

BIBLIOGRAPHY TO SUPPORT THE RESEARCH PROJECT:

Environmental Racism: The Impact of Climate Change on Racialized Canadian Communities: An Environmental Justice Perspective

Prepared for by Elizabeth Perry, revised and updated November 23, 2016.

This is a selection of documents. More details and other documents are listed at the ACW website, on the Zotero database at <https://www.zotero.org/w3citations/items> , under the folder "Environmental Racism and Work".

GENERAL CANADIAN OVERVIEWS RE ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM:

Agyeman, J., & et al. (2009). *Speaking for Ourselves: Environmental Justice in Canada*. Vancouver, B.C.: UBC Press. Retrieved from

<http://www.ubcpres.ca/books/pdf/chapters/2009/SpeakingforOurselves.pdf>

A collection of essays, mostly focused on First Nations perspectives and examples. Also includes "Invisible Sisters: Women and Environmental Justice in Canada" by Barbara Rahder.

Buzzelli, M. (2008). *Environmental Justice in Canada – It Matters Where You Live*. Canadian Policy Research Network. Retrieved from http://www.cprn.org/documents/50875_EN.pdf

Includes an introduction to concepts and definitions, brief literature review, and application to Canadian policy. Also includes 2 U.S. case studies.

D’Arcy, S., Weiss, T., & Russell, J. K. (Eds.). (2014). *A Line in the Tar Sands: Struggles for environmental justice*. Toronto, Ont.: Between the Lines.

A broad- ranging collection of essays including several on the role of Indigenous peoples' protests, including "What Does It Mean to Be a Movement? A Proposal for a Coherent, Powerful, Indigenous-Led Movement" by Emily Coats; "From the Tar Sands to "Green Jobs"? Work and Ecological Justice" by Greg Albo and Lilian Yap, and "The Rise of the Native Rights–Based Strategic Framework" by Clayton Thomas-Muller. The book has its own website at <https://alineinthetarsands.org/> .

Fryzuk, L. A. (1996). *Environmental Justice in Canada: An Empirical Study and Analysis of the Demographics of Dumping in Nova Scotia*. (Masters of Environmental Science Thesis). Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. Retrieved from

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/s4/f2/dsk3/ftp04/mq24966.pdf>

Defines the concepts of environmental justice, equity, and racism. Provides empirical data concerning waste disposal around the Black area of Africville, demonstrating it as an example of environmental racism.

Gosine, A. (2003). "Myths of diversity: Canadian environmentalists don't want to talk about racism - but too often that means the uncritical acceptance of popular diversity myths". In *Alternatives Journal*, 29(1), 12–17.

Haluzá-DeLay, R. (2007). "**Environmental Justice in Canada**". in *Local Environment*, 12(6), 557–564. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/13549830701657323?src=recsys>

This article forms the introduction to a special issue of *Local Environment: The International Journal of Justice and Sustainability*. Other articles are listed uniquely by author.

Haluzá-DeLay, R., & Fernhout, H. (2011). "**Sustainability and social inclusion? Examining the frames of Canadian English-speaking environmental movement organisations**". in *Local Environment*, 16(7), 727–745.

The authors analysed mission statements, programmes and policy analysis presented by a sample of ENGOs drawn from the membership of the Canadian Environmental Network for evidence of a variety of indicators of attention to social inclusion. Conclusion: environmental groups often ignore the issues of multiculturalism, gender inequality, low income and racialisation.

Masuda, J. R., Poland, B., & Baxter, J. (2010). "**Reaching for Environmental Health Justice: Canadian experiences for a comprehensive research, policy and advocacy agenda in health promotion**". In *Health Promotion International*, 25(4), 453–463. <http://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/daq041>

McCurdy, H. (2001). "**Africville: Environmental Racism**". In *Faces of Environmental Racism: Confronting issues of Global Justice* (2nd ed.). Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

This case study takes a critical look at Africville in Nova Scotia and outlines the roots of deep discrimination and injustice experienced by its inhabitants throughout their life in this area. Africville is cited as a classic example of environmental racism.

Okamoto, K. (2013). "**Tower Neighborhood Revitalization in Toronto and Canadian Environmental Justice Politics**". In *Environmental Justice*, 6(2), 41–47. <http://doi.org/10.1089/env.2012.0041>

Despite the challenges to naming, framing, and applying the concept of environmental justice in Canada, this article argues that the Tower Renewal Project addresses environmental justice concerns and politics unique to the Canadian urban context, and more specifically, to Toronto.

Ollevier, M., & Tsang, E. (2007). *Environmental Justice in Toronto Report*. Toronto, Ont.: York University. City Institute. Retrieved from http://city.apps01.yorku.ca/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/file_2_ej_report_fin.pdf

Prepared for the City of Toronto. Includes an overview of environmental justice studies in Canada and Toronto. Describes the immigration and diversity status of Toronto, environmental activist groups, and includes recommendations for social justice.

