



Victorville

2021–2029 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

November 2022

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

In 2016, California adopted Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000) the Planning for Healthy Communities Act, which requires cities with communities disproportionately impacted by environmental burdens to adopt Environmental Justice (EJ) Elements as part of their General Plan.

“Environmental Justice” is defined by California law as the fair treatment of people of all races, incomes, and ethnicity with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (Government Code, Section 65040.12[e]).

California Government Code, Section 65302(h)(2), states that there must be an adoption or revision of an EJ Element, or related objectives, strategies, and policies, upon the revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018. The City of Victorville (City) recently revised their Housing Element and is currently revising their Safety and Land Use Elements.

The City of Victorville chose to prepare a stand-alone EJ Element for their General Plan to demonstrate the City’s commitment to achieving environmental justice goals. Collecting environmental justice focused policies in one place makes implementation easier and helps address environmental justice related issues more directly. This element of the General Plan sets forth the City’s intentions to develop objectives and policies that minimize the effects of pollution and other hazards on communities and ensure that residents have the opportunity to provide input on decisions that affect their quality of life.

1.1 Statutory Requirements

California Government Code, Section 65302(h)(1) adds the EJ Element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, which identifies disadvantaged communities to the required elements of a General Plan.

“Disadvantaged communities” are identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) as low-income areas that are most vulnerable to a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens.

Per GOV Section 65040.12(e)(2), environmental justice includes but is not limited to the following:

- The availability of a healthy environment for all people
- The deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution so that those populations and communities do not disproportionately bear the effects of the pollution

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- The governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process
- The meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution and other hazards into environmental and land use decisions

1.1.1 Disadvantaged Communities

The State of California defines “disadvantaged communities” as low-income areas where the median household income (MHI) is less than 80% than that of the statewide MHI.

CalEPA defines the following as “disadvantaged communities,” which are areas with high amounts of pollution and low population:

- Highest scoring 25% of census tracts from CalEnviroScreen 4.0, along with census tracts scoring in the top 5% of the Pollution Burden indicator but without an overall CalEnviroScreen score due to unavailable or unreliable Population Characteristics indicator data and score.
- All census tracts currently identified as disadvantaged but not in the highest scoring 25% census tracts in version 4.0 (i.e., the highest scoring 25% of census tracts in CalEnviroScreen 3.0 along with the census tracts with the highest 5% Pollution Burden scores, but without an overall CalEnviroScreen score).
- All areas within federally recognized tribal boundaries in California, as described in section IV in the October 2021 Preliminary Designation of Disadvantaged Communities Pursuant to Senate Bill 535 Notice.

SB 1000 defines “disadvantaged communities” as those disproportionately burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution. Per this definition, disadvantaged communities are more likely to experience a lower quality of life and experience poor health outcomes compared to more affluent areas. Disadvantaged communities are often subject to disproportionate environmental burdens; therefore, SB 1000 requires that cities and counties develop objectives and policies in their General Plans to address the following:

- Improve air and water quality and promote access to public facilities, healthy food, safe and sanitary homes, and physical/recreational activity to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities
- Promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process
- Prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities

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There are four methods that the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) recommends using to identify disadvantaged communities: CalEnviroScreen, a comparison against statewide median income, a comparison against state income limits, and a mapped overlay of the former three.

Method 1

OPR EJ Element Guidelines (OPR Guidelines) recommend using the CalEnviroScreen, a computer mapping tool, to identify disadvantaged communities in a city or county. CalEnviroScreen uses several indicators to determine if a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by pollution (OPR 2020). Indicator scores are converted to percentiles that can be compared with other areas of the state. In general, the higher the score or percentile, the more impacted a community is compared to other areas of the state. As shown on Figure 1, the census tracts in the northwest and southeast portions of the City exceed the 75th percentile and, therefore, are considered to be disadvantaged communities.

Method 2

In addition to utilizing CalEnviroScreen, the OPR Guidelines recommend mapping low-income areas to identify other areas of the City that may be underserved, but do not qualify as disadvantaged communities in CalEnviroScreen. The average statewide median household income (in 2018 dollars) between 2015 and 2019 was \$75,235. As shown on Figure 2, census tracts that meet the statewide median income threshold for disadvantaged communities are in the northwest and southeast portions of the City.

Method 3

The OPR Guidelines also recommend screening for areas that are below the California Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD) state income limits. The 2021 State Income Limits are on the department’s website (<https://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/income-limits/state-and-federal-income-limits/docs/income-limits-2021.pdf>).

Figure 3 identifies census tracts with an average median household income below HCD’s state income limits for the specified region and with at least one of the CalEnviroScreen exposure indicators in the highest 25% of all California tracts for that specific indicator. Based on this analysis, the City identified multiple census tracts in the northwest and southeast portions of the city with an average median household income below the HCD’s state income limits for the region.

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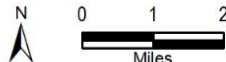
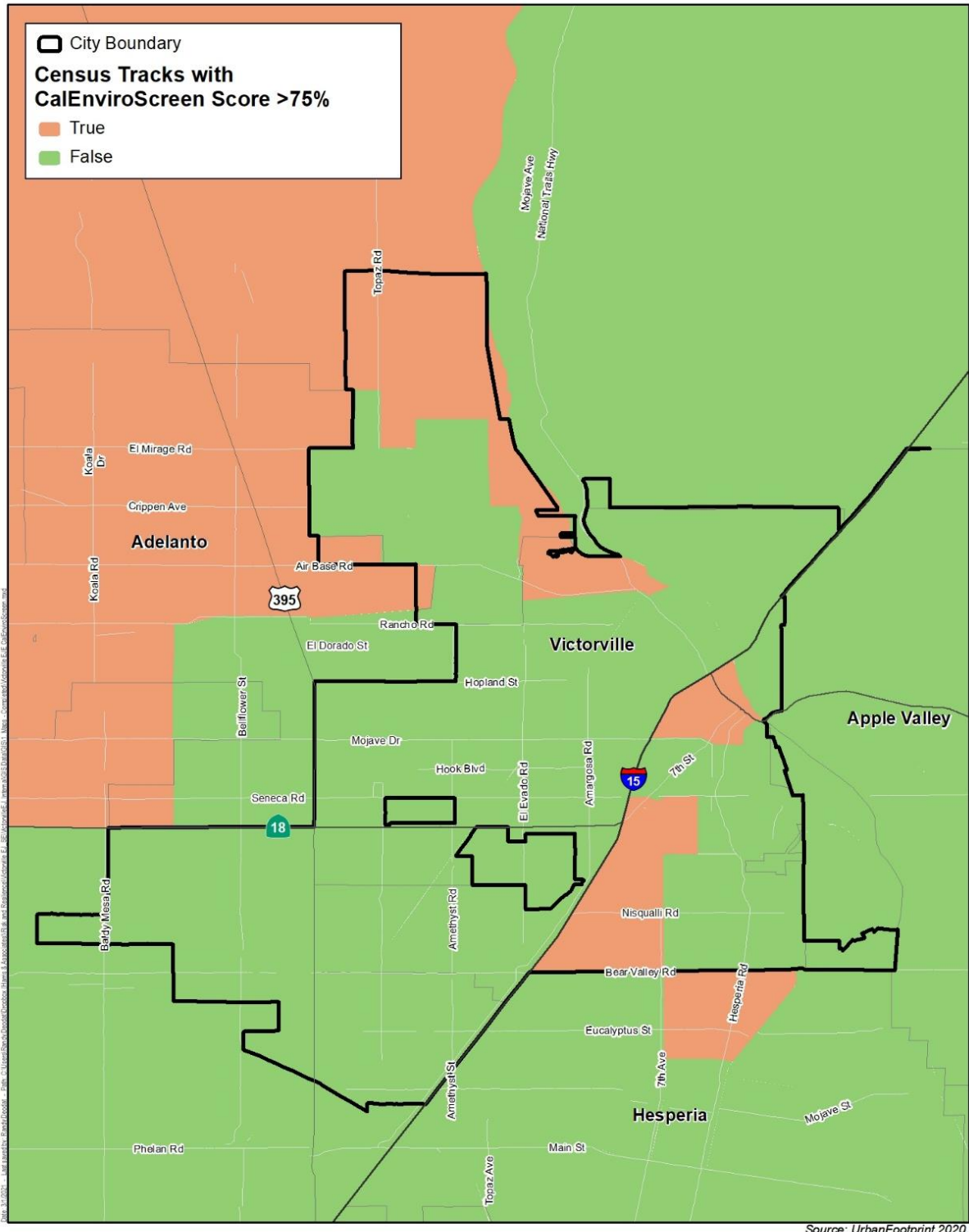
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Figure 1. Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method 1: CalEnviroScreen



Disadvantaged Community Screening: CalEnviroScreen

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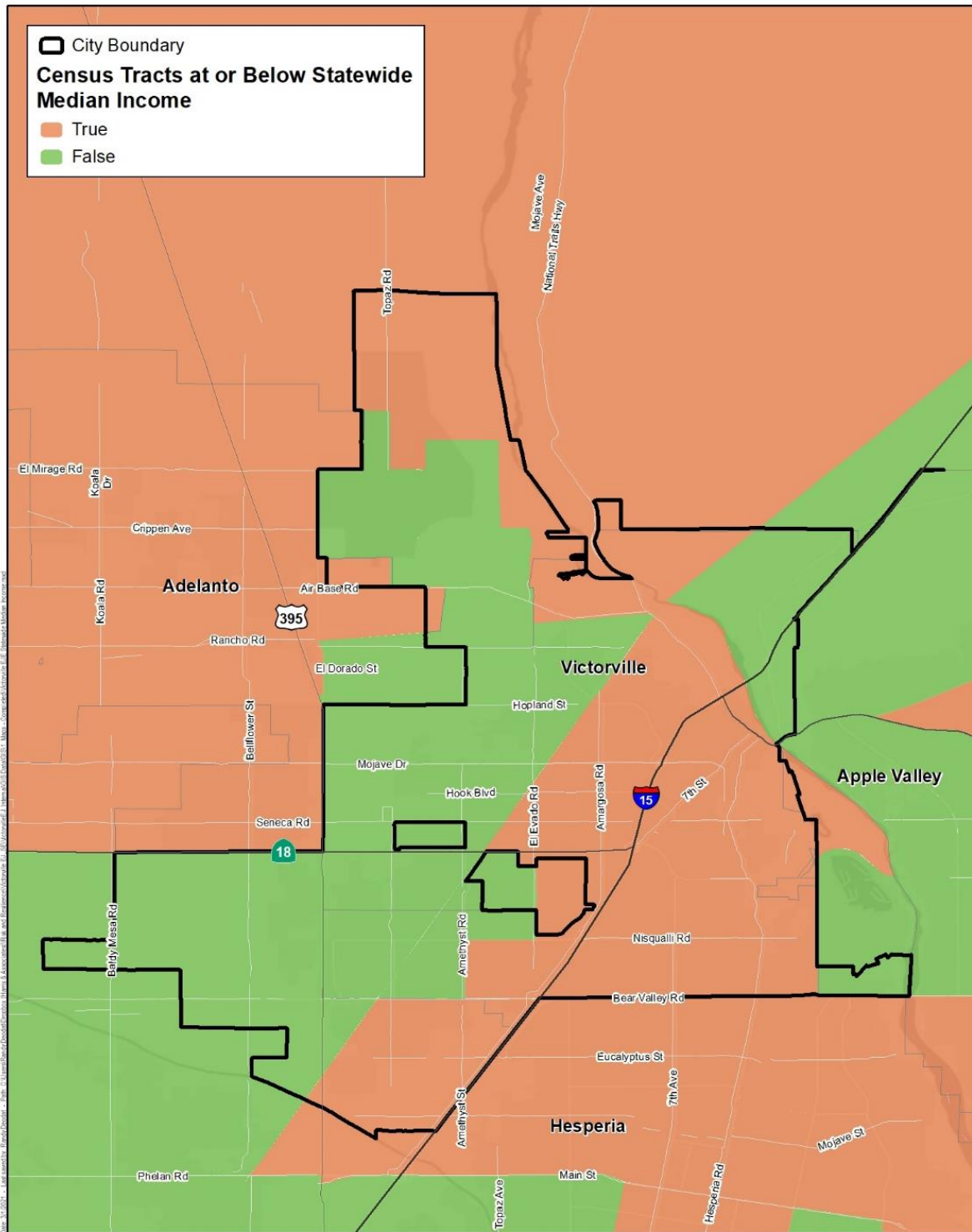
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Figure 2. Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method 2: Statewide Median Income



Source: UrbanFootprint 2020.



Disadvantaged Community Screening: Statewide Median Income

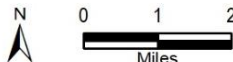
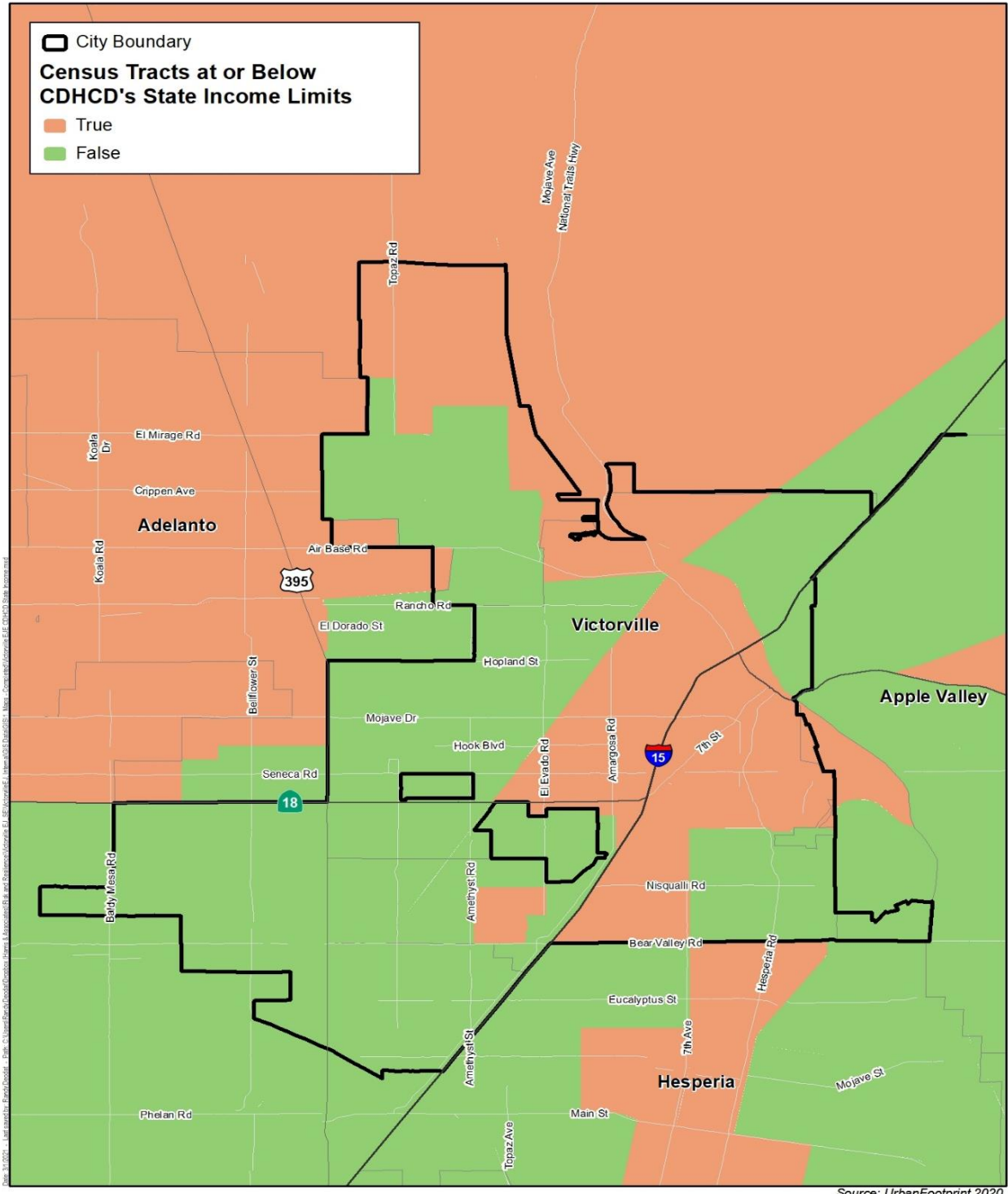
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Figure 3. Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method 3: California Department of Housing and Community Development State Income Limits



**Disadvantaged Community Screening:
CDHCD State Income Limits**

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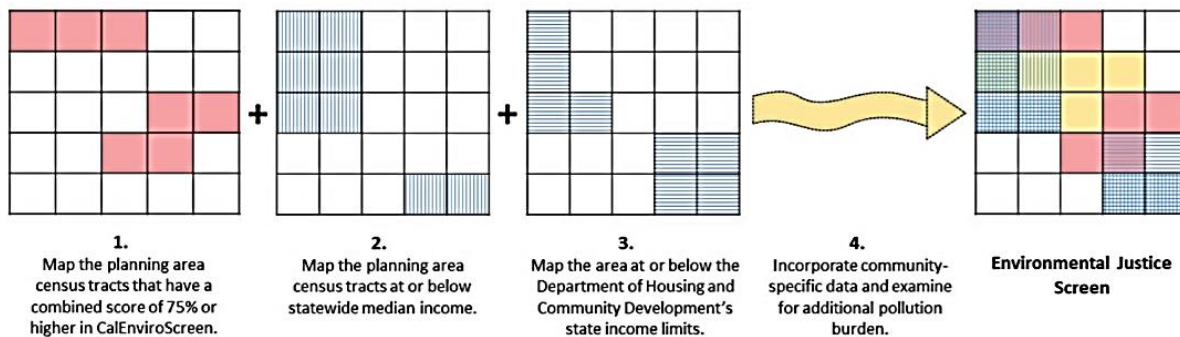
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Method 4

Finally, the City overlaid each individual screening criteria layer (Disadvantaged Communities Screening Methods 1–3) to identify all disadvantaged census tracts in the City. Figure 4 illustrates the overlay process that was used to identify such tracts.

Figure 4. Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method (DAC)



Source: OPR 2020, as adapted by Harris & Associates.

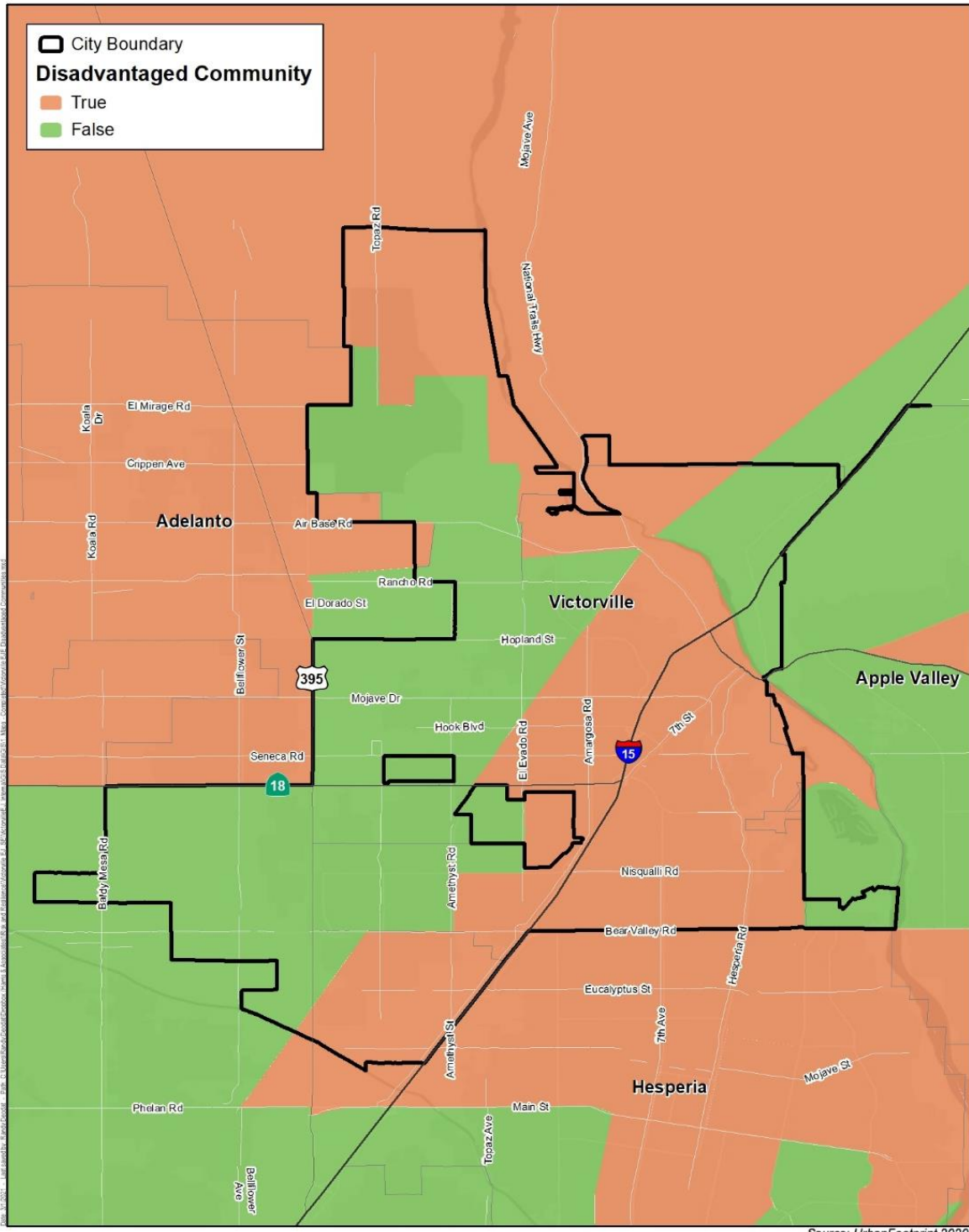
Figure 5 shows the results of this screening method. As shown in Figure 5, disadvantaged communities are located in the northernmost and southeastern portions of the City. The Environmental Justice Existing Conditions Assessment (Appendix A) assesses to what extent designated disadvantaged communities are more exposed to environmental burdens or lack access to public goods and services. When designated disadvantaged communities are within a local jurisdiction, the state requires the EJ Element to identify objectives and policies to reduce unique or compounded health risks, promote civic engagement in public decision-making processes, and prioritize improvements and programs in disadvantaged communities. Each of these are discussed in more detail following a brief overview of community engagement.

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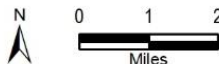
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Figure 5. Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method 4: City of Victorville Disadvantaged Communities



Source: UrbanFootprint 2020.



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Disadvantaged Communities
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1.1.2 Community Engagement

Robust community engagement is a critical component in the development of the City’s EJ Element. Addressing environmental injustices starts with the City listening to the voices of those most impacted by pollution, food, and housing insecurity, and those who have not traditionally been involved in decision-making processes.

To support the General Plan Update process, the City coordinated the development of a joint Public Engagement Plan (Found in Appendix B. Public Engagement) that would inform community engagement activities in support of General Plan Elements. One of the key outcomes of the Public Engagement Plan was the development of a Community Advisory Committee (CAC), composed of people with local experience and knowledge about the community and environmental challenges. The City facilitated three Community Advisory Committee meetings to inform and support the EJ Element planning process. The role of the CAC in preparing the EJ Element was three-fold:

1. Provide feedback on how best to engage with hard-to-reach residents and disadvantaged communities
2. Ground-truth, or validate, the findings of the Existing Conditions Assessment to ensure data utilized was consistent with local knowledge and CAC members’ lived experiences
3. Provide feedback on proposed objectives and policies that address environmental justice

In addition to developing a community advisory committee, the City prepared a community survey to better understand the needs of the community. The survey was a multiple-choice questionnaire intended to understand specific issue areas and needs related to environmental justice topics. While the survey provided important insight into the community’s concerns, due to the length, the City did not receive sufficient responses. Therefore, the City prepared a supplemental survey that features 3 open-ended questions that the CAC agreed would be more accessible to residents. Survey results were used to supplement the data in the Existing Conditions Assessment and prioritize environmental justice policies. Survey results can be found in Appendix B. Public Engagement.

In these surveys, respondents identified pollution, specifically trash and debris in creeks, rivers, and storm drainage areas as a condition that makes it difficult for them to have good health and living. In addition, respondents also identified lack of affordable and nearby health care services with expanded hours as conditions that make it difficult for them to have good health and living conditions. Residents also expressed concerns with the limited access and/or deterioration of city infrastructure and facilities that support physical activity, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, and parks and recreation centers, with many identifying it as one of the most important issues for the City to address.

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2 EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONDITIONS

The OPR adopts and periodically revises the California General Plan Guidelines as required by GOV Section 65040.2 for the preparation of General Plans for all cities and counties in California. Chapter 4.8, Environmental Justice Element, of the OPR Guidelines serves as the “how to” resource for drafting the element.

Once a city identifies disadvantaged communities, the OPR Guidelines recommend that local agencies collaborate with these communities to understand existing conditions with respect to the following environmental justice topic areas to better understand the drivers of inequality:

- Pollution exposure, including access to clean air and water
- Access to public facilities and services, including access to transit, healthcare, childcare, parks, and other civic facilities
- Access to healthy food
- Access to safe and sanitary homes
- Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities
- Unique or compounded health risks, including climate exposure

The City utilized indicators to assess existing conditions with respect to each EJ topic area based on public, open-source datasets. Many of the indicators rely on U.S. Census data. Although census data is the primary and standard source of high-resolution geographic information about the United States population, some indicators have large margins of error, attributable to specific methodological decisions made by the Census Bureau. Therefore, census data was supplemented by local data and knowledge, where feasible and determined appropriate by the Community Advisory Committee (CAC), which is comprised of local agency staff, community stakeholders, and residents.

Below, are the key findings that pertain to each of the environmental justice topic areas in the City of Victorville.

- Pollution exposure:
 - Disadvantaged communities experience a greater exposure to air pollutants due to their proximity to high-traffic corridors and industrial activity, such as the business, military, and freight operations undertaken at the Southern California

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Logistics Airport and suffer disproportionately from health impacts associated with poor air quality.

- While disadvantaged communities are not impacted by water pollution, high delinquency rates suggest that, particularly through the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents struggle to pay their water bill and water affordability is a barrier to accessing clean water for disadvantaged communities.
- Access to public facilities and services including access to transit, healthcare, childcare, parks, and other civic facilities:
 - Many residences in disadvantaged communities are not within walking distance of their nearest school or daycare center. However, disadvantaged communities are generally within walking distance of transit, which can provide residents with opportunities to access community services without using their personal vehicle. Higher than average transportation costs may be a barrier to transit use for disadvantaged communities.
 - The City’s disadvantaged communities are neither designated as Medically Underserved Populations (MUP), nor within a Medically Underserved Area (MUA). Residents in disadvantaged communities are less likely to have health insurance, which may result in higher rates of avoidable emergency room visits.
- Access to healthy food:
 - The data suggests that disadvantaged communities have slightly less access to healthy food compared to other areas in the City. However, there is also a high concentration of food distribution sites serving low access, disadvantaged communities.
- Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities:
 - Disadvantaged communities in the southeast portion of the City are considered relatively walkable and have more bike paths compared to other areas of the City; however, there are still high numbers of pedestrian and bicycle collisions in disadvantaged communities, indicating a need for greater safety improvements.
- Access to safe and sanitary homes:
 - Residents in disadvantaged communities are more likely to live in older (and likely lower quality) homes and spend a greater percentage of their income on housing compared to other areas in the City. High housing costs impact disadvantaged communities more severely, as they often include low-income residents.

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- Unique or compounded health risks:
 - Disadvantaged communities also experience unique or compounded health risks due to climate change. The area with the greatest vulnerability to extreme heat is the southeast portion of the City, which overlaps with disadvantaged communities.

This information has been compiled in the Environmental Justice Existing Conditions Assessment (Appendix A) and was used to develop the objectives, strategies, and policy measures identified in Section 3.

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3 OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND POLICIES

The OPR Guidelines recommend that local agencies collaborate with disadvantaged communities to understand existing conditions with respect to environmental justice topic areas to better understand the drivers of inequality. As such, the City prepared an Existing Conditions Assessment to better understand the drivers of inequality and environmental burdens in the City (Appendix A. Existing Conditions Assessment).

The objectives, strategies, and policies included in the EJ Element reflect the findings of the Existing Conditions Assessment. Objectives and policies developed through this planning process specifically address Disadvantaged Communities, and seek to:



Objectives are high-level goals that address the environmental justice topic areas addressed in the Existing Conditions Assessment, including:

-  Reduce pollution exposure
-  Promote access to safe and sanitary homes
-  Promote access to public facilities and services
-  Promote access to healthy food
-  Promote access to physical activity and recreational opportunities
-  Reduce exposure to climate hazards
-  Increase civic engagement in the public decision-making process

The City selected specific strategies that establish focus areas and provide direction on how the City will accomplish each environmental justice objective. Policies describe specific actions the

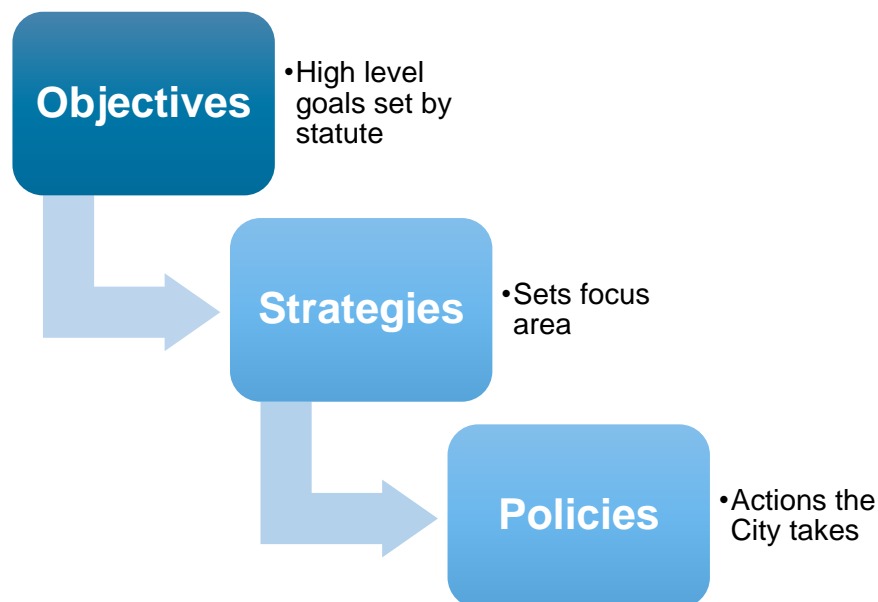
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City will take to advance a specific strategy. The City is authorized to advance its objectives and strategies through several actions, or “policy types,” including:

- Mandate, Regulate, or Deregulate: code enforcement, ordinances, etc.
- Prioritize: direct resources in disadvantaged communities, prioritize public funding applications that meet the needs of disadvantaged communities
- Incentivize: development/permitting incentives, disincentives, purchasing preferences, etc.
- Educate: provide educational resources and outreach
- Plan: develop new or link to existing specific plans (i.e., evacuation, urban greening)
- Fund: develop funding program or seek grant funding
- Program Development: develop or implement a new or existing program (i.e., lead-abatement, affordable housing, nutrition programs)
- Coordinate: work with other agencies to advance objectives

Figure 6. Policy Framework



Objective I: Reduce Pollution Exposure and Improve Air Quality

Disadvantaged communities have greater exposure to air pollutants due to their proximity to high-traffic corridors and industrial activity and suffer disproportionately from health impacts associated with poor air quality. Furthermore, while disadvantaged communities are not impacted by water pollution, high delinquency rates suggest that, particularly through the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents struggle to pay their water bill and water affordability is a barrier to accessing clean water for disadvantaged communities.

EJ Strategy A: Address Existing Sources of Pollution

Policies:

- **EJ-A.1:** Create land use patterns that encourage people to walk, bicycle, or use public transit to reduce emissions from mobile sources.

EJ Strategy B: Mitigate the Impacts of Pollution and Separate Pollution Sources from Sensitive Land Uses¹

Policies:

- **EJ-B.1:** Seek partnerships with the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District and CalTrans to establish a mitigation program, such as a roadside vegetation barrier program, to reduce the impacts of pollution for homes in the eastern portion of the City near Interstate 15.
- **EJ-B.2:** Require setbacks and vegetative barriers within City rights-of-way between new industrial developments and sensitive land uses, such as residential areas in the City.
- **EJ-B.3:** Improve tree canopy and promote green infrastructure development in disadvantaged communities.

EJ Strategy C: Address Illegal Dumping, Trash, and Debris

Policies:

- **EJ-C.1:** Seek out State grants to help ease the economic and staffing burden, and help accelerate additional programs to clean up illegal dumping.

¹ Sensitive land uses include schools, housing, parks, medical facilities, senior living, childcare, etc.

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- **EJ-C.2:** Work with local organizations to encourage neighborhood cleanups and help address the disposal of large items dumped in vacant lots and roadways.
- **EJ-C.3:** Increase the number of waste and recycle bins available across the City.
- **EJ-C.4:** Launch Victorville 101 (See EJ-R.1) and utilize it to increase education on the different options to dispose of large items and services provided by the City.

Objective II: Promote Access to Public Facilities & Services

Many residences in disadvantaged communities are not within walking distance to their nearest school or daycare center – Only 43 and 33 percent are, respectively. Disadvantaged communities are generally within walking distance of transit, which can provide residents with opportunities to access community services without using their personal vehicle. However, higher than average transportation costs and public transit frequency and duration can be a barrier to transit use for disadvantaged communities. In addition, residents in disadvantaged communities are less likely to have health insurance, which may result in higher rates of avoidable emergency room visits. Furthermore, in addition to childcare, residents expressed a community need for programs that provide care and companionship for older adults who need assistance or supervision during the day.

EJ Strategy D: Improve Access to Public Facilities

Policies:

- **EJ-D.1:** Implement the City’s Parks and Recreation Master Plan (PRMP) to increase access to diverse, high-quality parks, green space, recreational facilities, and natural environments for traditionally underserved communities.
- **EJ-D.2:** Work with the Victor Valley Transit Authority to encourage transit providers to establish, maintain, and increase frequency of routes to jobs, shopping, schools, daycares, parks, and healthcare facilities that are convenient to the southwest of the City, as it lacks walkable transit access and is considered disadvantaged.
- **EJ-D.3:** Work with the Victor Valley Transit Authority to increase the frequency of the B-V Link service, particularly during the weekends.
- **EJ-D.4:** Prioritize seeking public funding for the establishment of a transportation fare assistance program for income-qualified households.

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- **EJ-D.5:** Consider pilot programs and potentially collaborate with private Senior Centers to design programming for seniors and active older adults (See PRMP Action 2.4.a).
- **EJ-D.6:** Evaluate the use of resources focused on adult programming; consider expanding offerings in this area (See PRMP Action 2.4.b).
- **EJ-D.7:** Coordinate education programs through Healthy Victorville to educate residents on health insurance and assist with enrollment.
- **EJ-D.8:** Consider pilot programs and potentially collaborate with Youth Centers to design programming for children and youth.

EJ Strategy E: Improve Quality of Public Facilities

Policies:

- **EJ-E.1:** Consider contracting out services to meet the demand for deferred maintenance (See PRMP Action 3.1.c).
- **EJ-E.2:** Develop a written Park Maintenance Operation Plan with task and frequency (See PRMP Action 3.1.f).
- **EJ-E.3:** Reevaluate current agreements and work to improve joint use agreement with schools for access to indoor facilities, use of fields, and a more cooperative approach to providing services to the community (See PRMP Action 1.1.a).

Objective III: Improve Access to Healthy Food

Disadvantaged communities have slightly less access to healthy food compared to other areas in the City. However, there is also a high concentration of food distribution sites serving low access, disadvantaged communities.

EJ Strategy F: Expand Food Access

Policies:

- **EJ-F.1:** Prioritize healthy food supplies in economic development efforts, especially in areas where a healthy food supply, farmer’s market, or community garden is not located within a half to a quarter mile away, including the Old Town Area.
- **EJ-F.2:** Encourage and facilitate the establishment and operation of additional farmer’s markets, farm stands, ethnic markets, mobile health food markets, and convenience/corner stores that sell healthy foods, including fresh produce.

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- **EJ-F.3:** Encourage new developments to include a healthy food supply or edible garden, or to be located within a quarter to half-mile of a healthy food supply, where feasible and appropriate.

EJ Strategy G: Improve Health and Nutrition

Policies:

- **EJ-G.1:** Utilize the City’s social media and newsletter to promote messages regarding healthy eating habits and food choices, as well as information about food assistance programs.
- **EJ-G.2:** Partner with schools to set up school-based programs that integrate gardening and nutrition and make the connection between healthy food choices and locally grown fresh produce.
- **EJ-G.3:** Encourage public spaces and private developments to provide and maintain fresh drinking water fountains, where feasible and appropriate.

EJ Strategy H: Support Local Agriculture and Equitable Food Production

Policies:

- **EJ-H.1:** Allow edible landscaping and community gardens for suitable public land and private land, as well as new large-scale residential and mixed-use development projects.

Objective IV: Promote Access to Physical Activity and Recreation

Disadvantaged communities are considered relatively walkable and have more bike paths compared to other areas of the City; however, there are still high numbers of pedestrian and bicycle collisions in disadvantaged communities, indicating a need for greater safety improvements.

EJ Strategy I: Implement Complete Streets

Policies:

- **EJ-I.1:** Develop an internal plan to address the need to provide shade structures and shade opportunities throughout the system (See PRMP Action 3.3.a).

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- **EJ-I.2:** Prioritize transportation system improvements that encourage walking, biking, and transit use.

EJ Strategy J: Promote Urban Greening

Policies:

- **EJ-J.1:** Develop a Trails Master Plan to address the need for additional trails and connectivity throughout the City (See PRMP Action 3.5.a).
- **EJ-J.2:** Identify vacant lots and underutilized public land that can be turned into neighborhood-run community gardens, especially in the northern and western parts of the City, where communities have less access to grocery stores and food distribution centers.
- **EJ-J.3:** Create safe and attractive spaces of recreation, including well-lit parks and pedestrian paths through the implementation of the PRMP.

EJ Strategy K: Increase Access and Connectivity

Policies:

- **EJ-K.1:** Prioritize transportation improvements in areas with high incidence or a greater potential of pedestrian/vehicle or bicycle/vehicle collisions.
- **EJ-K.2:** Continue to increase awareness of the importance of physical activity toward a healthy lifestyle through Healthy Victorville and schools.
- **EJ-K.3:** Work with the Victor Valley Transit Authority to ensure public transportation is provided from disadvantaged areas to recreational facilities and explore incentives for carpooling and using alternative means of transportation.

Objective V: Improve Access to Safe, Sanitary, and Affordable Housing

Residents in disadvantaged communities are more likely to live in older (and likely lower quality) homes and spend a greater percentage of their income on housing compared to other areas on the City. High housing costs impact disadvantaged communities more severely, as they often include low-income residents.

Strategy L: Improve Housing Affordability

Policies:

- **EJ-L.1:** Create and implement the Housing and Land Use Elements to optimize land use for housing and encourage affordable housing development.
- **EJ-L.2:** Study the availability of local resources available to establish a Local Housing Trust, a Community Land Trust, or similar nonprofit entity (See Housing Element (HE) Program PP-F.3).
- **EJ-L.3:** Establish a Community Revitalization and Investment Authority in the Old Town area that would allow the City to use a portion of the property tax increment generated in that area to develop affordable housing and otherwise support the Old Town community’s revitalization (See HE Program PP-F.5).
- **EJ-L.4:** Explore the feasibility and potential impacts of a Rent Stabilization Ordinance to provide protections from significant rent increases and to prevent homelessness (See HE Policy HE-J.1).

Strategy M: Mitigate Unhealthy Housing/Building Conditions

Policies:

- **EJ-M.1:** Continue operation of the Residential Rehabilitation Program to facilitate home improvements and/or correct any health and safety or building code violations. The program offers low-interest, deferred loans to income eligible homeowners; loan funds are limited (See HE Program EP-D.3).
- **EJ-M.2:** Continue to prioritize and enforce the existing Building and Safety Code (based on safety and blight), as required through existing—and, if necessary, expanded—code enforcement efforts (See HE Program PP-D.1).
- **EJ-M.3:** Continue to use CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), and other funding sources to assist residents with extremely low, very low, and low incomes with housing rehabilitation Citywide (See HE Program PP-D.4).
- **EJ-M.4:** Encourage new developments within 1,000 feet of an interstate to provide high-efficiency air filtration.
- **EJ-M.5:** Coordinate education programs through Healthy Victorville to educate residents on weatherization measures that can improve their housing conditions.

Objective VI: Reduce Exposure to Climate Hazards

People living in low-income, disadvantaged communities often experience compounded risk due to poor housing conditions, lack of air conditioning, and unwillingness to use air conditioning due to high-energy costs or open doors and windows due to safety concerns. Disadvantaged communities in Victorville are more vulnerable to extreme heat than other areas of the City.

Strategy N: Prioritize Disproportionately Vulnerable Populations

Policies:

- **EJ-N.1:** Complete the City’s 168-bed Wellness and Recuperative Center and use allocated Permanent Local Housing Allocation State grant funding as a means to fund this project. Services should include recuperative care, dining, medical services, wrap around support services, and dog boarding (See HE Program PP-I.2). The center will provide houseless residents with shelter from extreme temperatures.
- **EJ-N.2:** Provide public information on emergency preparedness, evacuation, shelters, food, water, and recovery in both Spanish and English.
- **EJ-N.3:** Work with immigrant groups and community-based organizations that represent them to develop alternative funding resources for recovery who may otherwise not qualify for financial assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
- **EJ-N.4:** Utilize the City’s social media and newsletter to provide information and resources for climate-related hazards.
- **EJ-N.5:** Prevent or limit significant increases in housing costs or “price-gouging” following disasters, either through ordinances or other measures.

Objective VII: Improve Civic Engagement in Public Decision-Making Processes

Community engagement is an essential component of the environmental justice element process. It allows communities often left at the margins to be included in the decision-making process that will affect their health and wellness for the upcoming years. In addition to engaging residents during the drafting of the environmental justice element, it is important to establish policies that will improve on this engagement and continue to foster trust between the City and its residents.

2021–2029 Environmental Justice Element

City of Victorville

Strategy O: Eliminate Cultural and Language Barriers

Policies:

- **EJ-O.1:** Consider providing Spanish interpretation during public meetings to increase participation through language accessibility (See HE Program PP-N.2).
- **EJ-O.2:** Partner with community-based organizations that have relationships, trust, and cultural competency with marginalized communities to outreach for local initiatives and issues.

Strategy P: Maximize Technology

Policies:

- **EJ-P.1:** Continue to utilize the City’s social media and newsletter to share updates, resources, and other information from the City.
- **EJ-P.2:** Continue the efforts of the Data Governance Working Group to increase the open data available to the public.
- **EJ-P.3:** Develop a series of trainings or training materials to equip the public to successfully utilize the City’s Open Data Portal.

Strategy Q: Promote Broad and Balanced Participation

Policies:

- **EJ-Q.1:** Allow for continued virtual meetings alongside in-person public meetings to enable more residents and other stakeholders to participate in public meetings conveniently (See HE Policy HE-N.1).

Strategy R: Promote Capacity Building

Policies:

- **EJ-R.1:** Launch Victorville 101, a community outreach/education program that would introduce residents to the City’s services and functions and equip them to get involved.

REFERENCES

CEJA (California Environmental Justice Alliance), Placeworks 2018. “SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit.” Accessed August 2021. <https://caleja.org/2017/09/sb-1000-toolkit-release/#form>.

OPR (Office of Planning and Research). 2020. “Section 4.8: Environmental Justice Element.” In General Plan Guidelines, Chapter 4, Required Elements. Accessed August 2021. https://opr.ca.gov/docs/20200706-GPG_Chapter_4_EJ.pdf.

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APPENDIX A. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

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FINAL

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Existing Conditions Assessment

April 2021

Prepared for:



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Section 1 Introduction

“Environmental Justice” (EJ) is defined by California law as the fair treatment of people of all races, incomes, and ethnicity with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (Government Code, Section 65040.12[e]). In practice, pursuing environmental justice involves improving the quality of life for people by reducing exposure to environmental hazards and burdens and improving access to goods and services that promote health and well-being.

In 2016, the State of California passed Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000)—the Planning for Healthy Communities Act—requiring cities and counties to address environmental justice in their general plans. The purpose of the EJ Element is to develop objectives and policies to minimize pollution and its effects on all communities and to ensure residents have the opportunity to provide input in decisions that affect their quality of life. Per California law (California Government Code, Section 65040.12[e]), environmental justice includes, but is not limited to:

- The availability of a healthy environment for all people;
- The deterrence, reduction, and elimination of pollution burdens for populations and communities experiencing the adverse effects of that pollution, so that the effects of the pollution are not disproportionately borne by those populations and communities;
- Governmental entities engaging and providing technical assistance to populations and communities most impacted by pollution to promote their meaningful participation in all phases of the environmental and land use decision-making process; and
- The meaningful consideration of recommendations from populations and communities most impacted by pollution into environmental and land use decisions.

In June 2020, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) released updated guidelines (OPR’s EJ Element Guidelines) for the preparation of EJ elements in compliance with SB 1000. OPR’s EJ Element Guidelines (OPR 2020) recommend that local agencies work with disadvantaged communities, once identified, to understand existing conditions with respect to EJ topic areas to understand better the drivers of inequality. Therefore, the City has prepared this Existing Conditions Assessment to identify areas with greater pollution exposure and reduced access to public goods and services that improve quality of life for residents. The findings of the Existing Conditions Assessment were used to inform EJ policies in the General Plan. The Existing Conditions Assessment is organized by the following EJ topics:

- Pollution exposure, including access to clean air and water;
- Access to public facilities and services, including access to transit, health care, and other public facilities;
- Access to healthy food;
- Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities;

- Access to safe and sanitary homes; and
- Unique or compounded health risks, including exposure to climate hazards.

The City utilized indicators to assess existing conditions with respect to each EJ topic area based on public, open-source datasets. Many of the indicators rely on U.S. Census data. Although census data is the primary and standard source of high-resolution geographic information about the United States population, some indicators have large margins of error, attributable to specific methodological decisions made by the Census Bureau. Therefore, census data was supplemented by local data and knowledge, where feasible and determined appropriate by the Community Advisory Committee (CAC), which is comprised of local agency staff, community stakeholders, and residents.

