurred from 1980 to 2000 and explores how CBPR methodology presents an alternative to traditional population-based biomedical research practices by encouraging active and equal partnerships between community members and academic investigators. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), the premier biomedical research facility for environmental health, is a leader in promoting the use of CBPR in instances where community-university partnerships serve to advance understanding of environmentally related disease. The authors highlight six key principles of CBPR and describe how these principles are met within specific NIEHS-supported research investigations. These projects demonstrate how community-based participatory research can be an effective tool to enhance our knowledge of the causes and mechanisms of disorders having an environmental etiology, reduce adverse health outcomes through innovative intervention strategies and policy change, and address the environmental health concerns of community residents.

**Article Name:** Conservation of Places Versus Processes

**Type:** Article

**Title of Conservation Ecology (Online)**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** June 2002

**Author(s):** Trimble, Kevin

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
6	1	1		ISSN: 1195-5449

**Keyword(s):** LAND USE

**Annotation:** In response to an article by J. Stan Rowe (Conservation Ecology Online Volume 5, Issue 2) on ecology, the writer argues that there is a clear need for environmental practitioners who work in land-use planning to redefine the application of ecological sciences in traditional resource management and land use fields.