Teelucksingh, C. (2001). *In somebody's backyard: Racialized space and environmental justice in Toronto*. Ph.D. Thesis. York University. Retrieved from <http://wwwlib.umi.com/cr/yorku/fullcit?pNQ67937>

This thesis investigates the research problem of uncovering, identifying, and explaining environmental injustices in Toronto. "Literature in the main area of environmental justice is explored with an eye to its intersections with the literatures of the areas of racialization and racism, political economy approaches to the environment, and relational approaches to social spaces."

Teelucksingh, C. (2007). "Environmental Racialization: Linking Racialization to the Environment in Canada". In *Local Environment*, 12(6), 645–64661.

Teelucksingh, C. et al. (2016). "Environmental Justice in the environmental non-governmental organization landscape of Toronto" in *Canadian Geographer*, 60(3), 381 – 393.

Drawing on interview findings of a three-year study "Who has the power? The energy crisis and environmental justice in Toronto," this paper considers whether current Toronto-based environmental non-governmental organization (ENGO) strategies to enhance awareness of energy problems and environmental sustainability are framed in a manner that includes Toronto's many marginalized and racialized residents. Findings also highlight the extent to which ENGOs are adopting environmental justice as both a discourse for environmental change and a set of principles to guide energy-related programming, policy, and partnerships.

Teelucksingh, C. & Gosine, A. (2008). *Environmental Justice and Racism in Canada: An Introduction*. Toronto, Ont.: Edmond Montgomery Publications Limited.

Intended as a textbook and introduction, this book includes the voices of activists.

FIRST NATIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: (note that some items in the "General" section include First Nations information).

David Suzuki Foundation, & Global Forest Watch Canada. (2013). *Passages from the Peace: Community Reflections on B.C.'s Changing Peace Region*. Vancouver, B.C.: David Suzuki Foundation. Retrieved from <http://www.davidsuzuki.org/publications/reports/2013/passages-from-the-peace-community-reflections-on-changing-peace-region/>

The report consists partly of transcribed interviews with farmers and First Nations people. The Suzuki Foundation presented the report during the public consultation period of a joint federal and provincial Environmental Assessment Panel which toured the Peace River Region, reviewing the Site C Dam proposed by B.C. Hydro.

Davis, L. (2009). **"The High Stakes of Protecting Indigenous Homelands: Coastal First Nation's turning point initiative and environmental groups on the B.C. west coast"**. In *The International Journal of Canadian Studies*, 39–40, 137–159.

EcoJustice. (2016). ***Defending the Rights of Chemical Valley residents – Charter Challenge*** - Retrieved from <http://www.ecojustice.ca/case/defending-the-rights-of-chemical-valley-residents-charter-challenge/#sthash.fZpFKeqP.dpuf>

Describes the 2011 and continuing Charter of Rights challenge on behalf of 800 residents of Aamjiwnaang First Nation, who live near Sarnia, Ontario - next to industrial facilities that account for approximately 40 per cent of Canada's petrochemical industry.

Gamble, L. (2005). ***Environmental Racism Discourse and Indigenous Peoples*** (M.A. Legal Studies Thesis). Carleton University, Ottawa. Retrieved from https://curve.carleton.ca/system/files/etd/53210aee-1afa-4781-bc7a-f598f4581dab/etd_pdf/f2bab4aad47bf3af565264f193a65910/gamble-environmentalracismdiscourseandindigenous.pdf

Discusses the concept of environmental racism and provides Canadian examples, focused on four "facets of Toxic Racism": Food Contamination, Ecosystem Health, Noise Pollution and Electromagnetic Radiation . Provides historic Canadian examples, particularly related to fisheries and water pollution.

Jacobs, B. (2010). ***"Environmental Racism on Indigenous Lands and Territories"*** in *Canadian Political Science Association papers*. Page 15. Retrieved from <https://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/papers-2010/Jacobs.pdf>

"This paper will highlight the intersectionality of racism, class and the lands of First Nations peoples to the exposure of environmental hazards in Canada. It will provide two examples of the environmental racism occurring within and around First Nations peoples territories in Canada, including such territories as Fort Chipewyan and Kashechewan. "

Luginaah, I., Smith, K., & Lockridge, A. (2010). **"Surrounded by Chemical Valley and "Living in a Bubble": the case of the Aamjiwnaang First Nation, Ontario"**. In *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, 53(3), 353–370. Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09640561003613104>

This study examines the perceptions and coping strategies of the Aamjiwnaang First Nation, which is surrounded by 'Chemical Valley', the largest complex of petrochemical plants in Canada. Analysis of in-depth interviews showed that residents perceive 'Mother Earth to be sick'; however, a strong level of community cohesion prevails.