Section 2 **Disadvantaged Communities**

The first step in assessing conditions in support of the EJ Element was to identify disadvantaged communities. “Disadvantaged communities” (DACs) are defined as low-income areas that are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation (California Government Code, Section 65302[h][4][A]). According to the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), disadvantaged communities are those disproportionally burdened by multiple sources of pollution and with population characteristics that make them more sensitive to pollution (CalEPA 2017). As a result, they are more likely to suffer from a lower quality of life and worsened health outcomes compared to more affluent areas.

Disadvantaged communities are eligible for state funding through the state’s Cap-and-Trade Program, which limits emissions by major industries that contribute to greenhouse gas emissions and enables them to buy and sell allowances for emitting small amounts of pollution. Funds received through California’s Cap-and-Trade program are put into the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which works to reduce greenhouse gas emissions around the state.

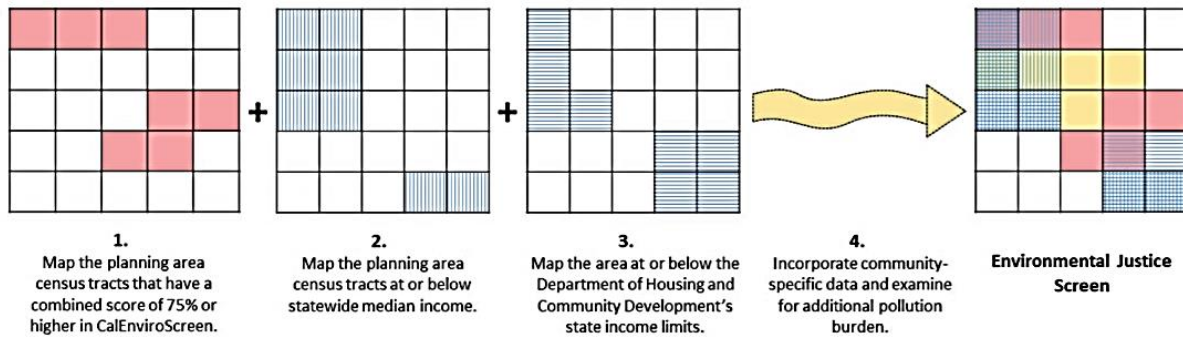
Senate Bill (SB) 535 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund) mandates that 25 percent of these funds must benefit disadvantaged communities. This language was subsequently amended so that the funds must go to projects that are actually in disadvantaged communities, not just projects that benefit these areas. SB 535 also directed the CalEPA to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities. During the implementation process of SB 535, CalEPA designated the top 25 percent of the highest-scoring census tracts in CalEnviroScreen as “disadvantaged communities” (CalEPA 2017).

Assembly Bill (AB) 1550 (the Greenhouse Gases Investment Plan of 2016) similarly requires that 25 percent of California Climate Investments be directed to disadvantaged communities with an additional 10 percent dedicated to low-income areas. As shown in Figure 1, Victorville has census tracts that have a CalEnviroScreen score of 75 percent or above. Therefore, these areas are considered disadvantaged by the state and are eligible for the state’s SB 535 and AB 1550 set aside funding, which can be used for projects that benefit these communities.

Funding can be used for a variety of investments including affordable housing, public transportation, and environmental restoration. Some of the funding is directed to benefit the public health, quality of life, and economic opportunities of disadvantaged and low-income communities, while other funding is directed to reduce pollution overall.

To identify disadvantaged communities within a city or county, OPR’s EJ Element Guidelines recommend utilizing the following screening method (Figure 1)

Figure 1: Disadvantaged Communities Screening Method



Source: OPR 2020

2.1 DAC Screening Method 1, CalEnviroScreen

CalEnviroScreen is a computer mapping tool published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) that identifies communities that are most affected by pollution and are especially vulnerable to its adverse effects (OPR 2020). CalEnviroScreen uses several factors, called “indicators” to determine whether a community is disadvantaged and disproportionately affected by pollution. These indicators fall into two main categories labeled “pollution burden” and “population characteristics.” Pollution burden indicators include exposure indicators that measure different types of pollution to which residents may be exposed and the proximity of environmental hazards to a community. Population characteristics represent characteristics of the community that can make them more susceptible to environmental hazards (such as poverty, low educational attainment, and linguistic isolation). These main categories can be separated into four distinct sub-categories: 1) Exposure, 2) Environmental Effect, 3) Sensitive Population, and 4) Socioeconomic Factor. A summary of the CalEnviroScreen indicators and how they relate to environmental justice is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. CalEnviroScreen Categories and Indicators

Category	Rationale	Sub-Category	Indicator
Pollution Burden	Exposure to hazardous substances can cause and/or worsen certain health conditions.	Exposure	Ozone concentrations in air
			PM 2.5 concentrations in air
			Diesel particulate matter emissions
			Drinking water contaminants
			Use of high-hazard, high-volatility pesticides
			Toxic releases from facilities
			Traffic Density
		Environmental Effect	Toxic cleanup sites
			Groundwater threats from leaking underground storage
			Hazardous waste facilities and generators
Impaired water bodies			
Population Characteristics	People with lower income levels, educational attainment and fluency in English tend to live in areas that are more affected by air pollution and other environmental toxins. In addition, certain health conditions may be caused or worsened by toxins in the environment.	Sensitive Population	Asthma emergency department visits
			Cardiovascular disease (emergency department visits for heart attacks)
			Low birth-weight infants
		Socioeconomic Factor	Educational attainment
			Housing burdened low-income households
			Linguistic Isolation
			Poverty
			Unemployment

Source: CalEPA 2017.

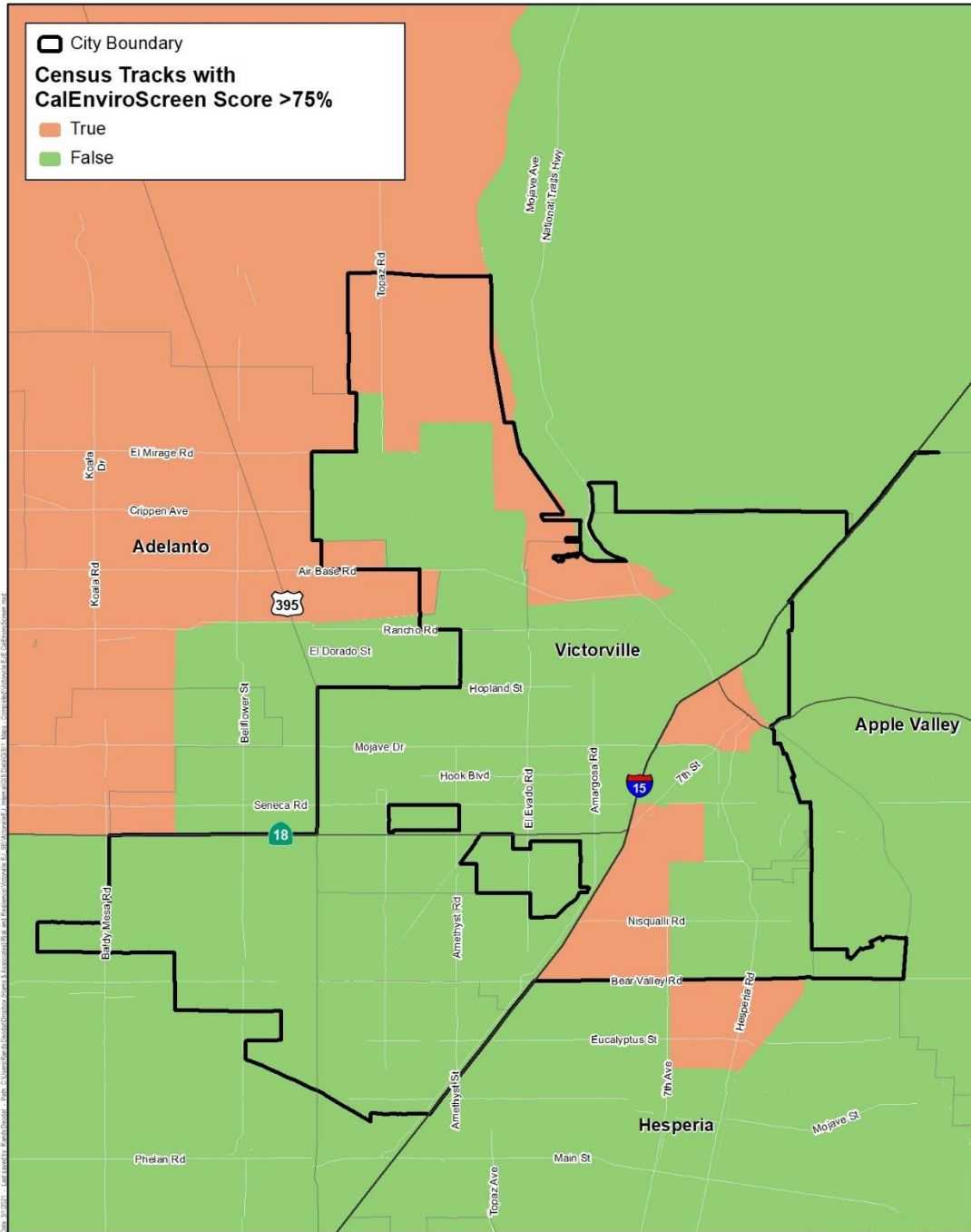
CalEnviroScreen uses a weighted scoring system to derive average pollution burden and population scores for each census tract¹, and arrives at the final CalEnviroScreen score by multiplying the pollution burden and population characteristics components together.² CalEnviroScreen converts indicator scores to percentiles that can be compared with other areas throughout the state. In general, the higher the score or percentile, the more impacted a community is compared to other areas of the state. For example, a 75th percentile score means that the census tract is higher (more burdened) than 75 percent of other census tracts in California. Census tracts in the highest quartile of scores (75 to 100) are considered to be disadvantaged communities under SB 1000.

As shown on Figure 2, census tracts in the City of Victorville range in percentile scores between 44 and 92. The census tracts in the northwest and southeast portions of the City exceed the 75th percentile and, therefore, are considered to be disadvantaged communities.

¹ Although some census tracts follow city boundaries, others overlap city boundaries. As a result, CalEnviroScreen Scores at the census tract level may be affected by conditions outside the jurisdiction's authority.

² The CalEnviroScreen website can be found at <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen>.

Figure 2. Disadvantaged Community Screening: CalEnviroScreen



Source: UrbanFootprint 2020.

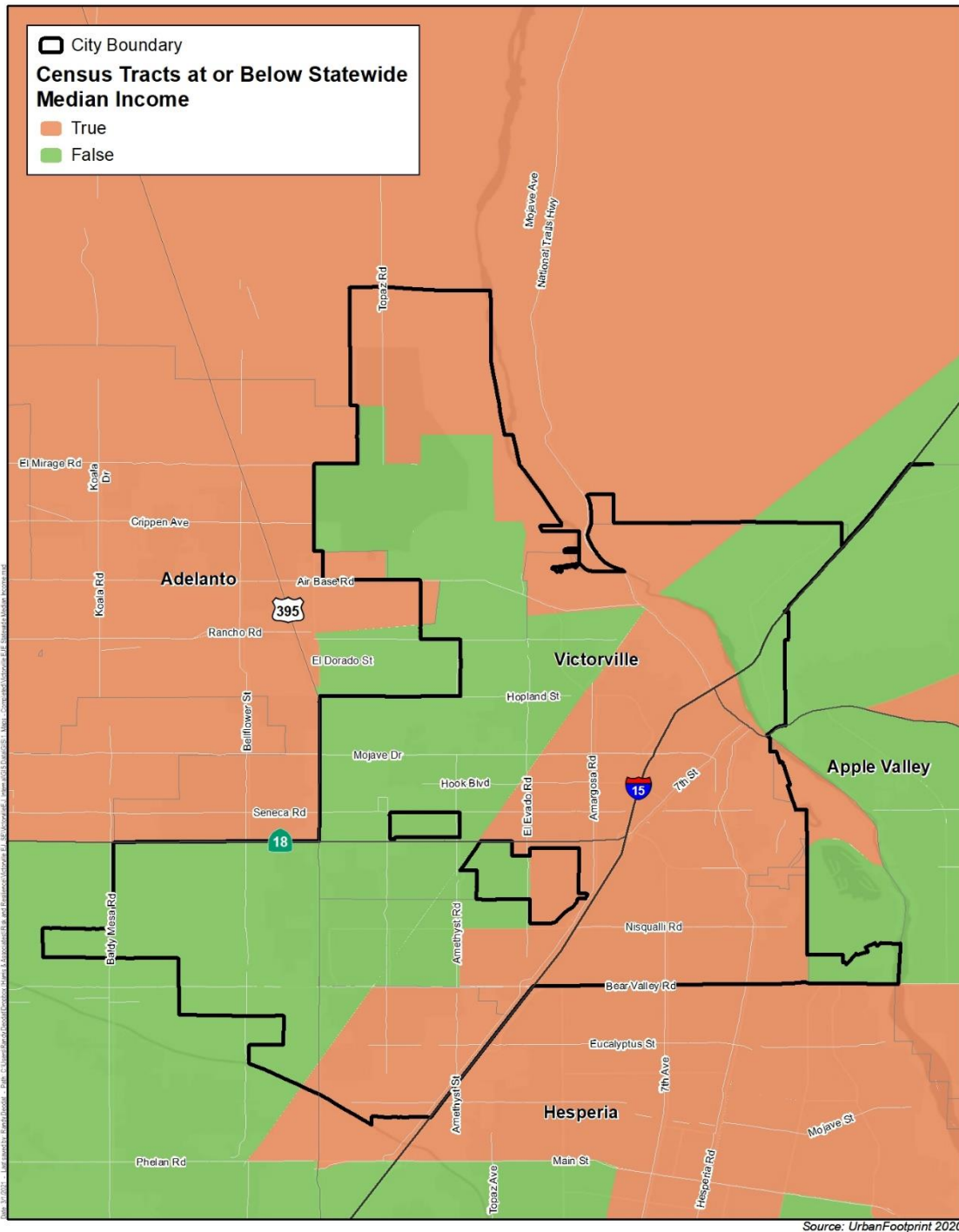


Disadvantaged Community Screening: CalEnviroScreen
 City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

2.2 DAC Screening Method 2, Statewide Median Income

In addition to utilizing CalEnviroScreen, OPR's EJ Element Guidelines recommend mapping low-income areas to identify other areas of the City that may be underserved, but do not qualify as disadvantaged communities in CalEnviroScreen. The average statewide median household income (in 2018 dollars) between 2015 and 2019 was \$75,235. Figure 3 identifies census tracts that meet the second criteria for the OPR disadvantaged communities guidelines - that the median household income is below the statewide household median income and that at least one of the CalEnviroScreen exposure indicators is in the highest 25% of all California tracts for that specific indicator. Census tracts that meet the statewide median income threshold for disadvantaged communities are in the northwest and southeast portions of the City.

Figure 3. Disadvantaged Community Screening: Statewide Median Income



Source: UrbanFootprint 2020.



**Disadvantaged Community Screening:
Statewide Median Income**

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

2.3 DAC Screening Method 3, HCD State Income Limit

OPR’s EJ Element Guidelines also recommend screening for areas that are below the California Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD) state income limits. Income limits reflect updated median income and household income levels for extremely low-, very low-, low-, and moderate-income households for California’s 58 counties. The 2020 State Income Limits are on HCD’s website at <http://www.hcd.ca.gov/grants-funding/income-limits/state-and-federal-incomelimits.shtml>.

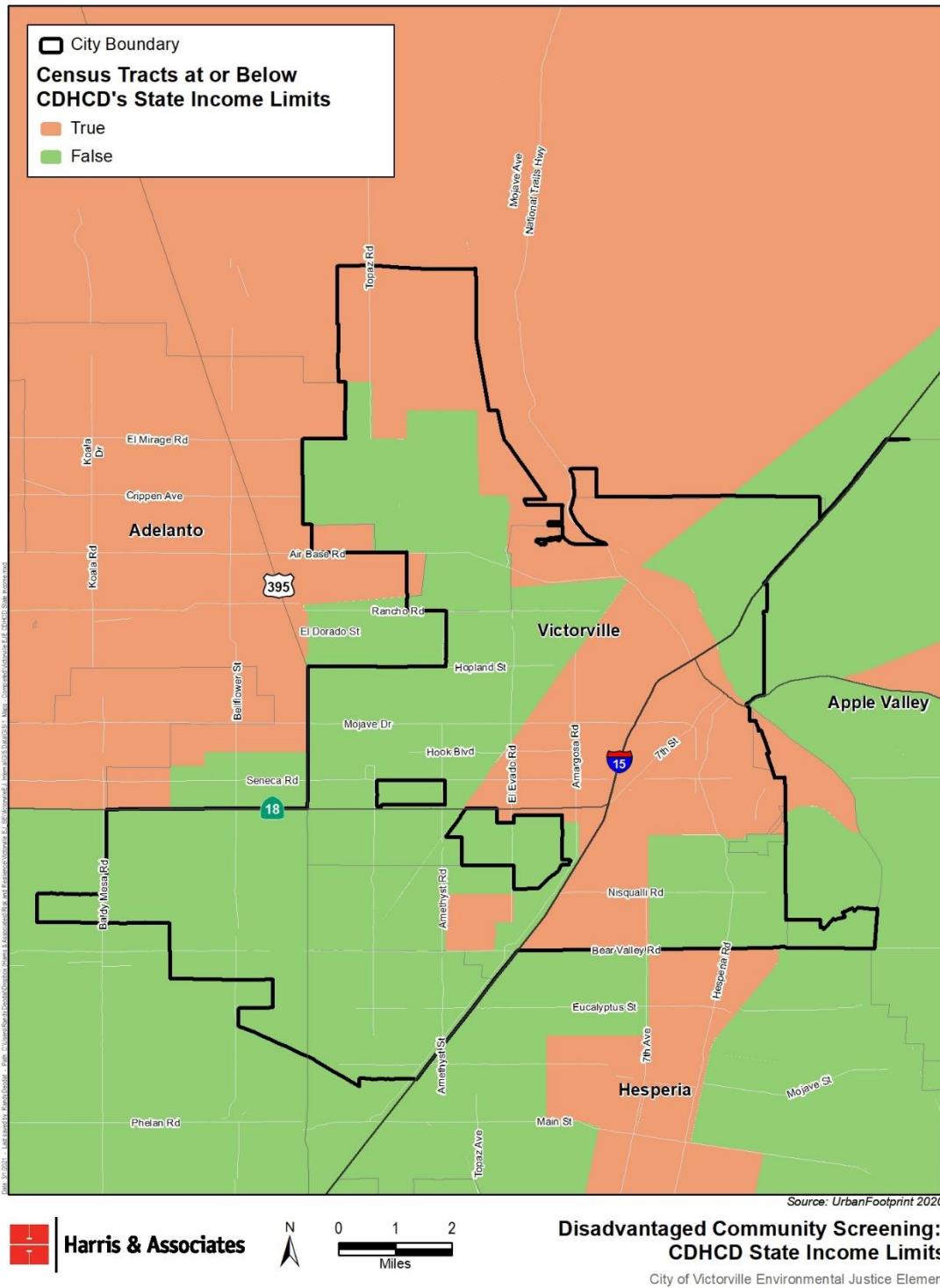
Figure 4 identifies census tracts with an average median household income below HCD’s state income limits for the specified region and with at least one of the CalEnviroScreen exposure indicators in the highest 25% of all California tracts for that specific indicator. HCD’s 2020 state income limits (Table 2) went into affect on April 30, 2020. Table 2 shows that the median income for a 4 person household (“baseline”) in San Bernardino County (County) is \$75,300. Income limits are adjusted for family size based on the “baseline” 4-person household. Median income thresholds were used to identify census tracts below the state income limit in Figure 3.

Table 2. DHCD 2020 State Income Limits by Household Size

Number of Persons in Household:		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
San Bernardino County Area Median Income: \$75,300	Extremely Low	15850	18100	21720	26200	30680	35160	39640	44120
	Very Low Income	26400	30150	33900	37650	40700	43700	46700	49700
	Low Income	42200	48200	54250	60250	65100	69900	74750	79550
	Median Income	52700	60250	67750	75300	81300	87350	93350	99400
	Moderate Income	63250	72300	81300	90350	97600	104800	112050	119250

Source: HCD 2020

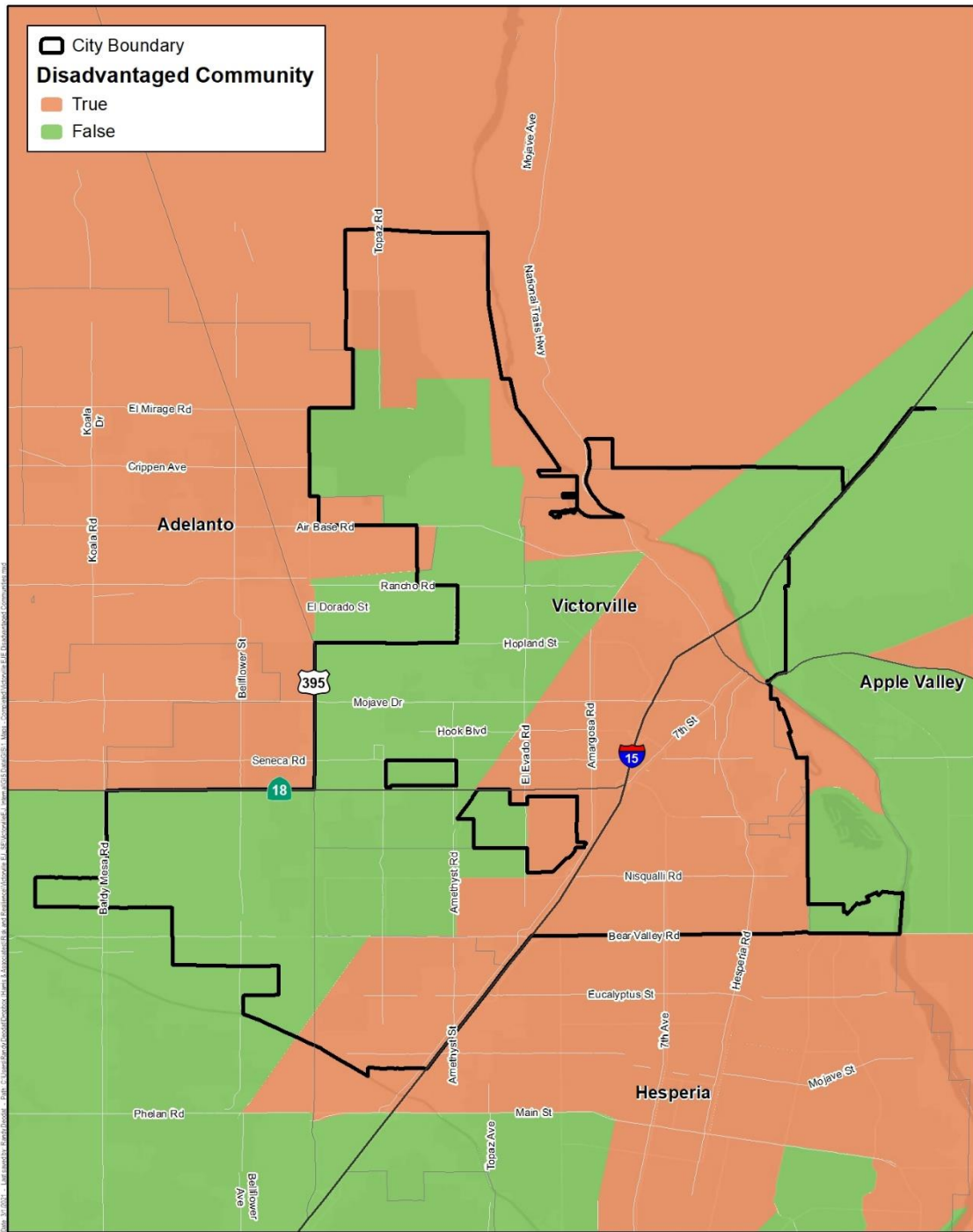
Figure 4. Disadvantaged Community Screening: HCD State Income Limits



2.4 DAC Screening Results

The City overlaid each individual screening criteria layer (methods 1-3) to identify all census tracts within the City considered to be disadvantaged. Figure 5 shows the results of the DAC screening method. As shown in Figure 5, DACs are located in the northernmost and southeastern portions of the City. The Existing Conditions Assessment assesses to what extent the northern and southeastern portions of the City, both designated DACs, are more exposed to environmental burdens or lack access to public goods and services. Designated DACs are also the target of EJ objectives and policies.

Figure 5. City of Victorville Disadvantaged Communities



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City of Victorville
Disadvantaged Communities
 City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Section 3 Pollution Exposure

Starting in 2000, San Bernardino County and Riverside County, an area often referred to as the Inland Empire (“region”), experienced significant growth as millions moved from coastal counties in Southern California in search of more affordable housing. Between 2000 and 2016, the total population of the City of Victorville increased by 59,481 to 123,510 in 2016.

The region’s accessibility by rail and highways to the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach resulted in the construction of over 159 million square feet of industrial warehouse space in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties between 2000 and 2008 and significant increase in truck and rail transportation of goods (UCLA 2016). Nearly 40 percent of the nation’s consumer goods travel through the Inland Empire before they are transported to other locations across the country (Espinoza 2017). In 1993, the City approved the redevelopment of the Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA). SCLA is a domestic and international air cargo facility with a business complex that includes manufacturing, industrial multimodal and office facilities. The redevelopment project added a 430-acre intermodal yard adjacent to SCLA and hundreds of acres of industrial sites in this facility. Since the beginning of the airport’s redevelopment, over 100 companies have located business operations in the facility (SCAG 2020a). Although an update in 2001 added rail to SCLA, no rail has yet been established. Rail still exists in the Foxborough Business, Park, Old Town, and Cemex.

The booming Southern California goods movement, on which the region’s economy depends, is at least partially responsible for the degradation of the region’s water and air quality and contributes to community health disparities and economic injustices. Residents living along the region’s massive network of highways, rail lines, and intermodal freight facilities face significantly higher rates of cancer and asthma (UCLA 2016). These same communities are often composed of low-income people of color, who historically have had little influence over decision-making processes that impact their quality of life. The goods movement also depends on the burning of fossil fuels, the primary cause of global climate change (UCLA 2016). Thus, the industry on which the regional economy depends results in environmental injustices.

The following section documents the conditions and factors that contribute to local pollution and identifies areas within the City that experience greater exposure to pollution.

3.1 Air Quality

The City of Victorville is located in the Mojave Desert Air Basin (MDAB), and falls under the regulatory authority of the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District (MDAQMD). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) designate air basins or portions of air basins and counties as being in “attainment” or “nonattainment” for criteria pollutants. Areas that do not meet the standards are classified as nonattainment areas. As of 2017, the City of Victorville portion of the MDAB was designated as

nonattainment for the federal O₃ and PM₁₀ standards and is also a nonattainment area for the state O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} (City of Victorville 2019). The primary air pollutant impacting the City is PM_{2.5}. Annual mean concentration of PM 2.5 (average of quarterly means, µg/m³), between 2012 and 2014 was 7.02. (CalEPA 2017). More information on air quality in the region can be found at www.mdaqmd.ca.gov.

Although air quality is generally regarded as a regional issue, there are also local contributors to air pollution in and near the City of Victorville. Proximity to high-volume roadways, hazardous waste sites, and heavy industrial land use types and other high-emission sources can result in adverse health impact. Disadvantaged communities are often disproportionately subjected to adverse air quality due to proximity to polluting activities and are more likely to have underlying medical conditions that may be worsened by pollution.

Poor air quality can result in negative health outcomes ranging from higher rates of asthma to cardiovascular disease and even premature death (CARB 2020). To assess residents’ potential exposure to polluting activities, the City identified residential parcels within a designated proximity to major roads and industrial activities, identified as indicators in Table 3. Both indicators rely on a buffer analysis, which is used to determine proximity or distance of one feature from another. For example, to assess exposure to vehicular emissions that contribute to poor air quality, the City created a 200-foot radius buffer around roads to identify residential zones within 200 feet of a major roadway.

Buffer analyses are used to identify areas (on a map) within the City that can experience greater environmental exposure or lack physical access to services based on proximity to, or distance from, residential areas. They also provide a metric (approximate percent of residential zoned areas within or outside of a given radius) for the City to gauge progress with respect to a given EJ topic area over time.

Table 3. Indicators to Identify Areas with Greater Exposure to Air Pollution

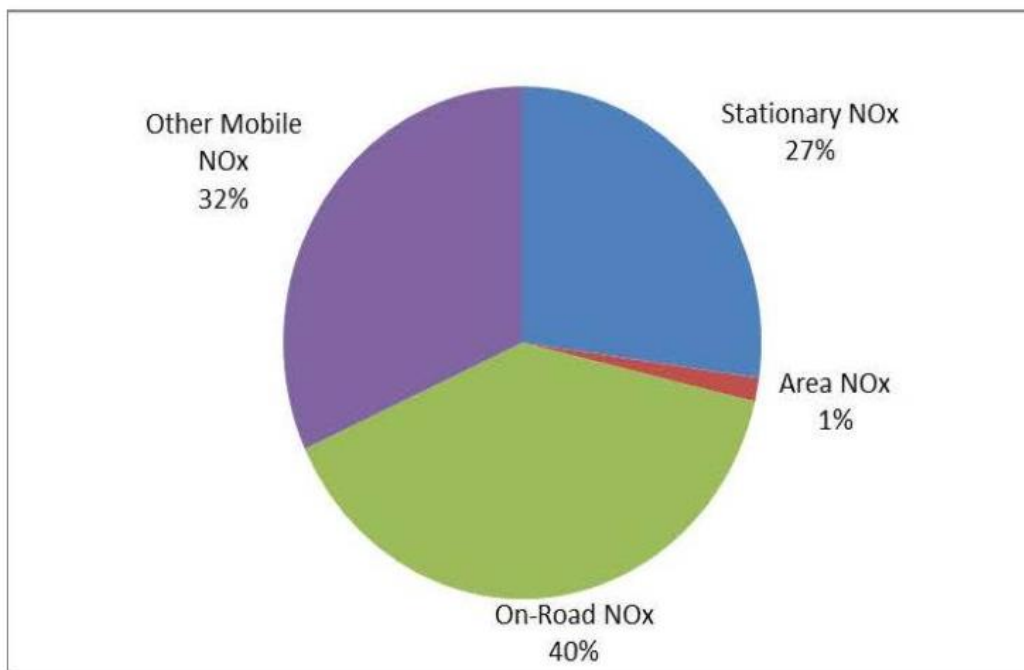
Indicator	Description	Source
Proximity of residential zones to major roads	Residential zoned areas within 1,000 feet of a high-traffic corridor or major roadway	City GIS Data
Proximity of residential zones to industrial activities	Residential zoned areas within 200 feet of industrial land	City GIS Data
Asthma Rate	Asthma ER Visits/10,000 people by Census Tract	CEC 2018

Roadways and Vehicle Use

The largest contributor of air pollution in the MDAQMD is mobile source emissions from cars and trucks traveling on local freeways and roadways (MDAQMD 2020). As shown in Figure 6, NO_x

from on-road vehicles, including motor vehicles operating on roads, highway ramps, and during idling that use gasoline, diesel, and other fuels—account for 40% of oxides and nitrogen emissions. In comparison, NO_x emissions from stationary sources – which includes factories, boilers, cement plants, and power plants – account for only 27 percent of MDAQMD’s inventory.

Figure 6. MDAQMD Emission Sources of Oxides and Nitrogen

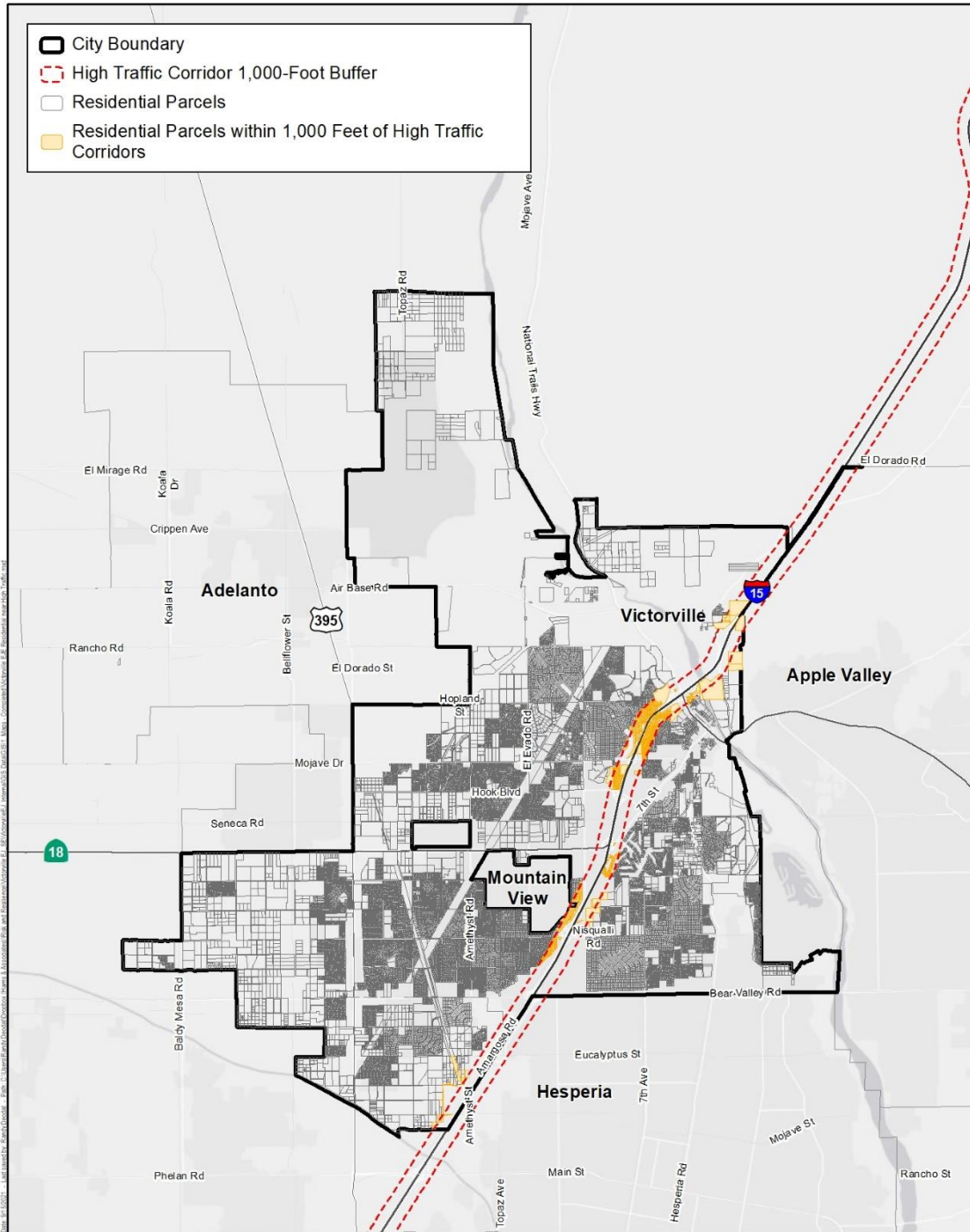


The City boundary intersects several major roadways, including major arterials, super arterials, highways (Hwy 18 & Hwy 395), and freeways (Interstate 15). As shown in Figure 7, Interstate 15 (I-15) crosses through the eastern portion of the City, which qualifies as a “high-traffic corridor” (CDOT 2020). High-traffic corridors are roads that, on an average day, have traffic in excess of 100,000 vehicles in an urban area (California Public Resources Code, Section 21151.8). Higher levels of air pollution are present in proximity to high-traffic corridors and can cause negative health effects within about 1,000 feet (CARB 2017). Figure 7 identifies residential parcels in the City that are within 1,000 feet of a high-traffic corridor. Approximately 3.5 percent of the residential land use in the City is within 1,000 feet of I-15. Those households that are within 1,000 feet are within the City’s designated disadvantaged community and likely experience elevated exposure to particulate matter from road vehicles.

Though most negative health impacts are due to proximity to high traffic corridors, the City seeks to reduce the number of residences near all major roadways that are associated with elevated concentrations of air pollutants, including freeways, super arterials, and major arterials. Therefore, the City identified residential land use within 1,000 feet of major roadways in Figure 8. Approximately 41 percent of residential parcels are within 1,000 feet of major roadways

throughout the city, including some concentrated areas within the City's designated disadvantaged communities along Hesperia Rd. and Arrowhead Dr. Of the residential parcels within 1,000 feet of major roadways, approximately 66 percent are located in the City's designated disadvantaged communities.

Figure 7. Residential Within 1,000 Feet of High-Traffic Corridors



Source: City of Victorville 2020.

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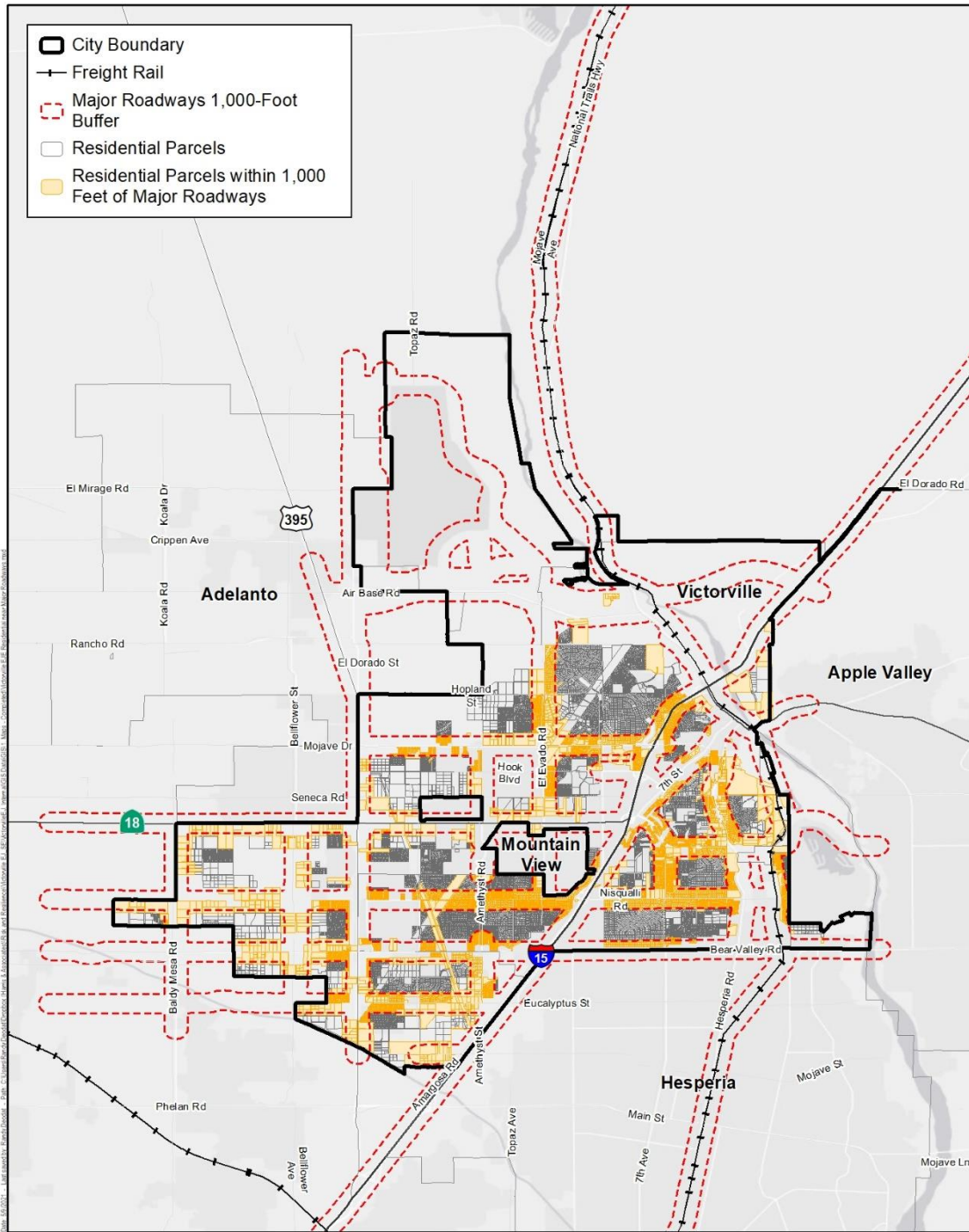
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Residential Areas Near High Traffic Corridors

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Figure 8. Residential Within 1,000 Feet of Major Roadways



Source: City of Victorville 2020.



Residential Areas Near Major Roadways

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Industrial Activities

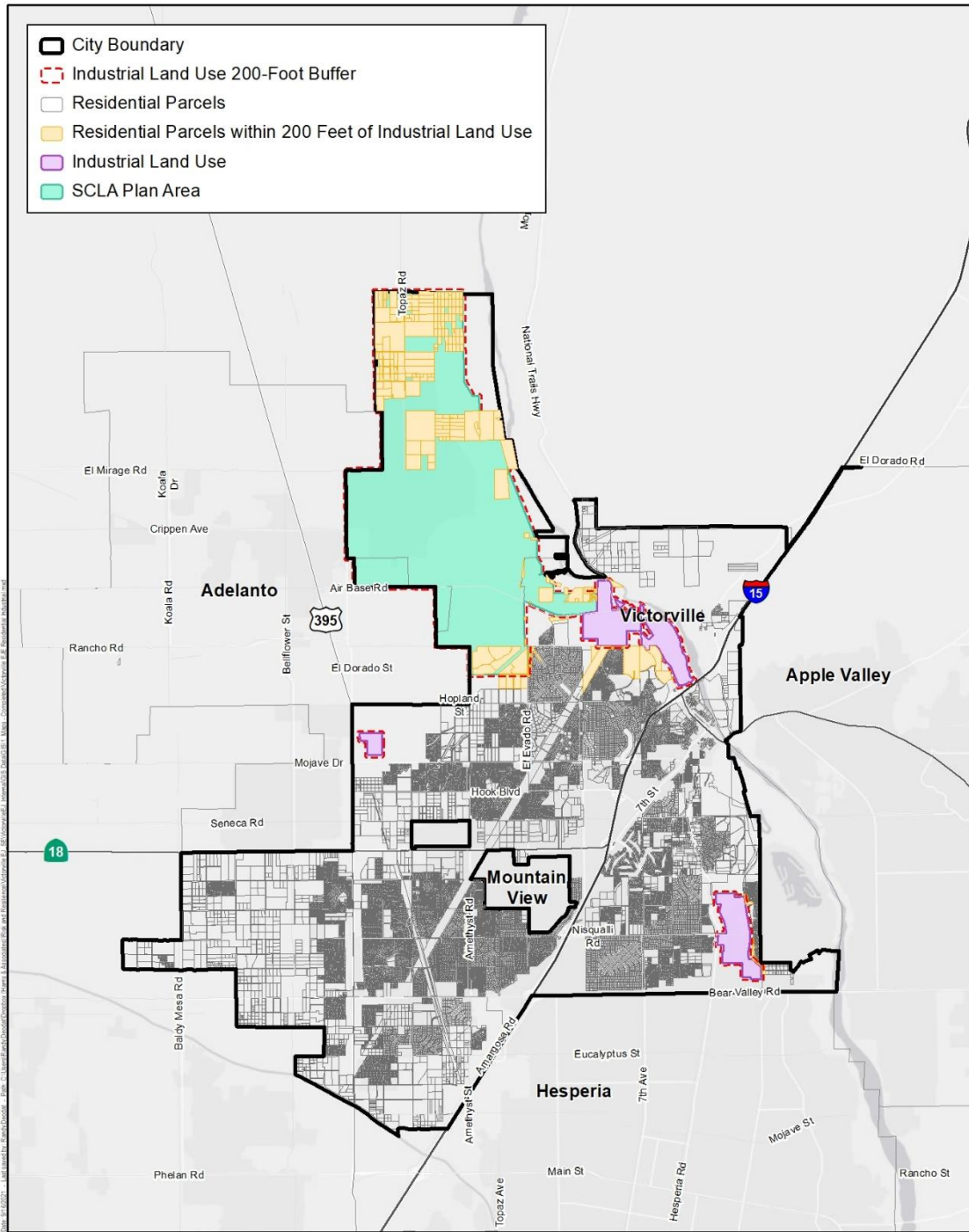
Residences in close proximity to industrial facilities and other industrial-based land uses may experience greater exposure to poor air quality and associated health impacts. Figure 9 identifies residences within 200 feet of a heavy industrial³ land use types. As shown in Figure 9, there are some areas in the southeastern portion of the City near Industrial Blvd and Enterprise Way, known as Foxborough Industrial Park, that have residential areas in close proximity to industrial land uses. Foxborough Industrial Park contains many manufacturing uses, such as Nutro Pet, Arm and Hammer (Church and Dwight) and Goodyear Tires. Trucks travel along Nisquali Rd., through a residential area, to reach I-15.

Greater levels of exposure to air pollution from industrial activity can result in negative health impacts, including asthma. Figure 10 shows the distribution of asthma prevalence throughout the City (defined as the number of asthma emergency room visits per 10,000 people). The map indicates that the southeastern portion of the City have higher asthma rates compared to the rest of the City. The City averages approximately 82 asthma emergency department visits per 10,000 people. In comparison, the average asthma prevalence for the County of San Bernardino is 67 visits per 10,000 people (CEC 2018).

Figure 10 suggests that City residents in the southeastern portion of the City suffer disproportionately from health impacts, such as asthma, associated with poor air quality. Specifically, disadvantaged communities to the southeast of I-15 average approximately 106 asthma emergency room visits per 10,000 people, compared to the city-wide average of 82, and the county-wide average of 67 (CEC 2018). Other potential contributors to high asthma rates include substandard housing conditions (such as excessive moisture and dampness, poor heating and ventilation systems, deteriorated carpeting, second-hand smoke, etc.), as discussed in Section 7.

³ Includes Southern California Logistics Airport (SCLA) land use designation.

Figure 9. Residential Near Industrial Land Use



Source: City of Victorville 2020.

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Residential Areas Near Industrial Land Use

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

3.2 Water Quality, Accessibility and Affordability

Low-income communities can be disproportionately exposed to drinking water contaminants (VanDerslice 2011). In response to these issues, AB 685 (2012) added Section 106.3 to the California Water Code, which declares that “every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.”

