PARKS AND WATERFRONT COMMISSION

Regular Meeting
Wednesday, June 8, 2016, 7:00 P.M.
Frances Albrier Community Center
2800 Park Street, Berkeley, CA

AGENDA

The Commissions may discuss any items listed on the agenda, but may take action only on items identified as Action.

1. **Call to Order** (Chair)
2. **Roll Call** (Secretary)
3. **Announcements** (Chair)
4. **Approval of Agenda** (Chair)
5. **Approval Minutes** for May 11, 2016 (Chair)
6. **Public Comment**
7. **Director’s Report**
   a. **Director’s Office** **(Scott Ferris)**
   b. **Parks Division** (Sue Ferrera)
   c. **Waterfront Division** (Alexandra Endress)

Action

8. **Authorize a commission member to attend the City’s 2 x 2 Committee meetings for a one year period (a joint Council/BUSD committee) and represent the Parks and Waterfront Commission** (McKay)

Discussion

9. **Advertising and promoting the Berkeley Marina** * (Kamen)
10. **U.S. Dept of the Interior - Draft Environmental Justice Strategic Plan 2016-20** * (Harrison)
11. **Sustainability Report – next steps** (Brostrom)
12. **Parks Development Impact Fee** (McKay)
13. **Parks and Public Works General Bond Measure** * (McKay)

Information Items

14. **Recent Council Reports** *
15. **Upcoming Agenda Items**
16. **Communications:** May 25, 2016 bond letter to Council from Jim McGrath, Susan McKay and Caitlin Brostrom; June 6, 2016 - Rose Garden Grand Ceremony
17. **Adjournment**

* document is attached to agenda packet and on the commission website.
** document will be provided at the meeting.
ADA Disclaimer: This meeting is being held in a wheelchair accessible location. To request disability-related accommodations to participate in the meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, please contact the Disability Services specialist at 981-6342 (V) or 981-6345 (TDD) at least three business days before the meeting date. Please refrain from wearing scented products to this meeting.

SB343 Disclaimer: Any writings or documents provided to a majority of the Commission regarding any item on this agenda will be made available for public inspection at Parks Recreation & Waterfront Department Office at 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA.

Communications Disclaimer: Communications to Berkeley boards, commissions or committees are public record and will become part of the City’s electronic records, which are accessible through the City’s website. Please note: e-mail addresses, names, addresses, and other contact information are not required, but if included in any communication to a City board, commission or committee, will become part of the public record. All communications to the Commission should be received at least 10 days before the meeting date. If you do not want your e-mail address or any other contact information to be made public, you may deliver communications via U.S. Postal Service or in person to the secretary of the relevant board, commission or committee. If you do not want your contact information included in the public record, please do not include that information in your communication. Please contact the secretary to the commission or committee for further information.

Commission Information: The agenda packets for the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Waterfront Commission are available for review at www.cityofberkeley.info/commissions; the Berkeley Main Library and the Parks Recreation & Waterfront Department Office at 2180 Milvia Street –3rd Floor, during their normal business hours. If you have questions, call Commission Secretary, Roger Miller at 981-6704 at 2180 Milvia Street, Berkeley, CA 94704 or by email at rmiller@cityofberkeley.info.

MISSION STATEMENT – PARKS AND WATERFRONT: The Parks and Waterfront Commission shall be an advisory board and shall review the policies, projects, programs, planning efforts, activities, funding, and the physical condition of parks, pools, camps, recreation centers, the Marina, and public greenery, and shall advise the City Council on these matters.

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<tr>
<th>COMMISSION MEMBERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mayor - Paul Kamen</td>
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<td>District 1 - Maritessa Ares</td>
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<td>District 2 - Phil Catalfo</td>
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### 2016 Commission Meeting Dates

**Name of Commission:** Parks and Waterfront Commission  
**Commission Secretary:** Roger Miller  
**Location:** Frances Albrier Community Center, 2800 Park St

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<th>Meeting Day and Date</th>
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<td>January</td>
<td>Wednesday, January 13</td>
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Agenda Item 5.

Parks and Waterfront Commission Regular Meeting
Wednesday, May 11, 2016, 7:00pm, Frances Albrier Community Center, 2800 Park St., Berkeley

MINUTES – DRAFT

Preliminary Matters

1. Call to Order (Chair)
2. Roll Call (Secretary) Present: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; McKay; Weinstein; Absent: None. Staff present: Endress; Ferris; Hardinger; Miller.
3. Announcements (Chair)
4. Approval of Agenda (Chair) (M/S/C: McGrath/Ares): Ayes: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; McKay; Weinstein; No's: None.
5. Approval Minutes* for April 13, 2016 (Chair) (M/S/C: McGrath/Kamen): Ayes: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; McKay; Weinstein; No's: None.
6. Public Comment: Toni Mester, Aq Park Master Use Application; Naomi Friedman, CCP; Claudia Kawczynska, CCP; Diane Sequoia, CCP.
7. Presentation: UC Berkeley Professor Rene David’s Studio Class project at John Hinkel Park * (McKay)
8. Director’s Report
   a. Director’s Office ** (Scott Ferris)
   b. Parks Division (Scott Ferris)
   c. Waterfront Division (Alexandra Endress)

Action

9. Discussion and possible action regarding a community request to donate a memorial plaque at Codornices Park in honor of Professor Frances Violich * (Ferris). The commission took action to support the donation (M/S/C: McGrath/Kamen): Ayes: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; McKay; Weinstein; No’s: None.
10. Discussion and possible action regarding the proposed fee modifications to the Charter Boat Program at the Berkeley Marina * (Endress). The Commission took action to table the item for now and that staff would bring the item back at a later date. (M/S/C: McGrath/Brostrom): Ayes: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; McKay; Weinstein; No’s: None. Public Comment: Quang Vo; Chris Smith; Steven Mitchell; Trung Vo; James Smith, Snr; Dennis Deaver; Joseph Gallia; James Smith, Jnr.
11. Discussion and possible action regarding a request for mitigations at the Ohlone Dog Park from the Friends of Ohlone Park – * (Ferris). The commission took action to support the change in dog park hours to 8am-8pm weekdays and 9am-8pm weekends, and limit the number of dogs to no more than 3 per person, and refer the action to relevant City staff, and to the City Manager and her designee. (M/S/C: Ares/Weinstein): Ayes: Ares; Brostrom; Catalfo; Ewell; Kamen; Lee; McGrath; Weinstein; No’s: McKay. Public Comment: Mary Ann Botner; Shirley Stuart; Bernard Marszalek; Linda G; Stephen Most; Gene Poschman; Andy Love; Mark Harpainter; Demaris Hammond; Claire Schoen; John Kyle; Diane Sequoia; Joe Goglio; Linda Strean; CJ Higley; Toni Mester.

Discussion

12. Bond Measure 2016 (Ferris)
13. Adjournment

* document is attached to agenda packet and on the commission website.
** document will be provided at the meeting
Agenda Item 9. Advertising at Berkeley Marina

1. **Direct Access to the Bay**
The best boating experience as soon as you leave the beautiful harbor!

2. **Free Mobile Pumpout Service**
Berkeley Marina has teamed with BayGreen to offer:
Free once-a-month mobile pumpout of your holding tank (through Sept. 2012).

3. **Free WiFi**
The Marina now offers free WiFi access to the internet.

4. **Sailing Schools & Clubs**
OCSC Sailing, Cal Sailing Club, Cal Adventures – More chances for learning & community!

5. **Berkeley Yacht Club**
One of the friendliest clubs on the bay – Get involved:
Racing, cruising, social activities... Now – membership fee waived!

6. **Berkeley Marine Center**
One of the Bay Area's most popular, full-service boat yards!

7. **Liveaboard Permits Available**
Make Berkeley Marina your home!

8. **Fuel Dock & Pumpout Stations**
Open 7 days a week.

9. **Full Amenities**
Berth-only bathrooms, laundry facilities, gated docks...

10. **Much More!**
Bait shop & deli, launch ramp, hoists, fish cleaning stations, paved parking, free washdowns for trailered boats...

Contact the Marina Office for details.

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**It's a boating community!**

**Berkeley Marina Office**
201 University Ave. • 510-961-6740
Visit our website at: www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/marina
This is the draft report. Any comments you may have can be submitted to:

**DOI Environmental Justice Strategic Plan**

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (MS-2462)  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

or emailed to:

Environmental_Justice@ios.doi.gov

Questions? Please contact:

Cheryl Kelly, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance  
Telephone: 202.208.7565 or email at cheryl_kelly@ios.doi.gov
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ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Mission

*Protecting America’s Great Outdoors and Powering Our Future*

The United States Department of the Interior (DOI) protects and manages the Nation’s natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors the Nation’s trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated island communities.

Environmental Justice Vision Statement

To provide outstanding management of the natural and cultural resources entrusted to us in a manner that is sustainable, equitable, accessible, and inclusive of all populations.

About the DOI

In 1849, President Polk signed the bill creating the Home Department, which became the DOI. The DOI was charged with managing a wide variety of programs, which included: overseeing Indian Affairs; exploring the western wilderness; directing the District of Columbia jail; constructing the National Capital’s water system; managing hospitals and universities; improving historic western emigrant routes; marking boundaries; issuing patents; conducting the census; and researching the geological resources of the United States. As the Country matured during the last half of the 19th Century so did the DOI and its mission began to evolve as some of these functions moved to other agencies. Following Theodore Roosevelt’s conservation summit and the conservation movement at the beginning of the 20th Century, there was an increasing urgency and expanding congressional mandate to protect and more effectively manage the Country’s natural resources. Accordingly, the DOI’s mission shifted to focus on the preservation, management, understanding, and use of public lands, natural and cultural resources, responsible management of energy and water resources, and responsibilities related to Indian nations and scientific discovery.

Today, the DOI manages the Nation’s public lands and minerals, including providing access to more than 500 million acres of public lands, 700 million acres of subsurface minerals, and 1.7 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf. The DOI is the steward of 20 percent of the Nation’s lands, including national parks, national wildlife refuges, and public lands; manages resources that supply 23 percent of the Nation’s energy; supplies and manages water in the 17 Western States; supplies 17 percent of the Nation’s hydropower energy; and upholds Federal trust responsibilities to 566 federally recognized Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The DOI is responsible for: migratory bird and wildlife conservation; historic preservation; endangered species conservation; surface-mined lands protection and restoration; mapping, geological, hydrological, and biological science for the Nation; and financial and technical
assistance for the insular areas.¹

The DOI is a multifaceted organization comprised of ten distinct bureaus, each with a unique mission, and several offices all within the Office of the Secretary. The bureaus are the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Park Service (NPS), Office of Surface Mining Reclamation, and Enforcement (OSMRE), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). The DOI employs approximately 70,000 dedicated and skilled employees to carry out its mission and roles and responsibilities. Along with employees, almost 280,000 volunteers contribute their time in support of bureau and office missions, bringing unique local knowledge to park operations, assisting in recovery from natural disasters, and participating in environmental education, among other activities.

¹ For the Department of the Interior, Insular areas include areas under the jurisdiction of the Office of Insular Affairs – the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as well as the four states of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau.
Bureau and Office Summary

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Manages and conserves resources for multiple use and sustained yield on approximately 248 million acres of public land, and an additional 700 million acres of subsurface federal mineral estate, including the following:
  - Renewable and conventional energy and mineral development
  - Forest management, timber and biomass production
  - Wild Horse and Burro management
  - Management of diverse landscapes for the benefit of wildlife, domestic grazing, and recreational uses
  - Resource management at sites of natural, scenic, scientific, and historical value including the National Landscape Conservation System

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE)
- Protects the environment during coal mining through Federal programs, provides grants to states and tribes, and oversight activities
- Ensures the land is reclaimed afterwards
- Mitigates the effects of past mining by pursuing reclamation of abandoned coal mine lands

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
- Conducts scientific research in ecosystems, climate and land use change, mineral assessments, environmental health, and water resources to inform effective decision making and planning
- Produces information to increase understanding of natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides
- Conducts research on oil, gas, and alternative energy potential production, consumption, and environmental effects
- Leads the effort on climate change science research for the Department
- Provides access to natural science information to support decisions about how to respond to natural risks and manage natural resources

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)
- Manages access to renewable and conventional energy resources of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)
- Administers over 6,400 active fluid mineral leases on approximately 35 million OCS acres
- Issues leases that provide 24 percent of domestic crude oil and eight percent of domestic natural gas supply.
- Oversees lease and grant issuance for off-shore renewable energy projects

Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)
- Promotes safety, protects the environment, and conserves resources offshore through regulatory enforcement of offshore oil and gas facilities on the 1.7 billion acre US Outer Continental Shelf (OCS)
- Oversees oil spill for US facilities in state and federal waters and operates the Ohmsett National Oil Spill Response Research test facility
- Supports research to promote the use of best available safest technology for oil spill response