Mascarenhas, M. (2007). **"Where the Waters Divide: First Nations, Tainted Water and Environmental Justice in Canada"**. In *Local Environment*, 12(6). Retrieved from <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13549830701657265>

Empirical research involving First Nations communities in southwestern Ontario suggests that neo-liberal reforms introduced in the mid-1990s were particularly discriminatory against Canada's indigenous peoples, serving to exacerbate historical disparities in health, environment pollution, and well-being. In particular, under neo-liberal reform in Ontario, recognition of environmental injustices has become much more difficult for First Nations communities.

Muir, B., & Booth, A. (2012). **“An Environmental Justice Analysis of Caribou Recovery Planning, Protection of an Indigenous Culture, and Coal Mining Development in northeast British Columbia, Canada”**. In *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 14(4), 455–476.

A case study of West Moberly First Nations in British Columbia, and their fight to protect a threatened herd of caribou from coal mining activities. Analysis shows that the provincial decisions negate federal law, disregard the best available scientific and traditional knowledge, and fail to uphold the constitutional and treaty rights of the First Nation to meaningfully exercise its cultural practices and customs.

Page, J. (2007). **“Salmon Farming in First Nations’ Territories: A Case of Environmental Injustice on Canada’s West Coast”**. In *Local Environment*, 12(6), 613–626.

This paper argues that salmon aquaculture operations create issues of environmental injustice. The paper draws on material from several reviews of BC salmon aquaculture to analyse coastal BC First Nations’ claims and concerns about salmon farming along three environmental justice dimensions: distribution, participation and recognition.

Robinson, Joanna et al. (2007). **“Support for First Nations’ Land Claims amongst Members of the Wilderness Preservation Movement: The Potential for an Environmental Justice Movement in British Columbia”**. In *Local Environment*, 12(6), 579 – 598. <http://doi.org/10.1080 / 1354983070165730>

The findings of this investigation demonstrate that the stronger an individual identifies with the environmental movement, the more s/he supports linking First Nations’ land claims to conservation campaigns. The authors propose that the wilderness preservation movement could increase its mobilization potential and widen the scope of the movement by including First Nations’ issues in their campaigns and including issues of environmental justice.

Scott, D. N. (2013). **“The Networked Infrastructure of Fossil Capitalism: Implications of the New Pipeline Debates for Environmental Justice in Canada”**. In *Revue Générale de Droit*, 43, 11–66. <http://doi.org/10.7202/1021210ar>

Grounded in the critical geography literature on the concept of “networked infrastructures” , this article makes two arguments re the environmental justice implications of the new pipeline debates. First, the proposed coast-to-coast pipeline is likely to exacerbate existing environmental inequities in Canada. The author looks at the expected environmental health impacts from increased refinery

emissions in Sarnia, Montréal and Saint John. Second, he discusses the intergenerational equity concerns in relation to fossil capitalism, in light of the resistance by Idle No More.

West Coast Environmental Law. (2014). ***Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia: Implications for the Enbridge Tankers and Pipelines Project***. Retrieved from <http://wcel.org/resources/environmental-law-alert/tsilhqotin-nation-v-british-columbia-implications-enbridge-tankers>

Analysis of the text of the landmark Tsilhqot'in Nation decision by the Supreme Court in 2014, which grants British Columbia's Tsilhqot'in nation title over a portion of their ancestral lands - the first time Aboriginal title has been formally recognized in Canada. Further, the analysis shows how it may impact pipeline development in B.C..

MOVING TOWARDS ACTION : U.S. AND CANADA (Note also the websites at the end of the bibliography)

Bullard, R. D., Johnson, G. S., & Torres, A. (2011). ***Environmental Health and Racial Equity in the United States: Strategies for Building Environmentally Just, Sustainable, and Livable Communities***. Washington, D.C.: American Public Health Association Press.

Canadian Environmental Law Association, & Environmental Health Institute of Canada. (n.d.). ***Environmental Health and Equity: Public Participation in Environmental Decision-Making: A Toolkit***. Toronto: CELA. Retrieved from <http://www.cela.ca/sites/cela.ca/files/832LinksToolkit.pdf>

de Schutter, J. (2010). ***Community Consultation and environmental justice in the Regent Park revitalization*** (B.A. Thesis). Wilfred Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario. Available from UMI Proquest.

"The community consultation process is examined through a case study method, wherein the use of archival documents, interviews with community staff, and focus groups with residents of the neighbourhood form the data. The revitalization is analyzed according to its context within ecological levels, and situated within the framework of environmental justice."