More recently, SB 200 (2019) directed the State to “bring true environmental justice” to its residents, and to “begin to address the continuing disproportionate environmental burdens in the state by creating a fund to provide safe drinking water in every California community, for every Californian.” The fund is now known as the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, and in August 2019, the State Water Resources Control Board announced an initial round of funding to develop and implement sustainable solutions for small systems with violations of drinking water standards. Funds may be spent on operations and maintenance or consolidating with larger systems (CA Water Boards 2020).

The City of Victorville sources its water from a local underground basin called the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Basin. The basin provides more than seven billion gallons of water each year to City residents. The City purchases additional well water from the Mojave Water Agency, sourced from wells in the Alto Sub-area. Water is delivered through a system of 36 wells and a large system of pipelines, pumps, reservoirs, treatment plants, and other facilities. The Victorville Water District serves 122,603 people.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State Water Resources Control Board regulates the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Water Resources Control Board maintains a Human Right to Water portal that includes data, maps, grant programs, and other information that should be considered in local analyses of existing conditions and potential actions to address water quality issues in disadvantaged communities. OEHHA also recently published a Human Right to Water tool for assessing water quality, affordability, and accessibility that should be considered for use by local agencies. The tool provides draft scores for water quality, accessibility, and affordability. Draft scores range from 0 to 4, with higher scores indicating worse outcomes. The Time period analyzed was 2011 to 2019.

As recommended by OPR’s EJ Element Guidelines, the City employed OEHHA indicators to assess water quality, accessibility, and affordability.

Water Quality

As shown in Table 4, the Victorville Water District scored 0 out of 4 for water quality and each sub-component and indicator, which indicates acceptable levels of water contaminant concentrations and a high level of compliance with regulatory standards. More information on the

methodology for each indicator can be found in the 2019 [Achieving the Human Right to Water in California: Assessment of the State’s Community Water Systems](#) (CalEPA 2019).

Table 4. OEHHA Right to Water, Water Quality Indicator Scores

Sub-Component	Indicator	Description	Score	Score Explanation
Exposure	High Potential Exposure	Identifies how many contaminants (out of 19) had at least one year with an average annual concentration above MCL.	0	The system had 0 contaminants with high potential exposure
	Presence of Acute Contaminants	Identifies if any of the contaminants for which there was high potential exposure are acute contaminants as defined by regulatory standards.	0	The system had 0 acute contaminants with high potential exposure.
	Maximum Duration of High Potential Exposure	Identifies for how long high potential exposure occurred for each of the 19 contaminants.	0	The system had 0 years of high potential exposure.
	Data Availability	Identifies whether data exists for 14 contaminants that should have data following monitoring requirements	0	The system had all 14 contaminants with the minimum required data in the time period.
Non-Compliance	Non-compliance with primary drinking water standards	Counts how many contaminants received an MCL violation at least once from 2011-2019 for 18 out of 19 contaminants.	0	The system had 0 contaminants with MCL violations.
	Maximum Duration of Non-Compliance Score	Sums the total number of years for which a system had at least 1 MCL violation in a given year (from 2011-2019), for each contaminant.	0	The system had 0 years of non-compliance

Source: CalEPA 2019.

Notes: MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels

As indicated in Table 4, Victorville’s potable water supply meets state and federal drinking water standards. The District’s comprehensive water quality-monitoring program ensures that all customers receive water that is in compliance with all regulatory criteria and that no maximum contaminant levels for regulated chemicals, bacteria, or pollutants are exceeded. The District takes weekly samples at 26 sites and monthly samples at 36 wells and adds trace amounts of chlorine to disinfect water at each well site. An independent, state-certified lab tests the water samples taken from well sites, treatment facilities, pipelines, and homes. In 2019, the Victorville Water District prepared a source water assessment for all wells in the District that supply drinking water to customers. According to the assessment, the water basin is potentially vulnerable to contamination from a variety of sources including the sewer collection system, high density housing, storm drain discharge points, transportation terminals and corridors, and industrial supply stores, among other sources. However, the assessment did not detect contaminants from these sources (City of Victorville 2019).

Accessibility

In addition to water quality, the OEHHA Right to Water Framework assesses water accessibility, defined by the City’s ability to provide sufficient and continuous amounts of water to meet everyday household needs (CalEPA 2019). As shown in Table 5, the City of Victorville’s water system scored 0 out of 4 for water accessibility, indicating good accessibility.

Table 5. OEHHA Right to Water, Water Accessibility Indicator Scores

Sub-Component	Indicator	Description	Score	Score Explanation
Physical Vulnerability	Physical Vulnerability to Water Outages	Examines the system’s main water source and how many permanent and back up sources a system could use in the case of emergency	0	The system has 4 or more sources of surface, groundwater, or combined groundwater-surface water.

Source: CalEPA 2019.

Affordability

Another important aspect of environmental justice is ensuring residents (customers) can afford to pay for water to meet their household needs, taking into consideration other household living expenses, as well as the direct and indirect costs associated with obtaining access to the water (CalEPA 2019). The Victorville Water District scored 1 out of 4 for water affordability based on the indicators listed in Table 6 below.

Table 6. OEHHA Right to Water, Water Affordability Indicator Scores

Indicator	Description	Score	Score Explanation
Affordability Ratio for Median Household Income (MHI)	Measures the annual system-wide average water bill for 6 hundred cubic feet relative to the annual MHI of the water system	0	The average water bill ranges from 0% to less than 0.75% of the MHI.
Affordability Ratio for County Poverty Threshold (CPT)	Measures the annual system-wide average water bill for 6 hundred cubic feet relative to the County poverty threshold for the water system’s County.	1	The average water bill ranges from 0.75% to less than 1.0% of the CPT.
Affordability Ratio for Deep Poverty Threshold (DPT)	Measures the annual system-wide average water bill for 6 hundred square feet relative to the County deep poverty threshold for the water system’s County	1	The average water bill ranges from 0.75% to less than 1.0% of the DPT

Source: CalEPA 2019.

Overall, the City’s water system scores relatively well on water affordability considering the high number of low-income populations in the City. The USEPA defines water affordability as a rate below 4 percent of MHI – 2 percent for water and 2 percent for wastewater. As shown in the Affordability Ratio for Median Household Income, the average water bill ranges from 0 percent to less than 0.75 percent of the MHI. Therefore, the City also meets the federal water affordability target.

The City tracks the number of customers with delinquent bills, which indicates the (in)ability of residents to afford water for their household needs. As of January 2021, 12.9 percent of customers had delinquent bills, representing a total of \$1,682,225 owed. This is higher than the 5-year (fiscal year) average of 7.91 percent. This uptick in delinquent bills most likely is a result of economic conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Disadvantaged communities spend a greater percentage of their income on utility bills, and many may struggle to afford their water bill. The City of Victorville currently does not provide financial assistance for low-income households to pay their utility bill. However, the City strives to deliver safe, clean, and affordable drinking water for the community that meets or exceeds all federal and state regulatory guidelines at a rate that is sufficient to fund effectively the operation and maintenance of the system. The City endeavors to maintain the most affordable rates in the County for all utility service provided to the community.

Key Findings: Pollution Exposure

Disadvantaged communities have greater exposure to air pollutants due to their proximity to high-traffic corridors and industrial activity, and suffer disproportionately from health impacts associated with poor air quality. The proximity of disadvantaged communities in the City to the SCLA is of primary concern, given the potential impacts of criteria pollutants, such as carbon monoxide (CO), on community health; the adverse health effects are considerable due to the scale of operations at this airport. While disadvantaged communities are not impacted by water pollution, high delinquency rates suggest that, particularly through the COVID-19 pandemic, many residents struggle to pay their water bill and water affordability is a barrier to accessing clean water for disadvantaged communities.

Section 4 Access to Public Facilities and Services

Access to public facilities and community-serving amenities is important for quality of life, as well as disaster preparedness and recovery capacity. Therefore, an important component of environmental justice is equitable access and connections to public facilities and community services including schools, daycare, community centers, public transit, and health care.

4.1 Public Facilities

The City assessed the access of disadvantaged communities to civic and public facilities and spaces in Victorville, including schools, daycare centers⁴, and community centers as indicated in Table 7.

Table 7. Indicators to Assess Existing Conditions: Public Facility Access

Indicator	Description	Source
Residential zones within walking distance of schools	Percent of residential zones further than 0.5 miles radius from nearest school	City GIS Data
Residential zones within walking distance of day care centers	Percent of residential zones further than 0.5 miles radius from nearest day care center	-Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data (Daycare Centers) -City GIS Data

Only 43 and 33 percent of residential parcels are within walking distance of schools and daycares, respectively (Figure 11 and Figure 12). Residential areas in the southwest portion and the southeast portion (disadvantaged communities) of the City have the least walkable access to daycare centers.

While proximity to schools and daycare centers is an important indicator in assessing access, it does not represent the multitude of barriers that prevent low-income families from accessing quality education and daycare services for their children or supplementary resources available to help low-income families to access such services. For example, one key factor in determining access to daycare is affordability. The Victor Elementary School District’s Family Resource Center provides a list of childcare services. The Child Care Resource Center provides subsidized childcare and a childcare food program. The San Bernardino Transitional Assistance Department provides childcare reimbursements to providers on behalf of current CalWORKs recipients who are in an approved work or training program.

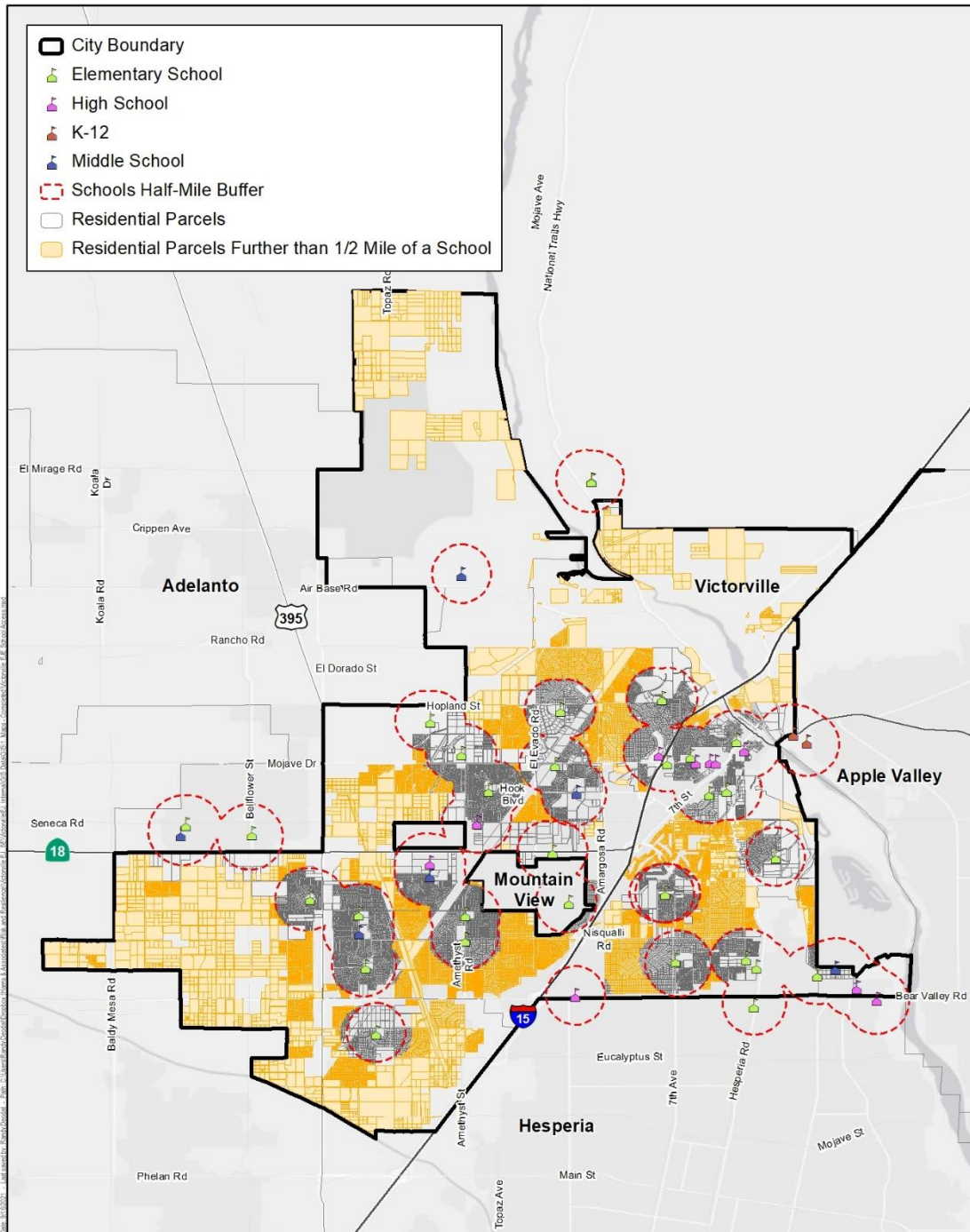
In addition to child care, residents have expressed a community need for adult day care, programs that provide care and companionship for older adults who need assistance or supervision during the day. Caring for children and their parents simultaneously is a logistical challenge for the “sandwich generation”, middle-aged adults who care for both their aging parents and their own

⁴ Only commercial daycare centers, not including informal daycare centers in residences.

children. The Inland Empire Health Plan provides Community Based Adult Services to qualifying IEHP members⁵; however, there are no facilities located in the City of Victorville (IEHP 2019).

⁵ IEHP Members who qualify for CBAS are 18 years or older and tend to be in poor health, have multiple ER visits or hospitalizations, need prompting or supervision for daily activities, have no family/caregiver, lack awareness or have confusion, or are at risk for wandering (IEHP 2019).

Figure 11. Walkable Access to Schools



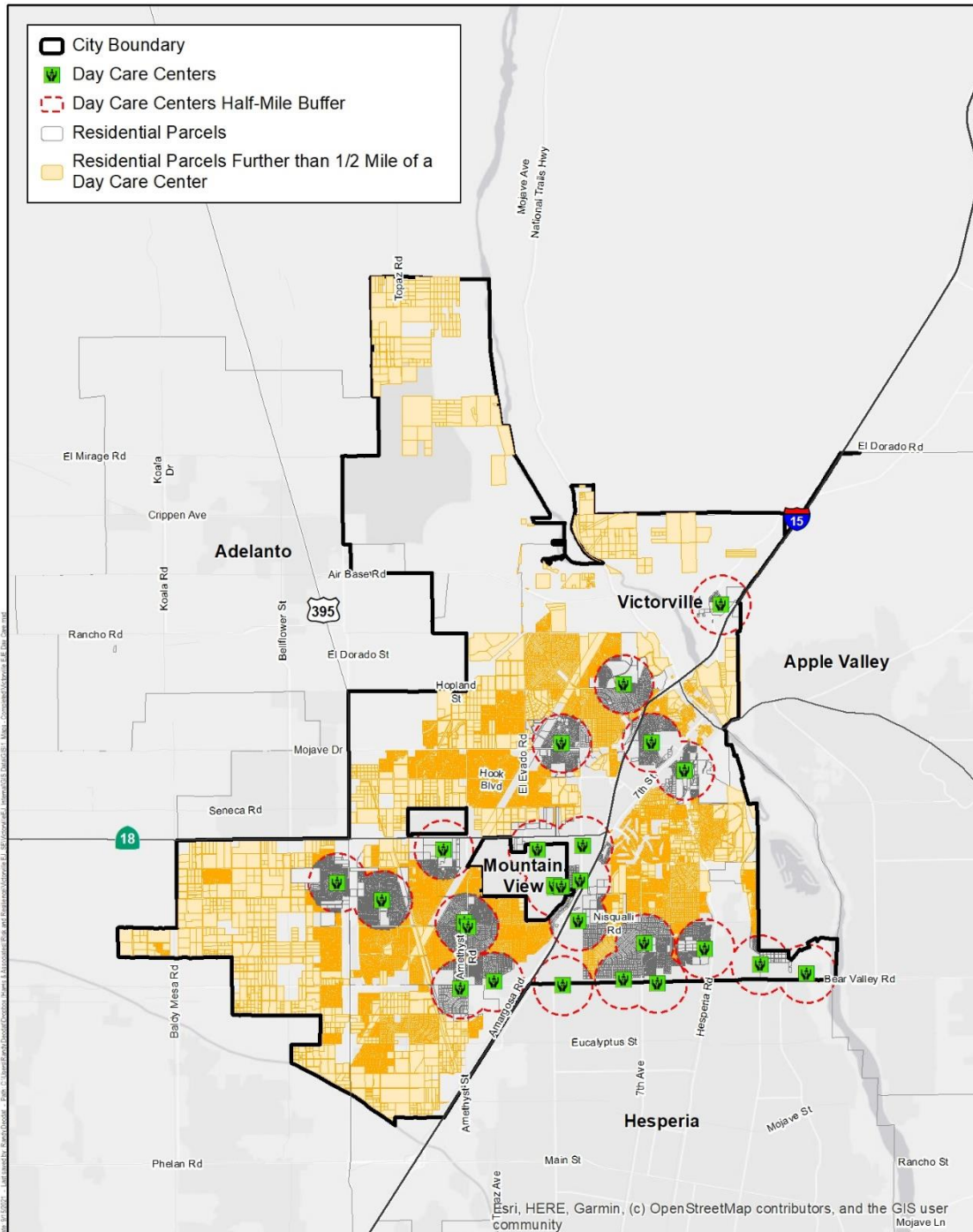
Source: City of Victorville 2020.



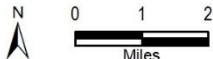
Walkable Access to Schools

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Figure 12. Walkable Access to Daycare Centers



Source: Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data 2018.



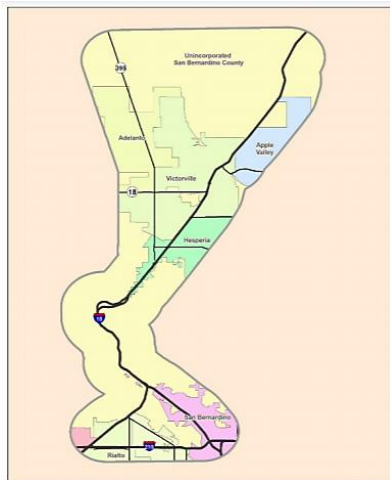
Walkable Access to Day Care Centers

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

4.2 Public Transit

In addition to improving local air quality, access to public transit is another important factor of environmental justice. Substantial “down-the-hill” commuting occurs from the Victor Valley to San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles, with residents motivated to endure the commutes for more affordable housing in the High Desert. I-15 is a nationally significant freight corridor, but travel through the Cajon Pass is congested and unreliable. Heavy traffic along Interstate 15 limits access to jobs throughout the County and opportunities for families to take advantage of services within or outside of the City. Improving access to public transit, therefore, increases access to employment, schools, and services (Ewing 2013), without relying on a personal vehicle.

Public transit in the Victorville to San Bernardino sub-corridor is currently under-utilized, with most of the population relying on their personal vehicles. Compared to other sub-corridors in the region, this area has relatively more vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per service population (29.7) and it ranks fourth out of the ten sub-corridors for highest VMT per service population. Only 1 percent of commute trips use transit.



Victorville to San Bernardino
Sub-Corridor
Source: IECMP 2020

The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) defines High Quality Transit Areas as an area within one-half mile from major transit stops and high-quality transit corridors. A major transit stop is defined as a site containing an existing rail transit station, a ferry terminal served by either a bus or rail transit service, or the intersection of two or more major bus routes with a frequency of service interval of 15 minutes or less during the morning and afternoon peak commute periods. A high transit corridor is a corridor with fixed-route bus service with service intervals no longer than 15 minutes during peak commute hours. The Victorville to San Bernardino Sub-Corridor does not have high quality transit corridors or major transit stops, and therefore is not a High Quality Transit Area (CalTrans 2020).

Assessing baseline conditions related to public transit routes and stops/stations can help identify areas that could benefit from improved transit. The City assessed disadvantaged communities’ access to public transit in Victorville using the indicators listed in Table 8.

Table 8. Indicators to Assess Existing Conditions: Transit Access

Indicator	Description	Source
Residences Outside Walking Distance of Public Transit	Percent of residential parcels further than 0.5 miles radius from nearest bus stop	City GIS Data, VVTA
Transit Service Frequency	Average Weekday Daytime Hourly Arrivals	VVTA
Transit Affordability	Low Transportation Cost Index models transportation costs as a percent of income for renters.	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

VVTA= Victor Valley Transit Authority

Bus Service

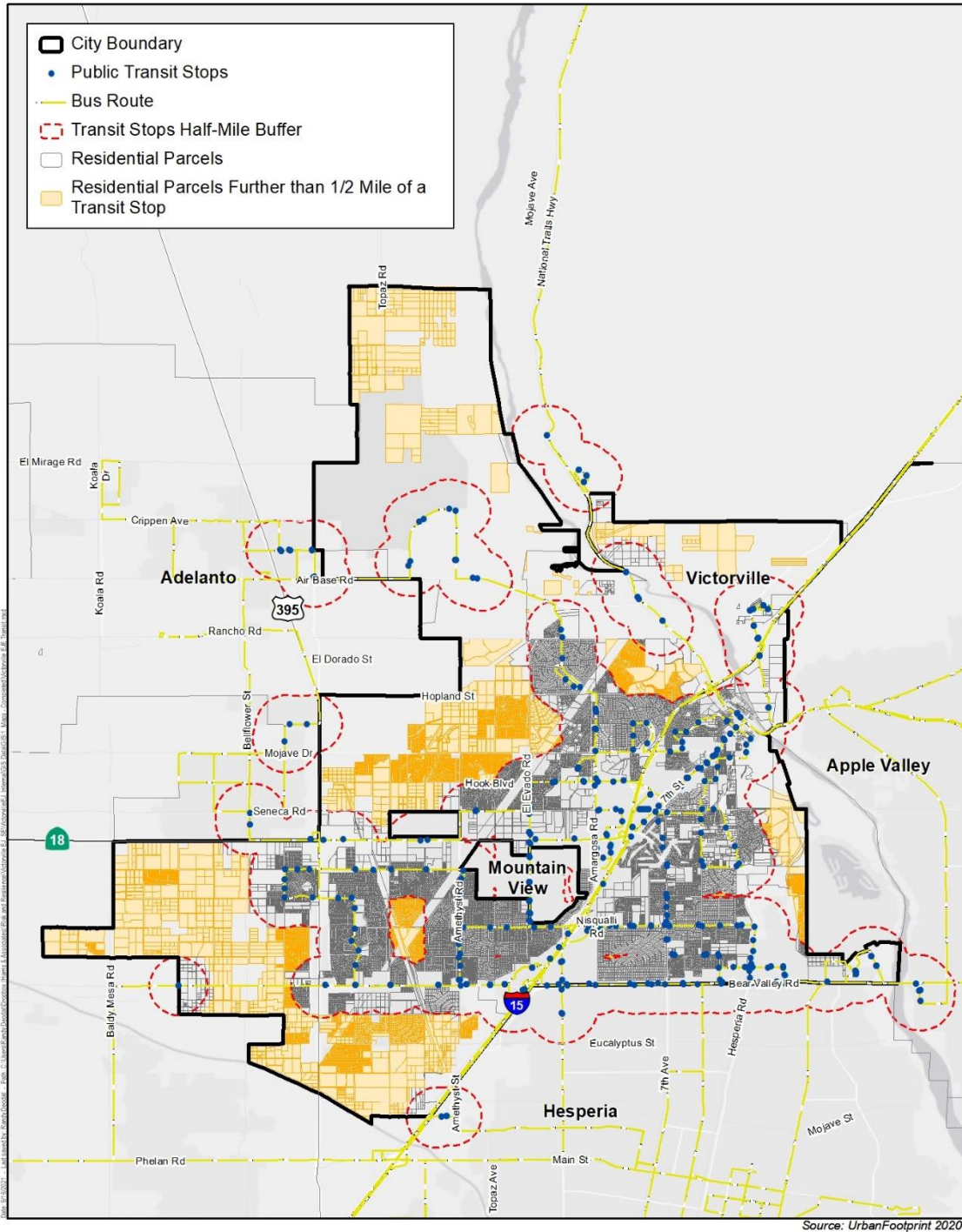
Victor Valley Transit Authority (VVTA) provides local fixed bus routes, local deviated routes, and county routes that are longer in distance and serve unincorporated areas surrounding the fixed route service area. VVTA is also the Americans with Disabilities Act paratransit operator for the Victor Valley as well as the Consolidated Transportation Services Agency and vanpool administrator for its region. VVTA delivers more than 2.7 million trips across its various service modes (SBCTA 2017).

The B-V Link service is a commuter route operated by VVTA that connects the city of Barstow with Victorville and Apple Valley, then continues “down-the-hill” into the San Bernardino Valley to medical centers and government buildings. The B-V Link service operates weekdays from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm and Saturdays from 8:00 am to 8:00pm depending on origin and destination (SBCTA 2017). However, residents have noted difficulty in using the B-V Link, particularly on the weekends, noting that the bus doesn’t run frequently enough, resulting in some riders not being able to make it back up the hill.

VVTA also provides a commuter service intended for those who work at the Fort Irwin National Training Center (NTC) that wish to travel between the training center and Victorville, Helendale, or Barstow. Morning routes bring passengers to Fort Irwin while afternoon service returns commuters back to the served communities.

To identify areas of the City with less access to public transportation, the City identified residential parcels outside of a 0.5-mile radius of City bus stops. As shown on Figure 13, residential parcels in the southwest area of the City are outside the 0.5-mile buffer. Specifically, the southernmost part of the City (area around Sunset Ridge) lacks walkable transit access and is considered disadvantaged.

Figure 13. Walkable Access to Transit



Source: UrbanFootprint 2020.



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Walkable Access to Transit

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

In addition to physical proximity, transit service frequency and duration are also important factors in determining transit access. VVTA buses operating within the City boundary stop at bus stations on average once every 75 minutes during the day on weekdays.

The bus ride duration between Victorville and San Bernardino via the VVTA bus (Bus Route 15) is approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes, compared to a 50-minute ride on the Greyhound bus, but the Greyhound costs nearly double. It takes about 40 minutes to commute between Victorville and San Bernardino (without traffic) by car.

Affordability is an important factor in making public transit accessible to all residents. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development’s Transportation Cost Index estimates transportation costs as a percent of income for renters.⁶ Values range from 0 to 100. The higher the transportation cost index value, the lower the cost of transportation in that census tract. The City has an average transportation cost index value of 17.29, indicating relatively high costs of transit based on resident incomes. The VVTA transit fares are shown in Table 9. During the COVID-19 Pandemic, VVTA partnered with the City of Victorville to provide a temporary free door-to-door shuttle service for seniors (over 65) with vaccine appointments.

Table 9. VVTA Fixed Route Fare

Indicator	Regular	Student	Veteran/SDM*	Children (5 & under)
Single Trip	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$0.75	Rides free with a fare-paying passenger
Day Pass	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$2.00	
31-Day Pass	\$55.00	\$45.00	\$27.50	

Source: VVTA 2017
 *Senior/Disabled/Medicare

Rail

The Southwest Chief is an Amtrak long distance service which operates between Los Angeles and Chicago. It provides the only rail service in California from Los Angeles east to Victorville. The Southwest Chief takes about three and a half hours to travel between downtown L.A. and Victorville. It operates one round trip daily. Brightline West, formerly known as XpressWest, is a proposed privately run high-speed rail route between Las Vegas and Victor Valley. The project, slated to begin construction in 2021 and service in 2024, is intended to provide an alternative to air and automobile travel between Southern California and Las Vegas. Metrolink is a commuter rail system in Southern California, operating in Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and Ventura counties. Metrolink provides many Southern California residents with an alternative to driving; however, the San Bernardino Line does not extend to Victor Valley.

⁶ Renters are defined here as a 3-person single-parent family with income at 50% of the median income for renters for the region.

4.3 Health Care

Populations at higher risk to environmental stressors include those who are uninsured or underinsured or lack access to health care. These groups are also the ones more likely to have greater exposure to environmental stress, resulting in more significant physical and mental health impacts that would require health care. The City assessed the access of disadvantaged communities to health care in Victorville using the health care source and population with health insurance as indicators (Table 10).

Table 10. Indicators to Assess Existing Conditions: Health Care Access

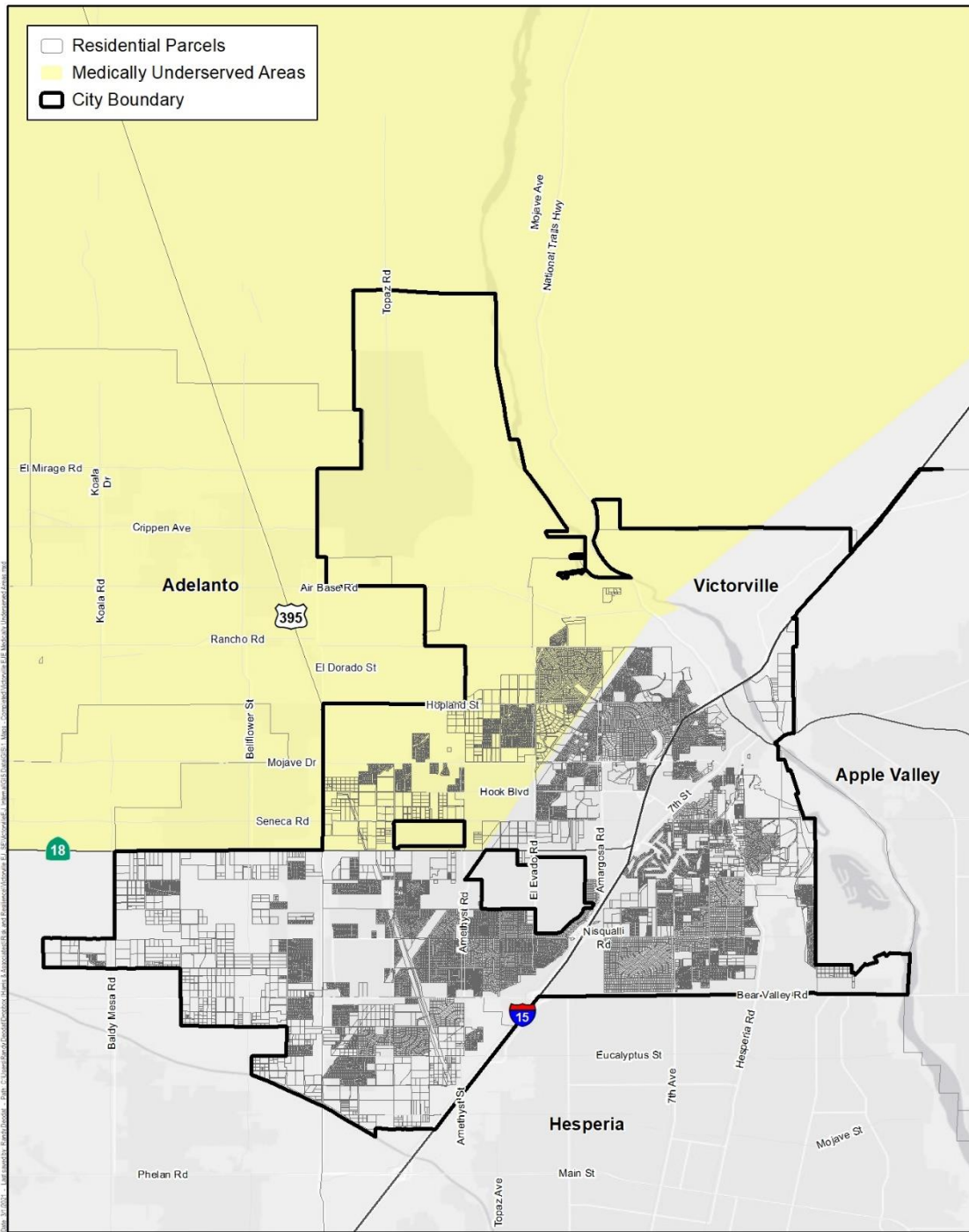
Indicator	Description	Source
Medically Underserved Areas/Medically Underserved Population	MUAs are identified by calculating a composite index of need indicators. MUPs are identified based on documentation of unusual local conditions that result in access barriers to medical services.	Human Resources and Services Administration
Health Insurance	Percent of population who have health insurance	2019 CHNA, Public Health Alliance of Southern California
Avoidable Emergency Department Visits	Percent of avoidable emergency department visits	2019 CHNA

Notes: CHNA = Community Health Needs Assessment

In 2019, St. Mary’s Medical Center, in partnership with the San Bernardino County Department of Public Health and Community Vital Signs, prepared a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for the High Desert region, including Victorville. One of the four priority areas the CHNA sought to address was “access to care.”

The report identified Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) and Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) within the region. MUAs and MUPs are defined by the federal government to include areas or populations that are designated by the federal government as having too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, or a high elderly population. Figure 14 highlights designated MUAs that intersect the City boundary. According to Figure 14, medically underserved areas include residential areas around where Hopland St. and Hook Blvd. intersect El Evado Rd. These areas are not considered disadvantaged, indicating their MUA designation may be attributed to a low number of primary care providers relative to the high elderly population, or because areas outside the City boundary are influencing the scoring. The City does not have any designated MUPs. Though not federally designated as a MUP, health care providers have indicated that the community’s rapid growth has stressed the health care system, and the community has struggled to recruit enough health care professionals.

Figure 14. Medically Underserved Areas



Source: HRSA 2021.



Medically Underserved Areas

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

The 2019 CHNA found that in 2017, 88.5 percent of Victorville residents have health insurance coverage, up 7 percent from 2012. The increase in health insurance coverage reported in Victorville is the result of the State implementing Covered California and the expansion of San Bernardino County’s Medi-Cal insurance programs (Inland Empire Health Plan IEHP and Molina Healthcare). Reported health insurance coverage by year and neighboring jurisdiction is summarized in Table 11.

Table 11. Health Insurance Coverage by City

City Name	2012	2017
Adelanto	76.4%	89.3%
Apple Valley	83.8%	93.4%
Hesperia	78.5%	88.7%
Victorville	80.9%	88.5%

Source: Providence St. Joseph Health 2019.

Figure 15 indicates that areas with the highest percent of uninsured adults are the northernmost and southeastern portions of the City; however, only the southeastern portion of the City has residential land use (i.e., where people live). Asthma rates in the northern portion of the City are likely influenced by population in the census tract, but outside of the City boundary. Disadvantaged communities residing in the southeastern portion of the City have less access to affordable healthcare services.

In addition, the 2019 CHNA reported potentially avoidable emergency department visits, which serve as proxies for inadequate access to primary care. An average of 35% of emergency department visits in zip codes⁷ intersecting the City of Victorville were deemed potentially avoidable.

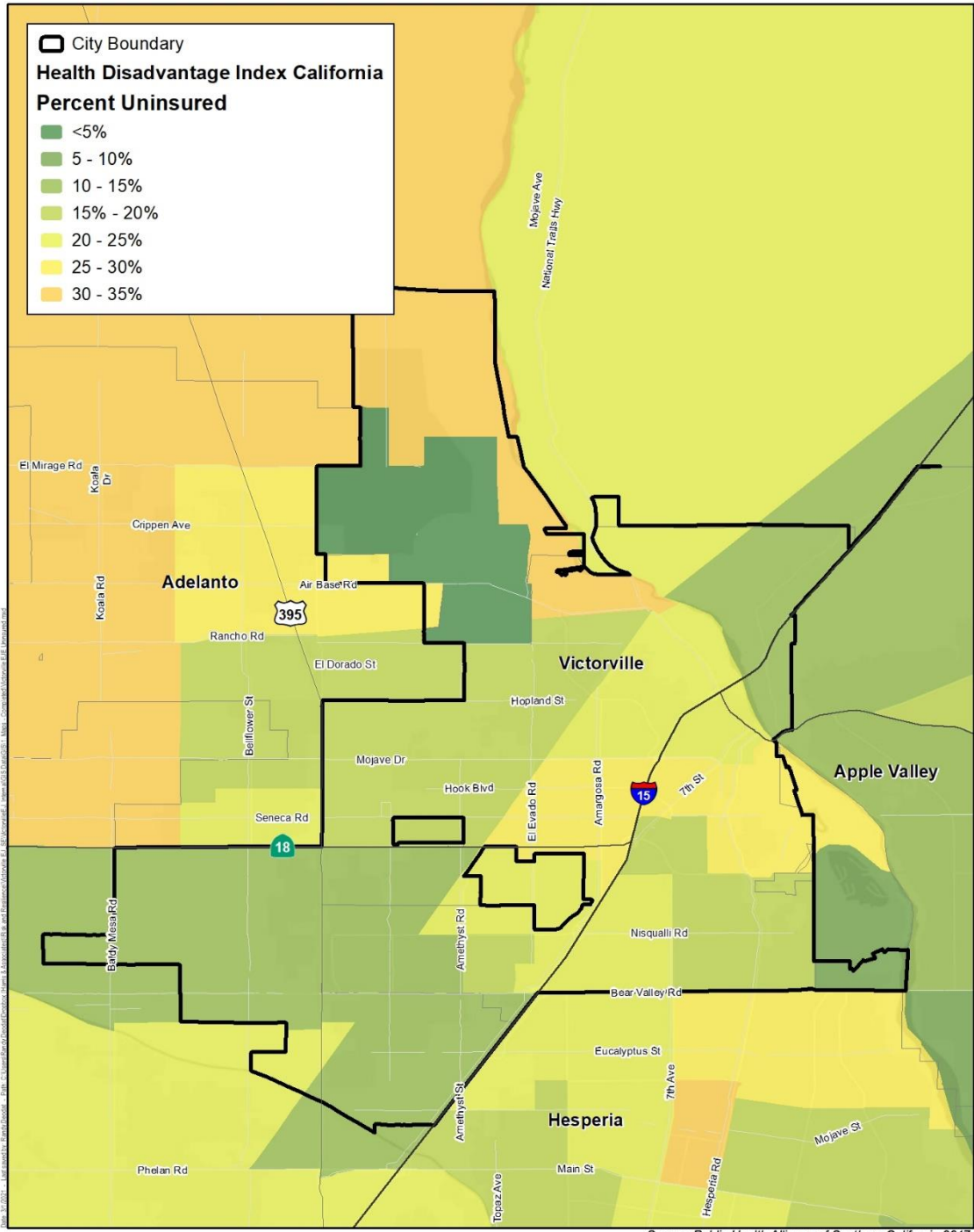
Key Findings: Access to Public Facilities

Many residences in disadvantaged communities are not within walking distance to their nearest school or daycare center. However, disadvantaged communities are generally within walking distance of transit, which can provide residents with opportunities to access community services without using their personal vehicle. Higher than average transportation costs may be a barrier to transit use for disadvantaged communities.

The City’s disadvantaged communities are not in a designated MUP or MUA. Residents in disadvantaged communities are less likely to have health insurance, which may result in higher rates of avoidable emergency room visits.

⁷ 92392, 92394, 92395

Figure 15. Population without Health Insurance



Source: Public Health Alliance of Southern California 2017.



Percent of Population without Health Insurance
City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Section 5 Access to Healthy Food

While many people associate environmental justice with reducing pollution problems, access to healthy food is similarly essential to improving health outcomes (Kavi et al. 2019). Disadvantaged communities are more likely to have limited access to healthy and affordable foods (PolicyLink 2013). Access to healthy food has become a greater priority given that the percentage of obese adults and children has been increasing, particularly in low-income communities.

Many Californians also experience “food insecurity,” defined as a household’s inability to provide enough food for every person to live an active, healthy life. Although individuals make food choices, those choices are made within the context of what is consistently accessible, affordable, or available. In 2020, 324,032 people in San Bernardino County experienced food insecurity, an increase in approximately 41% since 2018 (Feeding America 2020). The COVID-19 pandemic has caused a public health and economic crisis that has resulted in a significant increase in the number of people experiencing food insecurity in 2020 (Feeding America 2020).

The City assessed disadvantaged communities’ access to healthy food in Victorville using the indicators listed below (Table 12).

Table 12. Access to Healthy Food Indicators

Indicator	Description	Source
Obesity Rate	Percent of adults and children that are considered obese	San Bernardino County
Healthy Food Retailers	Percentage of food retailers considered “healthy food retailers”	California Nutrition Network Data Layers
SNAP Enrollment	Percent of population receiving SNAP/CalFresh benefits	American Community Survey 5-Yr Estimates 2014-2018
SNAP Vendors	Location of SNAP/CalFresh Certified Vendors	California Nutrition Network Data Layers
Free or Reduced Lunch Program Enrollment	Percent of students in Victorville School District that qualify for free and reduced lunches	California Department of Education
Feeding Sites	Number and location summer feeding sites and food banks	California Department of Education, San Bernardino County

Notes: SNAP = Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program

Obesity increases the risk for many chronic diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, and many cancers. While all people may be affected by obesity, low-resource and food insecure communities are particularly vulnerable. According to a 2017 Food Security and Obesity in San Bernardino County report, 38 percent of adults in Victorville are obese, compared to 36 percent across the County. Furthermore, nearly half of children at the fifth grade level in the Victor Elementary School District are obese (San Bernardino County 2017).

The food economy of the High Desert region is dominated by fast food to accommodate motorists traveling on I-15. Figure 16 maps the location of fast food relative to grocery stores⁸ and small markets. Proximity to fast food, in combination with low access to healthy food establishments, is widely understood to contribute to higher obesity rates.

Physical access to supermarkets, grocery stores, and other retail food establishments is critical to food security and community health. According to the California Department of Public Health, there is a smaller percentage of healthy food retailers⁹, in San Bernardino County (15.9 percent) than in California (17.9 percent) (CDPH 2017). In the City of Victorville, approximately 11.9% of total food retailers are “healthy food retailers” (CDPH 2017), which is lower than both the County and State. The Modified Food Environment Index provides an indication of the number of healthy food retailers relative to the number of less healthy food retailers (CDPH 2020). An index score of zero (lower score) generally corresponds with the concept of a food desert or less access to healthy food. Figure 17 maps Modified Food Environment Index scores by census tract.

Food deserts are geographic locations where low-income neighborhoods lack physical access to supermarkets. These areas require additional resources and programming directed to community members to improve access to healthy food. The High Desert Food Collaborative is a group of food providers helping residents in the region who need food assistance. The collaborative works to ensure service providers remain open and accessible to the communities they serve.

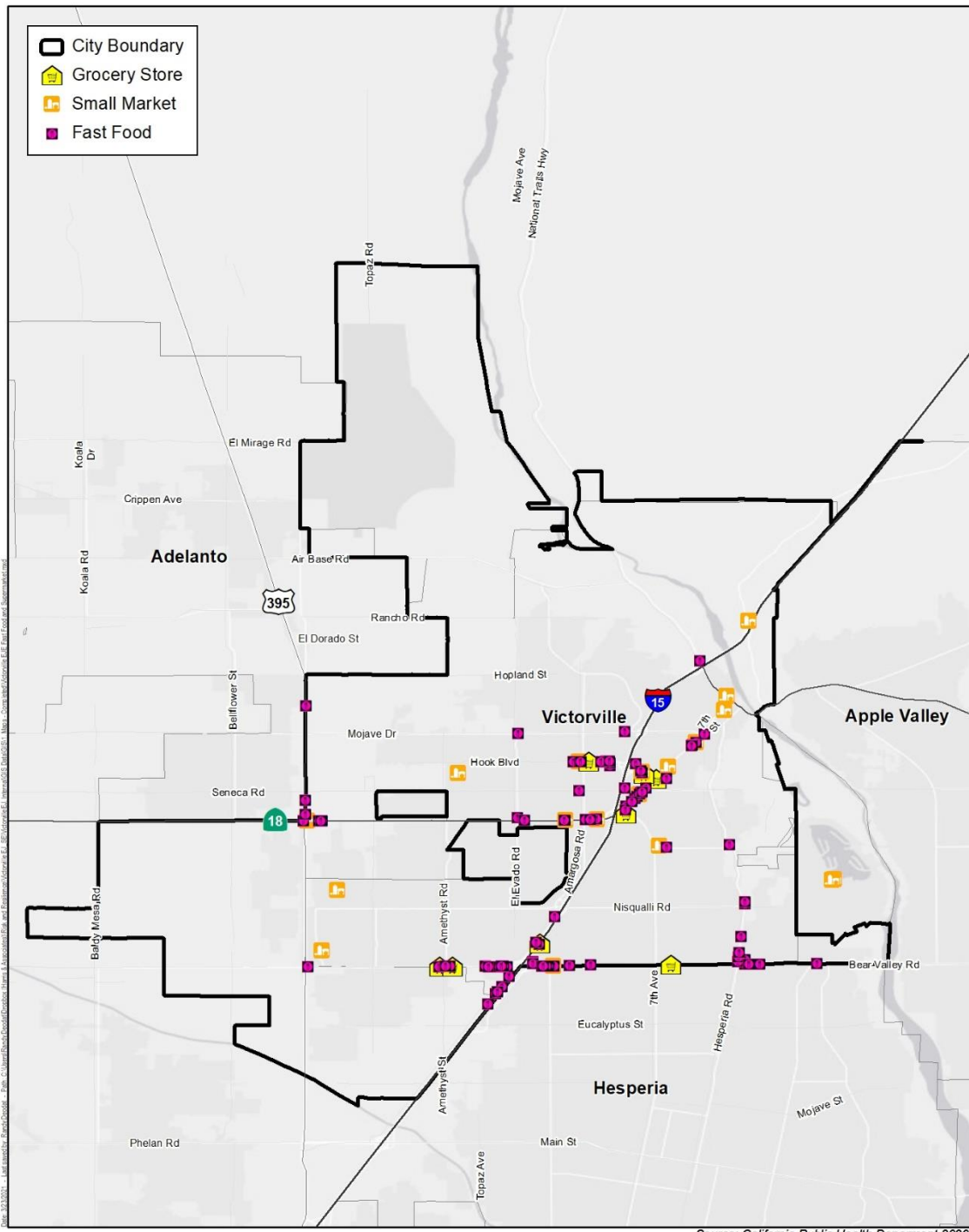
- Collaborative food providers include but are not limited to:
- Community Action Partnership San Bernardino
- Food Forward
- The Rock Church
- Feeding America
- High Desert Second Chance
- Victor Valley Rescue Mission

For families in need, these food providers serve Victorville residents through local food bank/pantries programs. In 2019, the Collaborative partners collectively distributed 4.1 million pounds of food and forecasted the distribution of 8 million pounds for 2020 (SHFB 2018). In addition to food bank programs, the Summer Meal Program, a federal meal program, provides children from low-income areas access to free nutritious meals during school vacation and off-track periods. There are four summer meal service sites located in the City of Victorville. Food banks (including pantries, distribution centers, and food bag service locations) and summer meal sites are mapped in Figure 17 in relation to Modified Food Environment Index scores.

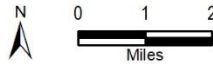
⁸ Including supermarkets and grocery stores.