Bureau of Reclamation (BOR)
- Manages, develops, and protects water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner in the interest of the American public
- Largest wholesale supplier of water in the Nation
- Manages 476 dams and 337 reservoirs
- Delivers water to 1 in every 5 western farmers and more than 31 million people
- America’s second largest producer of hydroelectric power
Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)
- Manages the 150 million-acre National Wildlife Refuge System primarily for the benefit of fish and wildlife
- Manages 70 fish hatcheries and other related facilities for endangered species recovery and to restore native fisheries populations
- Protects and conserves:
  - Migratory birds
  - Threatened and endangered species
  - Certain marine mammals
- Hosts approximately 47 million visitors annually at 561 refuges located in all 50 states and 38 wetland management districts

Indian Affairs (IA)
- Fulfills Indian trust responsibilities
- Promotes self-determination on behalf of 566 federally recognized Indian tribes
- Funds compacts and contracts to support natural resource education, law enforcement, and social service programs that are delivered by tribes
- Operates 182 elementary and secondary schools and dormitories, providing educational services to 42,000 students in 23 states
- Supports 29 tribally controlled community colleges, universities, and post-secondary schools
  Note: IA includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education

National Park Service (NPS)
- Maintains and manages a network of 401 natural, cultural, and recreational sites for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people
- Manages and protects over 26,000 historic structures, over 44 million acres of designated wilderness, and a wide range of museum collections and cultural and natural landscapes
- Provides outdoor recreation to over 286 million annual park visitors
- Provides technical assistance and support to state and local natural and cultural resource sites and programs, and fulfills responsibilities under the National Historic Preservation Act

Departmental Offices
- Immediate Office of the Secretary and Assistant Secretaries
- Policy, Management and Budget provides leadership and support for the following:
  - Budget, Finance, Performance and Acquisition
  - Public Safety, Resource Protection and Emergency Services
  - Natural Resources Revenue Management
  - Human Capital and Diversity
  - Technology, Information and Business Services
  - Policy and International Affairs
  - Natural Resource Damage Assessment
  - Wildland Fire Management
  - Central Hazardous Materials Management
- Office of Inspector General
- Office of the Solicitor
- Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
- Assistant Secretary for Insular Areas and the Office of Insular Affairs
About Environmental Justice at DOI

Introduction

In 1994, President Clinton signed Executive Order 12898, Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-income Populations, (http://www.archives.gov/federal-register/executive-orders/pdf/12898.pdf), which outlined an important mandate for Federal agencies to “make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States and its territories and possessions, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of the Mariana Islands.” Environmental justice refers to meeting the needs of these underserved communities (hereinafter "environmental justice communities") by reducing disparate environmental burdens, removing barriers to participation in decision making, and increasing access to environmental benefits that help make all communities safe, vibrant, and healthy places to live and work.

In addition, the Executive Order called for the creation of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJ IWG). The EJ IWG is comprised of Federal agency staff to fact find, receive public comments, and conduct inquiries concerning environmental justice. The role of the EJ IWG is to guide, support and enhance federal environmental justice and community-based activities. The EJ IWG is comprised of 17 federal agencies, including the DOI, and White House offices. The Environmental Protection Agency is the convener of the EJ IWG; the working group webpage is located on an EPA website at: http://www3.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/interagency/. The EJ IWG creates a three year action framework that seeks to advance greater federal agency collaboration to improve the quality of life and to expand economic opportunity in overburdened and under-resourced communities. The current EJ IWG Action Agenda Framework for FY2016 through FY 2018 can be found on the EJ IWG website.

Environmental Justice at DOI

The senior appointed official charged with the DOI’s implementation of Executive Order 12898 is the Assistant Secretary of Policy, Management and Budget (AS-PMB). The AS-PMB’s responsibilities in part include overseeing compliance with environmental statutes and standards and developing and maintaining internal administrative policies, standards, objectives, and procedures for use throughout the DOI. Environmental justice activities are administered within AS-PMB by the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC). Each of the DOI’s bureaus has a primary environmental justice coordinator who works directly with OEPC in carrying out the DOI’s environmental justice activities. The primary environmental justice coordinator is the bureau or office staff person, normally at the headquarters level, whose duties and tasks might include helping to integrate environmental justice throughout their particular bureau or office. Duties might also include carrying out day-to-day environmental justice tasks, such as conducting internal and external coordination, public outreach,
public contact, and acting as the liaison with their field level and regional offices. Each bureau has regional or field level offices that assist in local and regional environmental justice initiatives.

The DOI Environmental Justice Working Group (DOI EJWG) is chaired by the Director, OEPC, under the senior leadership of the Assistant Secretary - Policy, Management and Budget and includes representatives from each of the DOI bureaus as well as the Department’s Office of Civil Rights.

This DOI EJWG collaborates with OEPC in implementing the provisions of Executive Order 12898 throughout the DOI. The DOI EJWG participates in both internal and external collaborative environmental justice efforts as well as committees of the IWG. The DOI EJWG informs DOI management and staff as well as the public about DOI’s activities that support environmental justice.

Previous Environmental Justice Strategies

Executive Order 12898 directed federal agencies to prepare a strategic plan on environmental justice. In response, in 1995, the DOI established a committee comprised of representatives from each of the DOI’s bureaus to develop the 1995 DOI Strategic Plan - Environmental Justice (1995 EJ Plan). The 1995 EJ Plan was adopted and integrated into DOI policy which increased the visibility of environmental justice throughout the DOI.

The 1995 EJ Plan outlined a path to ensure the costs and risks of the DOI’s environmental decisions did not fall disproportionately upon minority, low-income and tribal populations and communities. The 1995 EJ Plan built on longstanding partnerships and sought to create new relationships to solve environmental issues. The DOI worked in partnership with tribal governments to address their environmental concerns and shared expertise in science and resource management with others when seeking resolution of environmental health and safety problems.

In August 2011, the DOI joined with other federal agency members in signing the Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898 (2011 MOU). The 2011 MOU reaffirmed the federal government’s commitment to environmental justice. Provisions of the MOU call on each federal agency to review and update existing environmental justice strategic plans as applicable and appropriate. At that time, the DOI published a 2012-2017 Environmental Justice Strategic Plan (2012-2017 EJ Plan) to meet the requirement to update agency strategic plans.

The DOI’s 2012-2017 EJ Plan set forth five major goals to guide the DOI in its pursuit of environmental justice:

1. Ensure responsible officials are aware of the provisions of Executive Order 12898 and are able to identify and amend programs, policies, and activities under their purview that may have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or tribal populations;

2. Ensure minority, low-income, and tribal populations are provided with the opportunity to engage in meaningful involvement in the Department’s decision making processes;
3. The Department will, on its own or in collaboration with partners, identify and address environmental impacts that may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or tribal populations;

4. Use existing grant programs, training, and educational opportunities as available to aid and empower minority, low-income, and tribal populations in their efforts to build and sustain environmentally and economically sound communities; and

5. Integrate the DOI’s environmental justice strategies with its Title VI of the Civil Rights Act enforcement responsibilities to improve efficiencies while preserving the integrity of Title VI and environmental justice activities.

About this Environmental Justice Strategic Plan

This update to the DOI’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan builds upon the 2012-2017 EJ Plan and will guide the DOI’s actions regarding environmental justice communities for the upcoming years by identifying activities that the DOI will implement to meet the DOI’s five goals. These actions and updates to the 2012-2017 strategic plan are based on input and review by our bureaus and offices and meet the goal of the 2011 MOU to evaluate and periodically update strategic plans.

This Environmental Justice Strategic Plan should not be viewed as a mechanism to provide direct solutions to environmental justice issues in a particular community. Instead, the Environmental Justice Strategic Plan is intended for the DOI to assess different environmental scenarios, identify challenges and opportunities, explore the practical application of strategies, and develop recommendations to address environmental justice issues.

This Environmental Justice Strategic Plan does not confer any legal right and is not a rule requiring notice and comment under the Administrative Procedure Act (Public Law 89-554). This Environmental Justice Strategic Plan is intended only to improve the internal management of the DOI and is not intended to, nor does it create any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the DOI, its bureaus, its officers, or any person. This Environmental Justice Strategic Plan shall not be construed to create any right to judicial review involving the compliance or noncompliance of the DOI, its bureaus, its officers, or any person.

Public Involvement

The DOI will continue to involve minority and low-income communities as well as the general public as we make environmental decisions and assure public access to our environmental information. The DOI’s National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations at 43 CFR Part 46 encourage public participation and community involvement.

The DOI’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan will be implemented through bureau and DOI activities. The Environmental Justice Strategic Plan is intended to be a living document and we expect it to evolve over time. It is anticipated that as part of the DOI’s annual review, we will reevaluate the objectives and
action plan of the Environmental Justice Strategic Plan and update it as needed. In addition, as the DOI moves forward, we expect that our strategies will evolve as well. We will utilize existing programs and authorities to further the goals of environmental justice; thereby integrating environmental justice into all activities of the DOI.

For further information, please contact Cheryl Kelly, Environmental Protection Specialist, Natural Resources Management Team, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance at 202–208–7565 or by email at cheryl_kelly@ios.doi.gov.

The DOI welcomes all comments on the draft 2016-2020 Environmental Justice Strategic Plan. Comments may be emailed to: Environmental_Justice@ios.doi.gov or mailed to the U.S. Department of the Interior, DOI Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (MS-2462), 1849 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20240. Any announcements related to the DOI’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan or Annual Implementation Report will be posted at: http://www.doi.gov/oepc/justice.html.

Relationship of Environmental Justice to the Department’s Strategic Plan

The DOI’s 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, a different plan than the DOI’s 2012-2017 Environmental Justice Strategic Plan, outlines six mission areas that provide the framework for its overarching stewardship responsibilities. This Environmental Justice Strategic Plan supports and complements those overarching responsibilities and priority goals, and links the Department’s responsibilities under Executive Order 12898 to the DOI’s 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. The six mission areas as identified in the DOI 2014-2018 Strategic Plan are:

- **Celebrating and Enhancing America’s Great Outdoors.** The DOI’s efforts included in this mission area foster the intrinsic link between healthy economies and healthy landscapes with goals and strategies to increase tourism and outdoor recreation in balance with preservation and conservation. Collaborative and community-driven efforts and outcome-focused investments will focus on preserving and enhancing rural landscapes, urban parks and rivers, important ecosystems, cultural resources, and wildlife habitat. The goals and strategies incorporate the best available science, a landscape-level understanding, and stakeholder input to identify and share conservation priorities.

- **Strengthening Tribal Nations.** The goals and strategies build upon progress made over the past four years to establish strong and meaningful relationships with tribes, strengthen the government to-government relationships, deliver services to American Indians and Alaska Natives, and advance self-governance and self-determination. The DOI efforts in this mission area restore tribal homelands, fulfill commitments for Indian water rights, develop energy resources, expand educational opportunities, and assist in the management of climate change.

- **Powering Our Future and Responsible Use of Our Resources.** The DOI plays a significant role in the President’s all-of-the-above energy strategy to secure an energy future for the Nation that is cleaner and more sustainable. The goals and strategies take a landscape-level approach to energy development, modernizing programs and practices, improving transparency, streamlining
permitting, and strengthening inspection and enforcement.

- **Engaging the Next Generation.** To address the growing disconnect between young people and the outdoors, the goals and strategies in this area are to promote public-private partnerships and collaborative efforts across all levels of government to connect young people with the land and inspire them to play, learn, serve, and work outdoors. The DOI efforts encompassed by the goals and strategies include the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps to leverage public investment and private philanthropy to build job skills, improve national parks and public lands, create opportunities for veterans, and create connections to the land for the next generation.

- **Ensuring Healthy Watersheds and Sustainable, Secure Water Supplies.** The DOI’s efforts in this mission area recognize the importance of water as the foundation for healthy communities and healthy economies and the challenges resulting from climate change, drought conditions, and increasing demand. The goals and strategies position the Department to work with states in managing water resources, raising awareness and support for sustainable water usage, maintaining critical infrastructure, promoting efficiency and conservation, supporting healthy rivers and streams, and restoring key ecosystems.

- **Building a Landscape-Level Understanding of Our Resources.** This mission area includes DOI’s efforts to harness existing and emerging technologies and elevate understanding of resources on a landscape-level by advancing knowledge in the fields of ecosystem services and resilience, energy and mineral resource assessments, hazard response and mitigation, water security, sacred sites, climate change adaptation, and environmental health. Landscape-level approaches to management hold the promise of a broader based and more consistent consideration of development and conservation. This mission area includes goals and strategies that advance this approach, including applied and basic scientific research and the development of science products to inform decision making by DOI’s bureaus and offices and local, state, national, and international communities. The DOI’s science agency, the U.S. Geological Survey, generates essential scientific information and data that is used as the basis for decision making, including earth observation satellite imagery and stream gage and seismic data. The DOI leverages its role as the managing partner for the National Geospatial Platform to turn vast amounts of data into usable information and advance broader-based and more consistent landscape and resource management, aligning the scientific programs to complement each other and other agencies to better support the Nation’s resource and development priorities.