Fraser, S. (2013). **"In Whose Backyard?"** in *Between the Issues*, 31(2). Retrieved from http://www.enrichproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/EAC_BTI-July-2013-IWB.pdf

Describes a research/community project in Nova Scotia by Dr. Ingrid Waldron, Dalhousie School of Nursing, which consists of five half-day workshops held in indigenous Black and Mi'kmaq communities, culminating in a single full-day workshop in Halifax. One of the outputs of the research will be a map outlining the toxic sites throughout Nova Scotia. The project is known as ENRICH (Environmental Noxiousness, Racial Inequalities and Community Health) Project, - a province-wide public consultation on aboriginal, black and Acadian communities affected by environmental racism. Resulted in the report by Waldron, I. (2004). ***Report on Government Consultations for Environmental Noxiousness, Racial Inequities and Community Health***

(ENRICH) Project. Halifax, N.S.: ENRICH. Retrieved from <http://www.enrichproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Government-Consultations-Report1.pdf>

Summarizes the meetings with each agency and representative of the Nova Scotia government, on behalf of the ENRICH project, which investigates the impacts on waste disposal sites near Mi'kmaw and African communities.

Fuller, T. (2014). "What Prompts Activism in Response to Environmental Injustice?" In *Environmental Justice*, 7(1), 27–32. <http://doi.org/10.1089/env.2013.0039>

Gibson-Wood, H., & Wakefield, S. (2013). "Participation, White privilege and environmental justice: Understanding environmentalism among Hispanics in Toronto". In *Antipode*, 45(3), 641–662. <http://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2012.01019.x>

This paper draws on interviews with representatives of organizations working on environmental initiatives within the Hispanic population of Toronto, Canada to explore definitions of and approaches to environmentalism(s) and community engagement. Four interrelated "mechanisms of exclusion" are identified in this case study—economic marginalization; (in)accessibility of typical avenues of participation; narrow definitions of "environmentalism" among environmental organizations; and the perceived whiteness of the environmental movement.

New York State Climate and Community Protection Act, (Bill A10342) (2016). Retrieved from http://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A10342&term=2015&Memo=Y&Text=Y

New York Environmental Justice Alliance. (2016). **NYC Climate Justice Agenda**. Retrieved from http://nyc-eja.org/public/publications/NYC_ClimateJusticeAgenda.pdf

Nova Scotia. **Environmental Racism Prevention Act, (Bill 111)**. (2015) Retrieved from http://nslegislature.ca/legc/bills/62nd_2nd/1st_read/b111.htm

A Private members' bill introduced to the Nova Scotia Legislature in April 2015, received Second Reading November 25, 2015. It defines environmental racism. Prompted by the work of the ENRICH project from Dalhousie University.

Principles of Environmental Justice. (1996). Environmental Justice Network. Retrieved from <http://www.ejnet.org/ej/principles.html>

"Delegates to the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit held on October 24-27, 1991, in Washington DC, drafted and adopted 17 principles of Environmental Justice. Since then, The Principles have served as a defining document for the growing grassroots movement for environmental justice. " These Principles appear on the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance website and are widely circulated even in 2016.

Service Employees International Union. (2016). **Resolution 108A: Environmental Justice for Working People**. SEIU. Retrieved from <http://www.labor4sustainability.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/SEIU-Environmental-Justice-Resolution-052016-Final.pdf>

MOVING TOWARDS GREEN JOBS FOR WORKERS OF COLOUR AND FIRST NATIONS IN CANADA AND U.S.: (Note the websites at the end of the bibliography).

Alternatives for Community & Environment. (2010). **Environmental Justice and the Green Economy: A Vision Statement and case studies for just and sustainable solutions**. Roxbury Massachusetts: Alternatives for Community & Environment. Retrieved from <https://ejstimulus.files.wordpress.com/2010/03/ejreport-english1.pdf>

Avis, E., & Zabin, C.. **Training for the Future (2013)**, and **Training for the Future II: Progress to Date (2016)**. Berkeley California: Don Vial Center on the Green Economy. University of California at Berkeley. Retrieved from <http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/training-for-the-future/>

These reports describe the origins of the Utility PreCraft Training program and highlight features that make it a best practice model for entry-level workforce training in the green economy. RePower LA—a coalition of community, labor, and environmental groups—advocated for the UPCT program and has supported efforts to have it meet the triple objectives of increasing energy savings, generating family-supporting jobs with career tracks, and increasing access to those jobs for workers from disadvantaged communities.

Bernas, K., & Hamilton, B. (2013). **Creating opportunities with Green Jobs: The Story of BUILD and BEEP**. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Retrieved from <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/Manitoba%20Office/2013/01/Build%20Beep.pdf>

Case studies of disadvantaged, often First Nations, workers in Manitoba.