⁹ Healthy food retailers included supermarkets and larger grocery stores fruit and vegetable markets and warehouse clubs.

Figure 16. Fast Food and Supermarket Distribution



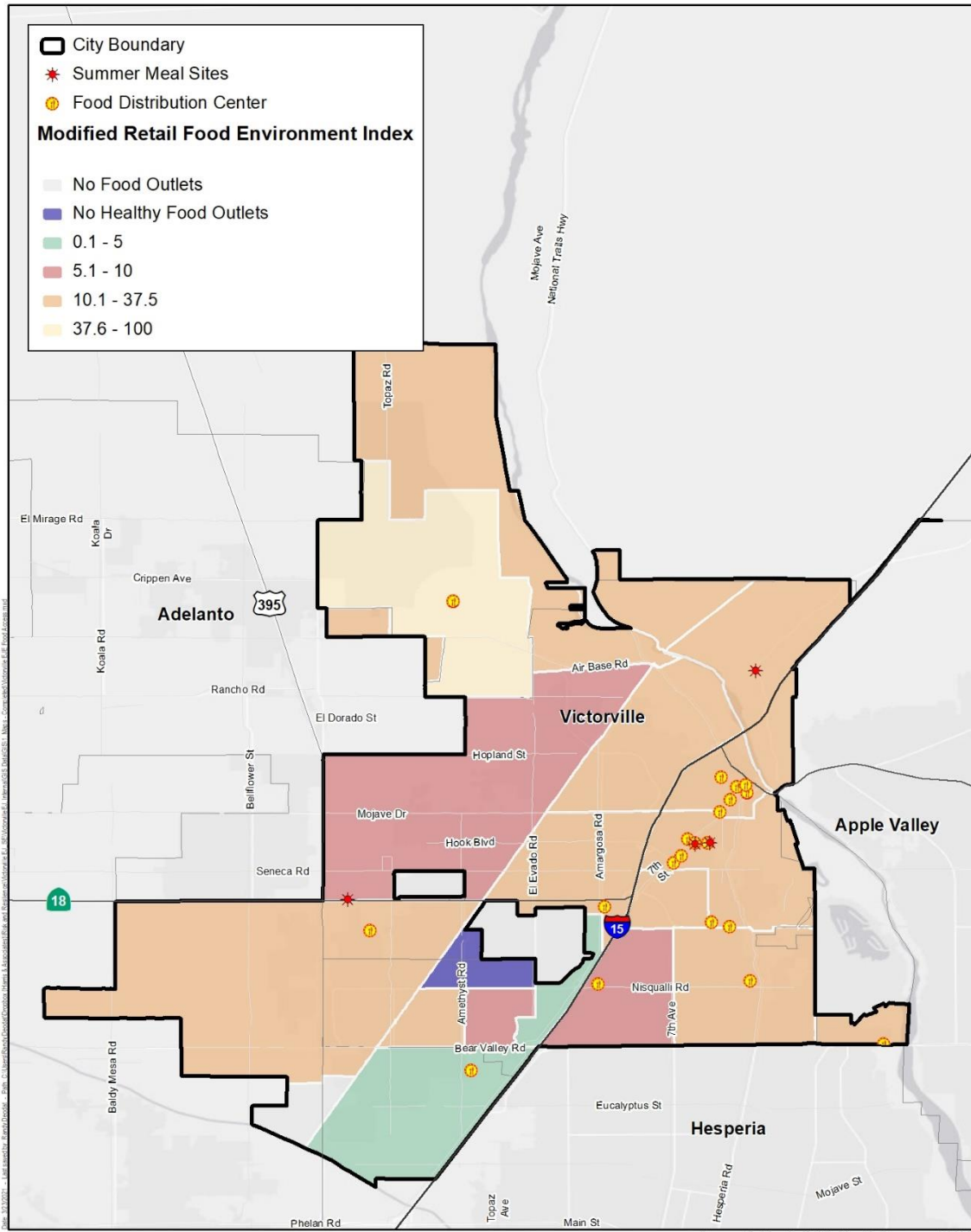
Source: California Public Health Department 2020.



Fast Food and Supermarket Distribution

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Figure 17. Food Access



Source: California Public Health Department 2020.

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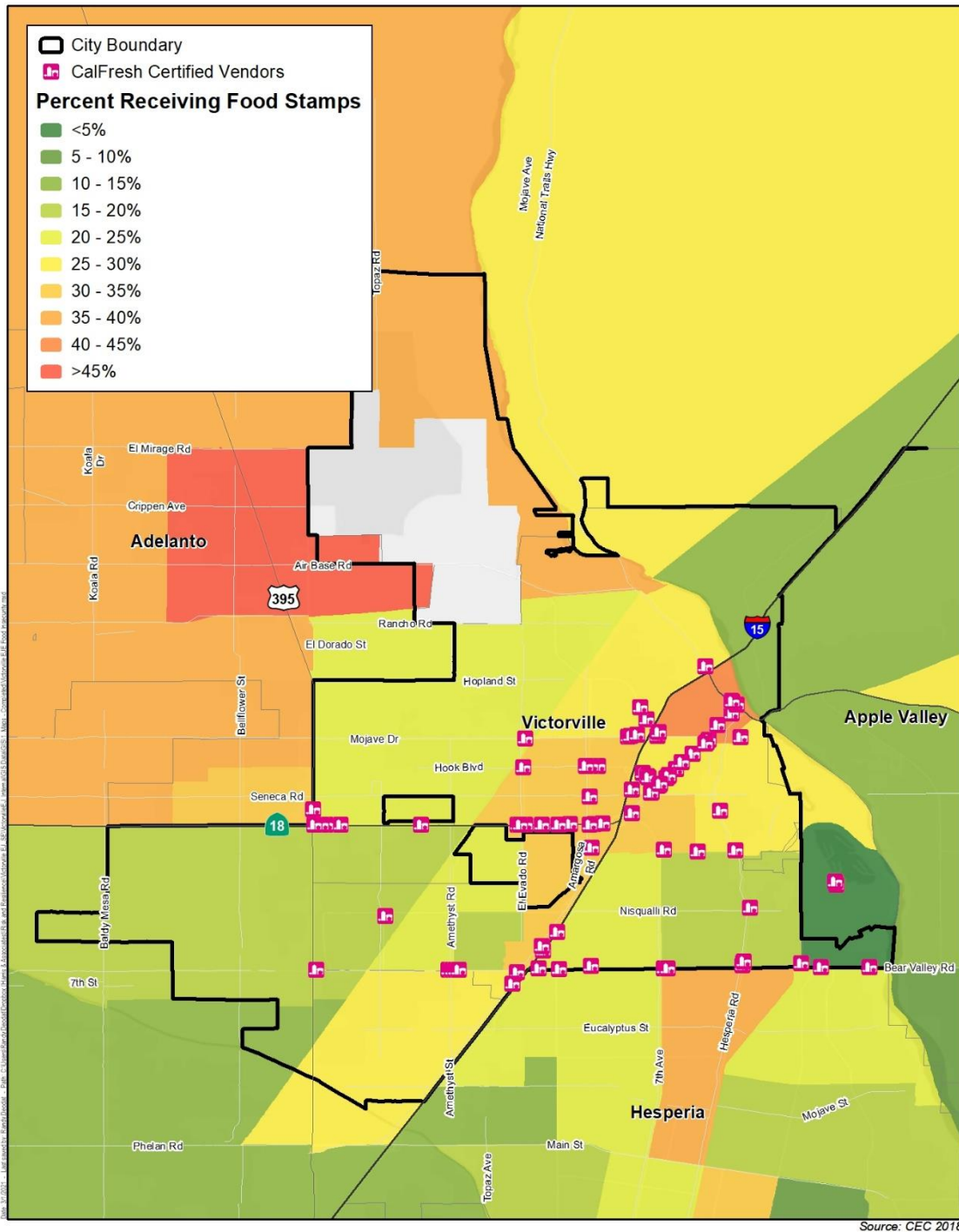
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Food Access

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Food insecurity describes a household's inability to provide enough food for each person to live a healthy life. Food insecurity is one way to measure and assess the risk of hunger. Numerous programs are available to Victorville households to help support nutritious diets and mitigate food insecurity. The Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program, known as CalFresh in California, provides money to needy families to purchase food. Accessing CalFresh benefits increases the purchasing power of low-income families, enabling them to acquire more healthy and nutritious food. Nearly 25 percent of Victorville households receive CalFresh benefits to supplement their food expenditures, compared to 15 percent in the County and 9 percent in California (ACS 2018). Figure 18 maps the percent of people receiving CalFresh benefits relative to the location of CalFresh Certified Venors. As shown in Figure 18, disadvantaged communities along the I-15 corridor rely on CalFresh benefits more than other areas of the City.

Figure 18. Food Insecurity



Source: CEC 2018.



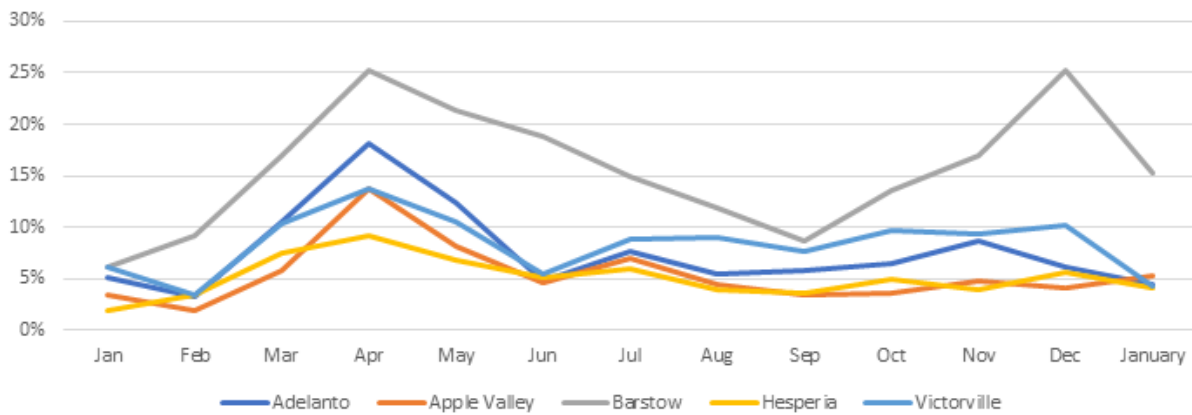
Food Insecurity

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Another program that helps families to access healthy food is the Free and Reduced-Price lunch program. The program provides both breakfast and lunch five days a week. Approximately 85 percent of Victor Elementary and Victor Valley Union High students were eligible for free and reduced-price meals in 2019-2020 (CDE 2020).

In October 2020, Feeding America released a report that provided an analysis of how food insecurity may increase in 2020 due to COVID 19. The report identified that pre-pandemic, the United States had the lowest food insecurity rates in more than 20 years, but that the current crisis has reversed improvements made over the past decade (Feeding America 2020). To examine how the pandemic has impacted food insecurity rates in Victorville, the High Desert Food Collaborative examined the number of food insecurity calls to 211 (a free information and referral service that connects people to health and human services in their community) from the High Desert (Figure 19). Figure 19 suggests that though Victorville received the greatest number of total calls, on a per capita basis, it performed similarly to other High Desert Cities.

Figure 19. 211 Calls (Per 100 Residents) - Requests for Food/Meals 2020-2021



Source: 211 Call Center

Key Findings: Access to Healthy Food

The data suggests that disadvantaged communities have slightly less access to healthy food compared to other areas in the City. However, there is also a high concentration of food distribution sites serving low access, disadvantaged communities.

Section 6 Access to Physical Activity and Recreational Opportunity

Physical inactivity is one of the key contributors to chronic disease in California (CDPH 2015). Inactivity is linked to obesity, the second leading cause of preventable death in the United States (Danaei et al. 2009). Increasing physical activity is one of the most important contributors to improved health. It helps people manage weight; reduces risk of cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, and some cancers; and improves mental health and well-being. Cities can work to ensure all residents are able to engage in physical activity and recreation by providing adequate and equitable access to parks and recreational centers, as well as investing in infrastructure that supports active transportation.

The City assessed residents’ access to physical activity using the indicators listed in Table 13.

Table 13. Indicators to Assess Existing Conditions: Access to Physical Activity

Sub-Topic	Indicator	Description	Source
Parks and Recreation	Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation	Provides a measurement of level of service for any location within the City based on “walkable access” referring to ½ mile proximity (10 minute walk) to outdoor recreation facility (including parks).	2020 PRMP
	Parkland to Resident Ratio	Acres of parkland per 1,000 residents	2020 PRMP
	Walkable Access to Indoor Recreation	Provides a measurement of level of service for any location within the City based on “walkable access” referring to ½ mile proximity (10 minute walk) to indoor recreation facility	2020 PRMP
Active Transportation	Walkability/Bikeability	The Walkability Index dataset characterizes every Census 2010 block group in the U.S. based on its relative walkability. Also maps the location of bike paths throughout the City.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, City GIS Data
	Bicycle and Pedestrian Collisions	Number of pedestrian and bike collisions per capita relative to San Bernardino County	City GIS Data
		Top intersections in Victorville with highest number of bicycle-involved and pedestrian-involved collisions, and number of collisions by severity	Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS)

Note: PRMP = Parks and Recreation Master Plan

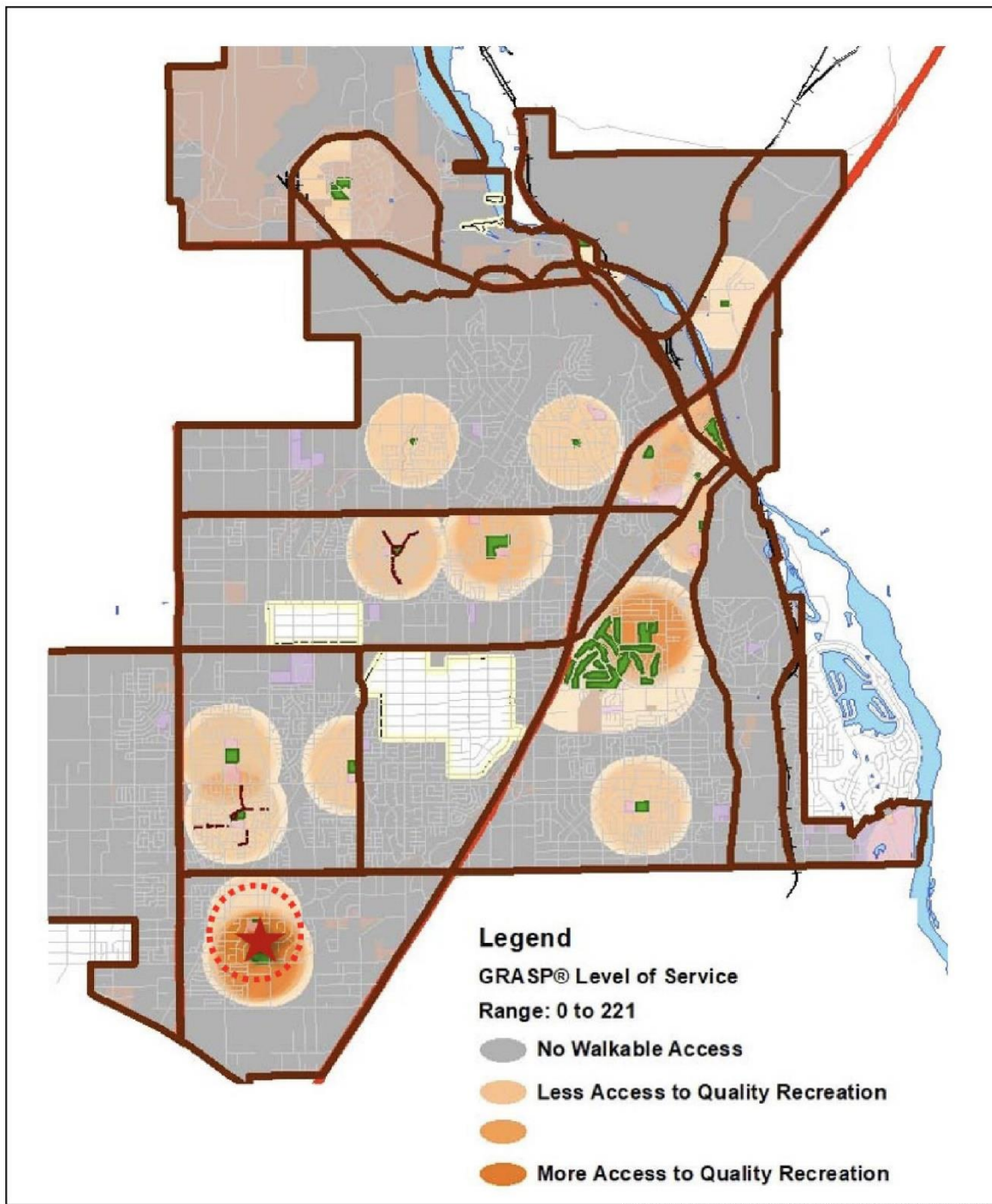
6.1 Parks & Recreation

The benefits and value of parks and recreational opportunities are well recognized by the City and increasingly seen as critical to public health. Just as low-income communities are more likely to live in close proximity to polluting land uses, they are similarly less likely to have equitable access to parks and recreation centers. Recognizing the role planners have in helping communities increase access to healthier living environments, the City has developed numerous parks plans to ensure adequate and equitable access for all residents. In the City's 2009 Master Plan and 2017 Community Needs Assessment, the City established a goal of reaching three park acres per 1,000 residents. Currently, Victorville provides approximately 2.5 acres per 1,000 people or 402 people per acre, not including other provider parks and schools. Based on projected population growth, the 2020 PRMP recommends adding 15 acres over the next five years to maintain the current ratio (City of Victorville 2020b).

In December of 2020, the City of Victorville adopted the Parks and Recreation Master Plan documenting the needs of the City's residents as well as provide guidance and direction for future design and development over the next five to ten years. Importantly, the Plan provides a gap analysis of the City's current level of service. The level of service analysis measures access to recreation by walking, using one-half mile catchment radii around each park/recreational facility. The City relies on this level of service analysis to assess existing conditions with respect to disadvantaged communities' access to parks and recreation.

Figure 20 identifies the gaps in service throughout the City for walkable access. Darker gradient areas on the map indicate where there are more and higher quality recreation assets available based on a half-mile service area. Gray areas on these maps suggest that recreation opportunities are beyond the one half mile threshold (equivalent to a 10-minute walk). In general, these images show that Victorville parks are equitably distributed throughout the City. While 80 percent of the land area is gray, 44 percent of residents are within walking distance of some outdoor recreation opportunities (City of Victorville 2020b).

Figure 20. Walkable Access to Outdoor Recreation



Source: City of Victorville Parks and Recreation Master Plan 2020.

The following provides a list of key issues identified in the 2020 PRMP (City of Victorville 2020b).

Organizational

- Improve partnerships and joint use agreements
- Reevaluate and address staffing levels
- Create a vision and mission for City Parks and Recreation
- Continue to improve internal communication
- Continue to improve marketing/outreach to the community

Programs and Services

- Create a formal services assessment process to evaluate programming
- Develop new programming opportunities in response to COVID-19/Outdoor recreation opportunities
- Explore diverse and culturally relevant programming
- Increase and improve offerings designed for adults and seniors

Facilities and Amenities

- Address deferred maintenance throughout the system
- Consider improvements/infill of City-owned properties in identified gap areas
- Improve the current level of service throughout the City
- Maintain and build upon the newly created GIS inventory
- Address and improve trails and connectivity
- Address the need for more indoor facilities
- Continue the current course in addressing safety and security in parks

Finance

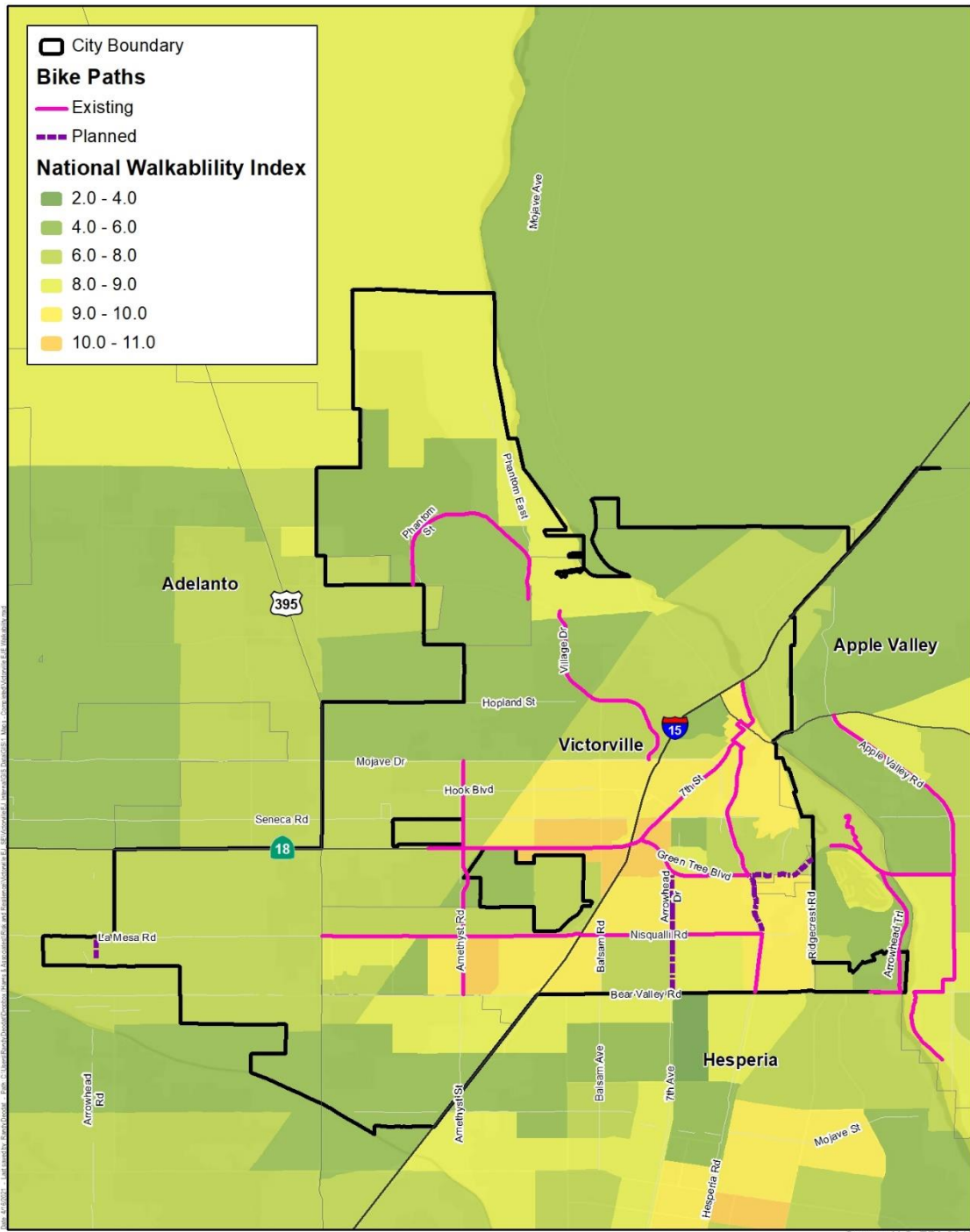
- Identify opportunities to increase funding
- Consider a work order system
- Consider an asset management system
- Implement and market a scholarship program
- Define cost recovery and revenue goals to program staff

6.2 Active Transportation

Active transportation incorporates physical activity into one's daily routine, such as walking or biking to work, school, or nearby open space or community centers to pursue recreation. According to the National Household Travel Survey (2017), nearly half of the trips people make are under 3 miles away, and over a fifth are within 1 mile (FHWA 2017). To help facilitate making these short distance trips by means other than driving, transportation systems can be designed to increase and encourage "active transportation" options (i.e., walking and biking). Providing equitable infrastructure investments to support active transportation can help reduce some of the disparate health outcomes seen across California. Active transportation options also allow for less time spent in vehicles and can help to reduce vehicle miles traveled, resulting in less greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

Walkability is a measure of how friendly an area is to walking. Walkability depends upon characteristics of the built environment that influence the likelihood of walking being used as a mode of travel, such as the presence and width of sidewalks, path connection uses, and traffic conditions, including separation from vehicles. Figure 21 features a Walkability Index that characterizes every census block group based on its relative walkability (1–20), with higher scores (closer to 20) representing greater walkability. The index utilizes variables including mixed-use development, diversity of employment types, and street intersection density to calculate the Walkability Index Score by block group. As illustrated on Figure 21, the southwestern portion of the City near Eagle Ranch and Sunset Ridge, as well as central Victorville near The Village and Golden Mesa are less walkable compared to other areas of the City.

Figure 21. Walkability and Bikeability



Source: U.S. EPA 2018


Harris & Associates



Walkability and Bikeability

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

The City of Victorville recognizes the value of providing opportunities for local residents and visitors to bicycle for work and recreation, as well as to use off-road trails for hiking, equestrians, and jogging. Such opportunities help to reduce auto trips, improve the environment, and promote healthy lifestyles. The City’s bikeway network is shown in Figure 21. Most bike paths are located in the southeast portion of the City, but key routes connecting bike paths have not yet been implemented. Furthermore, bike paths do not extent to the southwest portion of the City. The City received funding to implement bikeways through SCAG’s Active Transportation Planning Grant’s second and third cycles, but did not receive funding in the fourth cycle.

Residents’ decision to walk or bike instead of drive is also dependent on their perception of the safety of such activities. Figure 22 maps the location of bicycle and pedestrian collisions from 2017 to 2019. As expected, these figures indicate a greater number of collisions occur along major intersections, including:

- 7th St. & Circle Dr.
- 7th St. & Tatum Rd.
- El Evado Rd. & Palmdale Rd.
- Tawney Ridge Ln. & Village Dr.

Table 14 compares Victorville’s bicycle and pedestrian per capita collision data in 2017-2019 compared to 2006-2009. The City has slightly higher per capita pedestrian collisions in 2017-2019 than it did in 2006-2008; while bicycle collision rates have stayed constant.

Table 14. Bicycle and Pedestrian Collisions per 1000 people/yr.

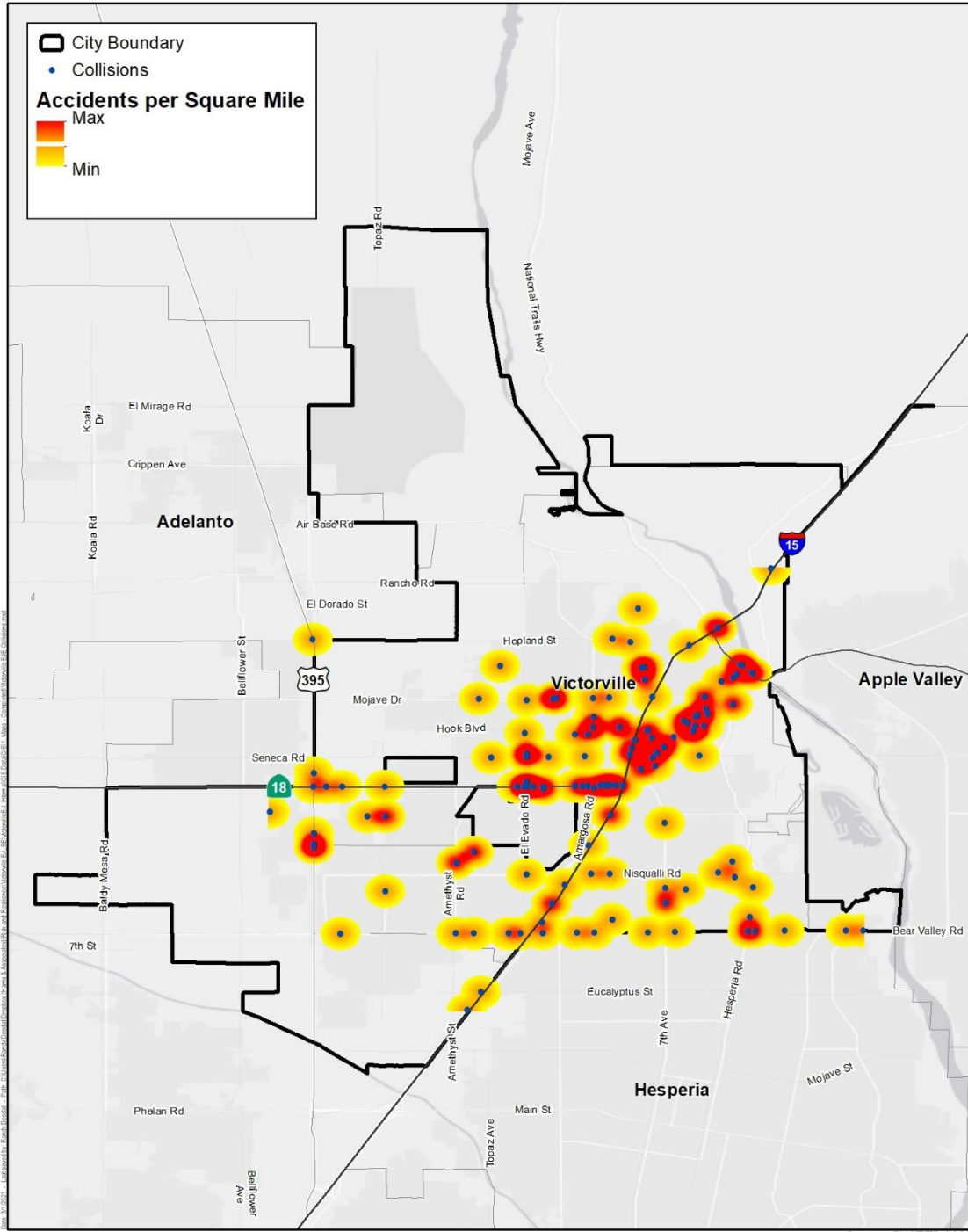
Collision Type	2006-2008	2017-2019***
Pedestrian	0.23**	0.33
Bicycle	0.07	0.07

Source: UC Berkeley 2020, City of Victorville 2010

** 2006-2009

*** Using 2019 ACS Estimate for Population = 122,385

Figure 22. Bike and Pedestrian Collisions



Source: SWIRTS 2020.



Location of Bike and Pedestrian Collisions
City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

In addition to providing walking and biking infrastructure such as sidewalks, bikelanes, crosswalks, and signals, residents expressed that street lighting is critical to improving walkability. In addition, residents indicated they would be more comfortable walking to destinations if the City provided rest stops that provide shade and water fountains, as well other beautification efforts that make walking routes more inviting.

The City's Circulation Element of the City's 2030 General Plan, adopted in 2008, provides guidance to decisions that expand and improve the transportation system and accommodate the diverse transportation needs of City residents. The second goal of the Circulation Element is to "meet diverse transportation needs of existing and future residents and businesses in the planning area through convenient, safe, multi-modal means." (City of Victorville, 2008). The City intends to meet this goal by developing an integrated and connected multimodal transportation system of Complete Streets that serves all neighborhoods.

To this end, the City adopted a Non-Motorized Transportation Plan in 2010 meant to guide the future development of trails and bikeways to serve the recreation and non-motorized travel needs of residents. The purpose of the Plan was to provide a safe network of facilities for pedestrians, hikers, bicyclists, wheel-chair users, and health enthusiasts that links public facilities. The plan utilizes existing and future roadways, paseos, washes, utility corridors, the California Aqueduct, and the Mojave River Walk to form an interconnecting network of trail and bikeways. The 2020 PRMP identified the need and desire for trails citywide, and it calls for a trails master plan to build upon the non-motorized transportation plan to develop recreational trails for residents.

Key Findings: Access to Physical Activity and Recreation

Disadvantaged communities in the southeast portion of the City are considered relatively walkable and have more bike paths compared to other areas of the City; however, there are still high numbers of pedestrian and bicycle collisions in disadvantaged communities, indicating a need for greater safety improvements.

Section 7 Access to Safe, Sanitary and Affordable Homes

Housing location, quality, affordability, and stability have health implications. Often, individuals who experience unique or compounding health risks face multiple, interrelated barriers to accessing safe, stable, and affordable housing (Taylor 2018). The City assessed residents’ access to safe and sanitary homes in Victorville using the indicators of housing stock age and cost-burdened households (Table 15).

Table 15. Indicators to Assess Existing Conditions: Safe, Sanitary and Affordable Homes

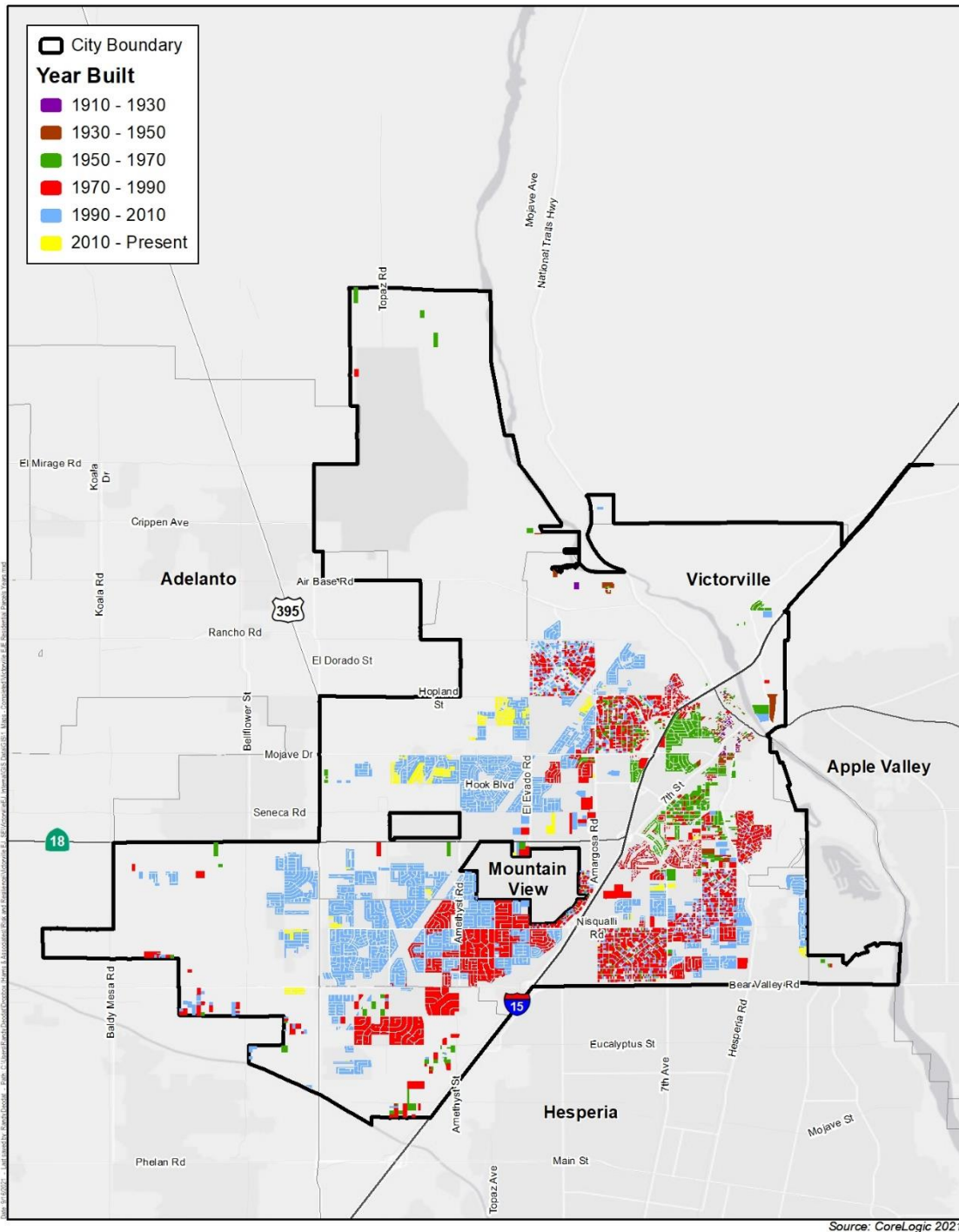
Indicator	Description	Source
Age of residential housing stock	Age of residential housing stock	CoreLogic
Substandard Housing	Percent of “substandard housing”	SCAG Pre-Certified Local Housing Data
Overcrowded Houses	Percent of overcrowding of owner/renter households	SCAG Pre-Certified Local Housing Data
Cost Burdened Households	Percent of households who spend more than 30% of income on rent	SCAG Pre-Certified Local Housing Data

Notes: MHI = median household income, SCAG = Southern California Association of Governments

7.1 Housing Stock Quality

The quality of available housing stock has direct health implications. Older housing that has not been maintained or updated can lead to unsafe conditions due to pest infestation, water intrusion, mold, poor insulation, and exposure to toxins, such as lead and second- and third-hand smoke. Water intrusion, poor insulation, and mold can exacerbate respiratory illnesses such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Exposure to lead, a known neurotoxin, can have lifelong health consequences for young children. Figure 23 maps residential housing stock by age, which can be used as a proxy for housing stock quality. As shown in Figure 23, the majority of older residential buildings (built between 1950 and 1970) are located in the southeast portion of the City along the I-15 corridor. In general, areas with older housing stock are also in areas with higher asthma rates. Excessive moisture and dampness, poor heating and ventilation systems, and deteriorated carpeting, all of which are associated with older, substandard housing, may contribute to asthma prevalence in the City (Krieger 2010).

Figure 23. Residential Housing Stock by Year Built



Source: CoreLogic 2021.



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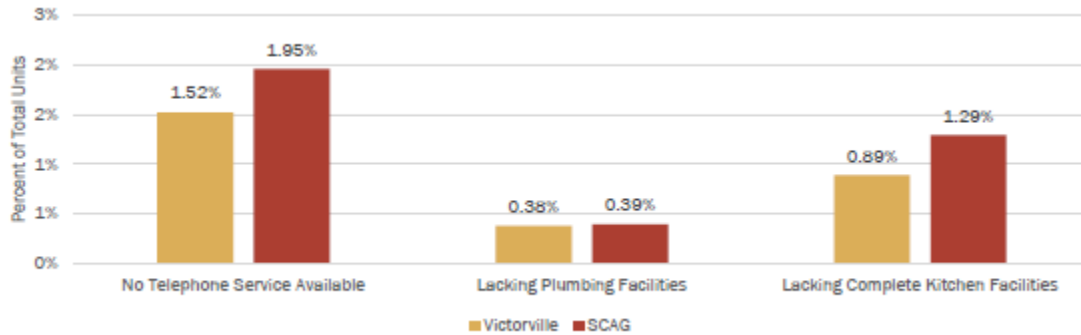


Residential Housing Stock by Year Built

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

The American Community Survey includes surveys about three factors of what may be considered substandard housing: availability of telephone service, plumbing facilities, and kitchen facilities. In Victorville, 500 (1.52% of all housing units) housing units lack telephone service, 124 units (0.38%) lack plumbing facilities, and 292 units (0.89%) lack complete kitchen facilities, as illustrated in Figure 24.

Figure 24. Substandard Housing



Source: SCAG 2020b

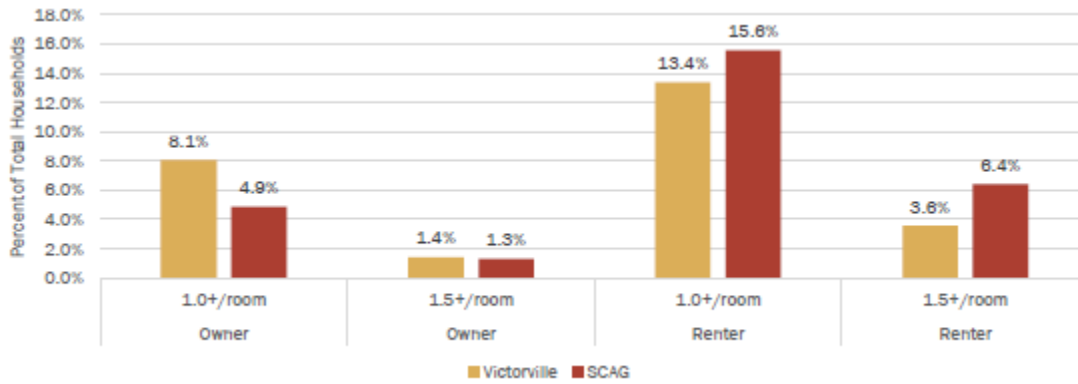
Community advisory committee members indicated that many homes also lack proper air filtration or air conditioning units, which increases residents vulnerability to poor air quality and extreme heat events.

7.2 Housing Affordability

Jurisdictions can take actions to preserve existing quality, affordable housing stock in addition to pursuing a path to create additional affordable housing. Access to affordable housing helps alleviate undue stress suffered from unstable living conditions. Many families in disadvantaged communities often have relatively low and fixed incomes; thus, affordable housing allows them to put their remaining income toward other goods and services, health care needs, and basic necessities such as healthy food. Also, a lower housing cost burden allows for less financial burden and can allow for more time to pursue other healthy behaviors, such as exercise or cooking healthy meals.

When housing prices rise, household occupancy rates often increase, which can result in overcrowded and unsafe living conditions and increase the risk of spreading infectious diseases. In Victorville, 1,444 owner-occupied and 2,009 renter-occupied households (8.1% and 13.4% of owner-occupied and renter-occupied households, respectively) had more than 1.0 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for overcrowding. Moreover, 253 owner-occupied households (1.4%) and 535 renter-occupied households (3.6%) had more than 1.5 occupants per room, which meets the ACS definition for severe overcrowding. Figure 25 shows the percent of overcrowding by extent and tenure in the City compared to the SCAG region.

Figure 25. Crowding by Extent and Tenure



Source: SCAG 2020b

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines moderate cost-burdened households as those “spending more than 30 percent of their income for housing” and severe cost-burdened households as those “spending more than 50 percent of their income on housing” (HUD 2017). Though housing cost burden is measured as a percentage of gross income spent on housing, lower-income households spending the same percent of income on housing as a higher-income household will likely experience more “burden”. Table 16 indicates the number of households in Victorville by their income relative to the surrounding area and their share of income spend on housing. For example, 465 households that make less than 30% of the surrounding area median family income spend between 30 and 50 percent of their income on housing.

Table 16. Households by Share of Income Spent on Housing Cost

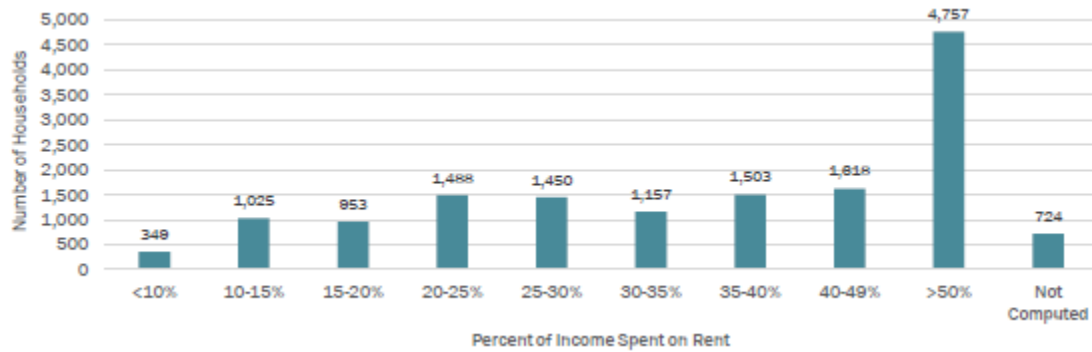
Income	<30%	30-50%	>50%	Total
<30% HAMFI	430	465	4,205	5,100
30-50% HAMFI	690	1,695	2,595	4,980
50-80% HAMFI	2,170	2,875	570	5,615
80-100% HAMFI	2,295	1,035	35	3,365
>100% HAMFI	11,765	749	20	12,534
Total Households	17,350	6,819	7,425	31,594

Source: SCAG 2020b

Note: HAMFI = Housing and Urban Development Area Median Family Income

Of Victorville’s 15,024 renter households, 60 percent spend 30 percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 55 percent across the SCAG region. Additionally, 32 percent spend 50 percent or more of gross income on housing cost, compared to 29 percent across the SCAG region, as shown in Figure 26.

Figure 26. Rental Cost Burden



Source: SCAG 2020b

Though housing costs are less expensive than in other areas in the County and State, housing is not affordable for the average Victorville household, and much less so for low-income or disadvantaged households. Households that are severely cost-burdened are more vulnerable to experiencing economic hardships associated with food insecurity, homelessness, and health risks.

Key Findings: Access to Safe, Sanitary, and Affordable Homes

Residents in disadvantaged communities are more likely to live in older (and likely lower-quality) homes and spend a greater percentage of their income on housing compared to other areas on the City. High housing costs impact disadvantaged communities more severely, as they often include low-income residents.

Section 8 Unique or Compounded Health Risks

8.1 Climate Change

Climate change will likely increase the severity of existing hazards and their associated risks to people in Victorville. Climate change may even cause displacement from increased frequency or severity of hazards like flooding, drought, wildfire, extreme heat, and other impacts.

The City's General Plan Public Safety Element addresses the potential loss of life, injury, property damage, economic loss, and social dislocation due to flooding, wildfires, and other hazards. In 2020-2021, the City prepared a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP) to provide an up-to-date analysis of potential hazards and assess risks from climate change. The LHMP, in compliance with state law, will be incorporated into the City's Safety Element.

Climate change is anticipated to present a significant threat to public health for decades to come. Long-range land use planning can help by setting goals, policies, and implementation measures in a jurisdiction's General Plan that can help communities both to reduce greenhouse gases that cause climate change and to adapt to a changing climate. It is also known that climate change can disproportionately impact some groups more than others. Disadvantaged communities that suffer disproportionate environmental burdens are also likely to be more vulnerable to climate impacts.