Many of DOI’s activities, although not specifically labeled or titled “environmental justice,” embody the spirit and intent of Executive Order 12898 and help in the effort of, “focusing Federal attention on the environmental and human health conditions in minority communities and low-income communities….”
This section of the DOI 2016-2020 Environmental Justice Strategic Plan lays out the goals and objectives the DOI developed to ensure that the DOI is not disproportionately impacting minority, low-income, or tribal communities and to ensure those groups are included in the DOI decisions that impact their communities. The goals and objectives are followed by examples of programs, activities, or policies that the DOI and its bureaus have implemented that advance the goals and objectives. The examples are a snapshot of the actions that the DOI has executed and does not represent all that the DOI does towards environmental justice. The DOI publishes a report annually that highlights the work the DOI has implemented during that year regarding environmental justice. These reports can be found at the DOI environmental justice website at: https://www.doi.gov/oepc/resources/environmental-justice.

**GOAL # 1**

Ensure responsible officials are aware of the provisions of Executive Order 12898 and are able to identify and amend programs, policies, and activities under their purview that may have disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or tribal populations.

The integration of environmental justice into the programs, policies, and activities of the DOI is the responsibility of all DOI employees who are tasked with ensuring compliance with Executive Order 12898, primarily responsible officials, specific program offices, managers, and decision makers. The DOI’s goals and strategies alone do not ensure Executive Order 12898 compliance. DOI bureaus and offices develop policies or procedures that integrate environmental justice into their individual programs, policies, and activities.

In order for responsible officials to incorporate environmental justice strategies into DOI programs, policies, and activities, employees need to be able to understand the requirements of Executive Order 12898 and to identify how their work impacts environmental justice communities. Examples of some of the actions that responsible officials can take to implement environmental justice are:

- Ensure that all staff is aware of the requirements under Executive Order 12898.
- Conduct an analysis of affected minority and low income communities for programs, policies, and activities.
- Conduct outreach and solicit public input from affected minority, low-income, and tribal populations, and include that input into the decision-making processes.
- Seek methods to overcome barriers such as language and culture.
- Include environmental justice in management and planning processes.
- Include environmental justice requirements and principles within existing handbooks and checklists.
• Ensure that effective mitigation and monitoring to address disproportionate impacts to minority, low income and tribal communities are included in projects and proposals.
• Include environmental justice as a topic within forums and training sessions.
• Make environmental justice a part of the regulatory review.
• Ensure that recipients of federal financial assistance are in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act.
• Make minority, low income, and tribal communities aware of the existence of federal programs and activities.

Given proper training and knowledge of environmental justice strategies, responsible officials have the opportunities to effect change on all program levels; this is why the DOI has made Goal 1 to train these officials and to provide them with the information needed to implement environmental justice strategies.

Objectives for this goal are to:

• Maintain and update environmental justice training for managers and others as needed.
• Ensure that 75 percent of the responsible officials have completed the environmental justice training.
• Ensure that each region of a relevant bureau or office has an individual(s) designated as an environmental justice coordinator.
• Use existing committees, working groups, and forums to champion environmental justice throughout the DOI.
• Use the DOI Environmental Justice Working Group (DOI EJWG) to support programs and disseminate information to other employees in their bureaus, to learn from other bureau activities, and to provide support in updating DOI policy and guidelines.

Examples of Departmental or bureau specific goals, programs, activities, or policies that currently or potentially could be used to support this strategic goal:

OEPC: Department of Interior Environmental Justice Training for Managers

In late 2014, OEPC in collaboration with the DOI’s University and DOI EJWG completed an on-line environmental justice training course specifically for the DOI’s responsible officials, managers, and others. The training is designed to raise the awareness of environmental justice, and the responsibility for its incorporation into DOI’s mission. The on-line training became available to employees in 2015 and can be taken by all DOI employees through the DOI Learn platform.

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2 Responsible Official is the bureau employee who is delegated the authority to make and implement a decision on a proposed action and is responsible for ensuring compliance with NEPA.
The Director of OEPC chairs several meetings of the DOI EJWG throughout the year, which is comprised of a primary environmental justice coordinator representing eight of the Department’s ten bureaus (Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), National Park Service (NPS), Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)). Each of these primary environmental justice coordinators work directly with OEPC in carrying out the DOI’s environmental justice strategies and requirements. All bureaus have regional and field level offices that assist in local and regional environmental justice activities and initiatives.

FWS: Environmental Justice in America Conference

The FWS is a co-sponsor for the annual National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program in Washington, DC, which brings state and federal employees, tribes, academics, business and industry, non-profit organizations, faith-based organizations and others to participate in a dialogue on and training to achieve environmental justice. Registration for government employees, community organizations, and students and academia faculty is free. The conference provides workshops, panel discussions, question and answer segments, training opportunities, as well as networking lunches and receptions; training and technical assistance is offered in areas such as: grant writing; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act; Climate Justice; increasing the use of film, storytelling and social media to reach out to communities; and incorporating environmental justice into the National Environmental Policy Act Process.  http://thenejc.org/

FWS: Training for Employees

In addition to providing training opportunities through the Environmental Justice in America Conference, the FWS maintains environmental justice related videos and DVDs that are available to employees. In collaboration with other agencies, environmental justice training workshops were conducted throughout the year.

GOAL # 2

Ensure minority, low-income, and tribal populations are provided with the opportunity to engage in meaningful involvement in the Department’s decision making processes.

The DOI recognizes that there is no standard formula to identify or address environmental justice issues. The question of whether a program, policy, or activity raises environmental justice issues is highly sensitive to the particular community or population’s history or circumstances, human health impacts, and the nature of a proposed program, policy, or activity. Outreach to, and encouraging the participation of, the affected community is one of the most effective ways to identify potential environmental justice issues.

Public participation is a fundamental component of the DOI’s program operations, planning activities, and decision-making processes. Good public participation entails open, ongoing, two-way
communication, both formal and informal, between the DOI and its stakeholders. Regular, interactive communication enables all parties to learn about and better understand the viewpoints and concerns of each group impacted or affected by decisions that might have a disproportionate environmental or health impact on a specific community.

**Objectives for this goal are to:**

- Provide opportunities for the involvement of minority, low-income, and tribal populations as appropriate early and throughout program and planning activities and NEPA processes.
- Establish working partnerships with minority, low-income, and tribal populations.
- Engage in government-to-government consultation with tribal governments consistent with the DOI’s and the applicable bureau’s policies on consulting with tribal governments.
- Consistent with laws and resources, provide the public with information necessary for meaningful participation.
- Conduct public meetings, listening sessions, and forums in a manner that is accessible to and inclusive of minority, low-income, and tribal populations.
- Maintain a list of headquarters and regional environmental justice contacts, and make it accessible to the public.
- Where appropriate, use alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes, such as negotiation, mediation, and joint fact-finding, to resolve disputes involving disproportionate adverse impacts of bureau decisions on minority, low-income, and tribal populations.

**Examples of DOI or bureau specific goals, programs, activities, or policies that currently or potentially could be used to support this strategic goal:**

**DOI-wide: Respecting Tribal Self-Governance**

The DOI recognizes the importance of the government-to-government relationship with tribes and will continue to encourage: tribal management of resources and self-determination; consultation and support for effective management of the tribal trust; and the need to uphold commitments to tribes and Indian communities. Building coalitions will be an important aspect of these principles, including respect for the viewpoints of the 566 Indian tribes and the importance of maintaining strong tribal communities.

Consultation is a key component of respecting tribal self-governance and supporting the government-to-government relationship. The DOI upholds the principles set forth in Executive Order 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*. All of DOI’s bureaus and offices operate under a policy consistent with Executive Order 13175 that considers the impacts of policies, processes, rulemaking, and legislation regarding tribes and tribal communities.

In August 2014, Secretary Jewell signed Secretarial Order 3335, which reaffirms the DOI’s trust
responsibilities to tribes and individual Indians. Order 3335 offers guidance to the DOI’s bureaus in dealing with tribal and individual beneficiaries. It lays out a set of principles that will help the DOI’s bureaus carry out their trust responsibilities; “Bureaus and offices shall:

• Principle 1: Respect tribal sovereignty and self-determination, which includes the right of Indian tribes to make important decisions about their own best interests.
• Principle 2: Ensure to the maximum extent possible that trust and restricted fee lands, trust resources, and treaty and similarly recognized rights are protected. 
• Principle 3: Be responsive and informative in all communications and interactions with Indian tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries. 
• Principle 4: Work in partnership with Indian tribes on mutually beneficial projects. 
• Principle 5: Work with Indian tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries to avoid or resolve conflicts to the maximum extent possible in a manner that accommodates and protects trust and restricted fee lands, trust resources, and treaty and similarly recognized rights. 
• Principle 6: Work collaboratively and in a timely fashion with Indian tribes and individual Indian beneficiaries when evaluating requests to take affirmative action to protect trust and restricted fee lands, trust resources, and treaty and similarly recognized rights. 
• Principle 7: When circumstances warrant, seek advice from the Office of the Solicitor to ensure that decisions impacting Indian tribes and/or individual Indian beneficiaries are consistent with the trust responsibility.”

The FWS Native American Program works together with Native American Liaisons and officials from among the federally recognized tribes nationwide. The National and Regional Native American Liaisons combine their backgrounds in wildlife biology, conservation, Indian law and policy to achieve the best possible conservation scenario in Indian Country. In 2015, FWS released an updated draft Native American Policy for public notice and comment. The purpose of this Policy is to further the United States’ trust responsibility to Indian tribes by establishing a framework on which to base continued interactions with federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native Corporations.

The DOI participates in the annual White House Tribal Nations Conference. The President and members of the Cabinet meet annually with the tribal leaders to discuss ways the Administration can continue to make progress on improving the government-to-government relationship. For the 2015 conference, 24 youth delegates were also asked to participate to share their unique perspective.

The 2015 White House Tribal Nations Conference
BLM: Renewable Energy Tribal Outreach in Southern California

Working with the Tribal-Federal Leadership Conference, the BLM initiated meetings creating a series of opportunities and a forum for the 40 California Desert Area federally recognized tribal leaders to engage with federal executives (including representatives from DOI offices, FWS, and BIA) to identify issues, concerns and interests. It also allowed everyone to share information regarding any and all natural and cultural resources in the California Desert Area pertinent to renewable energy and land use planning in the California Desert Conservation Area Plan (CDCAP), and the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP).


NPS: Urban Agenda

In April of 2015, the NPS launched the NPS Urban Agenda; with the goal of building relationships between urban parks and programs and it outlines working relationships that are more intentional, more collaborative and more sustainable. The Urban Agenda calls on all urban park practitioners to embrace three bold principles:

1. Be Relevant to All Americans by reaching new audiences and stories that represent our Nation's diverse history, by diversifying our workforce to become a true reflection of the American population, and by looking at “parks” in new ways as innovative urban landscapes for new uses;
2. Activate “ONE NPS” by aligning NPS parks, programs, and partnerships; and
3. Nurture a Culture of Collaboration by working in collaboration both internally and externally to better serve communities.

As part of the Urban Agenda, ten urban areas have been selected to provide illustrative examples and demonstrations for how NPS can apply its full portfolio of resources in strategic ways. These model areas will test new ways of working collaboratively and allow these communities to learn from each other through an urban model network that will also connect with the broader NPS. The ten model cities are: Boston, Massachusetts; Detroit, Michigan; Jacksonville, Florida; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Richmond, California; Richmond, Virginia; St. Louis, Missouri; Tucson, Arizona; and Washington, DC.

The NPS Urban Agenda aligns closely with the DOI’s youth initiative, which will engage the next generation of leaders and stewards through recreation, education, volunteerism, and employment. Specifically, by 2017, the DOI will convene coalitions in 50 cities across the country to create more opportunities for young people to play, learn, serve and work outdoors.

http://www.nps.gov/subjects/urban/Urban-Agenda.htm
GOAL # 3

The Department will, on its own or in collaboration with partners, identify and address environmental impacts that may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or tribal populations.

The intent of this goal is to ensure that the DOI will actively seek out opportunities to achieve environmental justice. Strategies include, but are not limited to, the use of scientific information, enhancing mitigation and monitoring efforts, and establishing working relationships and partnerships to assist minority, low-income, or tribal communities in addressing environmental issues.