Christophe, H. (2015). **Green New Deal and the Question of Environmental and Social Justice** (Global Labour University Working Paper No. 31). Geneva: International Labour Organization; Global Labour University. Retrieved from <https://digital.library.yorku.ca/yul-777777/green-new-deal-and-question-environmental-and-social-justice>

Provides a wide-ranging and well-documented international analysis of Green New Deal programs, green economies, and green jobs. ... “In sum, an alternative approach to a green transition towards a more sustainable economy and society must go beyond the goal of a thermal insulated capitalism and promote ecological, gender and social justice.” The author particularly discusses the importance of hours of work as a key factor in equality/inequality, and

in ecological damage. This Working Paper was written as part of the GLU project “Combating Inequality”, which is funded by the Hans Böckler Foundation, based in Düsseldorf, Germany.

Fernandez, L. (2016). **Government Support for Social Enterprise Can Reduce Poverty and Greenhouse Gases**. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Manitoba Research Alliance. Retrieved from <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/publications/reports/how-government-support-social-enterprise-can-reduce-poverty-and-green-house>

Summarizes the activities of three Manitoba social enterprises: Aki Energy (training geothermal energy installers); Meechim Foods (a food sovereignty project northwest of Winnipeg), and the Brandon Energy Efficiency Program (BEEP) (training for green retrofitting at public housing). Most of the workers involved in training and job placements are disadvantaged Aboriginal workers.

Harper-Anderson, E. (2012). “Exploring What Greening the Economy Means for African American Workers, Entrepreneurs, and Communities”. In *Economic Development Quarterly*, 26(2), 162–177.

This essay discusses the impact of "greening the economy" for African Americans and suggests possible steps toward addressing inequality in resource access and distribution.

Liu, Y., & Keleher, T. (2009). **Green Equity toolkit: Standards and Strategies for Advancing Race, Gender and Economic Equity in the Green Economy**. Oakland, California: Applied Research Center. Retrieved from http://www.arc.org/downloads/Green_Toolkit_112009.pdf

This toolkit provides guidance for designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating initiatives that establish green-collar jobs. It can be applied to the public and/or private sector, in both for-profit and non-profit organizations. Analyses job programs according to "equity handles", i.e. "A handle is an angle or justification for supporting something, such as a legal basis, a moral imperative, a federal mandate, an established precedent, a compelling need or an ideal opportunity."

Song, L. K. (2012). **Race and Place: Green Collar Jobs and the Movement for Economic Democracy in Los Angeles and Cleveland**. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Toronto Community Benefits Network. (2013). **Foundation Document**. Toronto: TCBN. https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/communitybenefits/pages/70/attachments/original/1458668750/TCBN_Foundation_Document_2016.pdf?1458668750.

Describes what a Community Benefit Agreement does, the history in Toronto, and sets out objectives for CBA's, including: 1. "Provide equitable economic opportunities that promote economic inclusion through apprenticeships" and 4. "Contribute to neighbourhood and environment improvements through building new infrastructure." Commits to hiring local workers – currently in place for the Eglinton corridor light rail construction in Toronto.

Tsou, Jackie. (2006). “ **The Green Economy**” in *Race, Poverty and the Environment* (Summer 2006). <http://www.reimaginerpe.org/node/524>

“In municipalities across the country, an unusual phenomenon is gaining momentum. It is the merger of two ideas traditionally believed to be opposites of each other—economic development and environmental protection—to create strategies for “green economic development,” or “sustainable development.” The creation of a “sustainable economy” is an attempt to find effective solutions to our country’s dependency on fossil fuels, while simultaneously boosting local economies through job creation.” .. As green economic development gains legitimacy and momentum in the public and private sectors, it is important to assess its criteria for success and identify the true beneficiaries of green policies and practices, before the current mode of operation becomes the norm. Specifically, to what extent are low-income, and communities of color benefiting from green economic development? Do the policies explicitly include marginalized populations?” Toronto’s Green Plan is included in the article.

SELECTED UNITED STATES DOCUMENTS:

Banerjee, D. (n.d.). “**Understanding Environmental Inequalities: A Cross-Disciplinary Review of Research Approaches**”. In *Environmental Justice*, 6(4), 140–144. <http://doi.org/doi:10.1089/env.2013.0009>

This article synthesizes varied justice concerns in four scholarly traditions—environmental justice studies, science and technology studies, political philosophy, and urban geography—to propose a theoretical model for environmental justice. The model includes four justice dimensions—distributive fairness, democratic choices, place-specificity, and spatial equity. The proposed synthesis allows us to examine a broader range of inequalities, including fair distribution of environmental resources, violation of cultural rights, creation of effective participatory institutions, and equity in disbursement of public resources.