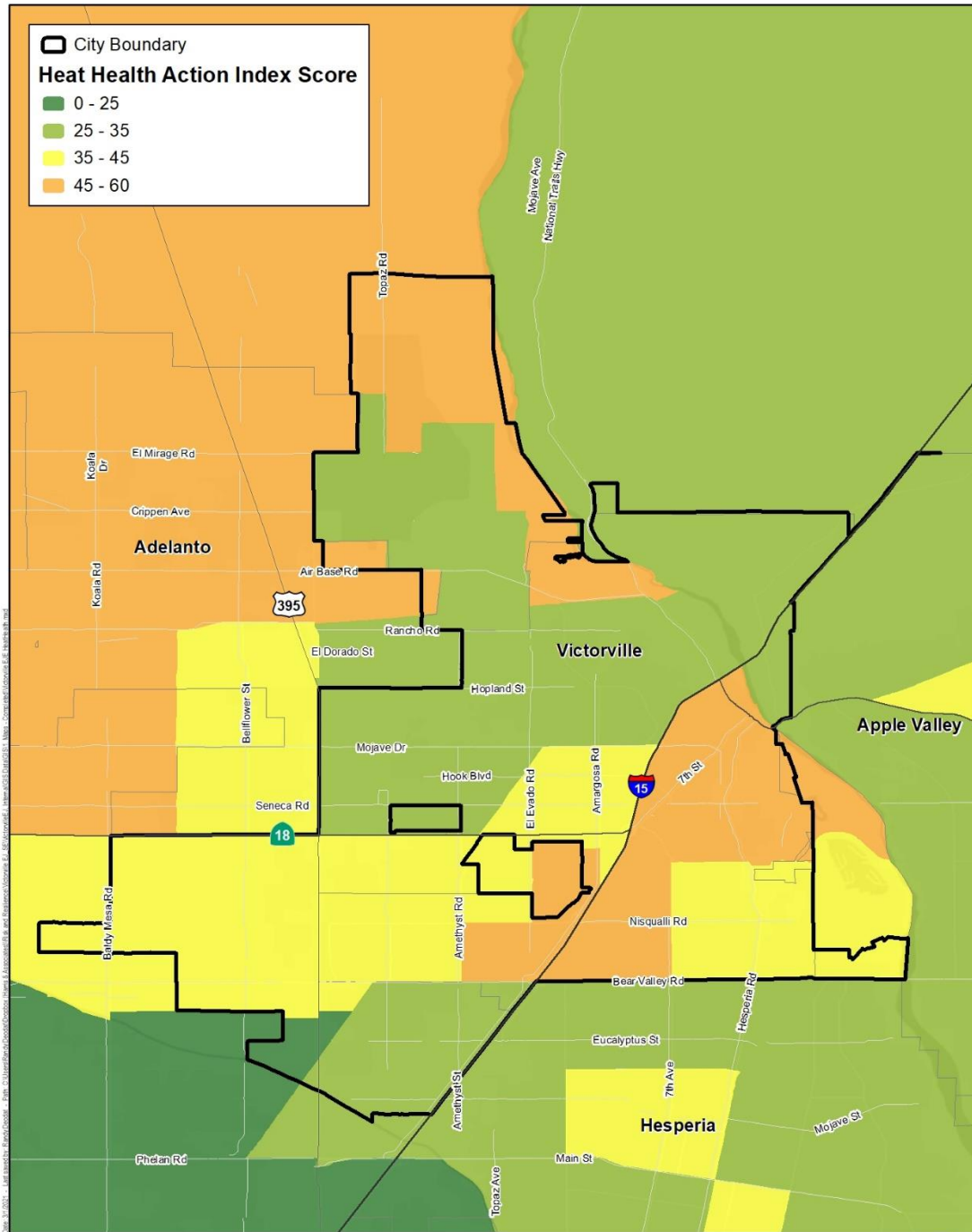
Extreme heat poses a particular threat to public health. According to the Center for Climate Change and Health, extreme heat causes more deaths than any other type of natural disaster (Public Health Institute 2016). People living in low-income, disadvantaged communities often experience compounded risk due to poor housing conditions, lack of air conditioning, and unwillingness to use air conditioning due to high energy costs or open doors and windows due to safety concerns.

To assess heat vulnerability with respect to disadvantaged communities, the City utilized the Heat Health Action Index (HHAI). The HHA I score is a statistically weighted result of the indicators that include sensitive populations (i.e., children, elderly, outdoor workers), tree canopy, urban heat island, and ozone exceedance indicators, among others, and is intended to represent total heat and health vulnerability. Figure 27 shows HHA I scores for Victorville by census tract. Higher scores indicate greater vulnerability.

Key Findings: Unique or Compounded Health Risks

Disadvantaged communities also experience unique or compounded health risks due to climate change. The area with the greatest vulnerability to extreme heat is the southeast portion of the City, which overlaps with disadvantaged communities.

Figure 27. Heat Health Action Index



Source: CEC 2018.



**Heat Health
Action Index**

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

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APPENDIX B. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

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APPENDIX B - PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Government Code Section 65302(h) requires that environmental justice elements shall “identify objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process.” Community engagement is an essential component of the environmental justice element process. It allows communities often left at the margins to be included in the decision-making process that will affect their health and wellness for the upcoming years.

Compliant with this requirement and in an effort to engage the City’s constituents in the planning process, the City of Victorville organized multiple activities, including a community survey, three meetings with a Community Advisory Committee, a received email comments from residents.

In order to promote all of these activities, the City used the City’s website, social media accounts, mailers, and their public email system. Additionally, in an effort to ensure accessibility for all Spanish-speakers, the City provided all promotional materials in both English and Spanish, and offered Spanish interpretation during the meetings, as needed. Furthermore, the City made sure to reach out to local stakeholders, including community organizations, to ensure all of the mediums used for feedback were accessible to everyone in our community.

Once all the feedback was compiled, the City summarized it to find the issues that were most pressing to the Victorville community, and used that information to steer the goals, policies, and proposed activities for the planning period. All of the activities and outreach materials are documented in this Appendix A, which includes the following:

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PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT PLAN

City of Victorville General Plan Update Public Engagement Plan

1. Introduction

The Public Engagement Plan summarizes the strategies and process the City of Victorville and the consultant team (Harris & Associates and CityPlace Planning) will use and follow to engage the public and other stakeholders in the preparation of the General Plan update. The Public Engagement Plan guides and prioritizes City efforts, first summarizing goals and guiding principles for public engagement, followed by summaries of specific outreach methods the planning team will conduct during the planning process for each General Plan element. Importantly, this plan will address how engagement strategies will be adapted to achieve the goals of the Engagement Plan considering COVID-19, while ensuring the process is safe and accessible to residents.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Engagement Plan is to ensure residents, businesses, community based organizations, and public agencies (collectively referred to as “stakeholders”) are actively involved in updating the City’s Housing Element, Land Use Element, and Safety Element, as well as preparing a new Environmental Justice Element of the General Plan. Engaging the community in the planning process and incorporating feedback is essential to ensuring that the General Plan reflects the priorities of the community it serves and that the strategies for achieving those goals are feasible, equitable, and can be implemented efficiently with support from the community. The outreach effort may evolve and change from that published in the Final Public Engagement Plan at the City’s discretion to meet the program needs and coordinate with other related planning efforts.

1.2 Public Engagement Goals

The goals of this outreach and engagement effort are to (a) raise awareness of the General Plan update; (b) provide opportunities for stakeholder input, especially in updating and prioritizing goals and strategies; and (c) provide a public process that maximizes participation from all stakeholders and facilitates compliance with state laws and requirements for community involvement. The rationale for each of these goals are as follows:

- a) Awareness – stakeholders must be aware of the General Plan update process in order to participate.
- b) Input and Decision-Making – stakeholders’ knowledge and perspectives help the consultant team verify or expand on available information and better determine the appropriateness or effectiveness of proposed strategies.
- c) Public Process – State law requires the local planning agency to provide opportunities for the involvement of the community. Such involvement should include public agencies, public utility companies, community groups, and others through hearings or other appropriate methods (Gov. Code § 65351). Every effort will be made to engage all stakeholders using multiple modes, such as the City’s website, paper copies of information available at City Hall

and sent to known community groups and school districts. Stakeholder participation opportunities will also be announced at City Council and Planning Commission meetings. Information on the General Plan update, including all opportunities to learn more and participate in the process, will be displayed regularly on the City's social media sites (including Facebook, Instagram and Twitter). The City will request that community groups and school districts also post about these opportunities on their own social media sites. Community surveys will also be utilized to solicit input and participation. Government Code section 65357 requires that copies of the documents adopting or amending a general plan, including the diagrams and text, shall be made available to the public.

d) Equitable Community Involvement - State law requires that a jurisdiction make a diligent effort to include all economic groups when drafting, adopting and implementing its housing element (Gov. Code § 65583(c)(8)). A special effort will be made to engage low- and moderate-income households.

1.3 Best Practices

To ensure comprehensive outreach to the community, the Public Engagement Plan identifies best practices and includes several engagement tools and strategies. One component of the General Plan update is the Environmental Justice Element, which will be the City's first. A key environmental justice principle is involving communities traditionally left out of decision-making processes that influence their environment and quality of life. SB 1000 requires local jurisdictions to promote "civil engagement in public decision-making processes." This General Plan update will be the City's first case-study in executing Environmental Justice best practices into a planning process.

The City will work to execute best practices for equitable community engagement for the General Plan Update. The COVID-19 pandemic presents challenges as best practices do include in-person meetings and events which are not possible given safety concerns. Instead, virtual events will be held to ensure communication with the public, with recordings of each event that can be accessed on the City's website for any participants who are not able to attend an event live. However, the consultant team will consider the possibility of conducting Planning Commission meetings, workshops, and City Council adoption hearings scheduled to take place during the summer of 2021 in person assuming it is determined safe to do so by local and state agencies.

Community engagement will include, but will not be limited to, the following:

- Providing information in easily-accessible formats, such as social media (the City's as well as community groups' and school districts'), the City's dedicated web page for the General Plan update (on the City's website), and via paper copies where appropriate,
- Providing translation and interpretation for deliverables and at public meetings and events,
- Establishing a community advisory committee to oversee and influence the planning process and community engagement efforts for the preparation of the Environmental Justice Element,
- Using the Planning Commission as an advisory body for the Land Use Element, and using its platform to reach and engage more stakeholders, and

- Partnering with community-based organizations, especially those that serve low-income households and special needs populations, to cultivate the trust that is required for authentic community participation during planning processes.

More information on implementing equitable and inclusive community engagement processes can be found in Chapter 3 of the California Governor’s Office of Planning and Research’s General Plan Guidelines: [Community Engagement and Outreach](#).

1.4 Outreach Coordinator

To ensure the outreach process is implemented in adherence to the goals and best practices described above, the City has designated an Outreach Coordinator. The role of the Outreach Coordinator will be to serve as a central contact for the planning team and stakeholders with respect to public engagement. Specifically, the Outreach Coordinator will be responsible for posting web-page, social media, and survey content through the City’s website and other channels as appropriate. The contact information for the Outreach Coordinator is listed below:

Sue Jones, Public Information Officer
City Manager’s Department
sjones@victorvilleca.gov
(760) 955-5028

2. Coordinated Public Engagement

Recognizing residents’ limited time and attention and to avoid community engagement fatigue, the City will work to identify opportunities to streamline the various planning processes, while also leveraging existing partnerships and community networks created in prior engagement processes. Outreach efforts will be synchronized across General Plan elements when there are synergies between these separate efforts.

2.1 Webpage

The City, with support from the consultant team, will update their General Plan webpage on the City website that would serve as a *landing page* for the General Plan update. The landing page will have an overview of the General Plan update process, including:

- One-two paragraph description of the GP Update project;
- Link to a “What is a General Plan” document in Spanish and English;
- Project timeline graphic; and
- Notices of upcoming meetings/workshops.

In addition to this overview, the landing page would include buttons that would lead to individual pages with more Element-specific information, including current project status. For instance, the Housing Element page would include basic information about what a housing element is and why it is regularly updated, define terms like RHNA, provide the update’s current status, and perhaps include any relevant maps.

The City’s homepage will have an announcement that the General Plan is being updated, with a link to the General Plan landing page. The homepage could also have announcements of

opportunities to be involved in advance of each of the workshops, again with a link to the page with the workshop announcement and Zoom webinar link.

Table 1 describes the point person responsible for webpage content. All webpage content will be submitted to the City in **January, 2021**. The Outreach Coordinator is responsible for creating/updating the City website with the content provided by the consultant team. This ensures the City has an opportunity to review and approve the content prior to uploading it to their website.

Table 1: Webpage Content Deliverables

Deliverable	Responsible Party
General Plan Announcement for City Homepage	CityPlace
General Plan Update Landing Page	CityPlace
Housing Element Webpage	Harris
Land Use Element Webpage	CityPlace
Safety Element Webpage	Harris
Environmental Justice Element Webpage	Harris

2.2 Social Media

Similarly, the consultant team will create content to promote the project public meetings on the City’s social media accounts, and the Outreach Coordinator will be responsible for posting to their various accounts. The designated facilitator for each public workshop will be responsible for submitting social media post content to the Outreach Coordinator two weeks prior to the workshop.

2.3 Community Surveys

In an effort not to over-burden the community and be respectful of their time, the consultant team will prepare two surveys to support the update of the four separate General Plan Elements. One community survey will focus on housing and will include a few questions on land use. Similarly, the environmental justice element survey will include a few questions related to community safety. However, Harris & Associates will primarily rely on survey responses from the City’s local hazard mitigation planning effort to inform the development of the Safety Element. The consultant team will draft the survey questions for both surveys and submit to the City for review and feedback before integrating into a survey platform. The consultant team will use ESRI’s Survey 123 as the survey platform.

2.4 Workshops

The workshops will be element-specific in order to meet the time frames prescribed by the State. Workshops will be hosted over Zoom, either using the City’s Zoom account or a Harris Zoom account. Public meetings that require translation services will be hosted over the City’s Zoom account. The choice of account will depend on whether the workshop coincides with a public meeting (e.g., the Land Use Element workshops held during Planning Commission meetings) and City staff’s preferences.

CityPlace Planning will prepare an announcement template that will be used to advertise all public workshops on the City's website and social media accounts, with notices sent to all community groups and school districts with the request that the notices be posted on their social media accounts and announcements made at upcoming regular meetings. The Planning Commission and City Council will be asked to share ways to be involved by announcing upcoming General Plan workshops during their regular meetings. All workshops will be virtual Zoom meetings that will feature a PowerPoint presentation and will allow participants to provide comments and ask questions during the meeting. Presentations, meeting minutes, and recordings will be posted on the respective webpage within a week of each workshop.

3. Element Specific Engagement Plan

The following section outlines specific public engagement strategies for each element.

3.1 Housing Element Engagement Plan

Harris & Associates will organize and lead two public workshops to support the Housing Element update. The two workshops will be focused on the Housing Element update. These workshops will be scheduled as special Planning Commission meetings. Simultaneous Spanish interpretation will be provided, subject to technical capacity.

The process will include the following:

- **City staff** will prepare a list of community stakeholders including community-based organizations, local schools, and other stakeholders, including contact names and email addresses.
- **Harris** will prepare the following for City staff review 2 weeks prior to workshops:
 - Notices for each workshop (City staff will provide the Zoom link, and Harris will provide Spanish translation following staff's approval of the English versions).
 - Draft email to send to community organizations and school districts containing the following:
 - Request that the notices be posted on their social media accounts.
 - Statement to be read at community organization and school district meetings.
 - Feedback on best ways to engage stakeholder (including hard-copy paper notices and surveys).
 - Final versions of all documents will be completed 5 days prior to the notice for the first workshop.
- **Harris** will prepare draft survey questions (link to survey to be provided in the notice for the 1st meeting) with Spanish translation. The survey will remain open until about a week before the second workshop. Preliminary survey results will be shared at the first workshop, while final survey results will be shared at the second workshop.
- **Outreach Coordinator and City staff** will:
 - Post each workshop notice on the City's social media accounts, the City's website and the Housing Element webpage at least 10 days prior to each meeting.

- Email all identified community organizations and school districts with the following:
 - Request that the notice be posted on their social media accounts.
 - Statement to be read at community organization and school district meetings.
 - Feedback on best ways to engage stakeholder (including hard-copy paper notices and surveys)
- Oversee delivery of paper copies of notices and surveys (total number of copies TBD)
- Ensure adequate paper copies of the notices and surveys are available at City Hall (and replenish copies as they run low).
- Install a drop-box for completed surveys in a highly visible and central location at City Hall (and ensure that the box is emptied regularly). Oversee scanning all surveys and emailing scanned copies to Harris weekly.
- Record City-hosted workshops and post the recordings on the Housing Element webpage, YouTube, and the City’s Facebook page.
- **Harris** will prepare meeting minutes and transmit them to the City within five business days following each workshop.

Housing Element Workshop #1: General Plan Updates Overview & Housing Element Kick-off

The notice for the first Housing Element workshop will include a link to a survey for all stakeholders. The first workshop will begin with an overview of the City’s General Plan Elements update process, including a brief explanation of the Housing, Land Use, Environmental Justice, and Safety Elements. The rest of the meeting will focus on the Housing Element. This will include an explanation of what a Housing Element is, the process to update the Housing Element, a presentation about areas of the City being considered as focus areas for the sites inventory, and gathering public input and comments. Harris and City staff will request that all attendees complete the survey (link provided in the notice) and encourage others to complete the survey.

Housing Element Workshop #2: Draft Housing Element

The second Housing Element meeting will include a presentation of the draft site inventory and an overview of proposed policies and programs to achieve the City’s housing goals and an opportunity for public input and comments. The survey will close approximately a week before the second workshop so that a final update of the survey results will be presented at the workshop.

3.2 Land Use Element Engagement Plan

CityPlace Planning will hold two special Planning Commission meetings to allow the Planning Commission to serve as the advisory body for the Land Use Element update. Since the two Planning Commission meetings will be in addition to their regularly scheduled meetings, the Land Use Element Workshops will be the sole focus of these meetings. Simultaneous Spanish

interpretation will be provided, subject to technical capacity. The process will include the following:

- **City staff** will add to the list of community stakeholders prepared as part of the Housing Element Workshops, to include parties interested primarily in the Land Use Element, e.g., developers, the real estate community, and large landowners, including contact names and email addresses.
- **CityPlace Planning** will prepare the following for City staff review 2 weeks prior to workshops:
 - Notices for each workshop (City staff will provide the Zoom link, and CityPlace Planning will provide Spanish translation following staff's approval of the English versions).
 - Draft email to send to the above-referenced list of community stakeholders containing the following:
 - Request that the notices be posted on their social media accounts.
 - Statement to be read at community organization, school district and other public meetings.
 - Request their feedback regarding how best to notify stakeholders of opportunities to be involved in the Land Use Element Update.
 - Final versions of all documents will be completed 5 days prior to the notice for the first workshop.
- **Outreach Coordinator and City staff** will:
 - Post each workshop notice on the City's social media accounts, the City's website and the Land Use Element webpage at least 10 days prior to each meeting.
 - Email all identified community organizations, school districts, and additional stakeholders with the following:
 - Request that the notice be posted on their social media accounts.
 - Statement to be read at community organization and school district meetings.
 - Feedback on best ways to engage stakeholders, e.g., hard-copy paper notices.
 - Oversee delivery of paper copies of notices (total number of copies TBD)
 - Ensure adequate paper copies of the notices and surveys are available at City Hall (and replenish copies as they run low).
 - Record both workshops and post the recordings on the Land Use Element webpage and post on YouTube and the City's Facebook page.
- **City Place Planning** will prepare meeting minutes and transmit them to the City within five business days following each workshop.

Land Use Element Workshop #1:

The first Land Use Element (LUE) workshop will start with a brief explanation of what a LUE is and why it is important. CityPlace Planning will then conduct an interactive exercise to discuss issues and opportunities with the participants and collect input. A visioning exercise will follow, reviewing the existing vision and determining if changes are needed and what those changes should entail. The project team will then present potential Opportunity Areas (OAs), which are areas where change may be expected and encouraged and ask for input; additional OAs may be

identified at the workshop. The meeting will conclude with a discussion of the Housing Element sites inventory to show how the Housing Element will necessitate some of the proposed land use changes.

Land Use Element Workshop #2:

The second Land Use Element workshop will provide an opportunity to present the Draft Land Use Plan, Vision, and Draft Goals, Objectives and Policies to the Planning Commission and other meeting participants, and gather feedback. CityPlace Planning will also present the two land use alternatives and ask for input from the attendees. The project team will encourage the Planning Commissioners to arrive at consensus on the preferred land use alternative.

3.3 Environmental Justice & Safety Element Engagement Plan

Environmental Justice

Harris & Associates will assist the City in establishing a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) to support the development of the Environmental Justice Element. The purpose of establishing a CAC is to involve members of the community who do not traditionally participate in local decision-making processes that affect their environment and quality of life. The CAC will play a key role in helping maximize involvement in the planning process. The Environmental Justice Element Survey will provide an opportunity for the public to indicate interest in participating in the CAC. Harris suggests the CAC be limited to 10 active members. Spanish translation will be offered to CAC members prior to the Kick-off meeting.

All CAC meetings will be closed session meetings in order to create a space for community members to feel comfortable sharing their opinions and experiences with City staff. Meetings of temporary advisory committees—as distinguished from standing committees—made up solely of less than a quorum of a legislative body are not subject to the Brown Act, and therefore are not required to be public. **Harris will facilitate three CAC meetings:**

1. Kick-Off

The purpose of this meeting is to present information on the Environmental Justice planning process and the CAC's role, present the results of the first community survey, and solicit feedback on how best to engage with hard-to-reach residents and disadvantaged communities to ensure their perspectives and experiences inform the development of environmental justice goals and objectives. Importantly, the planning team will present the CAC By-Laws (Appendix A) for CAC members to discuss, edit if necessary, and adopt. The by-laws will help the City and CAC come to consensus on how CAC members will participate in the planning process and conduct themselves during CAC meetings.

2. Existing Conditions

The purpose of this meeting is to present and solicit feedback on the Existing Conditions assessment. The CAC will validate that the data and indicators used are consistent with CAC members' experiences and local knowledge (“ground-truth”).

3. Objectives and Policies

The purpose of this meeting is to solicit feedback on proposed objectives and policies to include in the Environmental Justice Element.

Preparation for the CAC meetings will be a shared responsibility among City Staff and Harris.

- **City Staff** will be responsible for:
 - Identifying community representatives, members, and activists; community-based organizations; public health officials, and other groups that have a history of under-representation in civic proceedings to participate in the CAC
 - Selecting CAC members
- **Harris** will be responsible for:
 - Drafting email invitation and meeting agenda 3 weeks prior to meetings
 - Drafting meeting presentation materials 2 weeks prior to meetings
 - Providing meeting minutes within 3 business days following each meeting

To support the development of the Safety Element, Harris will work with the City to form a Safety Committee that include representatives from police, fire, water, sewer, storm water, power, parks, and education. As is the case for CAC Meetings, all Safety Committee meetings are closed meetings. **Harris will facilitate two Safety Committee meetings:**

1. Plan Update Process and Existing Conditions

Harris will review the Safety Element update process, including existing state legislation driving the Safety Element update. Harris will also present the topics and hazards that will be covered in the safety element update. This first meeting will also provide an opportunity to document the conditions of public facilities and services in the community including fire protection services, emergency medical services, and law enforcement and their associated response times.

2. Goal and Policy Development

The purpose of this meeting is to solicit input from the safety committee on draft Safety Element goals, policies, and implementation actions.

Preparation for the CAC meetings will be a shared responsibility among City Staff and Harris.

- **City Staff** will be responsible for:
 - Identifying key stakeholders including police, fire, water, sewer, storm water, power, parks, and education to serve on the Safety Committee.
- **Harris** will be responsible for:
 - Drafting email invitation and meeting agenda 3 weeks prior to meetings
 - Drafting meeting presentation materials 2 weeks prior to meetings
 - Providing meeting minutes within 3 business days following each meeting

Safety & Environmental Justice Element

In addition to Community Advisory & Safety Committee Meetings, the planning process for the Environmental Justice Element and Safety Element will feature several opportunities for the general public to voice their input on the Environmental Justice Element. After the Public Review Draft has been posted, Harris & Associates will be responsible for facilitating a joint Planning Commission/City Council Public Workshop to share key findings, present goals and strategies, and solicit feedback on the Draft Environmental Justice and Safety Elements. In addition to providing a forum for the general public to express their feedback on the Draft Plans, the workshop will provide planning commission members and council members the opportunity to ask questions prior to adoption hearings.

After revising the Draft Elements as necessary to respond to comments collected during the Public Workshop, Harris will present both elements again at publicly advertised Planning Commission meeting. Harris will also present the Final Elements to City Council for adoption. In summary, **Harris will facilitate three public meetings in support of the Environmental Justice and Safety Elements.**

1. Public Workshop (City Council & Planning Commission) on Draft Environmental Justice and Safety Element

2. Planning Commission Meeting

3. City Council Adoption Hearing

- **Harris** will be responsible for:
 - Drafting email invitation and meeting agenda 3 weeks prior to meetings
 - Drafting meeting presentation materials 2 weeks prior to meetings
 - Providing meeting minutes within 3 business days following each meeting
- **City Staff** will be responsible for:
 - Coordinating with Planning Commission and City Council to set meeting dates
 - Distributing email invitation and agenda to Planning Commission and City Council 2 weeks prior to meetings
- **The Outreach Coordinator will be responsible for:**
 - Posting the Public Review Draft on the City's webpage
 - Posting each meeting notice on the City's social media accounts, the City's website and the Environmental Justice Element webpage at least 10 days prior to each meeting.
 - Posting meeting agendas, presentations, and meeting minutes to the website following each meeting

4. Timeline

Figure 1 below provides a timeline of the coordinated as well as the element specific public engagement deliverables and milestones (i.e., workshops, meetings).

Figure 1: Public Engagement Timeline

	Deliverable/Milestone	December	January	February	March	April	May
All Elements	Draft Public Engagement Plan	X					
	Final Public Engagement Plan		X				
	Homepage Announcement	X					
	Draft GP Landing Page Content	X					
	Homepage and Landing Page Posted						
	GP Update Kickoff Workshop		X	X			
Housing Element	Draft HE Webpage Content	X					
	HE Webpage Posted		X				
	HE Workshop #1			X			
	Draft HE Survey		X				
	HE Survey Posted			X			
	HE Workshop #2					X	
Land Use Element	Draft LUE Webpage Content	X					
	LUE Webpage Posted		X				
	LUE Workshop #1				X		
	LUE Workshop #2						X
Environmental Justice Element	Draft EJ Webpage Content	X					
	Draft EJ Survey		X				
	EJ Webpage Posted		X				
	EJ Survey Posted		X				
	Select CAC Members			X			
	CAC Meeting #1				X		
	CAC Meeting #2					X	
	CAC Meeting #3						X
Safety Element	Draft SE Webpage	X					
	Form Safety Committee			X			
	Safety Committee Meeting #1				X		
	Safety Committee Meeting #2					X	

Appendix A: By-Laws for Environmental Justice Element Community Advisory Committee

1. The Community Advisory Committee (Committee) shall be comprised of people with local experience and knowledge about the community and environmental challenges.
2. The Committee shall consist of no less than 3 committee members and should not exceed 10 committee members.
3. The Committee agrees to provide feedback on draft materials and make recommendations based on respectful debate and consensus-seeking.
4. The Committee was convened in **X** 2021, as reflected by the minutes of that meeting, and agrees to meet two additional times throughout the planning period to identify and review existing environmental injustices and feasible policy and/or strategy recommendations.
5. Committee members will provide feedback on environmental justice objectives and policies from recommendations provided by the City's planning consultant, which will be developed from existing plans and documents and input from private citizens and community organizations. If necessary, committee members will recommend additional policies and strategies that address inequities identified during the planning process.
6. The Committee will identify potential and existing constraints to implementing selected policies and strategies.
7. Committee members that exhibit disrespectful behavior that disrupts the decorum of a meeting may be removed from the Committee at the discretion of City staff.

Each Committee member needs to acknowledge and accept these terms via written correspondence prior to becoming a Committee member.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

- Environmental Justice Survey Notices
- Long English Survey (Blank)
- Long English Survey Results Summary
- Long Spanish Survey (Blank)
- Long Spanish Survey Results Summary
- Short English Survey (Blank)
- Short English Survey Results Summary
- Short Spanish Survey (Blank)
- Short Spanish Survey Results Summary
- Archived Survey Items (City Website)

Environmental Justice Survey Notices

English & Spanish



Help Victorville Promote Environmental Justice

SHARE YOUR INPUT

Environmental Justice Community Survey

The City of Victorville is developing a plan to promote environmental justice. The purpose of this plan is to reduce environmental pollution and ensure all residents have the opportunity to access public goods and services.

If you live or work in Victorville, please take this 4-question survey to help the City understand how to improve your quality of life.



English Survey Link:
<https://arcg.is/0aSq9e>

*Scan the QR code
or
Visit the link*



Spanish Survey Link:
<https://arcg.is/Gubiz>



For more information about the project, visit the project website:
<https://www.victorvilleca.gov/government/city-departments/development/planning/housing-element-update/environmental-justice-element>





Ayude a Victorville a Promover la Justicia Ambiental

COMPARTE SU OPINIÓN

Encuesta Comunitaria de Justicia Ambiental

La ciudad de Victorville está desarrollando un plan para promover la justicia ambiental. El objetivo de este plan es reducir las cargas ambientales y garantizar que todos los residentes tengan la oportunidad de acceder a los bienes y servicios públicos.

Si vive o trabaja en Victorville, responda las siguientes cuatro preguntas para ayudar a la Ciudad a comprender cómo mejorar su calidad de vida.



*Escanee el código
QR o visite el enlace*



Enlace de encuesta en inglés:
<https://arcg.is/0aSq9e>

Enlace de encuesta en español:
<https://arcg.is/Gubiz>



Para obtener más información sobre el proyecto, visite el sitio web del proyecto:
<https://www.victorvilleca.gov/government/city-departments/development/planning/housing-element-update/environmental-justice-element>



Long Community Survey

English Survey (Blank)

The survey will take approximately 7 minutes to complete.

Page 1 of 3

City Improvements

1. What conditions, if any, make it difficult for you to have good health and living conditions?

Select all that apply

Pollution

Air pollution from freeways/roadways

Air pollution from industrial land uses

Water pollution in runoff from industrial land uses

Fumes, noises, and/or chemicals from industrial land uses

Trash and debris in creeks, rivers and storm drainage areas

Other

Health

Lack of grocery stores that provide fresh produce

Lack of neighborhood markets or farmers markets that provide fresh produce

Lack of affordable produce and/or assistance for food purchase or nutrition (i.e., food stamps)

Lack of affordable and nearby health care services (e.g., doctors, mental health professionals, dentists, hospitals, health insurance)

Lack of availability of health care services through limited hours (e.g., services are not open at times outside of the standard work days, Monday through Friday)

Other

Getting Around and Being Active

Lack of sidewalks, crosswalks, and safety for people who walk and/or use mobility devices such as wheelchairs

Lack of safe bicycle lanes and routes for people to move around the City

Bus stops are not within walking or biking distance from my home (i.e., within 1/2 miles away)

Buses do not arrive frequently enough

Buses do not take me where I need to go

Insufficient shade outside of my house from street trees and/or trees in parks

Lack of parks within walking or biking distance of my home (i.e., within 1/2 miles away)

Lack of recreation centers within walking or biking distance of my home (i.e., within 1/2 miles away)

rganized activities and ports at neighborhood parks and recreation centers are not affordable or available

Unsafe physical conditions at parks and recreation centers

Other

Safe Homes

Lead-based paint in homes

Unsafe or unhealthy conditions in homes (such as mold, poor ventilation, poor insulation, needed repairs to ceiling or other parts of structure, or kitchen or bathroom that doesn't meet my needs or needs repair)

Homes are located in areas that flood

Flood insurance, fire insurance, or renter's insurance is not affordable

Air conditioning is not available or affordable

Other

City-Community Relations

Information on City proposals and decisions that could affect residents is difficult to find or access

Information on City proposals or decisions that could affect residents is not communicated in a way that meets the needs of disabled residents (such as American Sign Language, Lengua de Señas Mexicana, large print, and/or screen reader compatible web page or document)

Information on City proposals and decisions that could affect residents is not communicated in my preferred language

City Council meetings are not held at a time or through a communication channel (i.e., phone, video meeting, email) that is available for residents

Other

2. Which issues, if any, do you think are the most important for the City to address to ensure that all neighborhoods have access to healthy living conditions and environments?

Air or water pollution from industrial businesses and activities

Air pollution emissions from vehicles on streets and freeways

Limited access to healthy food and grocery stores

Limited access to affordable health care

Limited access to and/or deterioration of city infrastructure and facilities that support physical activity, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, parks, and recreation centers

Limited access to safe and sanitary housing

Limited access to affordable housing

Overcrowded housing conditions

None of the above

Other

Please select 3 items at most

3. What improvements, if any, would you like to see in your neighborhood?

New and/or improved pedestrian paths or bike lanes

New and/or improved parks within walking distance of my home (i.e., within ½ miles away)

Grocery stores or markets with fresh produce within walking distance of my home (i.e., within ½ miles away)

Housing repairs and/or rehabilitation

None of the above

Other

Please select 3 items at most

4. How much influence do you think residents have on City decisions that affect community health and environmental issues?

No influence

Very little influence

Some influence

Strong influence

Page 2 of 3

Let's learn about you

5. What is your age in years?

17 or younger

18-24

25-34

35-44

45-64

65-74

75 and older

Prefer not to say

6. Which race/ethnicity category best describes you?

Select all that apply

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Black or African American

Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin

Middle Eastern or North African

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

White

Prefer not to say

7. What is the highest education level you achieved?

Select all that apply

None to some high school

High school diploma or equivalent

Vocational training

Some college

Associate's degree

Bachelor's degree or higher

8. Does your household include any of the following people?

Select all that apply

Children

Seniors

A person or people with chronic health concerns (such as asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease)

A person or people with a sensory impairment (vision or hearing)

A person or people with a physical impairment that impacts their mobility

9. If you live in Victorville, what is your ZIP Code?

-Please Select-

Page 3 of 3

Get Involved

To promote environmental justice, the City seeks to involve those who are most impacted by pollution, toxins, and other environmental problems in the planning process. Your input can provide the City with local, first-hand knowledge of environmental burdens in your community. If you are being affected or have been affected by environmental or climate-change related hazards or issues, your experiences can help us find solutions that promote justice and enhance the quality of life for *all* residents.

Through this planning process, the City will form a Community Advisory Committee to foster community engagement, inform our policies, and obtain recommendations for the Environmental Justice Element. We anticipate the time commitment for Community Advisory Committee members to be a total of 8-10 hours over the course of the next 6

0. How would you like to stay involved with the preparation of the City's Environmental Justice Element?

By signing up to receive email updates. Please provide your email below.

By joining the Community Advisory Committee to help prioritize the actions that the City will take. Please provide your email below and indicate why you are interested in joining.

None of the above

Email address:

If applicable, why would you like to join the Community Advisory Committee? (1-3 sentences):

Thank you for completing the survey! Your responses will inform policy decisions and direct city objectives that will promote environmental justice and equity in Victorville.

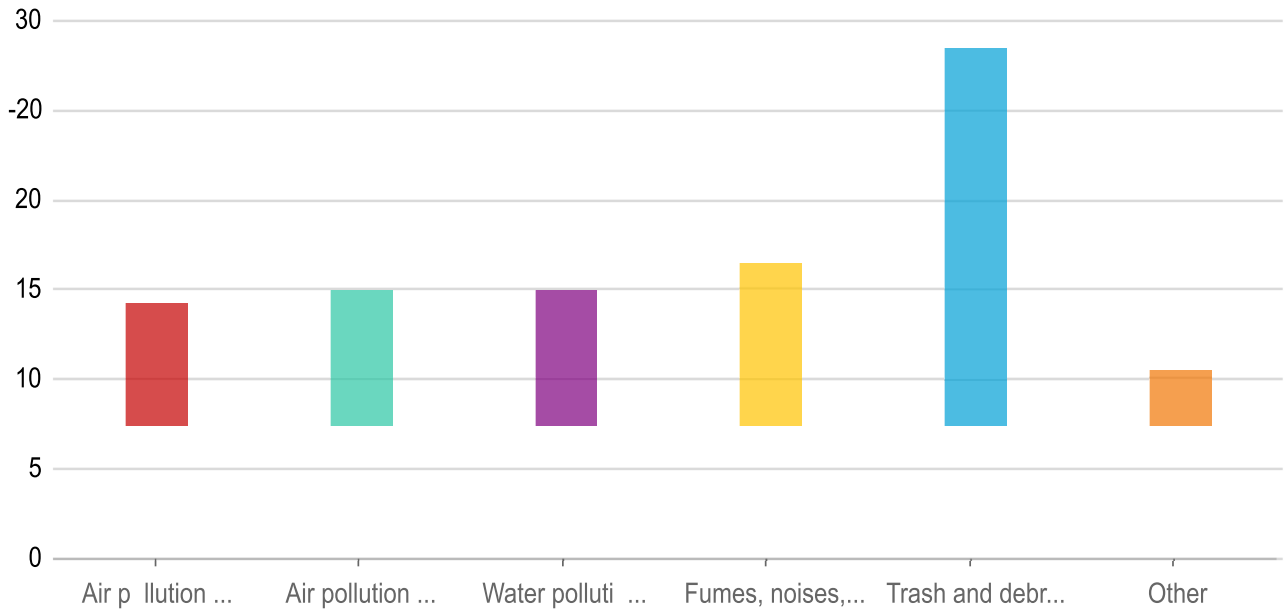
Long Community Survey

English Survey Results Summary

City of Victorville Environmental Justice Survey

City Improvements

Pollution



Answers

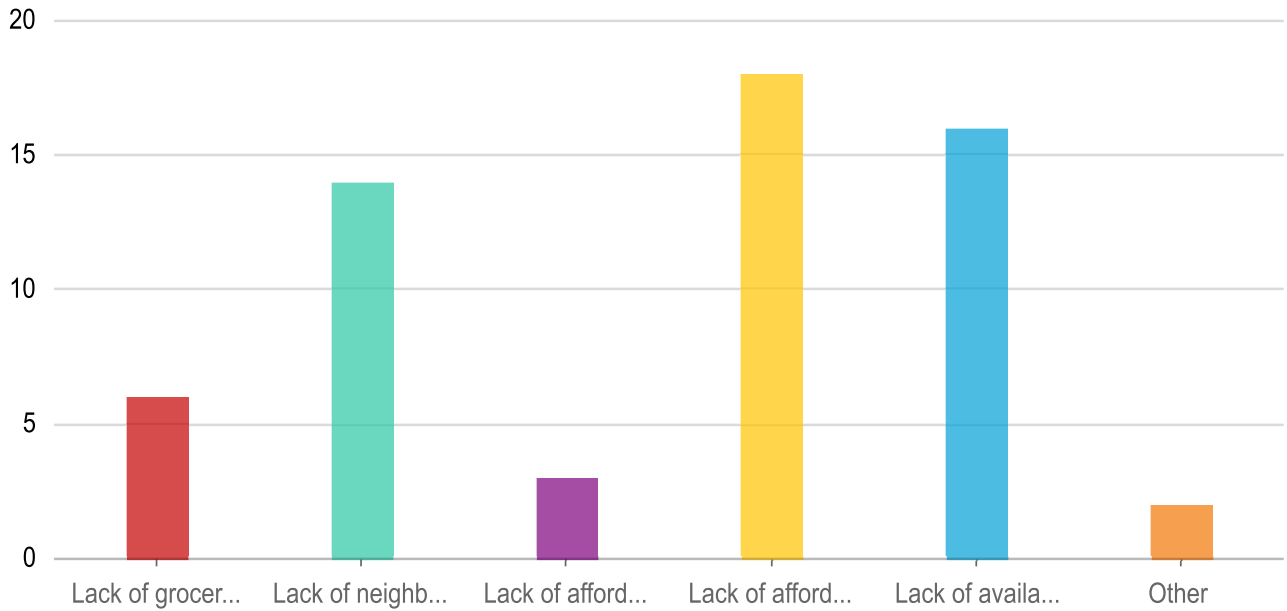
Count

Percentage

Answers	Count	Percentage
Air pollution from freeways/roadways	9	25%
Air pollution from industrial land uses	10	27.78%
Water pollution in runoff from industrial land uses	10	27.78%
Fumes, noises, and/or chemicals from industrial land uses	12	33.33%
Trash and debris in creeks, rivers and storm drainage areas	28	77.78%
Other	4	11.11%

Answered: 34 Skipped: 2

Health



Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Lack of grocery stores that provide fresh produce	6	16.67%
Lack of neighborhood markets or farmers markets that provide fresh produce	14	38.89%
Lack of affordable produce and/or assistance for food purchase or nutrition (i.e., food stamps)	3	8.33%
Lack of affordable and nearby health care services (e.g., doctors, mental health professionals, dentists, hospitals, health insurance)	18	50%
Lack of availability of health care services through limited hours (e.g., services are not open at times outside of the standard work days, Monday through Friday)	16	44.44%
Other	2	5.56%

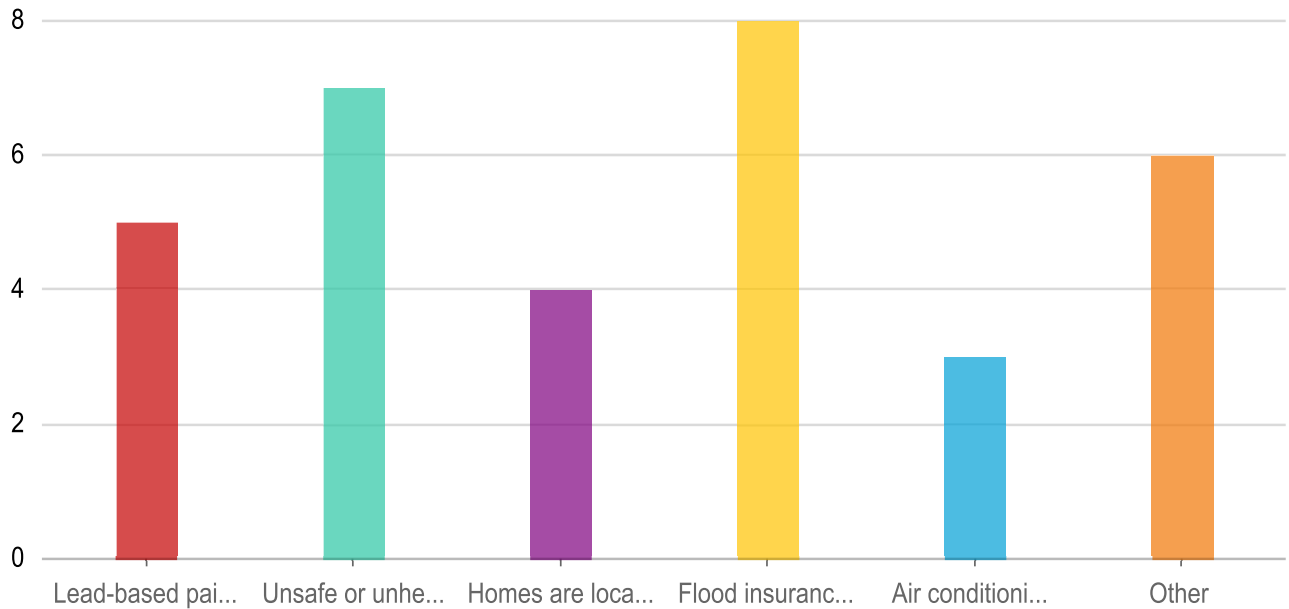
Answered: 31 Skipped: 5

Getting Around and Being Active

Other	7	19.44%
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Answered: 35 Skipped: 1

○ Safe Homes

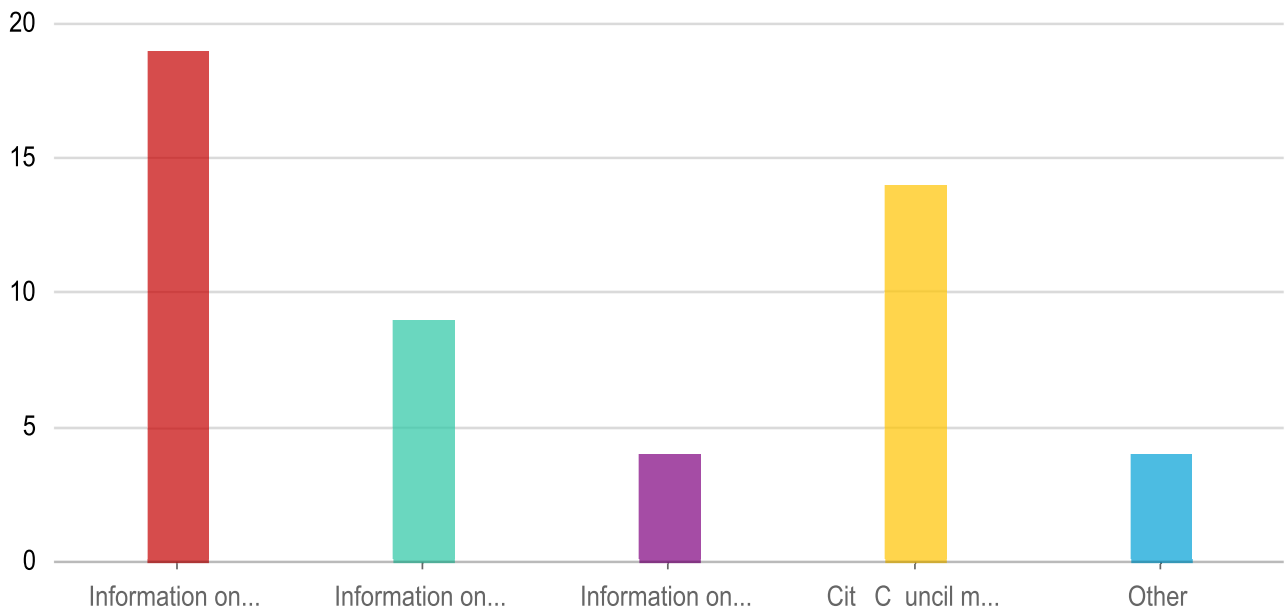


Answers	Count	Percentage
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Lead-based paint in homes	5	13.89%
Unsafe or unhealthy conditions in homes (such as mold, poor ventilation, poor insulation, needed repairs to ceiling or other parts of structure, or kitchen or bathroom that doesn't meet my needs or needs repair)	7	19.44%
Homes are located in areas that flood	4	11.11%
Flood insurance, fire insurance, or renter's insurance is not affordable	8	22.22%
Air conditioning is not available or affordable	3	8.33%
Other	6	16.67%