Objectives for this goal are to:

- Use scientific information to plan effectively for changes that could disproportionately affect minority, low-income, or tribal populations.
- Consider enhancing mitigation and monitoring efforts in the planning processes to lessen any disproportionate environmental, social, and economic impacts on minority, low-income, and tribal communities.
- Establish working relationships or memoranda of understanding/memoranda of agreement with academic institutions, including those serving primarily minority populations, to further environmental justice goals and further develop special expertise and knowledge to address environmental justice goals.
- Establish partnerships and collaborate with other Federal agencies to pool resources and assist communities in addressing environmental issues.
- Establish partnerships and collaborate with minority, low-income, and tribal populations to share and benefit from specialized expertise that the partnering groups may have about environmental, social, and other issues pertinent to environmental justice.
- Use internships and other work programs to gain and share expertise or scientific knowledge to further environmental justice goals.
- Consider consensus-based alternatives in NEPA analyses in accordance with DOI NEPA regulations at 43 CFR 46.110.
- Develop DOI-wide and subsequent bureau-specific criteria for assessing the effectiveness of environmental justice analyses, to guide periodic effectiveness reviews conducted by bureaus.
- Establish a process for periodically assessing the effectiveness of environmental justice analyses, based on DOI criteria.
- Provide employees and the public with climate change information, education, and training.
• Use the DOI EJWG to further promote an understanding environmental justice and climate change related risk for vulnerable populations at DOI.

Examples of DOI or bureau specific goals, programs, activities, or policies that currently or potentially could be used to support this strategic goal:

OEPC: Fish Consumption Advisories

In February 2012, the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance established internal DOI policy that stipulates that anglers should be provided information, including consumption advisories in effect for waters of DOI’s properties and the risks to human health associated with eating specific fish and shellfish caught in those waters.

USGS: Testing for highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses via tribal health networks in Alaska

Nearly 60 rural communities and 25,000 residents (with most being Native Alaskans) reside within the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta region of western Alaska. Many of these residents rely solely or substantially upon local and wild natural resources for food. As a result, the health of the human population is integrally tied to the health of wild animal and plant species in this region. Alaska has a network of Alaska Native tribal health clinics that promote healthy lifestyles, monitor for environmental and human health change, and provide mechanisms of adaptation to changes. On the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, the health clinic is the Office of Environmental Health and Engineering at the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation (YKHC), which administers a comprehensive health care delivery system for 58 rural communities in western Alaska. Outbreaks of highly pathogenic H5 avian influenza began in November of 2014 in North America and continued through the summer of 2015. Several research publications found evidence via genetic and migratory bird pathways that the highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) viruses were introduced by wild birds through Alaska. This pathway has been demonstrated in previous USGS research using low pathogenic viruses as a model. These models predict that additional virus movement will continue between Alaska and Asia via migratory bird flyways and USGS concluded that western Alaska is a hotspot for introductions of Asian-origin viruses. The USGS began collaboration with the YKHC to sample over 1,000 migratory birds in spring 2015 and over 200 birds in the fall of 2015 to determine if HPAI was in sampled birds and if low pathogenic viruses carried precursor genes of the HPAI strains. This research provided an opportunity to inform local residents about avian influenza, the lack of evidence for the virus being transmitted to humans, and enable additional conversations to take place about wildlife and environmental health.

USGS: Oregon Water Science Center

In the Pacific Northwest as in other regions, concerns about high levels of contaminants in the ecological food web have become a focal point for scientific research. Native American first food sources are of particular concern for several reasons. Some of these species have lipid contents and life histories that lend themselves to acute bioaccumulation, resulting in fish consumption advisories for several resident species. In addition, many tribal people (and some immigrant communities) in the Pacific Northwest consume a much greater proportion of fish in their diets compared to other populations. First food species include Pacific lamprey, freshwater mussels, Coho salmon, Spring and Fall Chinook salmon,
and summer and winter steelhead trout. Research is active in the Columbia River Basin to determine the
effects of contaminants of emerging and legacy concern in the food web. USGS has partnered with the
Columbia River Intertribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) to understand potential impacts of organic
contaminants on Pacific lamprey in the Columbia River Basin.

BOEM: Environmental Studies Program Highlight – Subsistence Bowhead Whaling Near Cross Island

In 2013, BOEM published the final report of a twelve year monitoring project: “Annual Assessment of
Subsistence Bowhead Whaling Near Cross Island, Alaska.” The project studied potential impacts from
the Northstar Island offshore oil projection platform on Alaska Native whaling crews that reside in the
nearest community of Nuiqsut, Alaska. Over twelve consecutive years of fieldwork, the research
collected detailed information about the number and composition of whaling crews, the tracks and
locations of their scouting and hunting activities, local weather and ice conditions, and changes in
access, effort, risk, and operational cost as reported by each crew. The project provided Global
Positioning System (GPS) instruments to each boat crew as they hunted for bowhead whales in the fall.
The project reports indicate a wide range of variability in whaling activities from year to year, with
adverse conditions arising from ice, weather, or commercial barge traffic in nearly every year. The Cross
Island study combines science and indigenous knowledge to document the socio-cultural importance of
the fall subsistence whale hunt for community residents. It also documents in detail the variable range
and repetitive use of coastal waters in close proximity to oil industry infrastructure. The study allowed
for a unique co-production of knowledge that continues to promote opportunities for meaningful
engagement of community residents in federal decision-making processes.

FWS: Emergency Management for Natural Disasters and other Hazards

The FWS aspires to avoid burdening minority and low-income populations with a disproportionate share
of any adverse human health or environmental risks associated with natural disasters and other hazards.
NEPA, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and a range of other federal authorities help ensure
environmental justice in communities is addressed due to an emergency or disaster. The FWS provides
support to National Response Framework activations. In October 2015, FWS and its fellow Deepwater
Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment Trustees released the Draft Programmatic Damage
Assessment and Restoration Plan and Draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
for restoring the natural resources injured by the largest offshore oil spill in U.S. history. At the same time,
the Department of Justice lodged a proposed consent decree to resolve civil claims.
http://www.gulfspillrestoration.noaa.gov/restoration-planning/gulf-plan/

BIA and BOR: Tribal Trust Water Resources

The BIA is particularly focused on protection of Indian treaty and subsistence rights and assists tribes in
developing effective studies and projects to improve federal and tribal management of subsistence
resources. The BIA, the BOR, the Lewiston Orchard Irrigation District (LOID), and the Nez Perce Tribe
(Tribe) are working collaboratively to identify a path forward in resolving endangered species and tribal
trust issues associated with operation and maintenance of the Lewiston Orchard Project (LOP). Features
of the LOP are located primarily within the Nez Perce Reservation, and ongoing LOP diversions are in conflict with tribal interests, and affect Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed Snake River steelhead. The current surface-water system will be incrementally replaced with a multi-well groundwater system, to decommission the surface diversion system, and allow for the exchanged surface water to be protected instream. Following successful implementation of the water exchange project, BOR intends to transfer title of its assets associated with the LOP to BIA (to be held in trust for the Tribe) and LOID. In addition to the above, BOR and BIA will be providing funding, for three years, to the Tribe for a Tribal staff position to oversee the water exchange and title transfer project.

NPS: Cooperative Agreement with Tuskegee University

The NPS Southeast Region, the EPA Region 4, and the Tuskegee University are engaged in a cooperative agreement partnership to support environmental justice issues (College/Underserved Communities Partnership Program). The objective of the partnership agreement is to research, identify and cultivate solutions to address environmental justice issues along the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail. The purpose of this project will result in benefits that extend beyond the NPS and foster the intent of Executive Order 12898. Tuskegee University conducted research to identify environmental justice issues in partnership with the EPA, and local government officials.

The project objective is to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health impacts of limited public transportation and its connection to the NPS unit serving these communities. The project will study means of providing interpretive and educational opportunities to connect the community to the NPS historical and educational stories in their backyard in support of the NPS Second Century Commission Report, and align with the NPS “Call to Action” goals and the Centennial Campaign. Project goals include, but are not limited to, improving the visitor experience, protecting natural and cultural resources, promoting economic development, fostering strong partnerships, enhancing visitor safety and security and enabling new services to the community; such as access to medical care, grocery stores, and job opportunities. For other solutions identified through this research, NPS will work with Tuskegee University to develop educational opportunities for the community.

BLM: National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) Subsistence Advisory Panel

Established in 1998, the NPR-A Subsistence Advisory Panel (SAP) is an important advisory body to the BLM that helps ensure the least amount of impact from oil and gas activities to subsistence hunting, fishing, and way of life of the indigenous Iñupiat People. Representatives of tribal governments in NPR-A communities meet three times per year to consult with lessees/permittees as well as academic researchers on the timing, siting, and methods of

Wanda Kippi is a long-time NPR-A Subsistence Advisory Panel representative for the Native Village of Atqasuk. Wanda regularly fishes and hunts caribou from her family's camp outside of town on the Meade River to feed her numerous children and grandchildren.
proposed activities. SAP members review industry’s proposed actions, help develop monitoring plans, and share perspectives from their communities. SAP meetings are open to the public.

This was the 41st SAP meeting held since the SAP was established in 1998 - many of the current representatives are following in the footsteps of their parents and grandparents who served on the Panel. Pictured here are Martha Itta and Sam Kunaknana of the Native Village of Nuiqsut, Wanda Kippi and Kathy Lieb of the Native Village of Atqasuk, Ronnie Morales of the Wainwright Traditional Council, and Qinugan Roddy of the Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope.

FWS: Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

To help protect our natural heritage, the FWS has taken the lead in bringing federal agencies together with partners to elevate the Nation’s understanding of our resources on a landscape-level through Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs.) The Service 22 LCC stakeholders such as states, tribes, Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, universities and other partners have developed shared goals and make effective conservation decisions.

NPS: Healthy Parks, Healthy People US

The NPS’s Healthy Parks Healthy People US program was established in 2011 to reframe the role of parks and public lands as an emerging, powerful health prevention strategy. The Plan recognizes that minority and low income populations face disparities regarding health. The Plan proposes goals and objectives to creating access to parks, trails, waterways, and community green spaces that give individuals outdoor experiences.

http://www.nps.gov/public_health/hp/hphp.htm
GOAL # 4

Use existing grant programs, training, and educational opportunities, as available, to aid and empower minority, low-income, and tribal populations in their efforts to build and sustain environmentally and economically sound communities.

The DOI provides grants, technical assistance, training, and other educational opportunities to many different communities. The intent of goal four is to ensure that DOI is adequately informing environmental justice communities of the opportunities available to them and that we are providing opportunities to communities with the most need. A few strategies to achieve this goal are providing technical assistance and grants, providing targeted training, reducing hazards, and assisting in the development and expansion of programs that promote healthy ecosystems.

Objectives for this goal are to:

- Develop, implement, and promote communication strategies through outreach to inform minority, low-income, and tribal populations of the DOI’s programs, policies and activities.
- Provide technical assistance and grants to minority, low-income, and tribal populations to identify disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, and tribal populations, and to develop methods to reduce these hazards.
- Provide targeted training to minority, low-income and tribal populations to better enable them to achieve environmental justice for their communities.
- Conduct community-based training to achieve environmental justice for communities.
- Consult with local community groups to ensure that outreach programs are accessible.
- Assist minority, low-income, and tribal populations in developing and expanding programs that promote healthy ecosystems.
- Increase use of social outreach tools, e.g., Facebook, twitter, call centers, blogs, etc., to share or exchange information with the public on environmental justice.
- Ensure that Bureau of Indian Education school facilities are maintained in an acceptable condition based on a Facility Condition Index rating of “good” as provided by the BIA Division of Facilities Management and Construction.
Examples of DOI or bureau specific goals, programs, activities, or policies that currently or potentially could be used to support this strategic goal:

FWS: Arctic Youth Ambassadors

The Arctic Youth Ambassadors program was established by the FWS and U.S. Department of State in partnership with nonprofit partner Alaska Geographic to increase outreach and education during the U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council (2015–2017). The Arctic Youth Ambassadors Program brings together diverse youth from across Alaska to serve as ambassadors for their communities and country in building awareness at home and abroad about life in the Arctic.

Over the course of two years, which coincides with the U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council, the youth ambassadors will share their local perspective on Arctic issues and priorities and their new knowledge from engaging with partners and leaders from around the world. The youth ambassadors are adding their voices and solutions to a global conversation about how to sustain communities, cultures and the environment in a changing Arctic.

![Secretary Jewell and Secretary Kerry with Arctic Youth Ambassadors at the welcome reception for the Global Leadership in the Arctic: Cooperation, Innovation, Engagement, and Resilience (GLACIER) Conference, at the Anchorage Museum in Anchorage, Alaska, on August 30, 2015.](image1)

FWS: Tribal Wildlife Grants

The FWS administers a wide variety of financial assistance programs that are authorized by Congress and address the FWS mission. The FWS offers Tribal Wildlife Grants to provide technical and financial assistance to federally recognized tribes for the development and implementation of programs that benefit fish and wildlife resources and their habitat. The funds may be used for salaries, equipment, consultation services, subcontracts, acquisitions, and travel. Native American tribes have received more
than $68 through the program since 2003, providing support for more than 400 tribal conservation projects. Grants have enabled tribes to develop increased management capacity, improve and enhance relationships with partners (including state agencies), address cultural and environmental priorities, and heighten tribal students’ interest in fisheries, wildlife and related fields of study.

NPS: Youth Training Programs

The NPS Academy is an innovative program designed to introduce diverse students to careers with the National Park Service and other federal land management agencies. The three-phase program begins with a week-long spring break immersion trip to a national park, the second phase is a summer internship with the National Park Service, and in the third phase, students serve as ambassadors for the program.