Bullard, R. D. (2000). ***Dumping in Dixie: Race, class and environmental quality*** . (3rd ed.). Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.

A seminal book, first published in 1990. *Dumping in Dixie* chronicles the efforts of five African American communities, empowered by the civil rights movement, to link environmentalism with issues of social justice.

Bullard, R. D. (2007). ***Growing Smarter Achieving Livable Communities, Environmental Justice, and Regional Equity***. MIT Press.

“The smart growth movement aims to combat urban and suburban sprawl by promoting livable communities based on pedestrian scale, diverse populations, and mixed land use. But, as this book documents, smart growth has largely failed to address issues of social equity and

environmental justice. Smart growth sometimes results in gentrification and displacement of low- and moderate-income families in existing neighborhoods, or transportation policies that isolate low-income populations. *Growing Smarter* is one of the few books to view smart growth from an environmental justice perspective, examining the effect of the built environment on access to economic opportunity and quality of life in American cities and metropolitan regions.”

Bullard, R. D., Wright, B., Mohai, P., & Saha, R. (2007). ***Toxic Wastes and Race at Twenty 1987—2007: A Report Prepared for the United Church of Christ Justice & Witness Ministries***. Cleveland Ohio: United Church of Christ. Retrieved from <https://www.nrdc.org/sites/default/files/toxic-wastes-and-race-at-twenty-1987-2007.pdf>

Hoener, J. Andrew and Nia Robinson. 2008. ***A Climate of Change: African Americans, Global Warming, and a Just Climate Policy for the U.S.*** Oakland, California: Environmental Justice and Climate Change Initiative.

Morello-Frosch et al. n.d. **The Climate Gap: Inequalities in How Climate Change Hurts Americans & How to Close the Gap** . From http://www.reimaginerpe.org/files/The_Climate_Gap_Full_Report_FINAL_0.pdf

The poor and people of colour will suffer the most from heat, pollution, declining industries etc. Focuses on California but makes powerful arguments widely applicable.

Environmental Justice (Journal). 2007-. Retrieved from <http://www.liebertpub.com/overview/environmental-justice/259/>

Goldman Prize. (2015). ***Environmental Racism in America: An Overview of the Environmental Justice Movement and the Role of Race in Environmental Policies***. Blog, June 24, 2015. Retrieved from <http://www.goldmanprize.org/blog/environmental-racism-in-america-an-overview-of-the-environmental-justice-movement-and-the-role-of-race-in-environmental-policies/>

Kaswan, A. (2008). “**Environmental Justice and Domestic Climate Change Policy**”. In *Environmental Law Reporter*. Retrieved from <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1077675>

This is the most widely-cited of Kaswan's many publications on environmental justice. It argues that, except in California, environmental justice considerations have not received sufficient attention in climate change policy debates. It makes specific suggestions on how to integrate environmental justice concerns into climate policy, including cap and trade policies.

Pellow, D. (2003). ***High-Tech Environmental Racism: Silicon Valley's Toxic Workplaces*** . Michigan State University Press. Retrieved from <https://sccgov.igq2.com/Citizens/FileOpen.aspx?Type=4&ID=99492>

Research on environmental racism and environmental inequalities has yet to take seriously the question of workplace toxics and their impact on people of color, immigrants, and women. This paper is a step in that direction. We argued that the workplace should play a prominent role in research on environmental inequalities because the workplace is where 1) toxics are first produced

and first come into contact with human beings, and 2) it is also where people begin the resistance process against environmental injustice. We support this argument by drawing on data from the high-technology sector of Silicon Valley.

Race Poverty and the Environment Journal (RP&E) at <http://www.reimaginerpe.org/20-2/intro-landing>

“Since 1990, it has served as an essential tool for building the movements for justice through reporting, analysis and research.” Reimagine <http://www.reimaginerpe.org/node/501> “Getting Ready for Climate Change: Green Economics and Climate Justice” was a special issue of of *Race, Poverty & the Environment* in Summer 2006, co- produced by Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, U.S. <http://ellabakercenter.org/> and includes articles re Katrina and EJ, and Green Jobs: <http://www.reimaginerpe.org/node/527>

Rainey, S., & Johnson, G. (2009). “**Grassroots Activism: An Exploration of Women of Color's Role in the Environmental Justice Movement**”. *Race, Gender & Class*, 16(3/4), 144-173.