Answered: 22 Skipped: 14

○ **City-Community Relations**

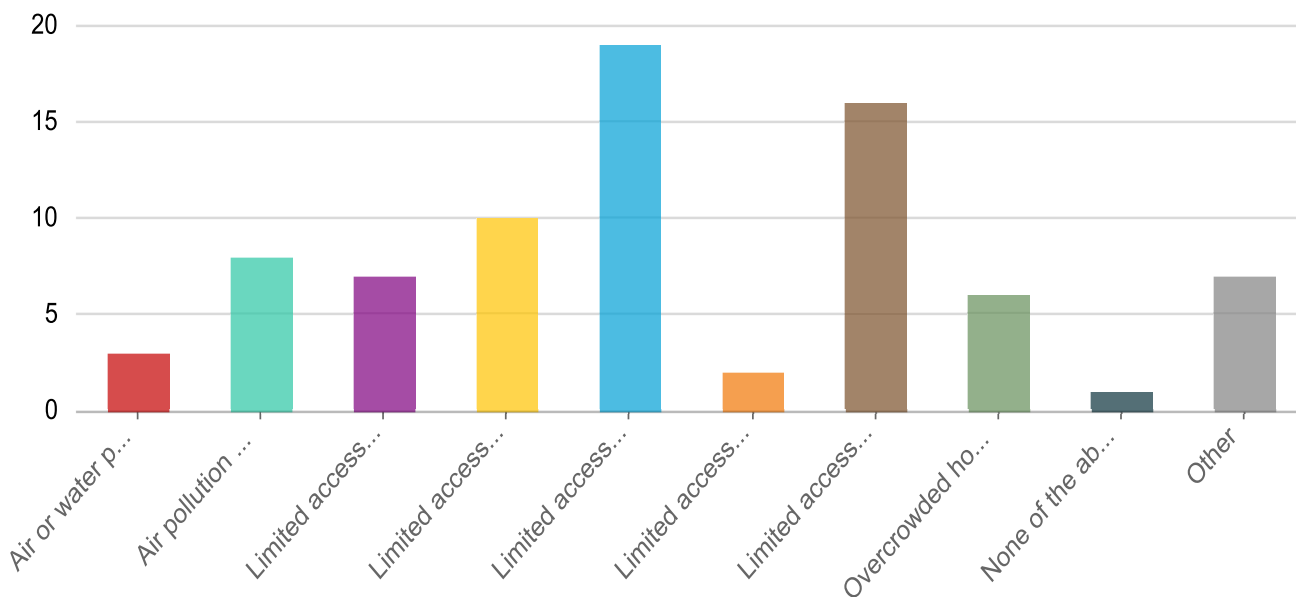


Answers	Count	Percentage
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Information on City proposals and decisions that could affect residents is difficult to find or access	19	52.78%
Information on City proposals or decisions that could affect residents is not communicated in a way that meets the needs of disabled residents (such as American Sign Language, Lengua de Señas Mexicana, large print, and/or screen reader compatible web page or document)	9	25%
Information on City proposals and decisions that could affect residents is not communicated in my preferred language	4	11.11%
City Council meetings are not held at a time or through a communication channel (i.e., phone, video meeting, email) that is available for residents	14	38.89%
Other	4	11.11%

Answered: 27 Skipped: 9

○ **2. Which issues, if any, do you think are the most important for the City to address to ensure that all ...**

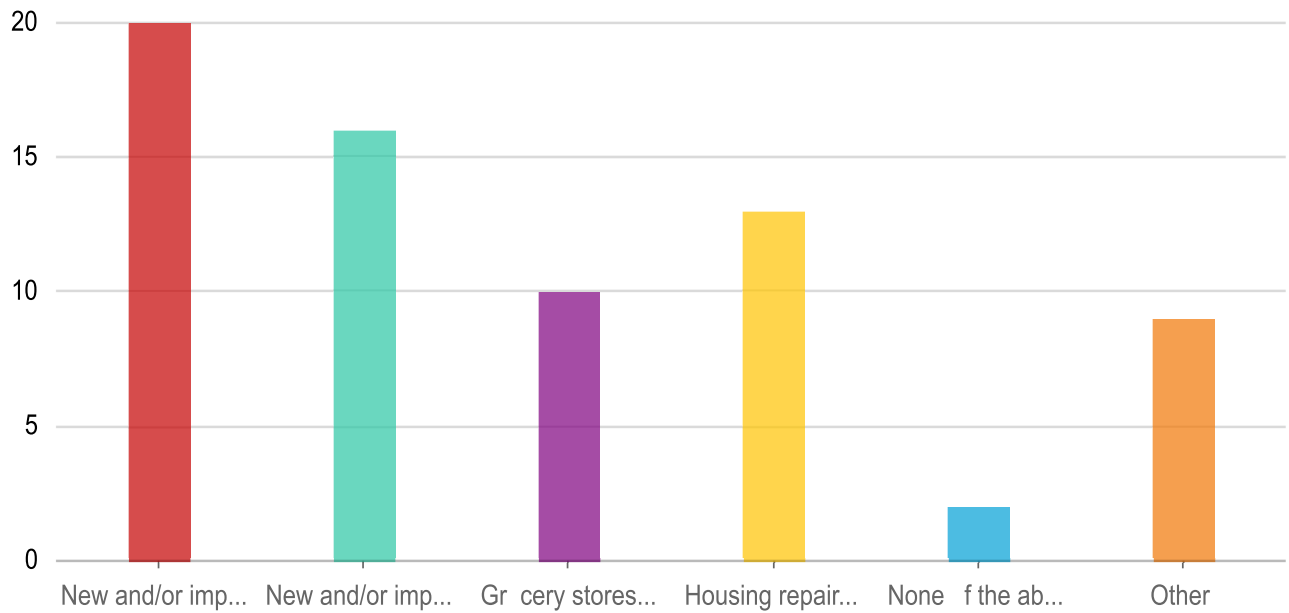


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Answers	Count	Percentage
Air or water pollution from industrial businesses and activities	3	8.33%
Air pollution emissions from vehicles on streets and freeways	8	22.22%
Limited access to healthy food and grocery stores	7	19.44%
Limited access to affordable health care	10	27.78%
Limited access to and/or deterioration of city infrastructure and facilities that support physical activity, including sidewalks, bicycle lanes, parks, and recreation centers	19	52.78%
Limited access to safe and sanitary housing	2	5.56%
Limited access to affordable housing	16	44.44%
Overcrowded housing conditions	6	16.67%
None of the above	1	2.78%
Other	7	19.44%

Answered: 35 Skipped: 1

3. What improvements, if any, would you like to see in your neighborhood?

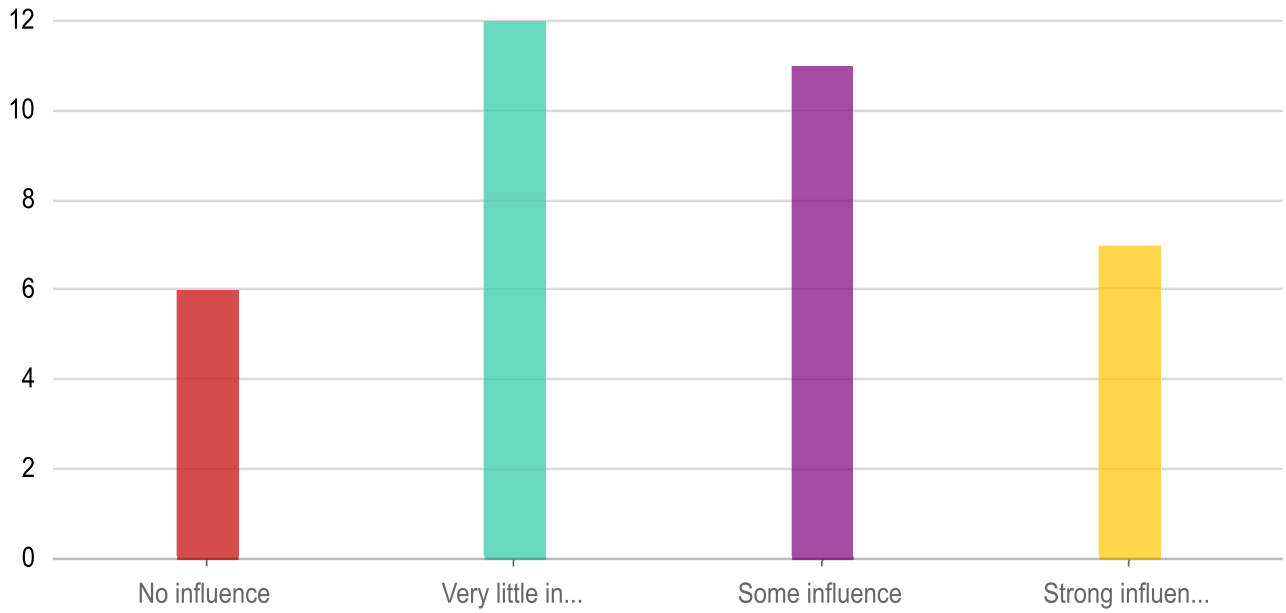


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Answers	Count	Percentage
New and/or improved pedestrian paths or bike lanes	20	55.56%
New and/or improved parks within walking distance of my home (i.e., within 1/2 miles away)	16	44.44%
Grocery stores or markets with fresh produce within walking distance of my home (i.e., within 1/2 miles away)	10	27.78%
Housing repairs and/or rehabilitation	13	36.11%
None of the above	2	5.56%
Other	9	25%

Answered: 36 Skipped: 0

4. How much influence do you think residents have on City decisions that affect community health a...



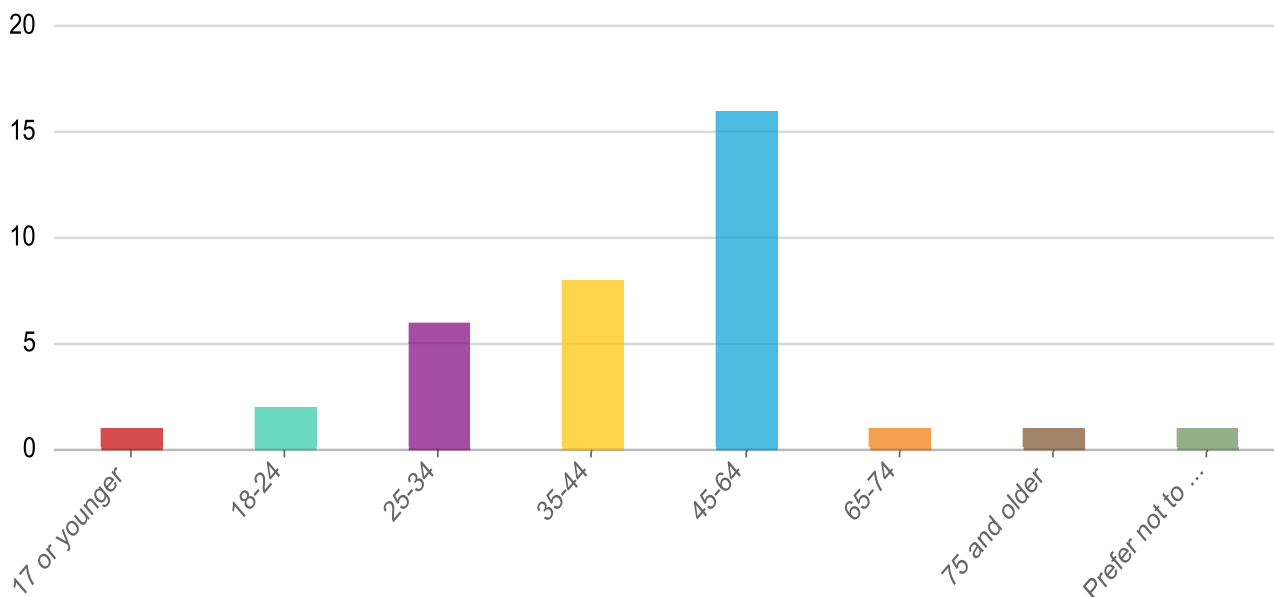
Answers **Count** **Percentage**

No influence	6	16.67%
Very little influence	12	33.33%
Some influence	11	30.56%
Strong influence	7	19.44%

Answered: 36 Skipped: 0

Let's learn about you

○ 5. What is your age in years?

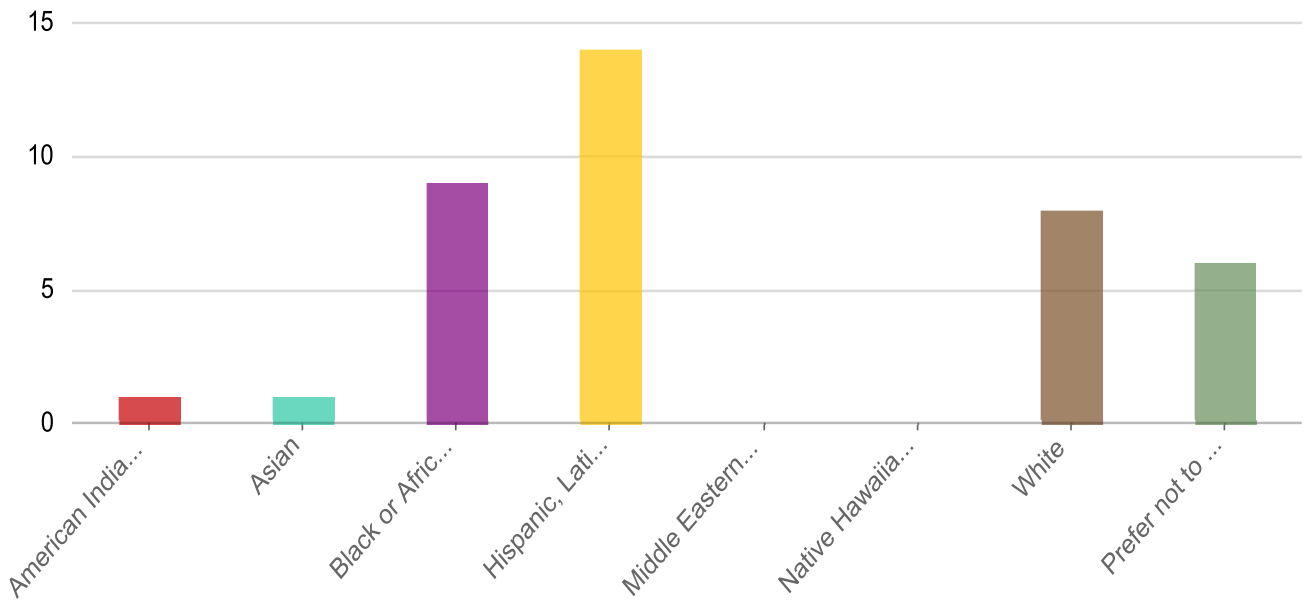


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Answers	Count	Percentage
17 or younger	1	2.78%
18-24	2	5.56%
25-34	6	16.67%
35-44	8	22.22%
45-64	16	44.44%
65-74	1	2.78%
75 and older	1	2.78%
Prefer not to say	1	2.78%

Answered: 36 Skipped: 0

6. Which race/ethnicity category best describes you?

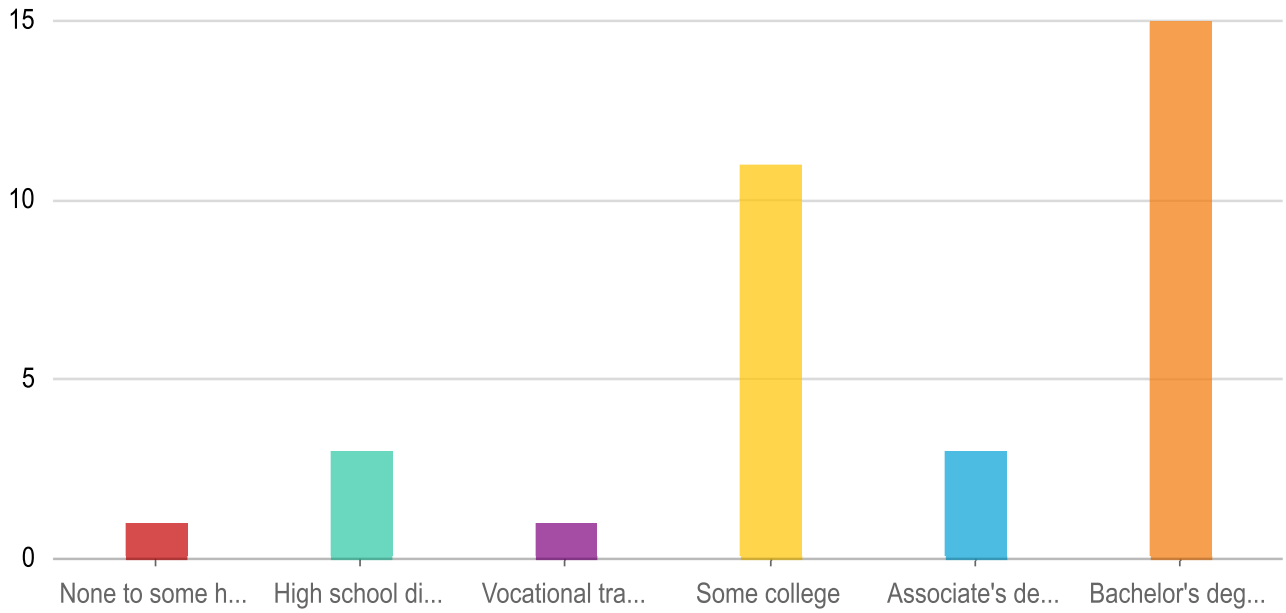


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Answers	Count	Percentage
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	2.78%
Asian	1	2.78%
Black or African American	9	25%
Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin	14	38.89%
Middle Eastern or North African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0%
White	8	22.22%
Prefer not to say	6	16.67%

Answered: 36 Skipped: 0

○ **7. What is the highest education level you achieved?**

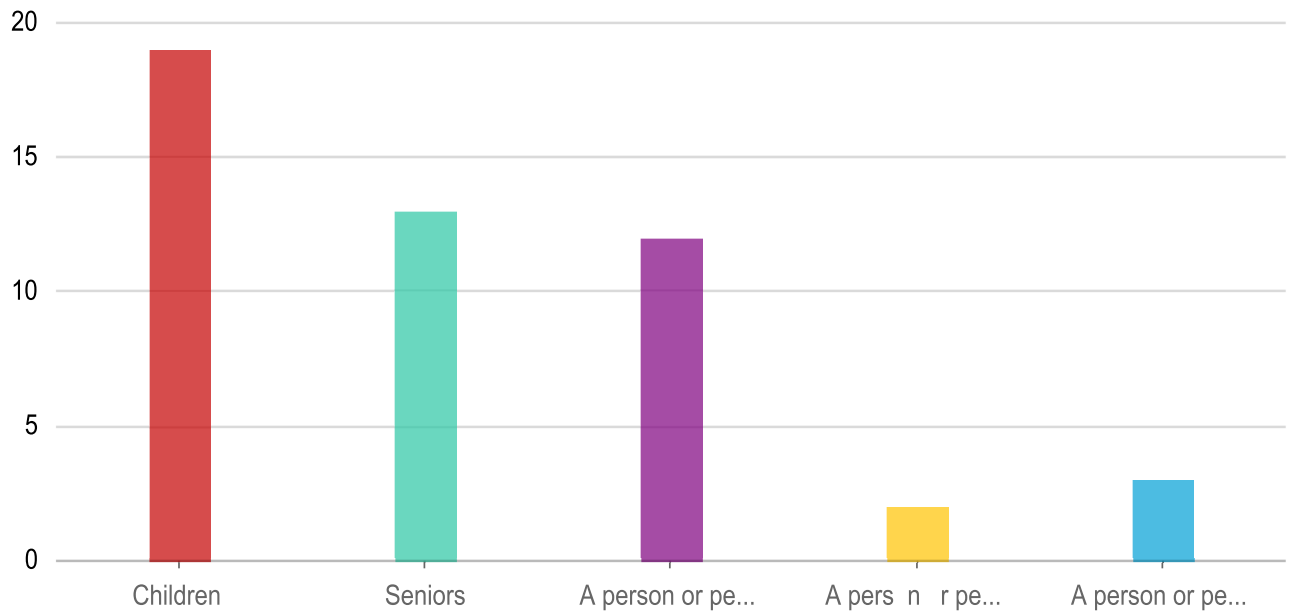


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

None to some high school	1	2.78%
High school diploma or equivalent	3	8.33%
Vocational training	1	2.78%
Some college	11	30.56%
Associate's degree	3	8.33%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15	41.67%

Answered: 34 Skipped: 2

8. Does your household include any of the following people?

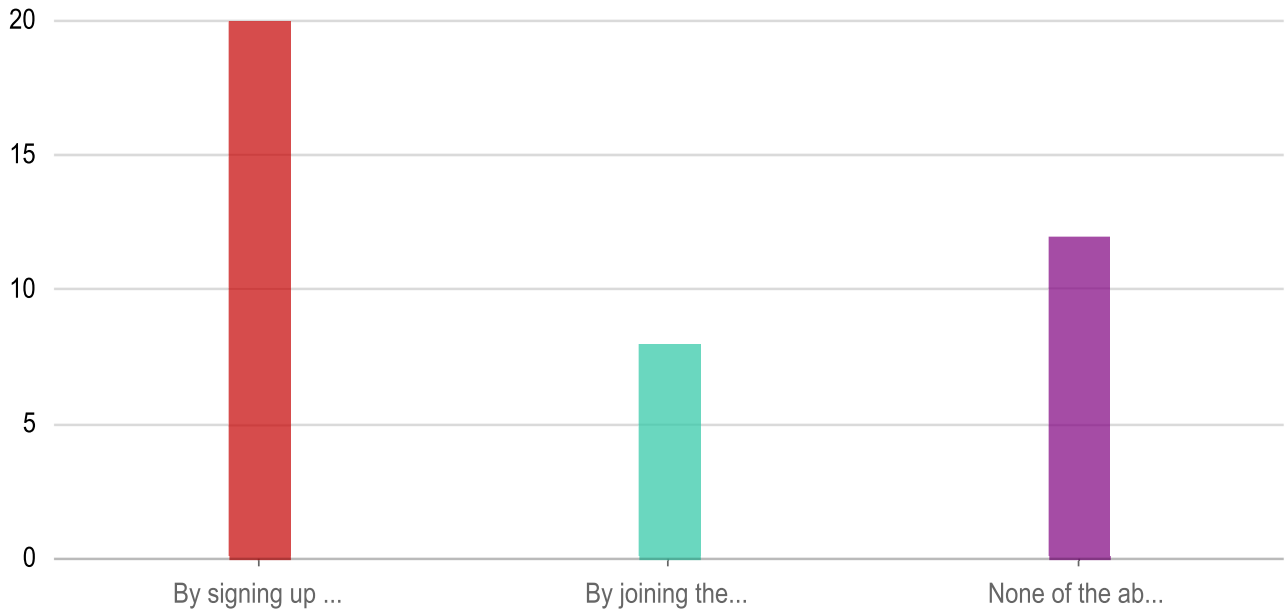


Answers **Count** **Percentage**

Answers	Count	Percentage
Children	19	52.78%
Seniors	13	36.11%
A person or people with chronic health concerns (such as asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease)	12	33.33%
A person or people with a sensory impairment (vision or hearing)	2	5.56%
A person or people with a physical impairment that impacts their mobility	3	8.33%

Answered: 30 Skipped: 6

9. If you live in Victorville, what is your ZIP Code?



Answers **Count** **Percentage**

By signing up to receive email updates. Please provide your email below.	20	55.56%
By joining the Community Advisory Committee to help prioritize the actions that the City will take. Please provide your email below and indicate why you are interested in joining.	8	22.22%
None of the above	12	33.33%

Answered: 35 Skipped: 1

Long Community Survey

Spanish Survey (Blank)

La encuesta tardará aproximadamente 7 minutos en completarse.

Page 1 of 3

Mejoras de la Ciudad

1. ¿Qué condiciones, si las hay, le dificultan gozar de buena salud y condiciones de vida?

Seleccione todas las que correspondan

Contaminación

Contaminación del aire de vías rápidas / carreteras

Contaminación del aire por usos industriales del suelo

Contaminación del agua por escurrimientos de usos industriales del suelo

Humos, ruido y / o productos químicos de usos industriales en suelo

Basura y escombros en arroyos, ríos y áreas de drenaje pluvial

Otro

Salud

Falta de tiendas de comestibles que ofrezcan productos frescos

Falta de mercados locales o de agricultores que ofrezcan productos frescos

Falta de verdaderas asequibles y/o asistencia para la compra de alimentos o la nutrición (por ejemplo, cupones de alimentos)

Falta de servicios de atención médica asequibles y cercanos (por ejemplo, Médicos, profesionales de la salud mental, dentistas, hospitales, seguro médico)

Falta de disponibilidad de servicios de atención médica en forma de horarios limitados (por ejemplo, los servicios no están abiertos fuera de los días laborales estándar, de lunes a viernes)

Otro

Moverse y mantenerse activo

Falta de aceras, cruces peatonales y seguridad para las personas que caminan o usan dispositivos de movilidad como sillas de ruedas

Falta de carriles y rutas para bicicletas seguras para que las personas se muevan por la Ciudad

Las paradas de autobús no están a una distancia accesible a pie o en bicicleta de mi casa

Los autobuses no llegan con suficiente frecuencia

Los autobuses no me llevan a donde necesito ir

No hay suficiente sombra dada por los árboles de la calle y/o árboles en los parques fuera de mi casa

Falta de parques a una distancia a pie o en bicicleta de mi casa

Falta de centros de recreación a una distancia a pie o en bicicleta de mi casa

Las actividades organizadas y los deportes en los parques y centros recreativos del vecindario no son asequibles o disponibles

Condiciones físicas inseguras en parques y centros recreativos

Otro

Hogares Seguros

Pintura a base de plomo en hogares

Condiciones inseguras o insalubres en los hogares (como moho, mala ventilación, aislamiento deficiente, reparaciones necesarias en el techo u otras partes de la estructura, o cocina o baño que no satisfacen mis necesidades o necesitan reparación)

Las casas están ubicadas en áreas propensas a inundaciones

El seguro contra inundaciones, el seguro contra incendios o el seguro para inquilinos no son asequibles

El aire acondicionado no está disponible o no es asequible

Otro

Relaciones entre la Ciudad y la comunidad

La información sobre propuestas y decisiones de la Ciudad que podrían afectar a los residentes es difícil de encontrar o de acceder

La información sobre propuestas o decisiones de la Ciudad que podrían afectar a los residentes no se comunica de una manera que satisfaga las necesidades de los residentes discapacitados (como lenguaje de señas, letra grande y / o página web o documento compatible con dispositivos de pantalla)

La información sobre las propuestas y decisiones de la Ciudad que podrían afectar a los residentes no se comunica en mi idioma preferido

Las reuniones del Concejo Municipal no se llevan a cabo a una hora o a través de un canal de comunicación (es decir, teléfono, video reunión, correo electrónico) que sea accesible para los residentes

Otro

2. ¿Cuáles son los tres problemas, si los hay, cree que son los más importantes que debe abordar la Ciudad para garantizar que todos los vecindarios tengan acceso a condiciones y entornos de vida saludables?

Seleccione un máximo de 3

Contaminación del aire o del agua por negocios y actividades industriales

Emisiones de contaminación atmosférica de vehículos en calles y vías rápidas

Acceso limitado a atención médica asequible

Acceso limitado a tiendas de comestibles y alimentos saludables

Acceso limitado y / o deterioro de la infraestructura y las instalaciones de la Ciudad que apoyan la actividad física, incluyendo aceras, carriles para bicicletas, parques y centros recreativos

Acceso limitado a viviendas seguras e higiénicas

Acceso limitado a viviendas asequibles

Condiciones de vivienda superpobladas

Ninguno de los anteriores

Otro

Please select 3 items at most

3. ¿Qué mejoras, si las hubiera, le gustaría ver en su vecindario?

Seleccione un máximo de 3

Senderos para peatones o carriles para bicicletas nuevos y / o mejorados

Parques nuevos o mejorados a una distancia a pie de mi casa (es decir, a ½ millas de distancia)

Supermercados o mercados con productos frescos a una distancia a pie de mi casa (es decir, a ½ millas de distancia)

Reparación y / o rehabilitación de viviendas

Ninguno de los anteriores

Otro

Please select 3 items at most

4. ¿Cuánta influencia cree que tienen los residentes en las decisiones de la Ciudad que afectan la salud comunitaria y los problemas ambientales?

in influencia

Muy poca influencia

Algo de influencia

Influencia fuerte

Page 2 of 3

Aprendamos de usted

5. ¿Cuántos años tiene?

17 o menos

18-24

25-34

35-44

45-64

65-74

75 o mas

Prefiero no decir

6. ¿Qué categoría de raza / etnia lo describe mejor?

Seleccione todas las que correspondan

Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska

Asiático

Negro o Afroamericano

Origen Hispano, Latino o Español

Medio Oriente o África del Norte

Nativo de Hawái o de otras Islas del Pacífico

Blanco

Prefiero no decir

7. ¿Cuál es el nivel educativo más alto que alcanzó?

Seleccione todas las que correspondan

Ninguno a alguna escuela preparatoria

Diploma de escuela preparatoria o equivalente

Formación profesional

Alguna universidad

Título de asociado

Licenciatura o superior

8. ¿Su hogar incluye a alguna de las siguientes personas?

Seleccione todas las que correspondan

Niños

Personas mayores

Una persona o personas con problemas de salud crónica (como asma, diabetes, presión arterial alta, enfermedades cardíacas)

Una persona o personas con discapacidad sensorial (visión o audición)

Una persona o personas con una discapacidad física que afecta su movilidad

Si vive en Victorville, ¿cuál es su código postal?

-Please Select-

Page 3 of 3

Involúcrese más

Para promover la justicia ambiental, la Ciudad busca involucrar a aquellos que se ven más afectados por la contaminación, las toxinas y otros problemas ambientales en el proceso de planificación. Su aporte puede proporcionar a la Ciudad conocimiento local de primera mano sobre los problemas ambientales en su comunidad. Si se ve afectado o ha sido afectado por peligros o problemas ambientales o relacionados con el cambio climático,

sus experiencias pueden ayudarnos a encontrar soluciones que promuevan la justicia y mejoren la calidad de vida de todos los residentes.

A través de este proceso de planificación, la Ciudad formará un Comité Asesor Comunitario para fomentar la participación de la comunidad, informar nuestras políticas y obtener recomendaciones para el Elemento de Justicia Ambiental. Anticipamos que el compromiso de tiempo para los miembros del Comité Asesor Comunitario será de un total de 8 a 10 horas en el transcurso de los próximos 6 meses. Si está interesado en ser parte del Comité Asesor de la Comunidad, proporcione su información de contacto a

11. ¿Cómo le gustaría participar en la preparación del Elemento de Justicia Ambiental de la Ciudad?

Inscribiéndose para recibir actualizaciones por correo electrónico. Por favor, proporcione su correo electrónico a continuación.

Uniéndose al Comité Asesor Comunitario para ayudar a priorizar las acciones que tomará la Ciudad. Proporcione la información a continuación.

Ninguna de las anteriores

Correo Electrónico:

Si corresponde, ¿por qué le gustaría unirse al Comité Asesor de la Comunidad? (1-3 oraciones):

Long Community Survey

Spanish Survey Results Summary

The City of Victorville did not receive any responses for the Spanish Community Survey.

Short Community Survey

English Survey (Blank)

The City of Victorville is developing a plan to promote environmental justice. The goal of this plan is to reduce environmental burdens (such as exposure to pollution) and ensure all residents have the opportunity to access public goods and services (such as healthcare, healthy food, public transit, and parks).

If you live or work in Victorville, please respond to the following four questions to help the City understand how to improve your quality of life.



What public facilities or services do you find missing from your neighborhood (such as parks, recreation or community centers, community gardens, daycares, bus stops, health clinics, etc.)?

What would help you live a healthier lifestyle (such as affordable health insurance, farmers or produce markets closer to your home, recreational programs, improved bike/pedestrian paths, etc.)?

What would make it easier for you to participate in local planning or decision making processes (such as affordable internet access, transportation to meetings, more information about local planning, etc.)?

If you live in Virville, what is your zip code?

-Please Select-

Thank you for taking the first step with us towards updating the General Plan's Environmental Justice policies! Information collected will be analyzed and environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives will be developed and incorporated in the City's General Plan.

Short Community Survey
English Survey Results Summary

VICTORVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SHORT COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARIZED RESULTS (ENGLISH)

I. What public facilities or services do you feel are missing from your neighborhood (such as parks, recreation or community centers, community gardens, daycares, bus stops, health clinics, etc.)?

#	Responses
1	Parks with running and walking paths.
2	<p>1. I would like to see a new upgraded library.</p> <p>2. I would like to see a Workforce Development office/career center serving residents in old town Victorville.</p> <p>3. I would like to see non-profit health organizations work together to better meet the needs of old town residents.</p> <p>4. I would like to see a Community Improvement resource developed to assist old town Victorville as it improves its neighborhoods. This group would assist to help fix/ improve housing, streets, etc.</p>
3	More buses that run more than once an hour and run in both directions not just a one way route, bring back transfer tickets and have the buses run earlier and later, there are many people who have to walk to work either very early in the day and go home later in the day. You could maybe contract with First bus company from I think Ontario they also have double decker buses. So many residents who really need this. Definitely add more bus tops too. Ask Kaiser to expand their services. We desperately need more lights or at least proper crosswalks instead of people having to walk so far to cross the road. Mojave and Jeraldo Drive definitely need one. Kids going to hook Jr. high take their lives in their hands to cross going to school. Same thing for anyone needing to cross to get to Hook park.
4	More parks with pickle ball courts, it's become so popular the closest one to us (Lime St) is always busy on weekends when can go and can never get in. I've given up on even going sadly. I don't want club, just like to go and free play with my son. Loved to have one by Greentree/Hesperia area.
5	Community Gardens.
6	Additional splash pads, library in a safe area

#	Responses (Cont.)
7	We have all of these
8	Farmers market, indoor sports arena, and activities to keep our youth busy and involved in the community
9	We have way too many homeless, while most are drug related many are medically have problems. We need homeless shelter. We have many vacant commercial buildings that could be converted.
10	Other forms of policing agencies to ensure public safety for tax paying families.
11	None missing all close by.
12	Community gardens
13	I live where there are plenty of parks and access to public transportation, a nearby daycare, and the county health clinic. I'm trying to create my own garden in my backyard. Otherwise, I have to drive 40 minutes to the nearest garden.
14	Water park. Jogging path.
15	Community gardens and free native trees/plants for residents. Composting drop off or pick up service
16	I don't want the city to provide any of the things listed in your question. You should sell the golf course to a private company.
17	It would be really awesome to have a park here by Village drive and Oceanside area. We have this beautiful hilly, empty lot area that a park and some trees can be planted . It would look really great to have some benches around and perhaps a dog park! We need an enclosed dog park where the communities pets can exercise and run around safely please. A space or paved side walk for runners and bike area would be awesome! Farmers or produce market can use the park maybe once a week to sell their own produce. I believe this can improve this side of VICTORVILLE. Thank you so much!
18	Regular Parks. Pocket Parks. Farmer market. Arboretum.
19	Youth centers YMCA, Arts Theatre and Entertainment
20	Community gardens and a public amphitheater
21	Victorville need more recreation centers for children, young adult and older adults. Also, need a senior citizen facility, at present, nearby center located in Hesperia.
22	parks /community center or community gardens
23	Shade over playgrounds. Splash pads for kids. Community Garden spaces. Walkways - either sidewalks (not interrupted by dirt) or unique trails.
24	A city has no business being involved with Environmental Justice. Stupid idea.
25	Our community could use more parks. I don't think we have community gardens. That would be an incentive for people to eat healthier foods.
26	Child Care Centers, Farmers Markets and Community Centers are much needed in Victorville!
27	Parks
28	There are zero services for senior citizens and very limited services for everyone else below Bear Valley Rd on the west side.

#	Responses (Cont.)
29	A park, recreation center and a community garden
30	Parks, community gardens, and recreation and community centers.
31	Swimming pools; concert locations; garden parks
32	I was born in this community and 1937. I am happy to see the way that the park system in Victorville has improved over the years. Being a large city now and having the bus stops and the day cares in the Health clinic so we have are wonderful.
33	Recreation and Community services. Bus stops. I leave in Pinon Hills.
34	Police presence needed along a portion of the roads running parallel to the South of Bear Valley Road between 395 highway & 15 Freeway after midnight! People can't sleep because there is so much 'Drag Racing' at night. Someone is going to be injured or killed! Sycamore St. is the one most used and it happens EVERY NIGHT. The park and Fire station on Eucalypts is another 'STRIP' for the speed freaks. Look at all the burn-out streaks of rubber on the roads. The city could improve their money problems by the tickets alone.
35	Community gardens, Youth Centers, Parks with obstacle courses, more Headstart programs.
36	Recreation centers that are located in various neighborhoods for youth and seniors including programs for social involvement.
37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. True recycling centers that pay back what was spent at the store for bottles and cans. 2. Enough Public Safety and justice related services to manage and get under control crime, drugs, and illegal fireworks, and illegal drivers. 3. Environmental protection to stop illegal dumping in this beautiful desert. 4. Economic development. 5. Natural resources. 6. Recreation. 7. Road engineering and care.
38	We have parks but they are not safe. Too many individuals and groups that just hang around and harass people.
39	Homeless/Bum abatement
40	More money should be spent in keeping the city clean of trash and remove all the homeless and put them somewhere else. Everywhere I turn Everywhere I look there is trash or homeless encampments. No one seems to take pride of this area. Also maybe people should start getting warnings about keeping their yards clean. It seems like 99% of Victorville houses don't maintain their yards. People should be held accountable and maybe start getting fines. I don't need parks or farmers markets or more bike lanes make this city better looking and safer for people to live in. The desert is such a beautiful place and it's filled with trash.
41	I think there are way too many people just setting up shop on any corner selling food and merchandise. Code Enforcement doesn't do anything. Same places same people for years. It looks like Tijuana. No other city lets people do that.
42	I would love to see some community gardens.
43	Community gardens and a YMCA would be terrific

#	Responses (Cont.)
44	<p>1. Indoor sports area for soccer. The weather in Victorville is very extreme from hot to cold & an indoor field would be great for both youth & adults.</p> <p>2. A soccer field like what is in Eastvale/Norco off the 15 or like what they have in Pomona would be nice.</p>
45	Dog park, mental health facilities, gardens, Trader Joe's
46	I feel we. Should have a high school and middle school in the zip code for 92392 instead of building more houses 1- for the safety of our children. Please consider this option please.
47	<p>1. Community gardens - co op</p> <p>2. Garden waste pick up cans (bi monthly?)- many residents have large trees, etc. and do not have the ability to transport green waste to the dump.</p>
48	We are missing seating and coverage from the elements at many of the bus stops. We need lighting at all the parks for night time activities.
49	Having moved into the our new location on Inca Way just east of the I15 we learned from our neighbors that the home builders promised a park with beautiful walk ways for seniors. The park promised off 8th and Ottawa is still a dream, there are many areas in Victorville in serious need of care and needs of promises kept.
50	Would love a city water park like Palmdale has.
51	Parks and recreation centers. It would be nice to have water features added to parks. It gets hot in the summer and not all prefer a pool.
52	Community Gardens. Safe and well lit parks.
53	Outdoor parks and farmers market that are not in the dirt. a place to walk with more trees.
54	Parks for sure , bus stops yes, amusement parks history centers
55	Community garden that will allow community members to volunteer in beautifying their community and more community centers that provide events and resources for locals
56	<p>All of the above Q</p> <p>Really our community could use more walking parks. Just walking, an area to sit under shade, LOW Light pollution lights for safe visibility for evening walks. Mark off half a mile, one mile and so on. A few pieces of adult exercise equipment at various places. Close enough for people who live in and around Eagle Ranch/Duncans Corners can get to without driving.</p>
57	I feel that there should be more walking/biking paths in Victorville. Additional parks and/or public open spaces should be added anytime a new housing development is created. In addition, I believe our current parks should be upgraded to include fenced "tot-lot" playground areas and sports fields should be updated. The perimeter and area lighting in and around the parks as well as any other safety protocols should be upgraded to enhance the overall safe use of these public spaces.

2. What would help you live a healthier lifestyle (such as affordable health insurance, farmers or produce markets closer to your home, recreational programs, improved bike/pedestrian paths, etc.)?

#	Responses
1	Improved bike/pedestrian paths and even safe walking paths. Bus stops to easily get to these locations.
2	<p>1. I would like to see old town streets cleaned and landscape trimmed more frequently and the city be able to support a no-camping rule thereby moving chronic homeless out of fields and off the streets to a 24/7 shelter offering meals and care.</p> <p>2. I support a Farmer Market in old town and additional improvements to streets that promote safety, biking and walking.</p> <p>3. I would like to see a way to improve housing located in old town and adding affordable housing to the community.</p>
3	<p>Definitely more affordable healthcare and help for people to find out about it. Help clean up Old Town for our citizens who live there. Affordable housing that is safe. The prices of Apartments are as much if not more than buying a home. Maybe with improvements to Old Town we could have a Farmers market there. Improve our Library. Improve the old community center in old town. Or build them a new one and add some affordable after school programs.</p> <p>Let's add a make Victorville beautiful day, we can all hang a basket of flowers on our property or on the porch. Encourage people to come out and help clean up empty lots. Add some bike paths to our existing parks. If possible get permission to use an empty lot to grow veggies and fruit and involve the kids in the community. It could either be sold to fund a project or given to people in need. A free legal clinic, I know legal aid comes up twice a month, but it would be great if they could have an office here.</p>
4	More bike paths. Love the Mojave River trail, would love more.
5	Farmers and Produce Markets. More healthy eating supermarkets and "fast, fresh food" options.
6	Infant classes,
7	Clean up the street and encampments
8	Access to bike and pedestrian paths that are separated from vehicular traffic. The mojave river walk is great. We need more of these types of paths.
9	An encouragement of farmer type markets, maybe less car washes and more healthier food places
10	It is critical for families that reside in Victorville that are being identified as low SES system to have the opportunity to healthful options of food. For example, various farmer market events. This would provide and engage the community to become aware how important health options are.
11	Bike paths, produce markets and much needed Help with the Birds take over need a solution to them build nest on the roof under solar panels n their waste on the roof.
12	Fresh healthy food closer to me

#	Responses (Cont.)
13	Again, I am surrounded by several parks, and the City just added bike lanes all around my neighborhood, which I use often. Farmers markets are great, but I only know of one at VVC.
14	Enforcement by city code especially in the county areas. A large bike path loop like river walk
15	Farmers markets need to be more than once a week maybe twice a week at 2 different locations. Nature centers for people and native plants and animals
16	Why is the city asking about health insurance? just leave us alone. Pass a resolution to end the China Virus emergency declaration so we can live our lives in peace and freedom.
17	Yes, a bike path and recreational area would be awesome. Also, a community gardens would be great! If we can afford a community pool, it would be a tremendous addition for more places for kids and adults to hang out during the hot, hot summer days!
18	Trash clean-up. Paved sidewalks on busy roads that are near key buildings / institutions. Farmer markets.
19	Safe outdoor recreation spaces.
20	Access to smoke free outdoor dining
21	1. Victorville is deprive of so many things. What would be good brand supermarket beside Stater Bros. At present residents are limited to choices. 2. It would be wonderful Victorville have a farmer/produce markets on Bear Valley once a week that includes live entertainments and food. The event starts after 6pm. Just like Palm Springs Market on Thursdays.
22	a farmers or produce markets , recreational programs
23	No more 5G towers! Or in the least, very strategically placed towers away from schools, hospitals and nursing homes. Community pool for lap swimming. Walking trails. Shade. Shaded anything - playgrounds, walkways or trails.
24	A city has no business being involved with Environmental Justice. Stupid idea.
25	As far as I know, we only have one Farmer's Market. I know there are other food distribution facilities. in the valley.
26	Paved streets for biking!
27	Better access to outdoor recreational activities. The bridge to be built of green tree towards Mojave Narrows is way past due. Farmer's markets would be great too.
28	1. Are there any farmers/produce markets in the south end? Or even anywhere near it? 2. Does Victorville have any senior centers anywhere in the city?
29	Recreational programs, adult team sports and closet farmer markets
30	Improved bike/pedestrian paths and recreational programs.
31	Bike locations and designed areas in the mountains trails; farmer markets weekends; food and health fairs for the community
32	At my age everything that's in Victorville at the present time is sufficient for my needs.
33	Improve bike/pedestrians paths, pool, gyms.
34	N/A

#	Responses (Cont.)
35	Farmers markets, Recreational programs, less liquor stores more small grocery stores with reasonable prices.
36	Walking and biking trails located in various neighborhoods around the city. Animal control that is staffed to come out and pick up dogs that are roaming around our neighborhoods. We want to be out without fear. Encourage neighborhood watch programs.
37	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Less smog 2. Recreational programs 3. Bike paths 4. Less crime so I'm not afraid to go walk
38	Bike paths would be great. The bike lanes on the road are just too dangerous. Too many bad drivers and speeders in this area. A location with bike paths that no vehicles can access would be great.
39	Homeless/Bum abatement
40	N/A
41	A Trauma Center with good doctors. Our doctors are overwhelmed with patients. A doctors appt. Is at least a month wait, then 3 hrs. to see the nurse practioner, not a doctor.. We have less than 250 hospital beds for a large population. Most residents would rather go down the hill to be treated than use any of the 3 hospitals here.
42	A farmers market (or more than one) would be wonderful. I miss having access to farm fresh produce and local products. Walking and exercise groups at local parks would be great too. A free or low-cost fitness center would be amazing.
43	farmers markets in southwest Victorville, bike/pedestrian paths
44	For sure more walking/biking trails with lighted pathways. Farmer's market would be ideal, especially on 7th Street to try to bring something positive into the area vs what has been going on there for the past 20 years. Council after council say they want to do something about old town 7th street & yet it is still the same if not worse.
45	farmer's market closer to my home as I am disabled.
46	A park or or an recreation center for the youth in our neighborhood would be awesome and a safe place for the children to play basketball, football, baseball something like an after school program..and a place our children can go and have fun as well as being safe.. a place they can walk their pets skateboard etc....
47	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers market closer to northern victorville (perhaps at the fairgrounds?) 2. Garden waste pick up cans (bi monthly?)- many residents have large trees, etc and do not have the ability to transport green waste to the dump.
48	Affordable healthcare would be great but we would also need facilities and clinics to help fill the vacant gap in health care.
49	All of the above...many times over.
50	More sidewalks

#	Responses (Cont.)
51	Create more pedestrian and bike paths. So many streets lack a sidewalk around here. A shopping center is a half mile from my housing development but there is no sidewalk to get me there safely. Make more areas pedestrian friendly.
52	Safer parks and recreational areas that are well lit and secure. Need more law enforcement patrolling in those troubled areas where families gather such as parks
53	better grocery stores, like Sprouts, Farmers Market, Tader Joes.
54	Recreational and farmer's market
55	Implement more greenery into the city. Studies show the more green people are exposed to the more happier they are. It's too rural and a major week issue occurring in the city. Plant around the city.
56	1. Again all of the above. 2. I will keep pushing the walking park idea
57	1. Affordable health insurance definitely tops the list! In addition, adding more farmer's markets so that there is sufficient coverage throughout Victorville (instead of only in the eastern section of town at the college) and expanding the hours/days of week would also very much help! It is disappointing that throughout the entire High Desert, the only farmer's markets are on weekdays, none on Saturday or Sunday. 2. Expanding and offering more community classes through parks and rec and VVC I believe would also be a benefit and help Victorville citizens to lead healthier lives. Offering some free classes would also be a huge benefit. For example, free or fee-reduced early childhood education or parenting classes at the parks or VVC would be a great benefit as well as expanded senior programs.