The Historically Black Colleges and Universities Internship Program (HBCUI) is a cooperative partnership between the NPS and the Greening Youth Foundation. HBCUI is designed to link program participants to NPS sites with a focus on African-American history and culture. The program is also designed to instill in participants enhanced understanding and appreciation of the important contributions of African-Americans in the development and progress of the United States, while gaining exposure to career opportunities in the NPS related to public land management.

The Mosaics in Science Internship Program provides youth that are typically under-represented in natural resource science career fields with on-the-ground, science-based, work experience in the NPS. Established in 2013, this multidisciplinary program provides opportunities for youth to work on inventorying and monitoring, researching, geographic information systems (GIS) and other technologies, and interpretation and education projects.

The Cultural Resources Diversity Internship Program (CRDIP) provides career exploration for diverse undergraduate and graduate students ages 18-35 in historic preservation and cultural resources management. The Olmstead Center for Landscape Preservation (Olmstead Center) is hosting two of several positions offered throughout the NPS. The Olmsted Center promotes the preservation of cultural landscapes through research, planning, stewardship and education. Based in Boston, Massachusetts, the Olmstead Center provides cultural landscape technical assistance to parks and historic properties throughout the northeast from Virginia to Maine.

The internship program provides participants with opportunities to broaden their understanding of landscape preservation practice through project experience, educational programs and self-study. Working alongside Olmsted Center staff, interns assist with preparing cultural landscape inventories and
reports, developing preservation maintenance plans, documenting existing conditions, creating site plans and participating in field projects to improve the condition of cultural landscapes.

www.thesca.org/serve/program/cultural-resources-diversity-internship-program-crdip

BOR: Native American Technical Assistance Program

The Native American Technical Assistance Program provides financial and technical assistance to Native American tribes in 17 western states.

Through this program, BOR works with tribes to understand their individual water resource needs, and develop plans to help meet these needs through collaborative partnerships. Reclamation provides comprehensive training and technical assistance services to Indian tribes, and also provides financial assistance for water resource development projects through grants and cooperative agreements.

http://www.usbr.gov/native/programs/techasst_activities_tap.html

The BOR also has other assistance programs available to tribes. In keeping with BOR’s mission, all such programs pertain to the area of water and related resources.  http://www.usbr.gov/native

BIA: Water Resources Technician Training

The BIA facilitates training for Native American high school graduates between the ages of 18 and 30 in water resources. The graduates attend the University of Arizona summer program and become eligible as AmeriCorps interns who are later placed in Water Resources programs throughout the country with federal and tribal water agencies. The objective of the training program is to provide native students an introduction to water resource management based principles on practical/technical skills and an understanding of the fundamental theories and practices related to basic surface water, groundwater and water quality topics.

BLM: Connecting People to their Public Lands

In Colorado’s rural San Luis Valley, many schools operate on a 4-day school week to cut costs. Two teachers from Bill Metz Elementary School in Monte Vista volunteered their time to fill that “fifth day” with outdoor science learning. Cathy Armstrong and Luanne Torres first attended the “Teaching Environmental Science Naturally” workshop sponsored by Colorado Parks and Wildlife. After the workshop, the teachers took 15 students on Friday field trips around the San Luis Valley, including Penitente Canyon Recreation Area, a BLM Hands on the Land site near La Garita. Students hiked the canyon trails, identified local native trees and shrubs, and sharpened their skills in observation, reading, and analysis.
FWS: 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC)

Engaging the next generation, the FWS supports the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps (21CSC) and Urban Wildlife Conservation Program. The 21CSC will provide service, training, education, and employment opportunities for thousands of young Americans, veterans, including low-income and disadvantaged youth. With 80 percent of the U.S. population currently residing in urban communities, helping urban dwellers rediscover their pleasure in the outdoors is a priority for the FWS.

Office of Insular Affairs: Assistance for Insular Communities

The Office of Insular Affairs (OIA) empowers insular communities by improving the quality of life, creating economic opportunity, and promoting efficient and effective governance. The OIA has an annual budget that directs financial assistance and payments to the insular areas. The U.S. affiliated insular areas include: the territories of American Samoa, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The OIA also administers and oversees federal assistance provided to the three Freely Associated States: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. http://www.doi.gov/oia/index.cfm.

Example of Grant Assistance from OIA for Guam

In 2015, Secretary Jewell announced that the OIA will establish a “One Stop Center” in Guam before the end of the year. The center is designed to empower the more than 17,000 individuals who have immigrated to Guam under the U.S. Compacts of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau. With new seed funding of $250,000 through the OIA, the Center will coordinate and share governmental and non-governmental job training, education, and health awareness opportunities for citizens of the Freely Associated States.

In addition the OIA provided a $68,000 grant for the Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Guam Leadership Collaborative Initiative to support non-profit programs that strengthen families, expand education and training opportunities, and engage young people in outdoor activities.

OSMRE: Partnership with the Volunteers in Service to America organization

The OSMRE along with the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTAs) serve in communities impoverished by environmental degradation. They reach far beyond traditional DOI audiences into underserved communities of the Appalachian coal fields and the mining communities in Colorado and New Mexico. The OSMRE/VISTA Teams recruit, train, support, and coordinate volunteers, interns and their supervisors who promote social and environmental improvement in some of the poorest regions of the country to restore the health of local watersheds affected by decades of environmental degradation from surface coal mining. Community organizations are equipped with the tools, training, and volunteer-organizing skills necessary to help local citizens become effective environmental stewards and community leaders.

OSMRE has provided administrative funding for OSMRE/VISTA teams to run a summer program,
placing over 59 full-time youth all across the country in non-profits, community organizations, state agencies, and the DOI bureaus for 10-week assignments. Participants completed critical projects, such as stream assessments, building community gardens, facilitating civic education, and running youth outdoor programs, many in low-income communities.

USGS: Native Youth in Science

For the fourth consecutive summer, the Native Youth in Science–Preserving Our Homelands (NYS-POH) summer science camp was presented by the USGS Office of Tribal Relations and the USGS Woods Hole Coastal and Marine Science Center, in collaboration with the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe’s Departments of Education and Natural Resources, the Waquoit Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Northeast National Marine Fisheries Science Center. Serving Mashpee Wampanoag students from grades 5, 6, and 7, the camp took place weekly during the month of July at various locations around Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Each day focused on a different topic of marine biology, geology, or environmental science relevant to the Mashpee Wampanoag homelands. In addition to the Western science perspective, Mashpee Wampanoag tribal culture provided traditional ecological knowledge, tribal language lessons, and discussions relevant to each day’s topic. Over the last four summers, NYS-POH has been very important to the Mashpee Education Department in preparing students for more senior programs. A number of past NYS-POH students have graduated into the Mashpee Wampanoag Native Tribal Scholars program, which provides students with a taste of the college experience. NYS-POH has shown that it can assist in preparing Mashpee Wampanoag youth to utilize traditional and Western scientific knowledge in their education and in the future preservation of their traditional homelands.

Mashpee youth, community members and team coordinators celebrate completion of the Native Youth in Science - Preserving Our Homelands summer science camp
SNAPSHOT OF REGIONAL OFFICES AT WORK: Projects conducted by the 
BLM Montana/Dakotas State Office

Chief Dull Knife College and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe-Ecoregional Ethnographic Assessment

The intent of the program is to form a partnership with Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPOs), tribal colleges and universities, respective State Historic Preservation Offices, and/or other interested federal agencies or departments. The intent of the partnership will be to produce Ecoregional Ethnographic Assessments that can be integrated into developing ecoregional direction for the future management of public lands in the Montana and the Dakotas (MT/DAKs). The initial pilot effort is intended to build upon existing information and prepare an ecoregional ethnographic analysis of the Northern Cheyenne Tribes aboriginal occupation and use of the Northwestern Plains and Middle Rocky Mountain Ecoregions.

The goals of the study are to:

- initiate a process to identify, document, evaluate, and map places of traditional religious or cultural significance to the tribe;
- identify culturally important plant and animal species, and their associated ecosystems, that are critical for the maintenance of Northern Cheyenne culture and traditions;
- delineate appropriate conservation elements; and
- assess the potential effects of identified change agents upon identified conservation elements.

Bureau Sponsored Regional Tribal Consultation Meetings

Staff from the MT/DAKs are planning, organizing, and will facilitate Regional Intertribal Consultation meetings. These efforts include consultation meetings for developing consultation meetings for proposed oil and gas pipelines in North Dakota associated with the Baaken oil fields (Bear Den Pipeline, Hess-Hawkeye Pipeline.

Little Big Horn College Native Plant Conservation Program Development

For the past several months the MT/DAKs State Office and the NRCS have been in discussions with Little Big Horn College about the possibility of developing a Conservation Education Curriculum at the tribal college. The Conservation Education Curriculum proposed would include: developing the capability to sustain a native seed/plant material collection center at the college; creating curriculum elements that emphasize ethnobotany and invasive species management, and the developing conservation outreach programs for local youth and surrounding communities. In addition to the development of the conservation education curriculum, the long term goal will be to create a native seed/plant material collection center at the college that is similar to the program at Special K ranch. Such a program would be able serve as a source of local native plant material in support of BLM reclamation, landscape rehabilitation, and sage grouse conservation efforts and would have the potential to be a significant economic benefit to the Crow Tribe. Partnership efforts have resulted in the successful receipt of an NFWF conservation education grant of $100,000 from Phillips66 to initiate program development. Developing a native plant conservation partnership will provide the college and tribal students with new research, educational, and job opportunities.
Apsáalooke Cultural Enrichment Committee Outreach

For the past several years the Montana State Office has reached out to Crow Tribal elders that constitute the Apsáalooke Cultural Enrichment Committee by organizing and providing field trips to areas of historical significance to the Crow Tribe. This year’s efforts (2016) will include a partnership with the Custer/Gallatin National Forest, to choose and visit cultural sites located in Eastern Montana.

Bridging the Divide Natural and Cultural Resources Field Camp

The field camp program is jointly sponsored by the MT/DAKS BLM and the Beaverhead-Deer Lodge National Forest (United States Forest Service). The goal of the program is to develop a formal educational curriculum in partnership with American Indian Tribes that places equal emphasis on outdoor experience and scientific exploration, expanding cultural heritage awareness, and teaming students with tribal elders.

GOAL # 5

**Integrate the DOI’s environmental justice strategies with its Title VI of the Civil Rights Act enforcement responsibilities to improve efficiencies while preserving the integrity of Title VI and environmental justice activities.**

The DOI has Title VI responsibilities for hundreds of recipients of federal financial assistance. Bureaus that have grant implementation authority also have Title VI enforcement responsibilities. Recipients of federal financial assistance from the DOI are required to sign statements assuring they will not discriminate on certain protected groups to include, but not limited to: race, color, and national origin, in their programs and activities as a condition of receiving funding from the DOI. The DOI regulations that cover Title VI are found at 43 CFR Part 17, Subpart A. Some bureaus also have regulations applying Title VI standards to programs, activities and facilities of those bureaus (for example: 50 CFR, Part 3 for the FWS).

 Allegations about racial/national origin disparities under Title VI have the potential to impact environmental justice communities as well. The DOI recognizes that there is an ongoing issue for equality for minority and low income communities and it is the responsibility of federal agencies,
mandated by Executive Order 12898, to ensure that achieving environmental justice is part of its mission, programs, policies, and activities.

In addition, Executive Order 13166 requires all Federal agencies to provide equal access to federal programs and services for persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP). The LEP program includes oral and written translations for languages where there are a high number of LEP clients speaking that language in the servicing area.

**Objectives for this goal are to:**

- Effectively resolve or adjudicate all environmental justice related Title VI complaints.
- Include environmental justice as a key component of civil rights compliance reviews.
- Provide technical assistance and training on environmental justice to recipients of federal financial assistance.
- Actively monitor recipients’ compliance with the signed Title VI statements prior to receiving federal financial assistance.
- Train responsible officials in policy and procedures for providing communication with persons with LEP.

**Examples of DOI or bureau specific goals, programs, activities, or policies that currently or potentially could be used to support this strategic goal:**

**DOI: Office of Civil Rights**

The DOI and its bureaus enforce Title VI linked to environmental justice in two ways. The first is via the public civil rights complaint system; any member of the public, or a community group, may file a complaint alleging discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin. These complaints are processed by the DOI’s Office of Civil Rights, Public Civil Rights Division, and/or the bureau civil rights offices. The second way the DOI monitors for Title VI and environmental justice is via the civil rights review process. This is a systemic analysis of the patterns and practices of recipient organizations to determine how their programs and activities (mostly environmental in nature), impact different racial/national origin communities.

**FWS: Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program Title VI review**

The FWS’s Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration Program provides federal financial assistance to state and wildlife agencies. The FWS plans to conduct annually at least nine civil rights compliance reviews of these state fish and wildlife agencies. Compliance with environmental justice will be a major component of those reviews. In particular, the FWS will monitor state’s activities in working with minority and low-income communities on environmental assessments conducted. The FWS will monitor the emission of toxins into the air, ground or water by these state agencies. Environmental justice
requirements will be considered on a project by project basis where federal funds are being spent.