Women make up the majority of the Environmental Justice Movement and they are the engine that drives the movement. Women of color view themselves as devoted grassroots social justice activists and environmental justice organizers who use direct and indirect actions to create healthy, sustainable, safe, and livable communities. Their community organizing model is egalitarian in nature yet women-centered, family-centered, children-centered, equity-centered, community-centered, and health centered to name a few. Women of color organizing are built around their established relationships in the community which include the Black church, civic organizations, voluntary organizations, and community-based organizations. This exploratory article provides the history of how women of color have taken the lead in the environmental justice movement and places their contributions in the broader context of race and class inequalities and social injustice issues.

Ward, B. (2013). “**The Promise of Jobs: Blackmail and Environmental Justice in Flint, Michigan, 1991–1995**”. In *Environmental Justice*, 6(5), 163–168. <http://doi.org/10.1089/env.2013.0030>

Pre-dates the Flint Water crisis, which would be a bibliography in itself and is not included here.

Wright, B., & Bullard, R. D. (Eds.). (2009). ***Race, Place, and Environmental Justice after Hurricane Katrina: Struggles to Reclaim, Rebuild, and Revitalize New Orleans and the Gulf Coast***. Westview Press.

This book focuses on racial disparities in disaster response, cleanup, rebuilding, reconstruction, and recovery, and illustrates the new paradigm emerging because of climate change. Beverly Wright is a survivor of Hurricane Katrina and founding director of the Deep South Center for Environmental Justice (DSCEJ) at Dillard University in New Orleans, as well as co-chair of the

National Black Environmental Justice Network and the Environmental Justice Climate Change (EJCC) Initiative.

Zabin, C., & et al. (2016). ***Advancing Equity in California Climate Policy: A New Social Contract for Low-Carbon Transition***. Berkeley California: University of California, Berkeley. Center for Labor Research and Education. <http://laborcenter.berkeley.edu/pdf/2016/Advancing-Equity.pdf>

This review of California's climate change policies highlights past accomplishments and describes the environmental justice movement in California (starting p. 25) . Also discusses why equity is important and outlines the concerns and advocacy of environmental justice and labor groups in California. Describes and applies its Climate Policy Equity Framework to two cases of statewide GHG reduction strategies, one in the area of energy efficiency and the other in renewable energy.

Zimring, C. A. (2016). ***Clean and White: A History of Environmental Racism in the United States***. New York City: New York University Press.

Provides a history of racism with roots back to the Civil War. Brings a unique perspective in the chapter "Dirty Work Dirty Workers", about the low-status of sanitation workers.

Some Websites of Environmental Justice Groups : U.S. AND CANADA

Climate Workers <http://www.climateworkers.org/> a U.S., worker-led, grassroots labor movement for climate justice. From the website: "Through multilingual popular education, we connect the lived experiences of thousands of union members with the roots, scale, and urgency of the climate crisis. Workers engage in hands-on projects to foster climate resilience; mobilize their local and national unions to take bold, public stands against dirty energy; and lead campaigns for a just transition away from extreme energy and toward good jobs in industries that heal the planet. By harnessing the power of workers and unions, we're creating a new economy based on economic democracy and ecological restoration." A project of Movement Generation: Justice and Ecology Project <http://movementgeneration.org/our-work/movementbuilding-2/cjaourpower/> , another U.S. group which organizes workshops on ecological literacy and "on strategy and the implications for organizing in working class communities and communities of color. " From the website: "MG has facilitated numerous bilingual popular education trainings for local union leadership, staff, and rank-and-file members – from hotel worker members of [UNITE HERE 2850](#) to recycling sorter members of [ILWU 6](#). In the trainings, we root the current ecological crisis in the same economy that drives worker exploitation, attacks on the public sector, and forced migration/displacement of communities. We tailor the trainings to the specific industries that workers are in and the campaign goals of the union." <http://movementgeneration.org/our-work/training-analysis/workshops/> .

Climate Works for All <http://www.alignny.org/work/climate-works-for-all/> . A U.S. coalition incorporating ALIGN, the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance, and the New York City Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, with a special focus on waste workers.

Communities for a Better environment <http://www.cbecal.org/> (Los Angeles and California) Founded in 1978. “The mission of CBE is to build people’s power in California’s communities of color and low income communities to achieve environmental health and justice by preventing and reducing pollution and building green, healthy and sustainable communities and environments.”

CBE provides residents in blighted and heavily polluted urban communities in California with organizing skills, leadership training and legal, scientific and technical assistance, so that they can successfully confront threats to their health and well-being.” Utilizes the Green Zone concept: “ The definition of a Green Zone varies from community to community, but there is a common concept: a Green Zone designation provides a local framework to protect the environmental and economic health of a community heavily affected by local pollution.”