3. What would make it easier for you to participate in local planning or decision making processes (such as affordable internet access, transportation to meetings, more information about local planning, etc.)?

#	Responses
1	Online participation and affordable internet access.
2	Working on a process where the city and community can keep sharing ideas to improve. I know COVID has everything online; but I support completing street surveys from downtown residents to give city leaders input on ideas for change.
3	Participating in surveys like this one and knowing who to contact about getting involved with projects that match any skills I have.
4	N/A
5	N/A

#	Responses (Cont.)
6	Virtual meetings
7	N/A
8	Continued access to online meetings.
9	free city wide WiFi would be nice, as Ive traveled all over the world and many places have free WiFi.
10	Affordable internet access would provide an easier way for the Victorville community to stay safe and also participate in local planning.
11	More information
12	Online access
13	Notifications are a great idea. Something via text or email. If Zoom meetings weren't too glitchy, they could be a way to participate, or live YouTube mtgs.
14	Calendar dates
15	Maybe having a newsletter for local planning
16	End the China Virus emergency order so we can attend the city meetings in person.
17	I would give this a try to participate in local planning or decision processes.
18	I get the Victorville Connect email newsletter and it is quite informative already.
19	Meetings that consider working individuals.
20	If I received notification about meetings from city mailers
21	Both: Internet access and transportation.
22	more info about local planning
23	Surveys are good. Easy access to city plans and ease of ability to give feedback.
24	A city has no business being involved with Environmental Justice. Stupid idea.
25	I would like more information about local planning.
26	Monthly city council awareness meetings.
27	More information about local planning. Is there some kind of newsletter to citizens (e.g., via e-mail), like the one Paul Cook sent it weekly?
28	More info about local planning. Internet/WiFi is super expensive in Victorville.
29	More information on local planning
30	More options for affordable internet access, my only option is Spectrum which is expensive, has no low income programs, and often has connection problems.
31	Good amount of households in high desert commute down the hill for work and time to participate is limited; city is not attracting top business to the Nefi or hood to provide too internet services such as 5G implementation; transportation roads still not plan for a growing city but rural city type example the 395 highway old fashion road with demand of heavy traffic
32	The only way that I can participate in our community planning would be through zoom meeting or whatever you have available.
33	affordable internet access
34	N/A

#	Responses (Cont.)
35	More information for local planning in a timely manner.
36	non business hours
37	Idk
38	I don't think the planners are really interested in what the people want. They have usually already made up their minds on what they want done with whatever funds they have. Funds are always diverted to another more important project or needed to replenish the general fund. The recreational facilities we have are adequate but not well maintained. Westwinds was an example of poor leadership.
39	I wouldn't qualify for said services. Monies allocated for these services should be directed to Homeless/Bum abatement.
40	N/A
41	I think 3 mins. to voice your opinion on an agenda item is limiting the publics input. Also, publishing legal public notices for Victorville in a newspaper that is for Hesperia and Adlento ,makes sense only if your trying to not let the residents know what you are doing. How many residents know you publish in that newspaper? How many read that paper?
42	More info about local planning
43	Open up the city so we can get back to city council meetings
44	What the city is doing now by asking residents to take a survey is great! To have to use our tax \$\$ on transportation to meeting very few are interested in is a waste of money. Keep posting on the city website, Facebook and on mailers that go out with the water bill.
45	I'm not sure.
46	I'm open to talking via phone internet or coming into your office . I will speak to the newspaper
47	Perhaps sending a small video synopsis of the planned topics for the meetings. I've been involved at the school level planning committees before and often times did not have the time to read the entire plan out before hand. A summary video would possibly make people feel more confident to participate.
48	Transportation to the meetings would be absolutely terrific.
49	Honesty. Truth and real care.
50	N/A
51	Provide more information via various media channels. Make virtual participation a standard.
52	More information about local planning. Need citizens to be on the planning committee that are made of a diverse group of victorville residents
53	YES- we need affordable internet.
54	Free Uber and or bus to dr. Appointments important meetings, school ect. Or rides to school if needed.
55	More marketing. A lot of events that take place in the city people aren't aware.
56	Location, location, location.
57	Free or affordable internet access for all Victorville citizens I believe would elevate the city as a whole. I think that the best way to encourage participation from citizens in local planning is to better advertise the ways in which they can be engaged. Social media would be the best and most cost effective means of promotion.

4. If you live in Victorville, what is your zip code?

Responses	Total
92301	1
92307	1
92345	1
92392	22
92394	9
92395	18
Other	5

Short Community Survey

Spanish Survey (Blank)

La ciudad de Victorville está desarrollando un plan para promover justicia ambiental. El objetivo de este plan es reducir las cargas ambientales (es decir, la exposición a la contaminación) y garantizar que todos los residentes tengan la oportunidad de acceder a los bienes y servicios públicos (es decir, atención médica, alimentos saludables, transporte público, parques, etc.)

Si vive o trabaja en Victorville, responda las siguientes cuatro preguntas para ayudar a la Ciudad a comprender cómo mejorar su calidad de vida.



¿Qué instalaciones o servicios públicos cree que faltan en su vecindario (como parques, centros recreativos o comunitarios, jardines comunitarios, guarderías, paradas de autobús, clínicas de salud, etc.)?

¿Qué le ayudaría a llevar un estilo de vida más saludable (como un seguro médico más económico, mercados de productos agrícolas más cercanos a su hogar, programas recreativos, calles con mejoras para bicicletas / peatones, etc.)?

¿Qué le facilitaría participar en la planificación local o en los procesos de toma de decisiones (como acceso a Internet más económico, transporte a las reuniones, más información sobre planificación local, etc.)?

Si vive en Vict ville, cuál es su código postal?

¡Gracias por dar el primer paso con nosotros para actualizar las políticas de Justicia Ambiental del Plan General! La información recopilada será analizada y las metas, políticas y objetivos de justicia ambiental se desarrollarán e incorporarán en el Plan General de la Ciudad.

Short Community Survey
Spanish Survey Results Summary

VICTORVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE SHORT COMMUNITY SURVEY SUMMARIZED RESULTS (SPANISH)

1. ¿Qué instalaciones o servicios públicos cree que faltan en su vecindario (como parques, centros recreativos o comunitarios, jardines comunitarios, guarderías, paradas de autobús, clínicas de salud, etc.)?

#	Respuestas
1	Parques, centros comerciales, rutas de autobuses, museos, calles pavimentadas, centros recreativos, programas deportivos y artes, librerías.
2	Parques infantiles con más juegos y áreas verdes. Jardines comunitarios. Desalojo total de "homelees" Códigos de limpieza más estrictas en la calles . Distribución de botes basura en cada dos bloques de l ciudad y más motivación y publicidad para que l comunidad haga servicio de comunidad.

2. ¿Qué le ayudaría a llevar un estilo de vida más saludable (como un seguro médico más económico, mercados de productos agrícolas más cercanos a su hogar, programas recreativos, calles con mejoras para bicicletas / peatones, etc.)?

#	Respuestas
1	Calles pavimentadas con aceras, mercados agrícolas, aéreas o parques para ejercitarse al aire libre.
2	Programas recreativos para niños y adultos.

3. ¿Qué le facilitaría participar en la planificación local o en los procesos de toma de decisiones (como acceso a Internet más económico, transporte a las reuniones, más información sobre planificación local, etc.)?

#	Respuestas
1	Internet económico, información sobre planificación locales, involucrar más a la comunidad, números telefonicos para acceso.
2	Más información.

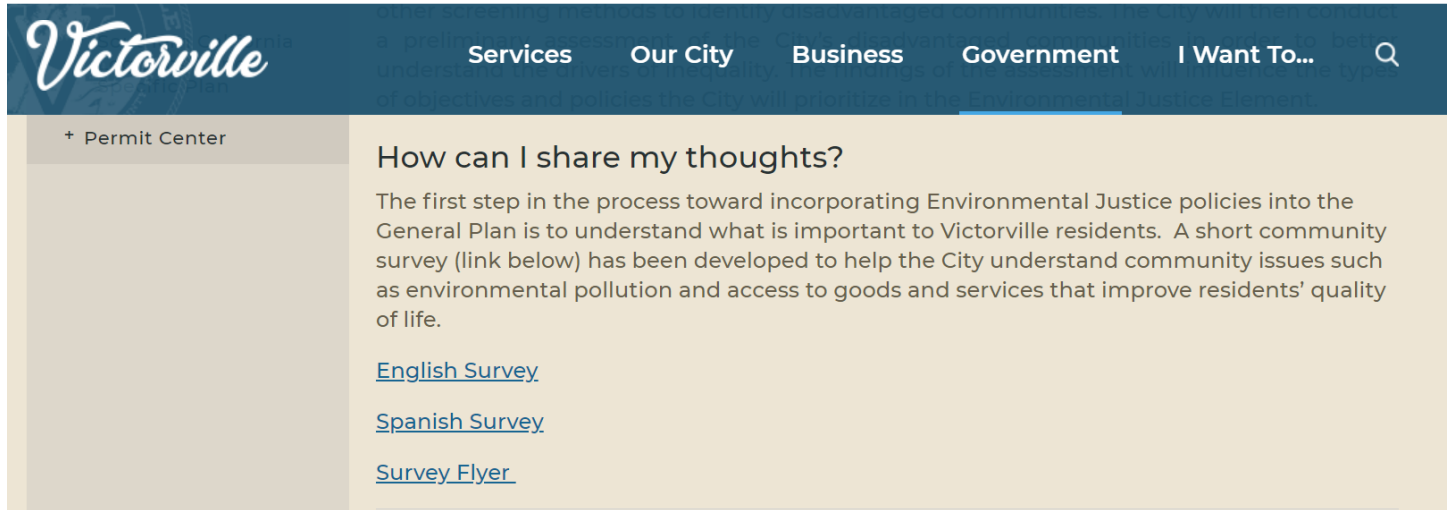
4. Si vive en Victorville, ¿cuál es su código postal?

Respuestas	Total
92395	2

Community Survey

Archived Survey Items (City Website)

City Website Survey Posting:



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Victorville City website. The logo "Victorville" is on the left. The navigation menu includes "Services", "Our City", "Business", "Government", and "I Want To...". A search icon is on the right. Below the navigation bar, a sidebar on the left contains a "+ Permit Center" link. The main content area has a heading "How can I share my thoughts?" followed by a paragraph explaining the survey's purpose. Below the paragraph are three links: "English Survey", "Spanish Survey", and "Survey Flyer".

Victorville

Services Our City Business Government I Want To...

+ Permit Center

How can I share my thoughts?

The first step in the process toward incorporating Environmental Justice policies into the General Plan is to understand what is important to Victorville residents. A short community survey (link below) has been developed to help the City understand community issues such as environmental pollution and access to goods and services that improve residents' quality of life.

[English Survey](#)

[Spanish Survey](#)

[Survey Flyer](#)

<https://www.victorvilleca.gov/government/city-departments/development/planning/housing-element-update/environmental-justice-element>

CAC MEETING #1 (APRIL 7, 2021)

- Notices
- Stakeholder List
- Agenda
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

CAC Meeting #1 (April 7, 2021)
Notices

CAC Meeting #1 (April 7, 2021)

Stakeholder List

(Stakeholders contacted for CAC Meetings #1, #2, and #3)

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IN ATTENDANCE

Name	Affiliation	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Workshop #3
Kevin Mahany	St. Mary's Medical Center	x	x	
Linda Titus	Senior Affairs Commission	x	x	x
David Moore	Resident	x	x	x
Jennifer Neri	Revive Our Old Town	x	x	x
Stephanie Vida	Resident	x	x	x
Elsa Scott	Resident	x		
Lizet Angulo	Resident		x	x
CJ Page	Resident		x	x

CAC Meeting #1 (April 7, 2021)

Agenda

MEETING AGENDA

Community Advisory Committee Meeting

City of Victorville –Environmental Justice (EJ) Element

Lead Agency: City of Victorville - Development Department

April 7, 2021

5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/96407077748?pwd=ZnA2S1RGbmhFTE03YkpHZ3NPMUxldz09>

Meeting ID: 964 0707 7748

Passcode: 996897

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| i. | Welcome & Introductions | 5:00PM |
| ii. | CAC By-Laws | 5:20PM |
| iii. | What is Environmental Justice? | 5:30PM |
| iv. | Environmental Justice Topics (Discussion Questions) | 5:35PM |
| v. | What are Disadvantaged Communities? | 5:45PM |
| vi. | Planning Process Overview | 5:50PM |
| vii. | Role of the Community Advisory Committee | 5:55PM |
| viii. | Community Engagement Discussion | 6:00PM |
| ix. | Timeline/Next Steps | 6:20PM |
| x. | Closing | 6:30PM |

CAC Meeting #1 (April 7, 2021)
Presentation

CITY OF VICTORVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #1

4/7/2021



Harris & Associates

1

Harris & Associates

AGENDA

- Introductions
- CAC By-Laws
- What is Environmental Justice?
- What are Disadvantaged Communities?
- Planning Process/Community Advisory Committee
- Survey Discussion
- Timeline/Next Steps



2



PLANNING TEAM

- **Project Lead:** Development Department
- **Project Consultant:** Harris & Associates
- **Project Stakeholders:** Community Advisory Committee
- **Project Review and Adoption:** Planning Commission and City Council

3

CAC BY-LAWS

1. The Community Advisory Committee (Committee) shall be comprised people with local experience and knowledge about the community and environmental challenges.
2. The Committee shall consist of no less than 3 committee members and should not exceed 12 committee members.
3. The Committee agrees to provide feedback on draft materials and make recommendations based on respectful debate and consensus-seeking.
4. The Committee was convened in April 2021, as reflected by the minutes of that meeting, and agrees to meet two additional times throughout the planning period to identify and review existing environmental injustices and feasible policy and/or strategy recommendations.
5. Committee members will provide feedback on environmental justice objectives and policies from recommendations provided by the City's planning consultant, which will be developed from existing plans and documents and input from private citizens and community organizations. If necessary, committee members will recommend additional policies and strategies that address inequities identified during the planning process.
6. The Committee will identify potential and existing constraints to implementing selected policies and strategies.
7. Committee members that exhibit disrespectful behavior that disrupts the decorum of a meeting may be removed from the Committee at the discretion of City staff.

4

COMMITTEE MEMBER INTRODUCTIONS

- Name
- Organization
- What you love about Victorville/Favorite place in Victorville?
- What does environmental justice mean to you?
- Verbal Acceptance of Bylaws

5

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

Environmental Justice is defined in California Law as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

6

WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT?

The Environmental Justice Element will define objectives and policies for disadvantaged communities in Victorville to:



Reduce unique or compounded health risks



Promote civic engagement in public decision-making process



Prioritize improvements and programs

7

Environmental Justice Topic Areas



Pollution exposure



Access to safe and sanitary homes



Access to public facilities and services



Access to healthy food



Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities



Exposure to unique or compounded health risks (i.e. climate change)

8

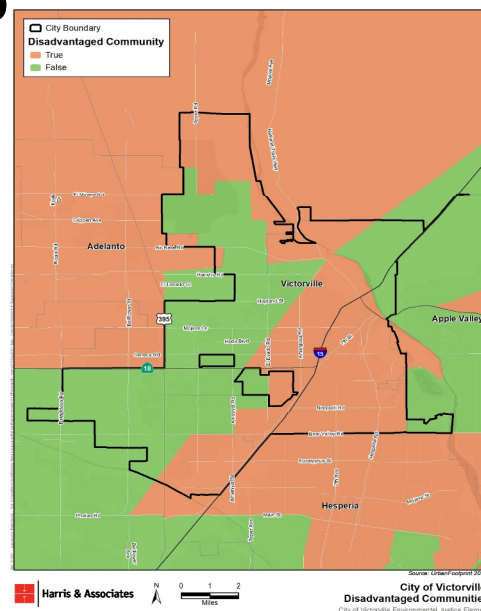
Discussion Questions

- **What public facilities or services do you feel are missing from your neighborhood** (such as parks, recreation or community centers, community gardens, daycares, bus stops, health clinics, etc.)?
- **What would help you live a healthier lifestyle** (such as affordable health insurance, farmers or produce markets closer to your home, recreational programs, improved bike/pedestrian paths, etc.)?
- **What would make it easier for you to participate in local planning or decision making processes** (such as affordable internet access, transportation to meetings, more information about local planning, etc.)?

9

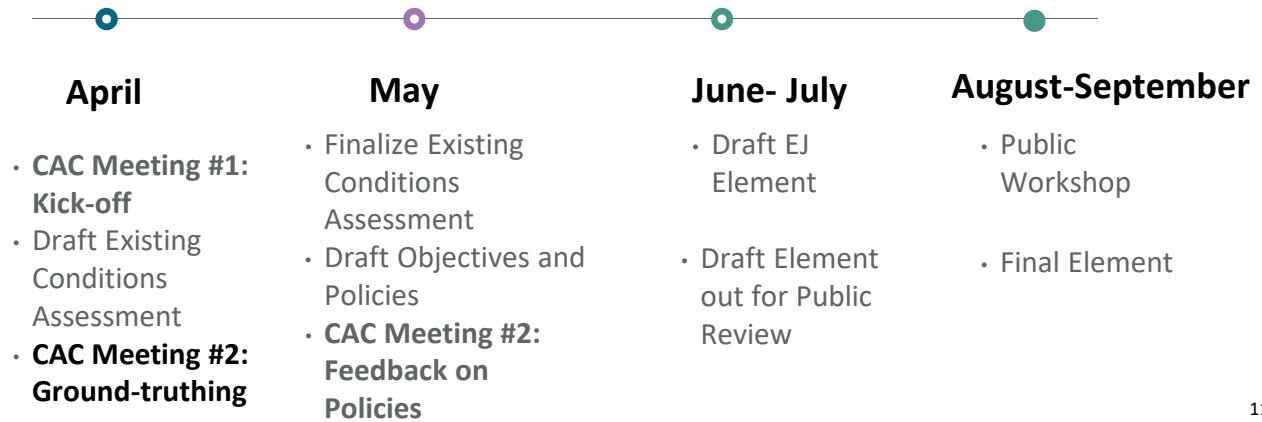
WHAT ARE DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES?

- Southeast portion designated as disadvantaged
- Pollution, health, and socioeconomic burdens
- Receive less funding and resources



10

Planning Process



ROLE OF COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

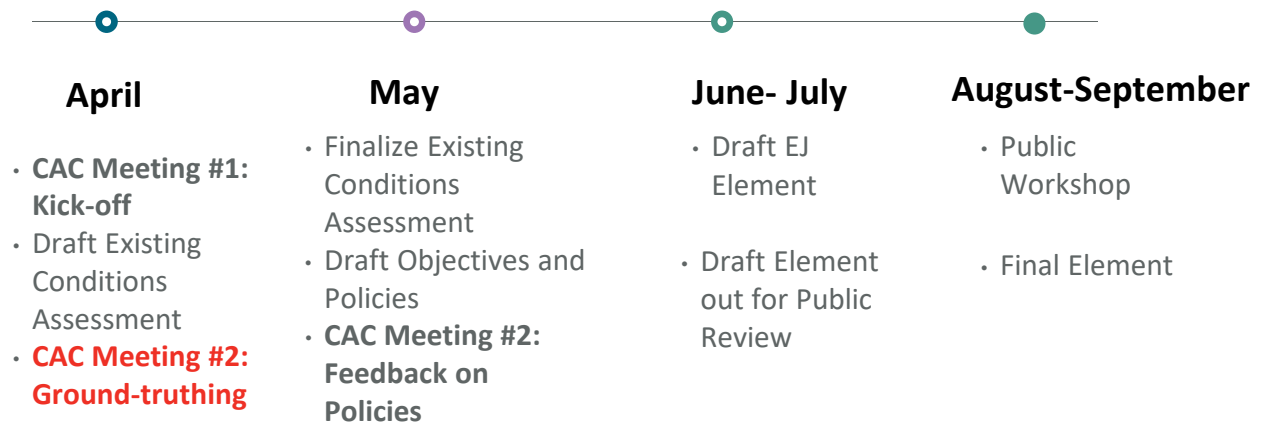


COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT DISCUSSION

- Was the survey easy to understand?
- How could the survey be improved to make it more accessible to the community?
- How can we improve survey participation/distribution?
- What other ways can the City engage community members that do not traditionally participate in planning processes?

13

Next Steps



14



THANK YOU

Questions or Feedback?

Contact:
Scott Webb, City Planner
SWebb@victorvilleca.gov
760.966.5135



CAC Meeting #1 (April 7, 2021)
Meeting Notes



City of Victorville
Environmental Justice Element

MEETING MINUTES

Name of Meeting: Community Advisory Committee Kick-off Meeting
Date of Meeting: April 7, 2021
Time: 5:00pm-6:30pm
Location: Zoom
Attendees:

NAME	ORGANIZATION/AFFILIATION
Scott Webb	City of Victorville
Mike Szarzynski	City of Victorville
Jenele Davidson	City of Victorville
Hitta Mosesman	Harris & Associates
Carolyn Yvellez	Harris & Associates
Irlanda Martinez	Harris & Associates
Kevin Mahany	CAC Member
Linda Titus	CAC Member
David Moore	CAC Member
Vida Paz	CAC Member
Jennifer Neri	CAC Member
Stephanie Vida	CAC Member
Elsa Scott	Harris & Associates
Lizet Angulo	Harris & Associates

Purpose of Meeting: The purpose of this meeting is to present information on the Environmental Justice planning process and the CAC’s role, present the results of the first community survey, and solicit feedback on how best to engage with hard-to-reach residents and disadvantaged communities to ensure their perspectives and experiences inform the development of environmental justice goals and objectives. Importantly, the planning team will present the CAC By-Laws for CAC members to discuss, edit if necessary, and adopt. The by-laws will help the City and CAC come to consensus on how CAC members will participate in the planning process and conduct themselves during CAC meetings.

Committee Member Introductions

- Name: Jennifer Neri (JN)
 - Organization: Root - Revive Our Old Town
 - What you love about VV: Eva Dell Park, Senior Center (community garden)
 - What does EJ mean for you: Having a safe place for our kids to go and to make sure that their environment is safe and healthy.
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes
- Name: Kevin Mahany (KH)
 - Organization: St. Mary's Medical Center
 - What you love about VV: Admires the diversity. Can go to a mall, restaurants, Old Town, etc.
 - What does EJ mean for you: Wants to keep an open mind and learn how environmental justice will affect Victorville. He works for a medical center, so health and environmental justice consistently come up, so he is looking to learn about how it affects the community.
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes
- Name: Linda Titus (LT)
 - Organization: Senior Affairs Commission of SB County
 - Wants Victorville to be a safe and healthy area
 - Wants to help improve water, air, and food quality
 - What you love about VV: Quietness, home friendliness, everyone knows everyone, can be involved with multiple organizations, air quality, water quality, food quality, shopping, college, Mohave Narrows
 - What does EJ mean for you: She grew up in a planned community after her parents left the military.
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes
- Name: Stephanie Vida (SV)
 - Organization: Victorville Resident (Part of collaborative groups that help promote equality)
 - What you love about VV: Parks - She loves that even though they live in a desert, the parks are so large, welcoming, and relaxing. Loves Joshua Trees.
 - What does EJ mean for you: Having access to healthy environments to provide a high quality of life regardless of your status
 - She likes to see different communities when she travels and thinking of how her own community could implement those things
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes
- Name: David Moore (DM)
 - Organization: Resident of Victorville (retired from the National Park Service in environmental planning)
 - What you love about VV: Loves the park, the open areas, great place to raise his kids
 - What does EJ mean for you: Equal access to any services (schools, shopping, food, etc.) but also equal treatment/protection from harmful things.
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes
- Name: Elsa Scott (ES)
 - Organization: Resident (works with family assistance programs)
 - What you love about VV: Diversity of the desert, loves the many hiking trails, loves the diversity of people
 - What does EJ mean for you: Being able to have enough resources to serve all communities - that nobody lacks resources: parks, resources for youth, open spaces, etc.
 - Verbal Acceptance: Yes

Discussion Questions

What public facilities or services do you feel are missing from your neighborhood?

- LT: Providing senior perspective - She has not seen any adult day care centers/treatment centers in the city. Seniors need to be safe and cared for during the day while their kids work. (Generally city-wide)
 - First Five - She noticed that there is no presence of this org. First Five can help families with children under 5 years old to close a lot of gaps in development.
 - City should have teen centers with the support of community organizations. Keeping kids occupied after school do not have time to get into trouble.
- SV: Thinks that if each building in every park could become a community resources hub, that would help the community a lot.
 - Victorville is a large city and folks from all over the city have to drive across the city to the appropriate place for resources, but this could be an opportunity to turn every park into a resource center.
 - Talked about Head Start -
 - When talking about EJ, we need to consider our poorer families
 - Bus stops - it is really hard to get around.
 - In her experience, she has had to walk 40 minutes just to get to a bus stop and did not feel that it is accessible enough for folks that need it every day.
 - Farmers Market - There is only one at the college. She has to drive 25 minutes from Springfield to the college to access healthy food.
- DM: Would like to see more health clinics - there is a lot of demand and Victorville could use more diversity in those services.
 - Thinks that there is a good emphasis on park development, but that it is important to match the development of facilities to match the growth of development.
 - He would like to see more diversity in employment - There is a lot of retail and service industry jobs. Even if there was light manufacturing and others would be good for the community.
- JN: There are not enough benches at bus stops - this is important for our elderly residents. Many of the benches don't have shade and during hot days, folks have to stand in the shade.
 - She would like to see empty lots repurposed into community gardens.
 - More community centers (one in every neighborhood).
- ES: She has seen a huge increase in mental health issues with their youth. Feels that the community sees them as bad kids and not as people suffering from mental health issues.
 - Youth training for life skills, work skills, etc.
 - Although there are parks and she loves them, she does not feel that the existing facilities will help address mental health issues and drug dependency issues.
- KM: There is artwork that makes 7th street look really good. Adding art like this in the Old Town Area would help activate it.
 - There is a lack of education and workforce development in Victorville.
 - Would like to see better lighting to make folks feel safe in public spaces.
 - Would like to echo the First Five point and see an office in Victorville.
- LA: Any programs added should be at low cost to the community because a lot of times parents can't afford it

What would help you live a healthier lifestyle?

- DM: Connectivity in cities help provide community members access to more resources.
- DM: Would like to see more health clinics - there is a lot of demand and Victorville could use more diversity in those services.

What would make it easier for you to participate in local planning or decision making processes?

- SV: It is hard to participate in these forums even if you speak the language. She thinks that making workshops more interactive.
 - The planning department did a really great job with their Old Town Specific Plan workshop - it was very interactive.
 - Teaching the public what that all means would be really helpful.
 - Partnering with local organizations (fund allocation) to help teach the public what all of this stuff means.

- **Community Engagement Discussion**

How could the survey be improved to make it more accessible to the community?

- KM: Asked JN if she thinks that three open-ended questions be something that people in the community would be able to answer in person?
- JN: Thinks the three open-ended questions would be best.

What other ways can the City engage community members that do not traditionally participate in planning process?

- KM: Could the Chamber of Commerce send a link to major employers and encourage their employees to fill out the survey.
- JN: She supports three open-ended questions A link to the
- SV: Her organization took an iPad to Guadalajara market to help residents fill out the survey but having to walk them through the questions made it difficult.
 - It would be good to let folks answer questions on Facebook, even if it is not always appropriate.
 - These types of surveys tend to require we explain things to the community.
- DM: With these kinds of surveys, you tend to get individuals who have the most interest in this specific process. Adding the survey to people's water/trash bill that is pre-paid might give a better turnout.
 - Use the COVID vaccinations centers to their advantage. Folks are coming in person, so why not use that to give them information.
- ES: Getting the workforce development department involved would help getting the word out there.
 - Involve community partners to get help filling those out.
- LA: Giving churches and nonprofits flyers would help too
- LT: Town Halls where they can explain surveys to residents and then provide a time for surveys

- **Questions**

- KM: Do we have to consider any climate change studies that have already been prepared?
Answer: Climate resiliency addressed in Safety Element
- DM: We talked about using Census Data - can we use the 2020 census data?
 - Answer: It would not have been available to start our general plan. This is also data that was already approved by the state via SCAG - we are using it throughout the reports to keep everything consistent.

<End>

Meeting adjourned at 6:30PM

These meeting minutes are the understandings of the preparer, if there are any discrepancies, please notify the preparer within one week.

CAC MEETING #2 (MAY 6, 2021)

- Notices
- Stakeholder List
- Agenda
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

CAC Meeting #2 (May 6, 2021)
Notices

Irlanda Martinez

From: Carolyn Yvellez
Sent: Tuesday, April 20, 2021 1:18 PM
To: Scott Webb
Cc: Michael Szarzynski; Eric Vaughan; Charlene A. Johnson; Irlanda Martinez; Jenele Davidson; Hitta Mosesman
Subject: RE: [External]City of Victorville Environmental Justice Community Advisory Committee
Attachments: Victorville_EJ_Survey_Flyer_English&Spanish.pdf

Dear CAC Members,

I hope this email finds you well! **You should have received a save the date for the next CAC meeting this morning, scheduled for May 6th from 5-6:30pm.** The calendar invitation will be updated with the meeting agenda and pre-reading materials next week.

In the meantime, the supplemental Environmental Justice survey has been posted on the City's [website](#) and is ready to be distributed. By preparing this short, open-ended survey, the City hopes to reach residents that are not traditionally involved in planning processes. Attached is a flyer that has information on how to access the survey in English and Spanish. **The City kindly asks committee members to share the survey widely amongst your networks.** The City will be sending the survey to the stakeholder list this week.

Thank you for your continued participation and commitment to pursuing environmental justice in Victorville. Please don't hesitate to reach out with any questions, comments, or concerns.

Very Best,
Carolyn

From: Carolyn Yvellez
Sent: Thursday, April 8, 2021 3:04 PM
To: 'Scott Webb' <SWebb@victorvilleca.gov>
Cc: 'Michael Szarzynski' <MSzarzynski@victorvilleca.gov>; Eric Vaughan <eric.vaughan@weareharris.com>; 'Charlene A. Johnson' <cajohnson@victorvilleca.gov>; Irlanda Martinez <Irlanda.Martinez@weareharris.com>; 'Jenele Davidson' <JDavidson@victorvilleca.gov>; Hitta Mosesman <Hitta.Mosesman@weareharris.com>
Subject: RE: [External]City of Victorville Environmental Justice Community Advisory Committee

Dear CAC Members,

Thank you so much for taking the time to participate in yesterday's CAC Kick-Off Meeting in support of the City of Victorville's Environmental Justice Element! The Planning Team enjoyed getting to know all of you, and we appreciate you sharing your insights and experiences. Your feedback and input throughout this process will help ensure that the City's environmental justice objectives and policies are reflective of community priorities and concerns.

Attached please find the presentation from the meeting for your reference. I have also attached a stakeholder list that the City will use to help distribute the second survey (three open-ended questions—see Slide 9 for reference). **Please**

CAC Meeting #2 (May 6, 2021)

Stakeholder List

(Stakeholders contacted for CAC Meetings #1, #2, and #3)

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IN ATTENDANCE

Name	Affiliation	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Workshop #3
Kevin Mahany	St. Mary's Medical Center	x	x	
Linda Titus	Senior Affairs Commission	x	x	x
David Moore	Resident	x	x	x
Jennifer Neri	Revive Our Old Town	x	x	x
Stephanie Vida	Resident	x	x	x
Elsa Scott	Resident	x		
Lizet Angulo	Resident		x	x
CJ Page	Resident		x	x

CAC Meeting #2 (May 6, 2021)

Agenda

MEETING AGENDA

Community Advisory Committee Meeting

City of Victorville –Environmental Justice (EJ) Element

Lead Agency: City of Victorville - Development Department

May 6, 2021

5:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/92791656967?pwd=cjllNlRlPWZkdwTEgxRGJ5ZjBEVVJ6dz09>

Meeting ID: 927 9165 6967

Passcode: 281905

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| i. | Welcome & Introductions | 5:00PM |
| ii. | What are Disadvantaged Communities? | 5:15PM |
| iii. | Role of the Community Advisory Committee | 5:20PM |
| iv. | Ground-truthing Existing Conditions Assessment | 5:25PM |
| v. | Timeline/Next Steps | 6:25PM |
| vi. | Closing | 6:30PM |

CAC Meeting #2 (May 6, 2021)
Presentation

CITY OF VICTORVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #2

5/6/2021



1



AGENDA

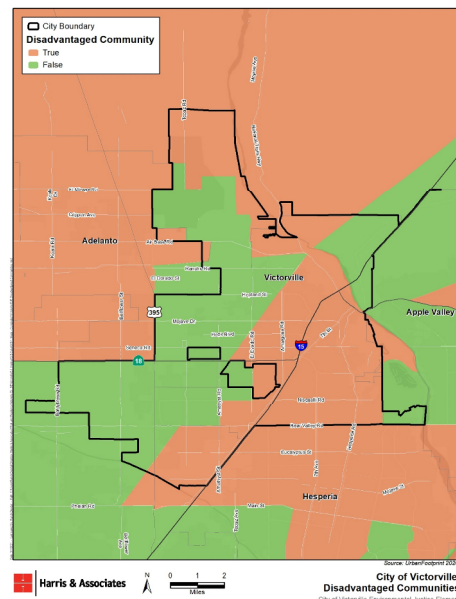
- Introductions – New Members
- Disadvantaged Communities
- Role of Community Advisory Committee
- Ground-truthing Existing Conditions Assessment
- Next Steps



2

WHAT ARE DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES (DACs)?

- City largely designated as disadvantaged
- Pollution, health, and socioeconomic burdens
- Receive less funding and resources









3

ROLE OF COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE



4

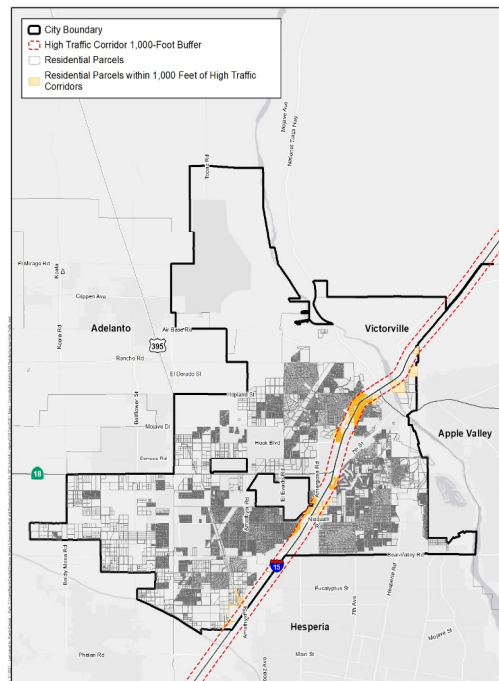
EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATED

-  Pollution exposure
-  Access to public facilities and services
-  Access to healthy food
-  Access to safe and sanitary homes
-  Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities
-  Exposure to unique or compounded health risks (i.e. climate change)

5

POLLUTION EXPOSURE

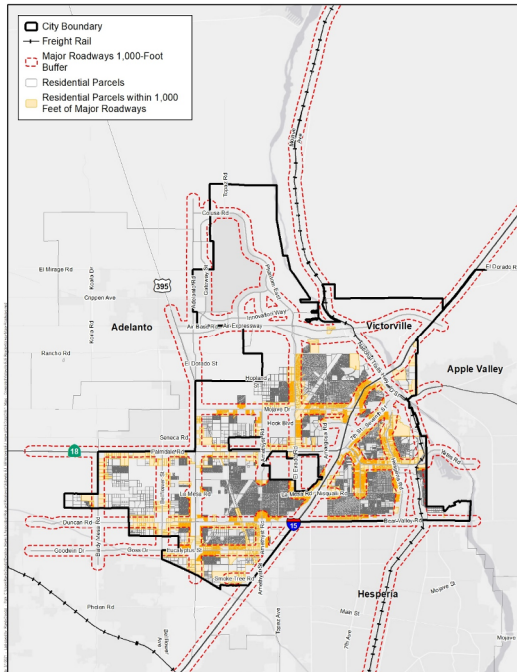
- DACs have greater exposure to air pollutants due to **proximity to high-traffic corridors**



6

POLLUTION EXPOSURE

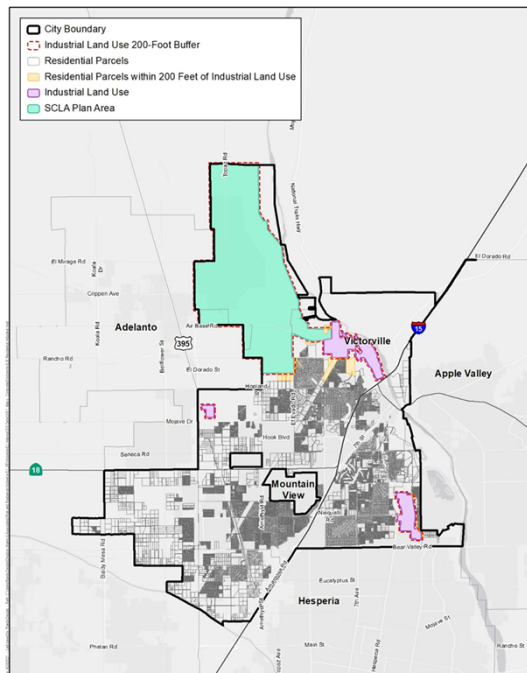
- DACs have greater exposure to air pollutants due to **major roadways**



Harris & Associates

POLLUTION EXPOSURE

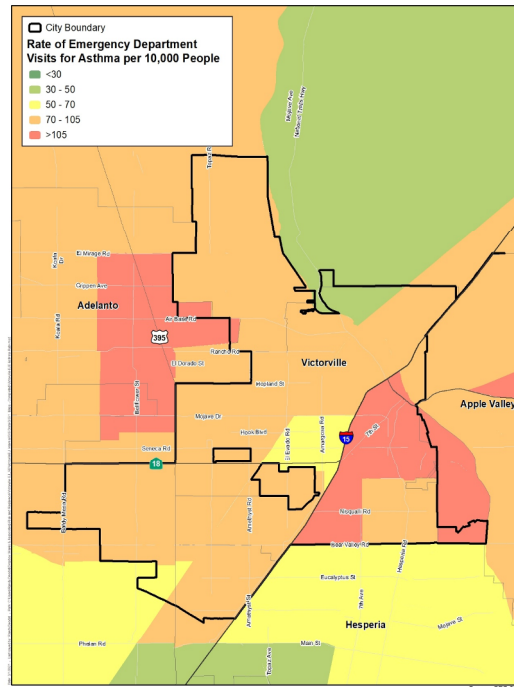
- DACs have greater exposure to air pollutants due to **industrial activity**.



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POLLUTION EXPOSURE

- DACs greater **health impacts** as a result of pollution exposure.



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9

POLLUTION EXPOSURE

- **Water affordability** may be a barrier to accessing clean water, though the City meets the federal water affordability target.
- City's water supply meets state and federal drinking water standards

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10

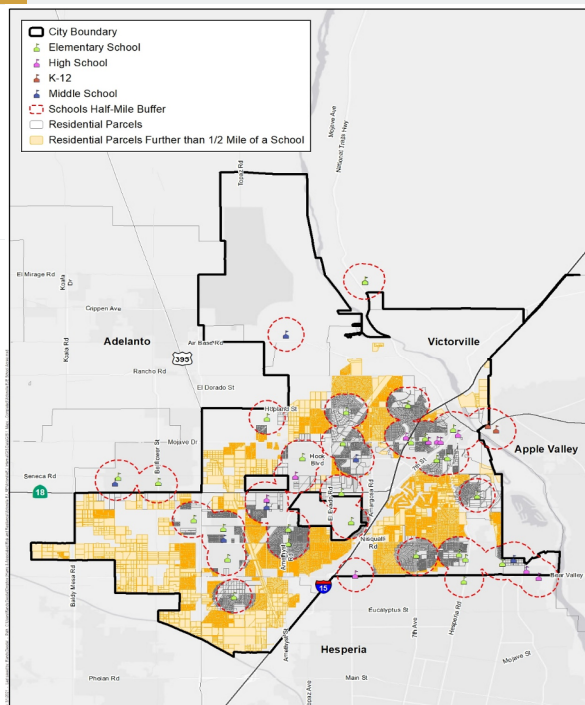
GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

11

ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES: SCHOOLS

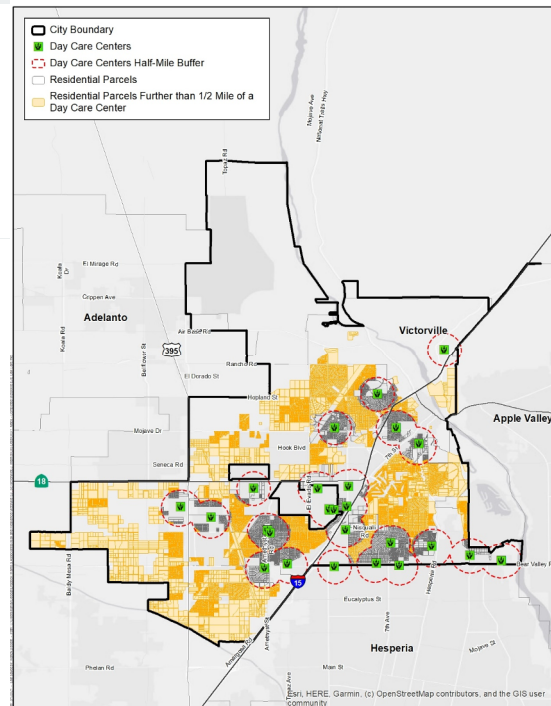
- Only 38% of residential parcels within walking distance (1/2 mile) of schools



12

ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES: DAYCARE

- Only 33% of residential parcels are within walking distance (1/2 mile)
- Less daycare centers in southwest (not a DAC)
- Affordability restricts access to daycare services
 - Child Care Resource Center
 - Millionaire Mind Kids

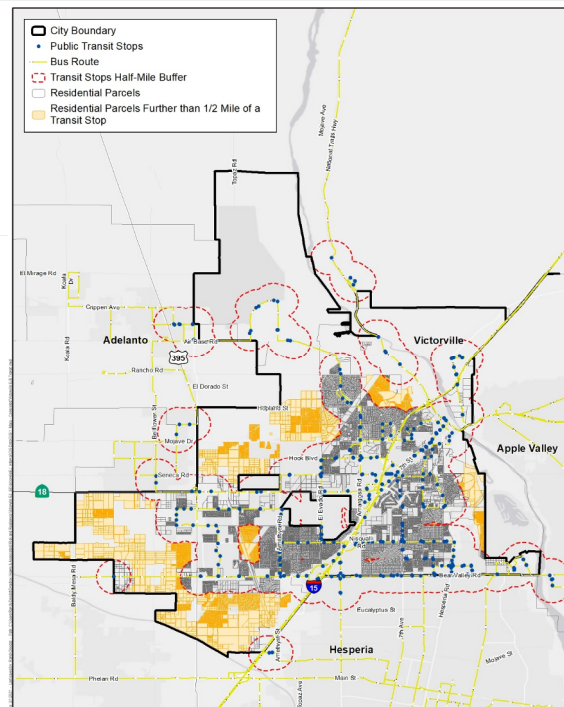


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13

ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES: TRANSIT

- Public transit in Victorville to San Bernardino sub-corridor is under-utilized
- Pockets of Victorville that lack walkable access to transit, though not in DACs
- High transit fares relative to residents' incomes

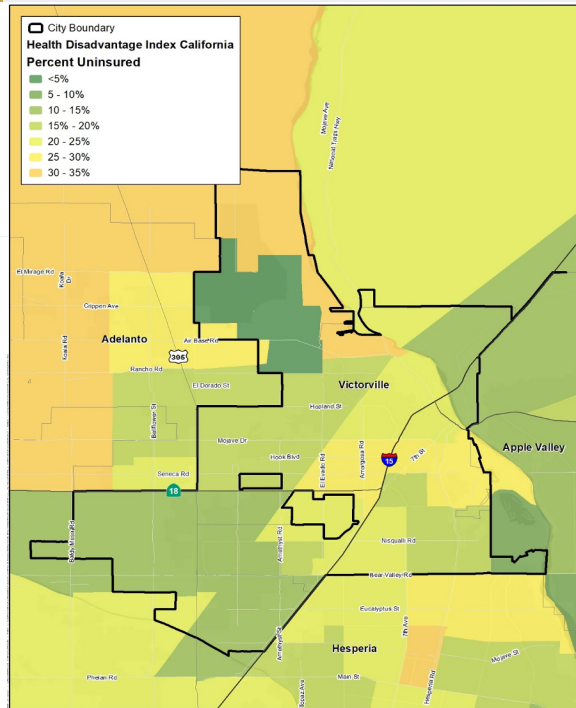


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14

ACCESS TO PUBLIC FACILITIES: HEALTHCARE

- As of 2017, 88.5% of residents have health insurance
- Residents in DACs are less likely to have health insurance, which may result in higher rates of avoidable emergency room visits



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15

GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

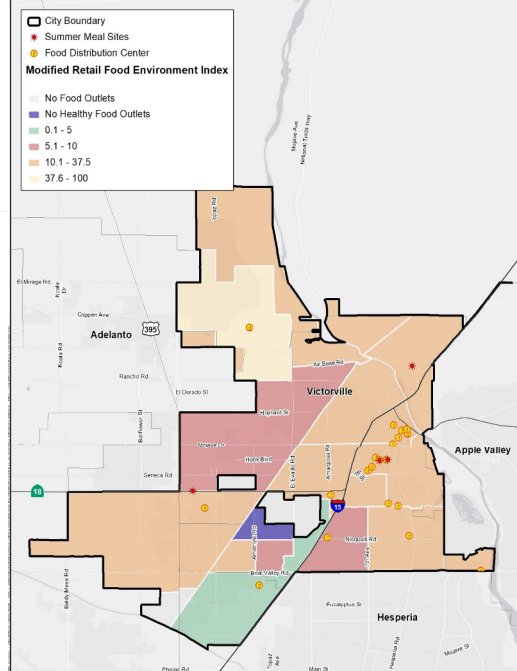
- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