**DOI-wide: Limited English Proficiency services**

At the DOI and its bureaus, language assistance is provided by using staff interpreters, contracts or formal arrangements with organizations providing interpretation or translation services, or technology and telephonic interpretation services. Written translation is provided for some documents free of charge.
Below are action items the DOI proposes to undertake from 2016 through 2020. Essentially, the Action Plan lays a path for how the DOI will improve its outreach to environmental justice communities; improve responsible officials understanding of Executive Order 12898; and to ensure that environmental justice is continually incorporated into the mission and work at the DOI.

### Strategic Plan Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal(s)</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Lead (DOI or Bureaus)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop Bureau-level Environmental Justice Action Plans</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Identify</em> bureau programs that may impact environmental justice communities</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Evaluate</em> how environmental justice communities are assessed within programs and provide recommendations on how to increase outreach and improve the analysis of impacts</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Establish</em> Bureau-level Environmental Justice Action Plans that identify how the bureaus will incorporate environmental justice into its activities</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update the DOI Environmental Justice Strategic Plan as needed</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Evaluate</em> the Environmental Justice Action Plan as part of the annual reporting and update as needed through a public comment process</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Develop</em> a mechanism to track recommendations submitted by members of the public regarding the DOI’s Environmental Justice Strategic Plan and implementation of Executive Order 12898</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2017</td>
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### Inter and Intra-agency coordination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal(s)</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Lead (DOI or Bureaus)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue to participate on the Inter-agency Working Group and subcommittees</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ensure</em> that there is representation on all subcommittees that are applicable to the DOI mission</td>
<td>1, 3</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Provide</em> assistance and expertise for working group products</td>
<td>1, 3</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Support and collaborate with other agencies to provide coordinated federal outreach to environmental justice communities

Continue to submit the Annual Implementation Reports to the EPA and post on the DOI’s environmental justice website

Expand the DOI Environmental Justice Working Group

Hold at a minimum quarterly DOI EJWG meetings to provide a forum for bureaus to learn from each other, to provide assistance, improve coordination, and to complete action items

Use the DOI EJWG to provide coordination and collaboration across bureaus for environmental justice products and outreach

Public Participation/Information Dissemination

Ensure that environmental justice communities are adequately involved in the DOI activities that impact them

Establish Public Outreach Strategies

Evaluate bureau existing public outreach policies and strategies and provide recommendations on improvements if needed

Identify ways in which announcements and other information may be disseminated to improve communications with environmental justice communities

Encourage environmental justice communities participation in the decision processes under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Create a best practices report on public outreach activities

Evaluate existing technical and financial assistance programs in order to determine whether environmental justice is considered fully
Provide communities with up to date information on technical assistance, grant opportunities, and resources

*Provide* the EJ IWG information needed to update the Community-Based Federal Environmental Justice Resource Guide

*Develop*, implement, and promote communication strategies to disseminate information about DOI resources to environmental justice communities

Keep the DOI’s environmental justice website up to date

*Update* the DOI Environmental Justice Point of Contacts List annually

*Provide* information on grant, public participation, or training opportunities when available

**Climate Change Adaptation**

**Goal(s)** | **Target Date** | **Lead (DOI or Bureaus)**
--- | --- | ---
Highlight environmental justice in climate change adaptation work

*Ensure* that environmental justice continues to be highlighted in the DOI’s Climate Change Adaptation Plan

*Develop* and disseminate an employee guide about understanding environmental justice and climate change related risk for vulnerable populations

*Support* grants and technical assistance to environmental justice communities that may be impacted by climate change

**Native American Collaboration**

**Goal(s)** | **Target Date** | **Lead (DOI or Bureaus)**
--- | --- | ---
Engage with Native American Communities

*Participate* in Tribal consultation and coordination efforts as required by Executive Order 13175

*Continue* to evaluate opportunities to improve tribally-controlled and operated schools as outlined in Secretarial Order 3334
### Departmental Policy and Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal(s)</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Lead (DOI or Bureaus)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Issue new and/or revised regulations and polices on Environmental Justice</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluate the DOI Departmental Manual Chapter: “Public Participation in Decision Making” for updates to address environmental justice and make modifications as necessary</td>
<td>1, 2</td>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate a DOI Departmental Manual Chapter for implementation of Executive Order 12898 and DOI environmental justice strategies</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update Environmental Compliance Memorandum No. ECM95-3: “National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Responsibilities Under the Department Environmental Justice Policy” based on guidance provided by the IWG’s NEPA committee</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate environmental justice content into agency handbooks and manuals as appropriate</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluate new DOI policies proposed for implementation for potential impacts to environmental justice communities</td>
<td>1, 2, 3</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review proposed DOI regulations to assess environmental justice impacts</td>
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### Title VI of the Civil Rights Act

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal(s)</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Lead (Department or Bureaus)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate environmental justice in Title VI reviews</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify and review Title VI complaints related to environmental justice to ensure they are resolved or in the process of being adjudicated.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Include environmental justice as a key component of civil rights compliance reviews</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Provide technical assistance and training on environmental justice to recipients of federal financial assistance

- **Develop** materials to be provided to grant recipients at the time of award regarding environmental justice requirements
- **Identify** training opportunities for grant recipients to learn about Executive Order 12898 and environmental justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Department of Interior Employee Knowledge/Recognition</th>
<th>Goal(s)</th>
<th>Target Date</th>
<th>Lead (DOI or Bureaus)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maintain and update the DOI environmental justice training as needed</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>DOI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaluate the existing DOI environmental justice training for use and effectiveness and make any modification necessary</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>DOI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Update the training with information on NEPA and/or climate change adaptation</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>DOI</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide workshops for DOI responsible officials</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>DOI and Bureaus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identify agency programs that impact environmental justice communities in order to determine what future training needs will be necessary</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>DOI and Bureaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide workshops/training/information on plain writing; Limited English Proficiency; Title VI compliance; and incorporating environmental justice into the NEPA process</td>
<td>1, 3, 5</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>DOI and Bureaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop Secretary Awards for Environmental Justice</td>
<td>Create criteria for nomination process for environmental justice award</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is the draft report. Any comments you may have can be submitted to:

DOI Environmental Justice Strategic Plan
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (MS-2462)
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

or emailed to:

Environmental_Justice@ios.doi.gov

Questions? Please contact:

Cheryl Kelly, Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Telephone: 202.208.7565 or email at cheryl_kelly@ios.doi.gov
May 27, 2016

Secretary Sally Jewell  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (MS-2462)  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
Environmental_Justice@ios.doi.gov

Director Jonathan Jarvis  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240  
jon_jarvis@nps.gov

Re: Draft U.S. DOI Environmental Justice Strategic Plan 2016-2020

Dear Secretary Jewell and Director Jarvis:

Overview

We submit these public comments regarding the Department of the Interior (DOI) draft Environmental Justice Strategic Plan 2016-2020 (Plan) on behalf of diverse allies committed to equal justice, public health, and environmental quality. These comments are focused on the role of the National Park Service (NPS) in particular, but apply general to all of the work of the DOI and its agencies, policies, practices, programs and activities.

We agree in principle with the five major goals of the Plan, and commend DOI for updating the Plan to include the impact of climate change on environmental justice communities. We also applaud DOI for including a detailed Action Plan with specific objectives and target dates. Our comments are intended to support and strengthen the Plan to achieve these goals and objectives.

Our 2011 comments on DOI’s 2012-2017 Environmental Justice Strategic Plan highlighted the need to emphasize that environmental justice addresses the fair distribution of both the burdens and benefits of programs, policies and activities. We are pleased to see DOI’s recognition of this on page 8 of the draft 2016-2020 Plan, which states that environmental justice refers to “meeting the needs of…underserved communities (hereinafter ‘environmental justice communities’) by reducing disparate environmental burdens, removing barriers to participation in decision making, and increasing access to environmental benefits [emphasis added] that help make all communities safe, vibrant, and healthy places to live and work.” We recommend that this statement be revised to read “…healthy places to live, work, learn, play and pray.”

Disparities in Park Access and Health

The Plan cites NPS’s Healthy Parks Healthy People US program, which addresses park and health disparities for people of color and low-income populations, as an example of a program to
support Goal 3 of the Plan: “The Department will, on its own or in collaboration with partners, identify and address environmental impacts that may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority, low-income, or tribal populations.”

We agree. We urge DOI and NPS to build on the strengths of its Healthy Parks Healthy People program to explicitly document and address agency-wide the disparities in access to parks and open space for low-income communities and communities of color across the U.S., and the important role that green access plays in improving the health and quality of life for all people. While Healthy Parks Healthy People program materials acknowledge such disparities, DOI’s Strategic Plan, NPS’s Call to Action, and other documents do not.

Best practice examples to address environmental justice, green access, and health include the following. According to the NPS final study for the San Gabriel Mountains, the NPS final study to expand the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (“Rim of the Valley”), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) final study to revitalize the Los Angeles River:

(1) There are disparities in green access in the Los Angeles region and along the L.A. River based on race, color, or national origin;
(2) This contributes to health disparities based on those factors; and
(3) Environmental justice requires agencies to address these disparities, citing Executive Order 12898 on environmental justice and health.

NPS recognizes in both studies that transportation is a significant barrier for many low-income communities and communities of color to access existing parks and open space in the Los Angeles region, as many families often do not have cars nor live near public transit systems that allow for access to regional parks. Public transit options to the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area or Angeles National Forest/San Gabriel Mountains are sparse and/or non-existent, according to NPS.

NPS and others highlight the need for Transit to Trails – a dedicated public transit system to parks and open space in the region. “Transit to Trails provides more opportunities for area youth and their families to learn about water, land, wildlife, cultural history, and engage in physical activity through recreational opportunities. It also helps reduce traffic congestion and parking problems, improve air quality, and reduce run-off of polluted water into rivers and the ocean by providing a more accessible, public transportation.” (NPS 2013 San Gabriel Mountains study, page 179).

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We urge DOI and NPS to work with existing partners and transit agencies to institutionalize Transit to Trails and improve connections to parks and open space for all. Every agency or group that has spoken on the issue has highlighted the need for such transit programs, including NPS, President Barack Obama through his Every Kid in a Park initiative, USACE, California Parks Forward Commission, and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG).

DOI cites NPS’s cooperative agreement with Tuskegee University on page 22 of the Plan as another example of a partnership/program to support Goal 3. “The program objective is to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse human health impacts of limited public transportation and its connection to the NPS unit serving these communities. The project will study means of providing interpretive and educational opportunities to connect the community to the NPS historical and educational stories in their backyard…” Our comments on green access and transportation barriers in the Los Angeles region echo the need for such partnerships with federal agencies, universities, and local governments across the U.S.

**Strengthening Environmental Justice and Title VI Compliance**

Experience demonstrates that federal officials and agencies; recipients of federal financial assistance, including state and local agencies and mainstream environmental organizations; and funding beneficiaries, often do not know what environmental justice and Title VI compliance means. DOI and NPS must lead the way.

Parks, beaches, pools, and recreation have been core civil rights issues since the beginning of the civil rights movement. Disparities in access to parks and open space based on race, color, or national origin throughout California and across the U.S. are indisputable, as are related health disparities based on those factors. Yet state and local agencies commonly refuse to commit to enforce civil rights and environmental justice laws and principles to alleviate such disparities. As discussed above, DOI and NPS recognize that Executive Order 12898 requires the agency to address the effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority and low-income populations. For the same reasons, DOI and NPS should ensure recipients of its financial assistance comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act and its regulations.

DOI and NPS should send, for example, a Dear Colleague letter and other guidance documents to state and local agencies and other recipients of DOI and NPS funding on compliance with Title VI and its regulations.

We recommend that the Plan include guidance for DOI to require all recipients of its federal financial assistance, including state and local agencies and private entities, to prepare a civil rights and environmental justice compliance plan that includes the following elements. The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for many years has successfully required such an equity analysis by recipients of its financial assistance. 4

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4 See Federal Transit Administration, Environmental justice policy guidance for Federal Transit Administration recipients, Circular (FTA C 4703.1) (Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, Aug. 15, 2012); FTA, Title VI Requirements and Guidelines for Federal Transit Administration Recipients, Circular (FTA C4702.1B) (Washington, DC: Oct. 1, 2012); Letters
The equity analysis should take place early enough in the process to as to meaningfully affect the decision making process, including identifying alternatives that distribute benefits and burdens more fairly.

1. Describe what is planned.
2. Analyze the benefits and burdens on all people, including people of color and low-income people. This analysis can include numerical disparities, statistical studies, and anecdotal evidence, and demographics and GIS mapping. Follow the money: who benefits and who gets left behind. Define standards to measure progress and hold officials accountable.
3. Analyze the alternatives.
4. Include people of color and low-income people in the study, planning and decision making process.
5. Develop an implementation plan to distribute the benefits and burdens fairly, avoid intentional discrimination, and unjustified discriminatory impacts.