CBE and the California Environmental Justice Alliance were central to the creation of the [Solar for All \(AB 1990\)](#) that would have created a pilot project to create 375 megawatts of local renewable energy— enough to power about 70,000 homes. The legislation would have also included local hiring programs in environmental justice communities, creating clean energy AND good jobs—a model of climate justice. Publishes research: early report [Building Healthy Communities from the Ground Up: Environmental Justice in California](#), September 2003 <http://www.cbecal.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Building-Healthy-Communities-from-the-Ground-Up.pdf> - which includes: Area 1: Address existing environmental health risks and prevent future ones Area 2: Ensure safe, decent and affordable housing Area 3: Protect and ensure worker’s rights and safety Area 4: Promote and ensure community-based land use planning and economic development Area 5: Ensure that transportation planning, investments, and operations support and strengthen, not destroy communities Area 6: Ensure safe and healthy schools and quality education.

The ENRICH Project. <http://www.enrichproject.org/resources/> Nova Scotia project emphasizing environmental health around toxic waste sites, led by Dalhousie University School of Nursing.

Green Worker Co-op <http://www.greenworker.coop/> in U.S. endorses Black Lives Matter Policy Platform. Runs a 20 week Academy to train green entrepreneurs – free, preference to those from South Bronx. “At Green Worker Cooperatives, we have always viewed our work developing people of color-led worker co-ops as a critical piece of the movement for social & economic justice. We help build that other world that we all know is possible...from the bottom up. “

Idle No More <http://www.idlenomore.ca/> The coalition “calls on all people to join in a peaceful revolution, to honour Indigenous sovereignty, and to protect the land and water”.

Indigenous Environmental Network <http://www.ienearth.org/> . International

New York City Environmental Justice Alliance. <http://www.nyc-eja.org> Chiefly policy/advocacy purpose. “Founded in 1991, the New York City Environmental Justice Alliance (NYC-EJA) is a non-profit, 501(c)3 city-wide membership network linking grassroots organizations from low-income neighborhoods and communities of color in their struggle for environmental justice. NYC-EJA empowers its member organizations to advocate for improved environmental conditions and against inequitable environmental burdens by the coordination of campaigns designed to inform City and State policies.” Operates under the 1991 Principles of Environmental Justice <http://www.ejnet.org/ej/principles.html> .

NYC-EJA s a founding member of the Sandy Regional Assembly (representing environmental justice, labor and civic groups from climate-vulnerable communities in NY, New Jersey and Long Island) and of the Climate Works for All campaign (to increase the resiliency of NYC’s most vulnerable communities to climate change, while creating sustainable jobs).

Under its **Energy and Green Jobs campaign:** “In 1995, NYC-EJA launched the City's first green jobs training program, then known as the Minority Workers Training Program. NYC-EJA is a co-founder of the New York City Apollo Alliance and is a partner in their living wage green jobs campaign in NYC; at the State level, NYC-EJA works with the Center for Working Families on NYS green jobs strategies.

In response to NYC-EJA's and other allies advocacy efforts, Power NY mandates (for the first time) the development of environmental impact analyses and mitigation that prevents any net increases to an environmental justice community’s total local air pollution levels before a power plant siting can be approved.”

NY Renews <http://nyrenews.org/> NY Renews is an unprecedented coalition of community-based organizations, environmental justice groups, labor unions, faith groups, business leaders, and other advocates from across the state working together to demand healthy communities, good jobs, 100% clean energy, environmental justice, and worker protection. Throughout Fall 2015, NYC-EJA, ALIGN NY, and the Working Families Party co-convened upstate and downstate meetings to develop consensus around a policy platform. The still-growing coalition had over 40 groups, and over 1,000 people attended launch events in NYC and Buffalo on 12/16/15.

RAVEN. <http://raventrust.com/> . Legal Defense fund to protect First Nations’ constitutional rights in Canada.

Sustainable South Bronx <http://www.ssbx.org/> , “works to address economic and environmental issues in the South Bronx – and throughout New York City – through a combination of green job training, community greening programs, and social enterprise.” “Over the past 10 years, SSBx has broadened its focus by linking environmental restoration to the economic needs of low-income New Yorkers who are seeking a fresh start. Today, the mission of SSBx is to address economic and environmental issues in the South Bronx – and throughout New York City – through a combination of green job training, community greening programs, and social enterprise.” Provides job training through Bronx Environmental Stewardship Academy (BEST) Academy, The program addresses both environmental and economic needs in the community by preparing New Yorkers for full-time employment, and simultaneously teaching skills related to protecting the environment, restoring urban green spaces, bringing NYC’s

buildings to a higher, greener standard. Program components include: 1) Career Development 2) Green Construction 3) Building Operations & Maintenance 4) Financial Education 5) Community Service 6) Environmental Literacy.

WE ACT for Environmental Justice. <http://www.weact.org>. A website with news, case studies, and networking opportunities for environmental justice projects in northern Manhattan. Projects include worker training as of 2016.