Other Recommendations to the Environmental Justice Strategic Plan

The Plan states on page 15 “The DOI recognizes that there is no standard formula to identify or address environmental justice issues” and that “Outreach to, and encouraging the participation of, the affected community is one of the most effective ways to identify potential environmental justice issues.” Meaningful and robust public engagement and participation is of course a pillar of environmental justice. However, the Plan should emphasize there are additional ways to identify or address environmental justice issues in addition to public outreach. This includes using data collection, statistical studies, and GIS mapping and demographic analysis to highlight disparities.

The Plan states on page 31 “The DOI recognizes that there is an ongoing issue for equality for minority and low income communities…” We recommend changing “equality” to “equity.”

Lastly, we recommend revising the language on page 38 under the section “Title VI of the Civil Rights Act” as follows:

“Provide technical assistance and training on environmental justice and Title VI to recipients of federal financial assistance

Develop materials to be provided to grant recipients at the time of award regarding environmental justice and Title VI requirements

Identify training opportunities for grant recipients to learn about Executive Order 12898 and environmental justice, and Title VI.”

Values at Stake

We believe that engaging stakeholders by promoting the diverse values at stake will enhance green access and health for all. NPS’s *Healthy Parks Healthy People Community Engagement eGuide* includes these values as follows.\(^5\)

- **Fun and human development:** Children who are physically fit tend to do better academically, and parks can create community and drive out vandalism and crime.
- **Conservation values:** This includes clean air, water, and land, complete green streets with transit, biking, hiking, and safe routes to schools, saving habitat, and climate justice.
- **Economic values:** This includes jobs and apprenticeships for youth, diversification of government contracts to involve local workforce, addressing potential gentrification and displacement of lower income residents and businesses as greening improves their communities, and increasing home ownership and support for small and diverse businesses.
- **Art, culture, and spiritual values:** At monuments like those that celebrate Martin Luther King, Jr., Cesar Chavez, Manzanar, and Mesa Verde, people are apt to connect on a cultural level and the health and well-being message can be included.
- **Equal justice, democracy, and livability for all.** Ultimately, we can appeal to the values that we strive to achieve as a community and democracy and emphasize the inherent democratic nature of public spaces.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

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Agenda Item 13.

Minutes from the Berkeley City Council – Regular Meeting – Tuesday, May 31, 2016

Item 26. Placing a General Obligation Bond Measure for Improvements to Existing City Infrastructure and Facilities on the November 8, 2016 Ballot
From: City Manager

Recommendation:

1. Adopt a Resolution determining public interest and necessity for issuing a general obligation bond in the amount of $100 million for improvements to existing city infrastructure and facilities and submitting to the Berkeley electorate on the November 8, 2016 ballot a measure to authorize a general obligation bond in that amount.

2. Determine whether to designate, by motion, specific members of the Council to file ballot measure arguments on this measure as provided for in Elections Code Section 9282(b).

Financial Implications: See report
Contact: Zach Cowan, City Attorney, 981-6950

Action: 5 speakers. M/S/C (Maio/Moore) to:

1. Adopt Resolution No. 67,522–N.S. as amended below determining public interest and necessity for issuing a general obligation bond in the amount of $100 million for improvements to existing city infrastructure and facilities and submitting to the Berkeley electorate on the November 8, 2016 ballot a measure to authorize a general obligation bond in that amount.

   □ Amend the ballot label in the Resolution to read as follows:

   Shall the City of Berkeley issue general obligation bonds not exceeding $100,000,000 to repair, renovate, replace, or reconstruct the City’s aging infrastructure and facilities, including sidewalks, storm drains, parks, streets, senior and recreation centers, and other important City facilities and buildings?

   Financial Implications:
   The average annual cost over the 40-year period the bonds are outstanding would be approximately $21, $90, and $128, respectively, for homes with assessed valuations of $100,000, $425,000 and $600,000.

   □ Add a new Whereas clause after the fourth Whereas clause in the text of the measure in Exhibit A to read as follows:

   Whereas, the City’s existing and future infrastructure is critical to protecting the public safety and welfare.

   □ Add part C under the second Resolved clause in the text of the measure in Exhibit A to read as follows:

   C. Subcommittees of the Public Works Commission and the Parks and Waterfront Commission shall engage in a robust public process to obtain input, and will jointly report to the City Council on an annual basis regarding projects funded by the bond and bond expenditures.

2. Designate Mayor Bates and Councilmember Maio to file ballot arguments on behalf of the City Council.

Vote: All Ayes.
SUPPLEMENTAL AGENDA MATERIAL

Meeting Date: May 31, 2016
Item Number: 26

Item Description: Placing a General Obligation Bond Measure for Improvements to Existing City Infrastructure and Facilities on the November 8, 2016 Ballot

Supplemental/Revision Submitted By: Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager

"Good of the City" Analysis:
The analysis below must demonstrate how accepting this supplement/revision is for the “good of the City” and outweighs the lack of time for citizen review or evaluation by the Council.

This report provides additional information concerning candidate projects by program for a $100 million general obligation bond for improvements to existing City infrastructure and facilities on the November 8, 2016 ballot. This information is critical to informing Council's decision-making and direction regarding the ballot measure.

Consideration of supplemental or revised agenda material is subject to approval by a two-thirds vote of the City Council. (BMC 2.06.070)

A minimum of 42 copies must be submitted to the City Clerk for distribution at the Council meeting. This completed cover page must accompany every copy.

Copies of the supplemental/revised agenda material may be delivered to the City Clerk Department by 12:00 p.m. the day of the meeting. Copies that are ready after 12:00 p.m. must be delivered directly to the City Clerk at Council Chambers prior to the start of the meeting.

Supplements or Revisions submitted pursuant to BMC § 2.06.070 may only be revisions of the original report included in the Agenda Packet.
To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager

Subject: Item 26; Placing a General Obligation Bond Measure for Improvements to Existing City Infrastructure and Facilities on the November 8, 2016 Ballot

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS
The purpose of this report is to provide a range of projects for a $100 million general obligation bond for improvements to existing City infrastructure and facilities on the November 8, 2016 ballot.

Two community surveys found that likely voters supported infrastructure projects ranging from street repaving and parks to recreation and senior center repairs. Undecided voters became more supportive after learning that the potential bond measure would fix existing and unfunded infrastructure improvements, such as storm drain repairs and seismic upgrades to City buildings.

As staff reported on February 23, 2016, the City has $358 million in City capital and major maintenance needs. The Council directed staff to provide a list of the categories of projects. Attachment 1 provides a summary of infrastructure and facilities priorities by program.

The projects included in the attached estimates were prioritized in the context of the following criteria:

- Protects life safety
- Fix it first – maintain our current assets before building new ones
- Provides community-wide benefits
- Promotes geographic and racial equity
- Leverages other funding

CONTACT PERSON
Matthai Chakko, Assistant to the City Manager, (510) 981-7008

Attachment 1: $100M Priority List
ATTACHMENT 1 - $100M Priority List

Facility Improvements
- Community Centers, Seismic Repairs
- Senior Centers, Seismic Repairs
- Park Facilities, Deferred Maintenance
- Deferred Maintenance (All Other Facilities)

Transportation Improvements
- Traffic Safety Improvements, Specific Intersections

Street Improvements
- Street Rehabilitation
- Design & Construction Management

Storm Improvements
- Watershed Priority Projects

Marina Improvements

Existing Pool Facility Improvements

Park Projects
- General Parks Projects (see attached list)
- Specific Parks Projects (see attached list)

Restrooms
- Renovations, additions or restroom replacements in City parks.
To: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council

From: Dee Williams-Ridley, City Manager

Submitted by: Zach Cowan, City Attorney

Subject: Placing a General Obligation Bond Measure for Improvements to Existing City Infrastructure and Facilities on the November 8, 2016 Ballot

RECOMMENDATION
1) Adopt a Resolution determining public interest and necessity for issuing a general obligation bond in the amount of $100 million for improvements to existing city infrastructure and facilities and submitting to the Berkeley electorate on the November 8, 2016 ballot a measure to authorize a general obligation bond in that amount.

2) Determine whether to designate, by motion, specific members of the Council to file ballot measure arguments on this measure as provided for in Elections Code Section 9282(b).

FISCAL IMPACTS OF RECOMMENDATION
The table below shows the year-by-year costs for elections since 2008. The costs for 2012 - 2014 do not include the costs associated with Ranked Choice Voting as those costs are candidate-specific and not impacted by the number of measures placed on the ballot.

The dramatic cost increase that first occurred in 2012 and sustained in 2014 is due to the general year-over-year increase in election costs and the addition of two more required languages (Vietnamese and Tagalog). The cost is expected to increase for every future election.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost</td>
<td>$224,576</td>
<td>$191,732</td>
<td>$164,816</td>
<td>$367,884</td>
<td>$392,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Measures</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Candidates</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CURRENT SITUATION AND ITS EFFECTS
If this bond measure were placed on the ballot and approved by two thirds of the voters, additional funds would be generated that would be used to fund improvements to existing city infrastructure and facilities. The average annual amounts collected over the
40-year period the bonds are outstanding would be approximately $21, $90, and $128, respectively, for homes with assessed valuations of $100,000, $425,000 and $600,000.

The City of Berkeley has an estimated $358 million in capital and major maintenance needs. They include street repaving needs of approximately $70 million, storm or watershed improvements ($83 million), transportation ($6 million), facilities improvements ($86 million); and Parks and Waterfront Improvements ($112 million). Addressing maintenance and capital needs earlier prevents greater deterioration and lowers eventual costs. Such work also protects the public’s safety and improves the quality of life for residents and visitors.

If funding is approved by the voters, staff will prioritize based on five factors: protecting life safety; fixing and maintaining existing infrastructure; providing community-wide benefits; promoting geographic and racial equity; providing opportunities to leverage other funding. The types of projects range from seismic improvements at senior and recreation centers to traffic safety improvements, street paving, storm water improvements and projects at specific parks.

Additionally, with respect to who can author arguments about ballot measures, Elections Code Section 9282(b) provides that “the legislative body, or any member or members of the legislative body authorized by that body…may file a written argument for or against any city measure.” The City Council may authorize the Council as a whole, or members of the Council, to submit arguments in favor of any measure placed on the ballot by the Council.

BACKGROUND
At the meeting of May 10, 2016, the City Council directed the City Manager to return to Council with the appropriate resolutions and actions to place a bond measure on the November 8, 2016 ballot.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
There are no identifiable environmental effects or opportunities associated with the subject of this report.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATION
The City Clerk is presenting this action in accordance with the direction of the Council.

ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS CONSIDERED
None.

CONTACT PERSON
Zach Cowan, City Attorney, 981-6950

Attachments:
1: Resolution Placing the Measure on the Ballot
   Exhibit A: Resolution Authorizing the City to Incur Bonded Indebtedness
RESOLUTION NO. ##,### –N.S.

DETERMINING PUBLIC INTEREST AND NECESSITY FOR ISSUING A GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING CITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES AND SUBMITTING TO THE BERKELEY ELECTORATE A MEASURE TO AUTHORIZE A GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND FOR CITY INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

WHEREAS, a the City Council has proposed for voter approval a general obligation bond measure to pay for Improvements to existing city infrastructure and facilities; and

WHEREAS, the Council has requested that the Alameda County Board of Supervisors consolidate the General Municipal Election with the Presidential General Election; and

WHEREAS, the Council desires to submit all measures to be placed upon the ballot at said consolidated election; and

WHEREAS, this resolution is adopted pursuant to and in conformance with Chapter 7.64 of the Berkeley Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City's existing infrastructure is critical to protecting the public safety and welfare and enabling the residents of Berkeley to have a high quality of life:

- Streets and sidewalks provide for transportation and accessibility for both the general public and public safety personnel.
- Storm drains and green infrastructure projects protect the public from flooding and improve the quality of runoff into San Francisco Bay.
- Senior Centers provide important services for the City's seniors, including educational courses, activities, social support, emergency shelters in disasters, and meals.
- Parks and recreation centers and facilities provide recreational, educational and social opportunities and support for children and families, and recreation centers can also function as emergency shelters in disasters.
- The City's public buildings and other facilities are both important cultural resources in themselves and provide public services to the residents of Berkeley.

WHEREAS, the City's existing infrastructure and facilities, including the types of infrastructure and facilities listed above, are in need of significant repair, renovation, replacement, or reconstruction (the “Improvements”) so that the public can continue to benefit from them; and

WHEREAS, existing funds and funding sources are inadequate to pay for the Improvements that are necessary in the short term; and

WHEREAS, documented existing infrastructure and facility needs substantially exceed $100,000,000; and
WHEREAS, the City Council has therefore determined that the public interest requires additional funding for the Improvements.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the public interest requires the issuance of a general obligation bond to fund the Improvements.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Council of the City of Berkeley that:

A. Proceeds of bonded indebtedness shall be used to fund the Improvements. In addition, 1% of the bond proceeds shall be available for functional art integrated into Improvements that are paid for by bond proceeds, as and to the extent determined by the City Council.

B. Each year as part of the budget process the City Manager shall provide to the City Council a comprehensive report of funds received pursuant from any bonded indebtedness authorized by this resolution and how they have been expended in an equitable manner throughout the City, listing all specific projects on which they have been expended.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the Council of the City of Berkeley that:

A. A general obligation bond to fund the Improvements shall be placed before the voters at the election on November 8, 2016.

B. The estimated cost of the Improvements to be funded by any bonds issued pursuant to this measure is $100 million, although the total cost of all identified infrastructure and facility needs is substantially in excess of $100 million.

C. The amount of the principal of the general obligation indebtedness (the "Bonds") to be incurred shall not exceed $100 million.

D. The estimated cost may include legal and other fees and the cost of printing the Bonds and other costs and expenses incidental to or connected with the issuance and sale of the Bonds.

E. The proceeds of the Bonds authorized to be issued by this resolution shall be used to finance construction of the Improvements and functional art integrated into the Improvements, to pay any fees and costs in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to, legal fees and bond printing costs.

F. The maximum rate of interest to be paid on the Bonds shall not exceed six percent (6%).

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Council of the City of Berkeley that the Board of Supervisors of Alameda County is hereby requested to include on the ballots and sample ballots the measure enumerated above to be voted on by the voters of the qualified electors of the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the full text of the measure shall be printed in the Voter Information Pamphlet mailed to all voters in the City of Berkeley.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the above enumerated measure requires a two-thirds vote threshold for passage.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to cause the posting, publication and printing of notices, pursuant to the requirements of the Charter of the City of Berkeley, the Government Code and the Elections Code of the State of California.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby directed to obtain printing, supplies and services as required.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the City Clerk is hereby authorized to enter into any contracts necessary for election consulting services, temporary employment services, printing services, and any such other supplies and services as may be required by the statutes of the State of California and the Charter of the City of Berkeley for the conduct of the November General Municipal Election.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Pursuant to Elections Code Section 9285 (b), the City Council hereby adopts the provisions of Elections Code Section 9285 (a) providing for the filing of rebuttal arguments for city ballot measures.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that said proposed bond measure shall appear and be printed upon the ballots to be used at said election as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CITY OF BERKELEY BOND MEASURE</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shall the City of Berkeley issue general obligation bonds not exceeding $100,000,000 to repair, renovate, replace, or reconstruct the City’s existing infrastructure and facilities, including streets, sidewalks, storm drains, senior and recreation centers, parks and other City facilities and buildings?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Implications: The average annual cost over the 40-year period the bonds are outstanding would be approximately $21, $90, and $128, respectively, for homes with assessed valuations of $100,000, $425,000 and $600,000.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BONDS YES | BONDS NO |

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the text of the bond measure be shown as Exhibit A, attached hereto and made a part hereof.

Exhibits
A: Text of Measure
TEXT OF MEASURE

RESOLUTION NO. ##,### – N.S.

AUTHORIZING THE CITY OF BERKELEY TO INCUR BONDED DEBT AND ISSUE A GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING CITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES

WHEREAS, this resolution is adopted pursuant to and in conformance with Chapter 7.64 of the Berkeley Municipal Code; and

WHEREAS, the City’s existing infrastructure is critical to protecting the public safety and welfare and enabling the residents of Berkeley to have a high quality of life:

- Streets and sidewalks provide for transportation and accessibility for both the general public and public safety personnel.
- Storm drains and green infrastructure projects protect the public from flooding and improve the quality of runoff into San Francisco Bay.
- Senior Centers provide important services for the City’s seniors, including educational courses, activities, social support, emergency shelters in disasters, and meals.
- Parks and recreation centers and facilities provide recreational, educational and social opportunities and support for children and families, and recreation centers can also function as emergency shelters in disasters.
- The City’s public buildings and other facilities are both important cultural resources in themselves and provide public services to the residents of Berkeley.

WHEREAS, the City’s existing infrastructure and facilities, including the types of infrastructure and facilities listed above, are in need of significant repair, renovation, replacement, or reconstruction (the “Improvements”) so that the public can continue to benefit from them; and

WHEREAS, existing funds and funding sources are inadequate to pay for the Improvements that are necessary in the short term; and

WHEREAS, documented existing infrastructure and facility needs substantially exceed $100,000,000; and

WHEREAS, the City Council has therefore determined that the public interest requires additional funding for the Improvements.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the People of the City of Berkeley that the public interest requires the issuance of a general obligation bond in the amount of $100,000,000 to fund the Improvements.
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the People of the City of Berkeley that:
   A. Proceeds of bonded indebtedness shall be used to fund the Improvements. In addition, 1% of the bond proceeds shall be available for functional art integrated into Improvements that are paid for by bond proceeds, as and to the extent determined by the City Council.
   B. Each year as part of the budget process the City Manager shall provide to the City Council a comprehensive report of funds received pursuant from any bonded indebtedness authorized by this resolution and how they have been expended in an equitable manner throughout the City, listing all specific projects on which they have been expended.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED the People of the City of Berkeley that:
   A. The estimated cost of the Improvements to be funded by any bonds issued pursuant to this measure is $100,000,000, although the total cost of all identified infrastructure and facility needs is substantially in excess of $100,000,000.
   B. The amount of the principal of the general obligation indebtedness (the "Bonds") to be incurred shall not exceed $100,000,000.
   C. The estimated cost may include legal and other fees and the cost of printing the Bonds and other costs and expenses incidental to or connected with the issuance and sale of the Bonds.
   D. The proceeds of the Bonds authorized to be issued by this resolution shall be used to finance construction of the Improvements and functional art integrated into the Improvements, to pay any fees and costs in connection with the issuance of the Bonds, including but not limited to, legal fees and bond printing costs.
   E. The maximum rate of interest to be paid on the Bonds shall not exceed six percent (6%).
The following council reports are available for review at the Parks Recreation & Waterfront Department administrative desk, 2180 Milvia Street, 3rd floor, or can be accessed from the City Council Website by using the following URL's:

**June 14, 2016 - 11.** FY 2017 Tax Rate: Fund the Maintenance of Parks, City Trees and Landscaping
URL: http://records.cityofberkeley.info/Agenda/Documents/DownloadFile/6_14_2016%3b%20CLK%20-%20Report%20(Public)%3b%20FINANCE%3b%20%20REGULAR%3b%20FY%202017%20TAX%20RA.pdf?documentType=1&meetingId=188&itemId=2304&publishId=5445&isSection=False&isAttachment=True

**May 31, 2016 - 9.** Contract No. 10217 Amendment: TranSystems, Inc. for Consultant Support Services for the South Cove Parking Lot and Restroom Project
URL: http://records.cityofberkeley.info/Agenda/Documents/DownloadFile/5_31_2016%3b%20CLK%20-%20Report%20(Public)%3b%20PARKS%20RECREATION%20AND%20WATERFRONT%3b%20%20REG.pdf?documentType=1&meetingId=186&itemId=2200&publishId=5150&isSection=False&isAttachment=True

**May 24, 2016 - 12.** Contract No. 9740B Amendment: Townsend Management Inc. for Additional Construction Management for the Echo Lake Camp Commercial Kitchen Hood/Ventilation Upgrade
URL: http://records.cityofberkeley.info/Agenda/Documents/DownloadFile/5_24_2016%3b%20CLK%20-%20Report%20(Public)%3b%20PARKS%20RECREATION%20AND%20WATERFRONT%3b%20%20REG.pdf?documentType=1&meetingId=185&itemId=2160&publishId=4969&isSection=False&isAttachment=True

**May 24, 2016 - 13.** Community Workforce Agreement Exemption - James Kenney Seismic Retrofit Project
URL: http://records.cityofberkeley.info/Agenda/Documents/DownloadFile/5_24_2016%3b%20CLK%20-%20Report%20(Public)%3b%20PARKS%20RECREATION%20AND%20WATERFRONT%3b%20%20REG.pdf?documentType=1&meetingId=185&itemId=2174&publishId=4970&isSection=False&isAttachment=True

**May 24, 2016 - 29.** Selected Sports Field Fee Increases
URL: http://records.cityofberkeley.info/Agenda/Documents/DownloadFile/5_24_2016%3b%20CLK%20-%20Report%20(Public)%3b%20PARKS%20RECREATION%20AND%20WATERFRONT%3b%20%20REG.pdf?documentType=1&meetingId=185&itemId=2161&publishId=4989&isSection=False&isAttachment=True
To: Mayor and Members of the Berkeley City Council

From: Jim McGrath, Susan McKay and Caitlin Brostrom

Date: 25 May 2016

Dear Mayor and Council Members:

We are writing to support the placement of a $100M Parks and Public Works Bond Measure on the November ballot. As most of you know, the three of us serve on the Parks and Waterfront Commission and over the past three years have worked to increase funding and community support of Berkeley Parks. We see this as a long term effort to implement incremental funding mechanisms over time to repair and replace facilities that will meet Berkeley’s current and future parks and recreation needs.

We are excited that the Council has taken this step to consider a bond amount that will significantly begin to help restore Berkeley’s parks and public works infrastructure throughout the City. It is clear from the analysis (Wozniak and others) that a new $100M bond can be issued without the bond tax rate rising above its historic range. With a phasing of projects over 5 - 10 years combined with the traditional growth in assessed values, the impact on individual property owners will be further mitigated.

As you consider this measure, and exactly how to frame it, we urge you to consider two goals: 1) repair the wear and tear in our existing facilities and 2) plan for the future of Berkeley’s Parks. We are all well aware that the loss of funding over the past two decades has led to a situation where it would require $144 million to restore all of the parks facilities that suffer from deferred maintenance. Director Ferris and his staff have worked hard to identify the most pressing in needs, and have assembled a prioritized list of major maintenance projects. Maintenance needs to be addressed and we support a minimum $30 million from the bond measure for the priority projects as a first step.

We are also aware that Berkeley is growing in population, and changing demographically; the parks of the future need to provide facilities for the residents of the future, not of the past. The booming housing market has meant that the City is adding residential units along all of the major transportation corridors. While the zoning ordinance has a nominal requirement for open space for those new residential units, it is clear that private open space in multi-family buildings in the densifying areas does not provide for all of the recreational demand for those new citizens. Berkeley’s largest parks—Willard, Ohlone, San Pablo, Strawberry, Cesar Chavez and Aquatic Park, etc.—are large enough to accommodate improvements that can serve our new residents. But we have no vision for how those parks can and should change, and as Commissioners, we are well aware that changes to parks can stir up controversy and concerns from existing user groups.

For this reason, we urge you to include about $3 million in the bond measure to develop a vision for the future of the larger facilities that will have to accommodate our new residents. That vision must address the equitable distribution of recreation funding to assure that those most in need of recreational
facilities benefit from the measure. This set-aside should include enough funds to complete a nexus study that will tell us all what fair share new residents should contribute to park improvements through a development fee structure. We believe it is critical to develop a robust vision for the future of our parks while the most urgent repairs are completed.

Finally we see that currently there is a pressing need to significantly repair and improve (or rebuild) the parks’ community centers to meet current building codes as well as the changing needs of our population. In particular our Commission’s overview of the parks system, (Berkeley Parks Planning for an Equitable Future Draft 7/15) shows that there is a need at Willard Park for a community recreation facility, and Parks staff and others have identified Frances Albrier Community Center at San Pablo Park as a prime candidate for a rebuild. We urge you to take this opportunity to included planning and implementation for these two projects in the bond measure. We urge you to include $15 million to plan and develop prototype facilities that will serve as models for the future.

Another consideration that we think is critically important to include in the bond measure is citizen oversight of the application and implementation of the bond funds through the Public Works and Parks and Waterfront Commissions.

We look forward to your discussion.

Very truly yours,

Jim McGrath  Susan McKay  Caitlin Brostrom
BERKELEY ROSE GARDEN
PHASE 1 OF RECONSTRUCTION
GROUNDBREAKING CEREMONY
Monday, June 6, 2016
4:00 PM

ROSE GARDEN RENOVATIONS ARE COMING!

Please come celebrate the groundbreaking for Phase 1 of the reconstruction of the Berkeley Rose Garden Trellis. Phase 1 of work consists of the documentation and demolition of the existing trellis; the salvage of existing wood members; the re-construction of the center portion of the trellis; pathway accessibility upgrades; and lighting and safety upgrades. Phase 2 of the project is to complete the trellis reconstruction and accessibility upgrades, and is tentatively scheduled for FY2018.

Project funded by East Bay Regional Parks District (Measure WW) and City of Berkeley Parks Tax (Measure F)

For more information, contact:
City of Berkeley, (510) 981-CITY/2489 or 311 from any landline in Berkeley
Department of Parks, Recreation & Waterfront, (510) 981-6700