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16

ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

- DACs have slightly less access to healthy food compared to other areas in the City.
- High concentration of food distribution sites serving low-access areas



17

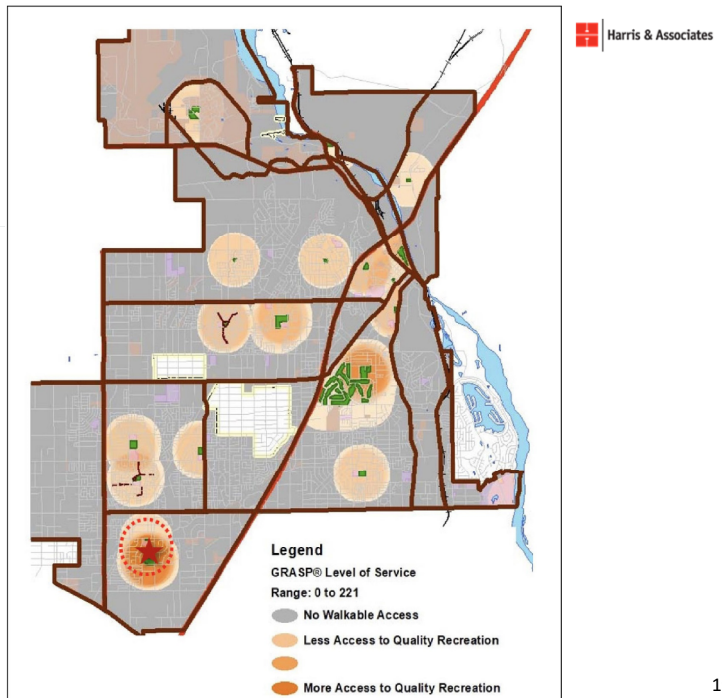
GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

18

ACCESS TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: PARK ACCESS

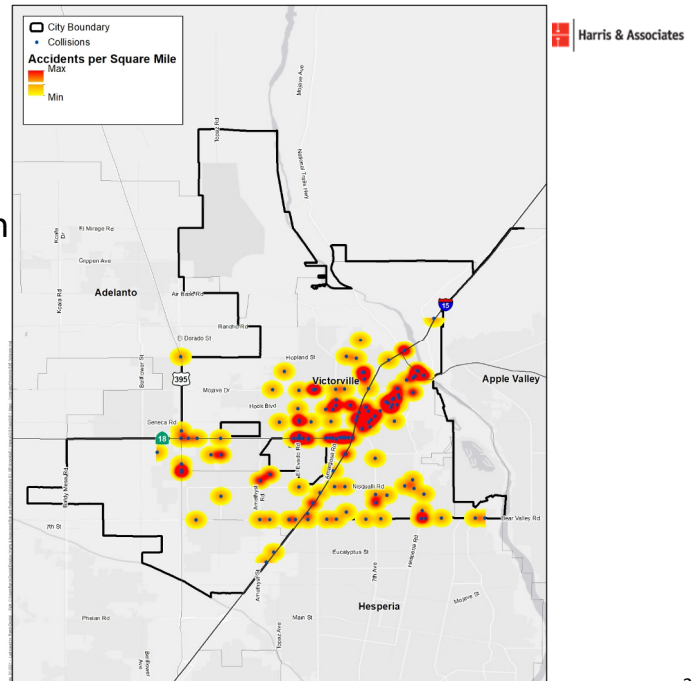
- 44% of residents are within walking distance of some outdoor recreation opportunity
- City goal of 3 park acres per 1,000 residents (currently at 2.5)
- 2020 Parks and Recreation Master Plan identifies key issues and provides recommendations



19

ACCESS TO PHYSICAL ACTIVITY: ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

- 2010 Non-Motorized Transportation Plan guides the development of trails and bikeways
- DACs are relatively walkable and have more bike paths compared to other areas of the City
- There are still high rates of pedestrian and bicycle collisions



20

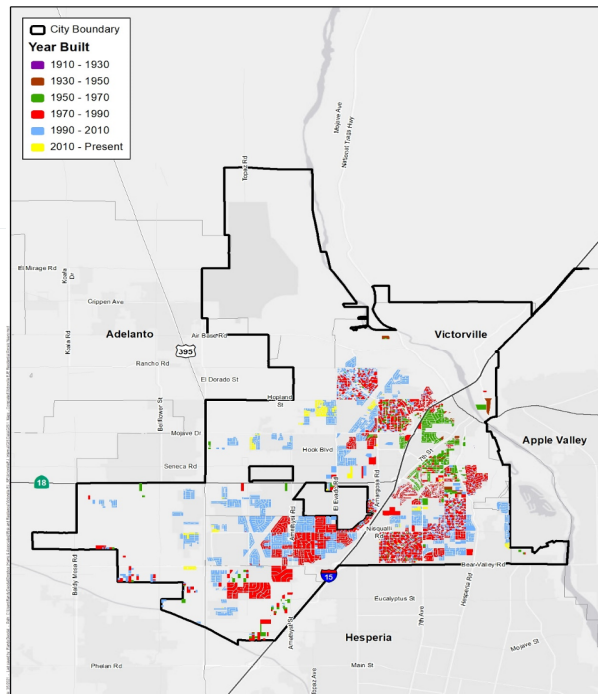
GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

21

ACCESS TO SAFE AND SANITARY HOMES

- 60% of renter households are cost-burdened, higher than the regional average
- DACs have greater number of older homes, and spend greater percentage of their income on housing
- Unsafe conditions often in older housing



22

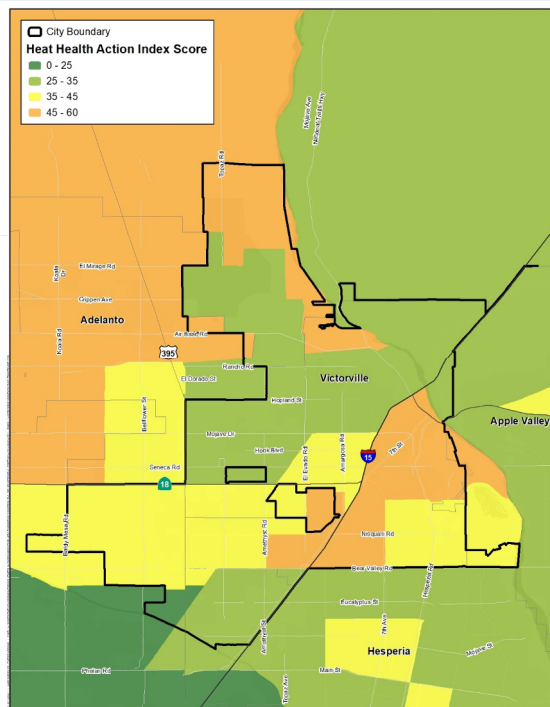
GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

23

EXPOSURE TO UNIQUE HEALTH RISKS

- 2020 Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and Safety Element
- Heat Health Action Index Score represents total heat and health vulnerability (higher scores = greater vulnerability)
- DACs are more vulnerable to extreme heat



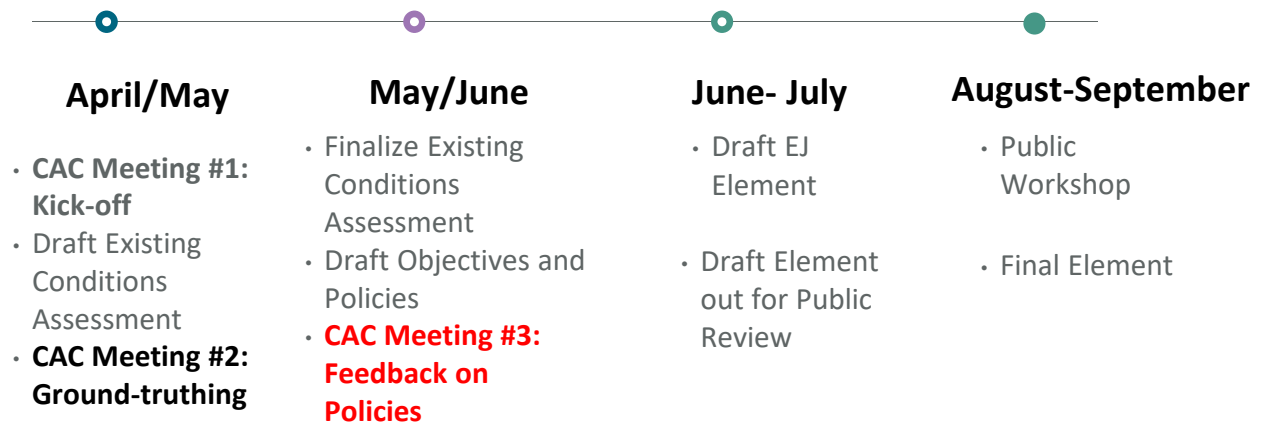
24

GROUND-TRUTHING DISCUSSION

- Is the information presented accurate based on your lived experiences?
- Are there other factors the assessment should consider?

25

Next Steps



26



THANK YOU

Questions or Feedback?

Contact:
Scott Webb, City Planner
SWebb@victorvilleca.gov
760.966.5135



CAC Meeting #2 (May 6, 2021)

Meeting Notes



City of Victorville
Environmental Justice Element

MEETING MINUTES

Name of Meeting: Community Advisory Committee Meeting #2
Date of Meeting: May 6, 2021
Time: 5:00pm-6:50pm
Location: Zoom
Attendees:

NAME	ORGANIZATION/AFFILIATION
Scott Webb	City of Victorville
Mike Szarzynski	City of Victorville
Jenele Davidson	City of Victorville
Eric Vaughan	Harris & Associates
Carolyn Yvellez	Harris & Associates
Irlanda Martinez	Harris & Associates
Kevin Mahany	CAC Member
Linda Titus	CAC Member
David Moore	CAC Member
CJ Page	CAC Member
Jennifer Neri	CAC Member
Stephanie Vida Pazarin	CAC Member
Lizet Angulo	Harris & Associates

Purpose of Meeting: The purpose of this meeting is to present and solicit feedback on the Existing Conditions Assessment. The CAC will validate that the data and indicators used are consistent with CAC members’ experiences and local knowledge (“ground-truth”).

Pollution Exposure

- Kevin - Wants to know if it can be shared. Interested in higher rates of asthma. Wake up call. Need to lean in to old town Victorville. Need to focus on Asthma.
- David - Question about Asthma and major roads. Saw a lot of increase in traffic Foxborough Industrial Park - Nisqually (sp?).
- Scott - great question, Nesqualley and parts of La Mesa (West of Freeway). Nesqually is a truck route and will see more traffic. Should be added to analysis.
- Stephanie - Mojave air quality district reports to let people know when air quality is red - stay indoors, close windows, run AC. Some people cant afford to run them, overcrowding. Wants to revisit recommendations provided to residents. Wants to understand how water affordability is a barrier.
- Lizet - Husband has asthma. Since living in Victorville, not needed machine. Stay indoors when air quality is poor.
- David – Liked discussion on public transportation - connecting high desert down the hill. Didn't see discussion on what public transportation is currently available. Are carpools used? A lot of people spend time on the road and it impacts people quality of life. Would like more attention to this. Liked report on heat impact on quality of life. In future, if state applies credits for things like green energy? Would be great to get homeowners to have grants to retrofit older buildings - many built in the 50s.
- David - stormwater runoff impacts. Other studies have looked at illicit discharges. Not sure if data is available. Harris will ask the City.

Access to Public Facilities

- David- Galileo academy left off. Public school, very recent. Also may be missing another one. Millionaire Kids do not have a location, but it is also not a daycare it is an afterschool program and summer STEM camp. Harris to confirm school list data with City.
- Linda - did we look at adult day care? Did we talk about sidewalks? How safe is it if there are no sidewalks, proper lighting, signals. Specifically for seniors, disabled, and kids.
- Kevin - focused on insurance. Struggle with not enough doctors. Not federally listed as short of doctors, but rapid growth has resulted in a shortage for the population. More health care in the old town area? There are County resources for Asthma. Could be mobilized. Resources could be available.
- Jennifer - Is there way to look into behavioral health. Mental health issues. There is a shortage of behavioral health facilities.
- Scott - development impact fees, favorable zoning, whatever use the City wants to encourage. A lot of the development is out of City's control. Hospital beds is one example. The City can advocate.
- Kevin - old town comprehensive wellness center. Could a health center be included to help the community. Possible include mental health. Encourage one to open up there. Will have onsite services. Clinic not limited to residents who live there. Could be open to the public.
- Linda - Can the City offer tax breaks to health service providers? Graduated plans toward home ownership? Transportation - have route 15 takes people down the hill, but doesn't run frequently. There is a gap during the weekends. Have programs offered down the hill in Riverside/San Bernadino. Can't get back easily.
- Scott - need to dig in to see which taxes the City has control of to offer incentives to health care providers. Have a mortgage assistance program for first home buyers. Not aware of programs to transition from one housing type to another.

Access to Healthy Food

- Kevin - lots of fast food in area.
- David - not sure of ratio between grocery store and population. Knows of a grocery store in a red area (??). Located on NE corner of Bear Valley Rd and Cottonwood

- Scott - lost king ranch market, but there may be a new one coming in. Sounds promising
- Irlanda - curious about experience. What it looks like to access healthy food for you. How easy is it?
- Stephanie - has access because near to many places. Cannot walk, must drive. Cannot do one stop shop, need to go to several. Question about how many food distribution sites serve healthy food. Question about whether we can assess cost of different grocery stores? CJs group may have done this. Harris to follow up.
- CJ - Wanted to take this on a year ago. But if the City is interested, they are ready to put in more fruit trees and things like this. Vandalism has been a problem.
- Scott - The EJ element will set the stage to encourage healthy food. Removing barriers to options - encourage local food production
- David - for the most part, people drive to get food. Is a challenge for people with no vehicles. Would be nice to have a 99cent store with produce in the old town area. In the old park near the railroad tracks.

Access to Physical Activity

- Scott - did we address how safe people feel in order to walk?
- Carolyn - there is often a focus on lighting
- Stephanie - how generally have to drive to be active. In some parts you have sidewalks/crosswalks. Not just that. The feeling doesn't feel right. Not inviting to walk. In old town, that feels cozier because there is grass and parks. Now there are murals. The rest of the City is dry and uninviting. You just want to get somewhere else. The parks are nice once you get to them. Not much shade for the walks to parks. Nowhere for water and breaks.
- Linda - Some parks have water play areas. It is very hot, few pools. Would be nice to have water play areas. Need more shaded areas. Trees do not grow well. Need more gazebos w tables. Could light them. The walking spaces need to be more inviting.

Access to Safe and Sanitary Homes

- Scott - housing element is also being updated. Need to check if City will meet its housing needs. Need to plan for it in all income ranges. Looking to rezone, different types to increase affordability, looking at programs. Since redevelopment went away, yearly reports indicate most new housing is for middle/above middle income. More to come in later June
- Carolyn – access to air filters and air conditioning should be discussed in this section.

Exposure to Unique or Compounded Health Risks

- Carolyn – focus on heat because has the most relevancy to public health. Working with CHAN and CAPA strategies to incorporate their heat map into Safety Element.

<End>

Meeting adjourned at 6:50PM

These meeting minutes are the understandings of the preparer, if there are any discrepancies, please notify the preparer within one week.

CAC MEETING #3 (APRIL 26, 2022)

- Notices
- Stakeholder List
- Agenda
- Presentation
- Meeting Notes

CAC Meeting #3 (April 26, 2022)
Notices

Irlanda Martinez

Subject: Victorville EJ Element - CAC Meeting #3
Location: Zoom Meeting

Start: Tue 4/26/2022 8:30 AM
End: Tue 4/26/2022 10:00 AM
Show Time As: Tentative

Recurrence: (none)

Meeting Status: Not yet responded

Organizer: Irlanda Martinez
Required Attendees: Caringbynature2013@yahoo.com; lindajtitus@gmail.com; langulo1048@yahoo.com; vidapazarin@gmail.com; Mojadm@gmail.com; elsa@familyassist.org; chanhd2017@gmail.com; kcollier@chanhd.org; Jenele Davidson; Neri.Jennifer1322@gmail.com; Michael Rupic; Scott Webb; Alex Jauregui
Optional Attendees: Dima Galkin; Darin Neufeld

Good morning everyone,

Here is the meeting invite for our third CAC meeting. Below you will find a link to our OneDrive folder, where you can find the draft Environmental Justice Element for your review:

- [CAC Meeting #3](#)

We have also provided a copy of the Existing Conditions Assessment, which the CAC already looked at in the past. However, we have provided it for your reference, as you review the EJ Element.

During this meeting, we will be taking your feedback on the Objectives, Strategies, and Policies (beginning on page 22 of the EJ Element) and answering any questions/suggestions you may have on the draft we are providing. Please keep in mind that this is a draft and will be modified after the meeting based on your feedback - A public copy will be made available once the changes are made.

Harris & Associates is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Topic: Victorville EJ Element – CAC Meeting #3

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/7080008190?pwd=a3pUbC9rM0JKbDRoa2VoVzVTelM4UT09>

Meeting ID: 708 000 8190

Password: 523105

One tap mobile

+16699006833,,7080008190#,,,,0#,,523105# US (San Jose)

+12532158782,,7080008190#,,,,0#,,523105# US (Tacoma)

Dial by your location

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Germantown)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 929 436 2866 US (New York)

Meeting ID: 708 000 8190

Password: 523105

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/j/ab9YrNiiQc>

CAC Meeting #3 (April 26, 2022)

Stakeholder List

(Stakeholders contacted for CAC Meetings #1, #2, and #3)

LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS IN ATTENDANCE

Name	Affiliation	Workshop #1	Workshop #2	Workshop #3
Kevin Mahany	St. Mary's Medical Center	x	x	
Linda Titus	Senior Affairs Commission	x	x	x
David Moore	Resident	x	x	x
Jennifer Neri	Revive Our Old Town	x	x	x
Stephanie Vida	Resident	x	x	x
Elsa Scott	Resident	x		
Lizet Angulo	Resident		x	x
CJ Page	Resident		x	x

CAC Meeting #3 (April 26, 2022)

Agenda

MEETING AGENDA

Community Advisory Committee Meeting

City of Victorville –Environmental Justice (EJ) Element

Lead Agency: City of Victorville - Development Department

April 26, 2022

8:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Join Zoom Meeting: <https://zoom.us/j/7080008190?pwd=a3pUbC9rM0JKbDRoa2VoVzVTelM4UT09>

Meeting ID: 708 000 8190

Passcode: 523105

- | | | |
|-------------|--|-----------------|
| i. | Welcome & Introductions | 8:30 AM |
| ii. | Recap | 8:45 AM |
| iii. | Goals, Objectives, and Policies | 8:55 AM |
| | Feedback from Committee | |
| iv. | Timeline/Next Steps | 9:55 AM |
| v. | Closing | 10:00 AM |

CAC Meeting #3 (April 26, 2022)
Presentation

CITY OF VICTORVILLE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING #3

4/26/2022



1

1



AGENDA

- Welcome & Introductions
- Recap
- Goals, Objectives, and Policies
 - Feedback from Committee
- Timeline/Next Steps
- Closing



2

2

INTRODUCTIONS

- **Project Lead:** Victorville Planning Department
- **Project Consultant:** Harris & Associates
- **Project Stakeholders:** Community Advisory Committee
- **Project Review and Adoption:** City Council

Please share your name, role, and an environmental issue you have witnessed or experienced.

3

3

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

"Environmental Justice" is defined in California Law as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. (Cal. Gov. Code, § 65040.12, subd. (e).)

CAC Meeting #1:

"Equal access to healthy environments and local services to provide a high quality of life and protection from hazards for all residents."

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WHAT IS REQUIRED BY SB 1000?

The Safety & Environmental Justice Element will define objectives and policies for disadvantaged communities in Victorville to:



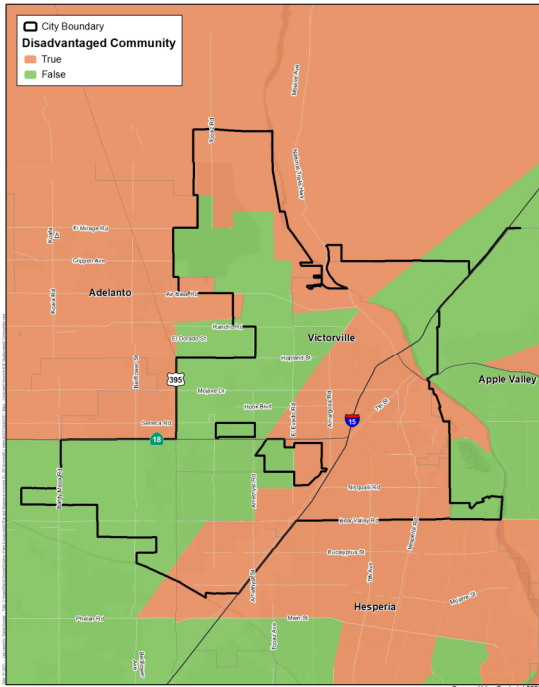
Reduce unique or compounded health risks



Promote civic engagement in public decision-making process



Prioritize improvements and programs









City of Victorville Disadvantaged Communities City of Victorville Environmental Justice Element

Disadvantaged Communities

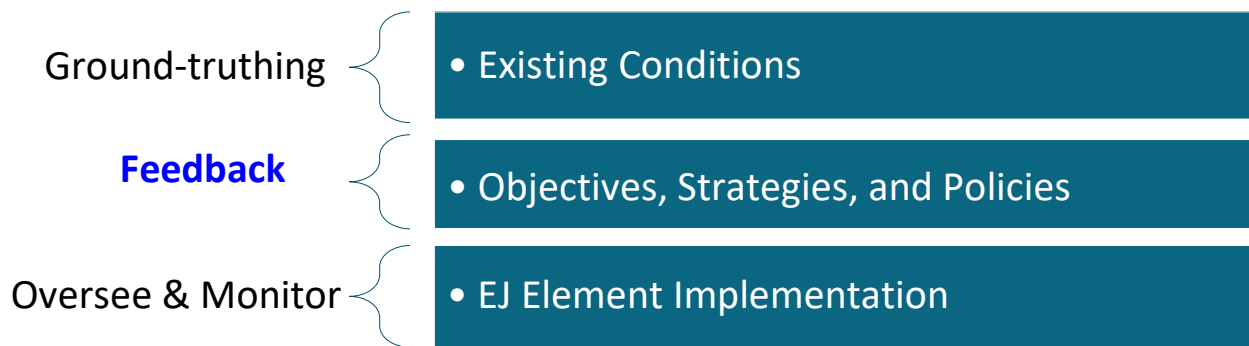
Communities that are most affected by pollution, health, and socioeconomic burdens.

- The northern and southeastern portions of the City are defined as a “disadvantaged communities.”

EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATED

-  Pollution exposure
-  Access to public facilities and services
-  Access to healthy food
-  Access to safe and sanitary homes
-  Access to physical activity and recreational opportunities
-  Exposure to unique or compounded health risks (i.e., climate change)

ROLE OF COMMUNITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE



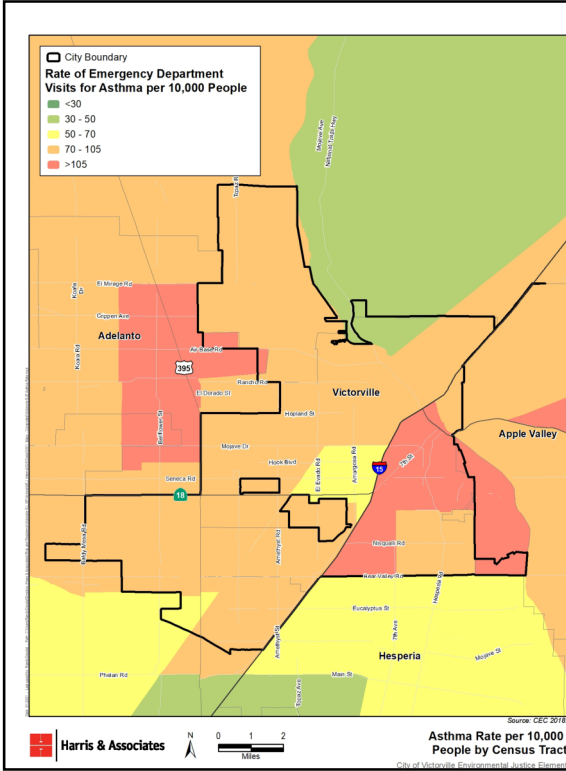
Objectives, Strategies, and Policies

- **Objectives:** High-level objectives that address different environmental justice topic areas and are set by statute.
- **Strategies:** Established focus areas and direction on how the City will accomplish each environmental justice objective.
- **Policies:** Specific actions the City will take to advance the objectives and strategies.

PROPOSED EJ ELEMENT OBJECTIVES

- **Objective 1:** Reduce Pollution Exposure and Improve Air Quality.
- **Objective 2:** Promote Access to Public Facilities and Services.
- **Objective 3:** Improve Access to Healthy Food.
- **Objective 4:** Promote Access to Physical Activity and Recreation.
- **Objective 5:** Improve Access to Safe, Sanitary, and Affordable Housing.
- **Objective 6:** Reduce Exposure to Climate Hazards.
- **Objective 7:** Improve Civic Engagement in Public Decision-Making Processes.





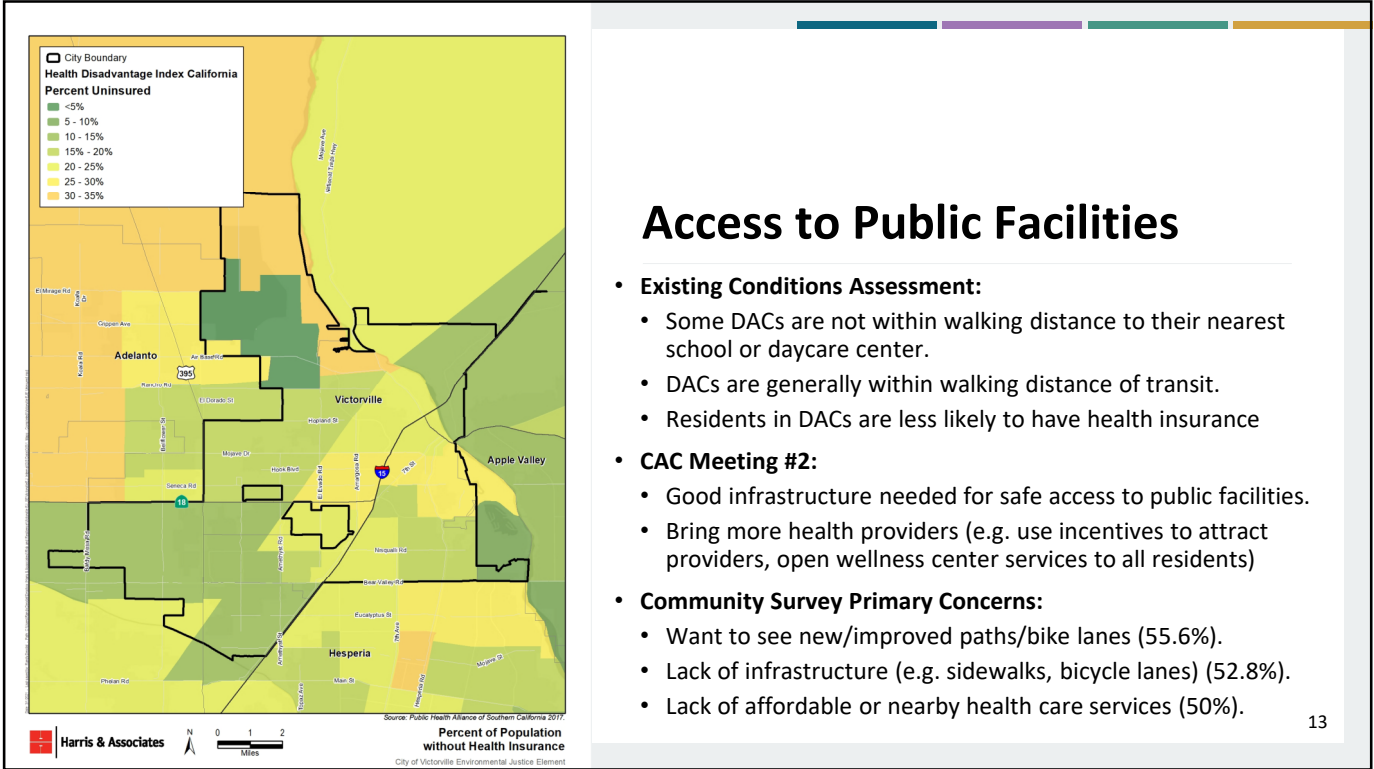
Pollution Exposure

- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - DACs have greater exposure to air pollutants and suffer disproportionately from health impacts associated it.
- **CAC Meeting #2:**
 - Concerns about air quality and asthma.
 - Increased traffic along Nisqually - Truck route and will likely see more traffic.
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Trash and debris (77.8%).
 - Fumes/noises/chemicals from industrial uses (33.3%).
 - Air and water pollution from industrial uses (27.8%).



Objective 1: Reduce Pollution Exposure and Improve Air Quality

- Sample Policies:**
1. Create land use patterns that encourage walking, biking, public transit, etc.
 2. Establish pollution mitigation programs (e.g. required vegetative barriers between industrial developments and sensitive land uses).
 3. Improve tree canopy and promote green infrastructure development.
 4. Establish a utility assistance program to mitigate delinquent utility bills.
 5. Make waste and recycle bins more accessible across the City to mitigate trash and debris.



Access to Public Facilities

- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - Some DACs are not within walking distance to their nearest school or daycare center.
 - DACs are generally within walking distance of transit.
 - Residents in DACs are less likely to have health insurance
- **CAC Meeting #2:**
 - Good infrastructure needed for safe access to public facilities.
 - Bring more health providers (e.g. use incentives to attract providers, open wellness center services to all residents)
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Want to see new/improved paths/bike lanes (55.6%).
 - Lack of infrastructure (e.g. sidewalks, bicycle lanes) (52.8%).
 - Lack of affordable or nearby health care services (50%).

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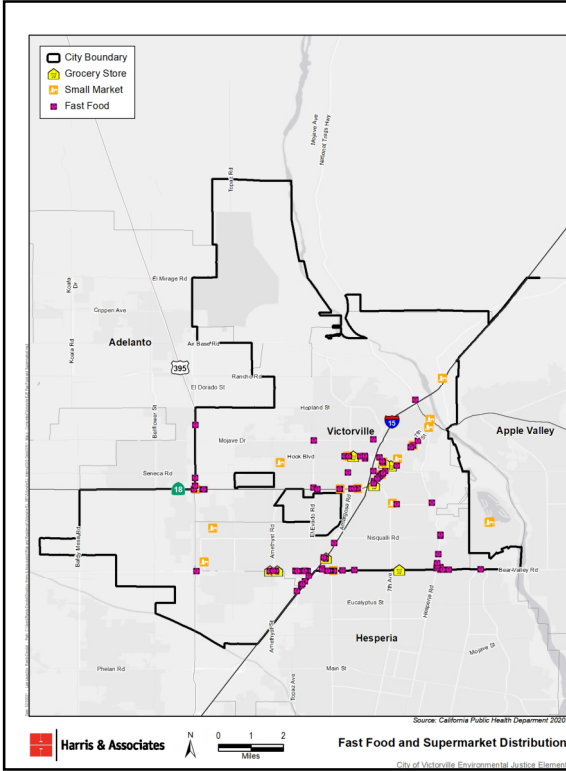
Objective 2: Promote Access to Public Facilities and Services

Sample Policies:

1. Encourage transit providers to establish, maintain, and increase frequency of routes to jobs and public facilities.
2. Increase access to green space, recreational facilities, and natural environments.
3. Seek funding for the establishment of a transportation fare assistance program.
4. Design programming for seniors and/or youth and expand offerings.
5. Educate residents on health insurance and assist with enrollment.
6. Improve quality of public facilities by increasing maintenance.
7. Seek collaboration with schools to provide public access to facilities like fields.

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Access to Healthy Food

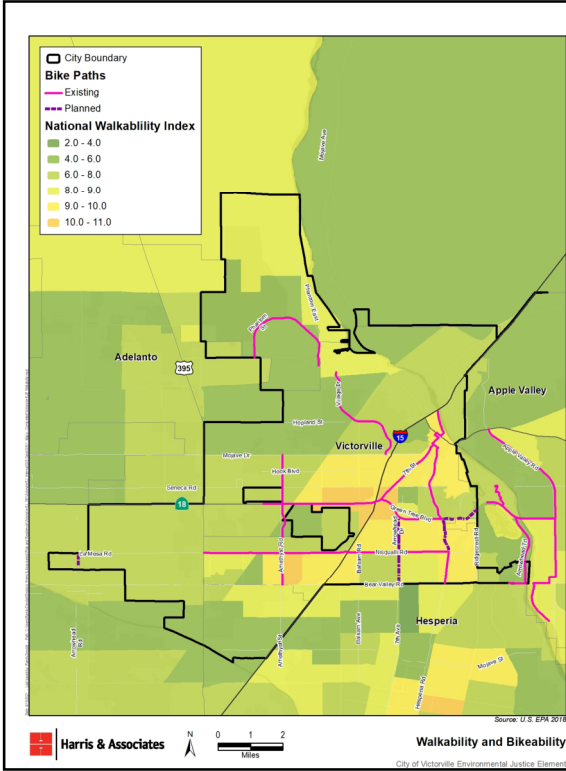
- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - DACs have slightly less access to healthy food.
 - There is a high concentration of food distribution sites serving DACs.
- **CAC Meeting #2:**
 - Residents need to drive to get food. Challenge for people with no vehicles.
 - Lack of grocery stores in the Old Town area.
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Lack of neighborhood markets or farmers markets (38.9%).
 - Limited access to healthy food and grocery stores (19.4%).



Objective 3: Improve Access to Healthy Food

Sample Policies:

1. Prioritize and facilitate healthy food supply (e.g. farmer’s markets, mobile markets, convenience stores, etc.) with healthy foods.
2. Provide education on healthy eating, food assistance programs, and gardening via the City and local schools.
3. Encourage developers to provide and maintain fresh drinking water fountains and community gardens, where feasible.
4. Allow edible landscaping and community gardens for suitable public and private land.



Access to Physical Activity

- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - DACs in the southeast portion of the City are considered relatively walkable and have more bike paths.
 - There are still high numbers of pedestrian and bicycle collisions in DACs.
- **CAC Meeting #2:**
 - Residents typically need to drive to be active because it is difficult/unsafe to walk.
 - Streets and parks need more shaded areas.
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Want to see new/improved paths/bike lanes (55.6%).
 - Unsafe physical conditions at parks and centers (41.7%).
 - Insufficient shade outside of my home and/or parks (22.2%).

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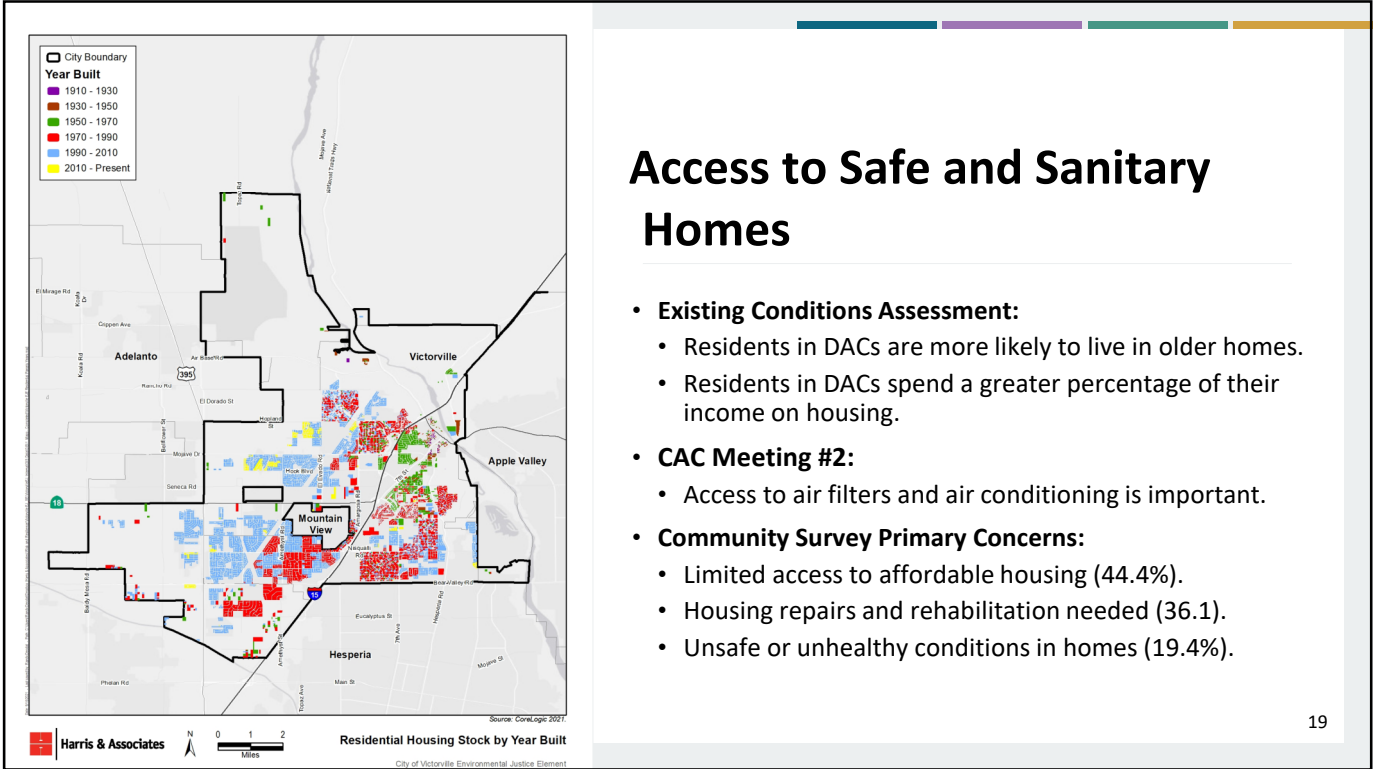
Objective 4: Promote Access to Physical Activity and Recreation

Sample Policies:

1. Work to provide shade structures and shade opportunities.
2. Encourage transportation systems that encourage walking, biking, and transit use.
3. Work to address the need for additional trails, parks, and community gardens.
4. Prioritize transportation improvements in areas with high potential for collisions.
5. Increase awareness of the importance of physical activity via the City and schools.
6. Seek out organizations to improve active transportation through policy, project, and program development and grant writing.

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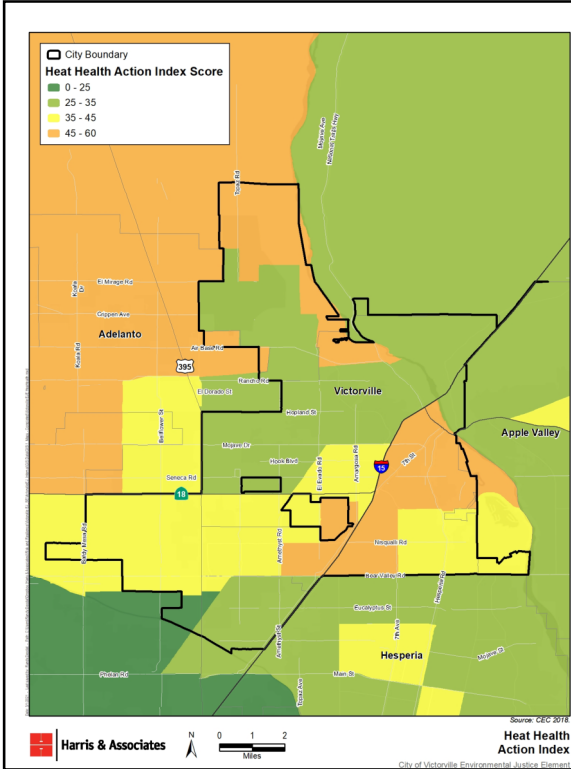
Access to Safe and Sanitary Homes

- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - Residents in DACs are more likely to live in older homes.
 - Residents in DACs spend a greater percentage of their income on housing.
- **CAC Meeting #2:**
 - Access to air filters and air conditioning is important.
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Limited access to affordable housing (44.4%).
 - Housing repairs and rehabilitation needed (36.1).
 - Unsafe or unhealthy conditions in homes (19.4%).

Objective 5: Improve Access to Safe, Sanitary, and Affordable Housing

Sample Policies:

1. Study the availability of local resources to establish a Local Housing Trust.
2. Utilize Community Revitalization and Investment Authority revenues to develop affordable housing.
3. Continue programs for residential rehabilitation and seek out more funding.
4. Continue to prioritize and enforce the existing Building and Safety Code through code enforcement efforts.
5. Encourage new developments to provide high-efficiency air filtration.
6. Coordinate education programs on weatherization that can improve housing conditions.



Exposure to Climate Hazards

- **Existing Conditions Assessment:**
 - DACs experience unique health risks due to climate change.
 - Southeast portion of the City is the most vulnerable to extreme heat.
- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Insufficient shade outside home and at parks (22.2%).
 - Air conditioning is not available or affordable (8.3%).

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Objective 6: Reduce Exposure to Climate Hazards

Sample Policies:

1. Develop Wellness Center to protect residents experiencing homelessness from extreme temperatures.
2. Provide public information on emergency preparedness, evacuation, shelters, food, water, and recovery.
3. Work with organizations to develop alternative funding sources for weatherization and recovery to assist residents that may not otherwise qualify for assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
4. Coordinate education and funding programs for weatherization that can protect residents from extreme weather.
5. Prevent housing "price-gouging" following disasters.

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Community Engagement

- **Community Survey Primary Concerns:**
 - Information on City proposals and decisions is difficult to access (52.8%).
 - City council meetings are not held at a time or through a communication channel that is available for residents (38.9%).
 - Residents have very little influence on City decisions that affect community health (33.3%)

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Objective 7: Improve Civic Engagement

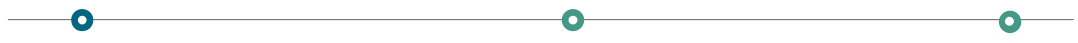
Sample Policies:

1. Partner with organizations with relationships, trust, and cultural competency with marginalized communities to outreach for local initiatives.
2. Launch Victorville 101 to introduce residents to the City's services and equip the public to navigate the City's data portal.
3. Collaborate with organizations to provide childcare services during public meetings.
4. Allow for continued virtual meetings along with in-person attendance to facilitate participation.

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Next Steps



March/April

- Draft Objectives and Policies
- **CAC Meeting #3: Feedback on Policies**
- Finalize EJ Element based on feedback

May

- Draft Element out for Public Review

June/July

- Public Workshop
- Final Element

THANK YOU

Questions or Feedback?

Contact:
 Scott Webb, City Planner
SWebb@victorvilleca.gov
 760.966.5135



CAC Meeting #3 (April 26, 2026)

Meeting Notes



City of Victorville
Environmental Justice Element

MEETING MINUTES

Name of Meeting: Community Advisory Committee Meeting #2
Date of Meeting: April 26, 2022
Time: 8:30am-10:00am
Location: Zoom
Attendees:

NAME	ORGANIZATION/AFFILIATION
Scott Webb	City of Victorville
Alex Jauregui	City of Victorville
Jenele Davidson	City of Victorville
Michael Rupic	Harris & Associates
Irlanda Martinez	Harris & Associates
Darin Neufeld	Harris & Associates
Linda Titus	CAC Member
David Moore	CAC Member
Stephanie Vida Pazarin	CAC Member
Pastor Chan	CAC Member
Jennifer Neri	CAC Member
Lizet Angulo	CAC Member

Purpose of Meeting: The purpose of this meeting is to present and solicit feedback on the objectives, strategies, and policies for the Environmental Justice Element. The CAC will provide input on the draft (sample) policies, which will be incorporated into the next iteration of the Element. The draft will then be finalized before being submitted for Public Review.

Pollution Exposure

- Policy Votes:
 - Create land use patterns that encourage walking, biking, public transit, etc. **(5 Votes)**
 - Establish pollution mitigation programs (e.g. required vegetative barriers between industrial developments and sensitive land uses). **(1 Vote)**

- Ensure separation (i.e., separating the source of pollution from the sensitive population). **(4 Votes)**
- Improve tree canopy and promote green infrastructure development.
- Establish a utility assistance program to mitigate delinquent utility bills.
- Make waste and recycle bins more accessible across the City to mitigate trash and debris.
- Reduce traffic congestion and vehicle trips. **(2 Votes)**
- Encourage compact developments. **(1 Vote)**
- Policy Discussion:
 - Linda – Create patterns of transit-riding, walking, biking that allow people to move around more easily, safely; Promote ability to walk through City-maintained areas by installing new sidewalks, streetlights; Provide transit for people who cannot access cars.
 - David – Make waste/recycle bins more readily accessible to limit trash/debris; Address issue of vacant lots and roadways w/ contractor debris (large items) along Hesperia Road/Bear Valley Road; Write a policy for landowners to clean-up waste from private property.
 - Stephanie – Promote existing policies by coordinating with community-based organizations (i.e., volunteers) who can make sure big, bulky items are properly disposed of at City-managed dump/waste sites

Access to Public Facilities

- Policy Votes:
 - Encourage transit providers to establish, maintain, and increase frequency of routes to jobs and public facilities. **(5 Votes)**
 - Increase access to green space, recreational facilities, and natural environments. **(4 Votes)**
 - Seek funding for the establishment of a transportation fare assistance program.
 - Design programming for seniors and/or youth and expand offerings. **(5 Votes)**
 - Educate residents on health insurance and assist with enrollment. **(1 Vote)**
 - Improve quality of public facilities by increasing maintenance. **(1 Vote)**
 - Seek collaboration with schools to provide public access to facilities like fields. **(2 Votes)**
- Policy Discussion:
 - Stephanie – Create programming for everyone, especially youth and seniors; Creating programming for youth/seniors helps the breadwinners as well; City doesn't have enough youth/senior centers; Without the infrastructure, it is hard to get funding to have more programs; Need to address lack of facilities, funding, and lack of accessibility to get to the facilities.
 - Linda – Programming for youth and seniors also help the “Sandwich generation” (those caring for them); Programs would allow caretakers to go to work and have work-life balance because they have programs helping them care for their kids and parents.
 - Lizet – Increased programming and better public transit would very well go with the increase in population of the City; Programming for youth and seniors help us prepare for our growing population.

Access to Healthy Food

- Policy Votes:
 - Prioritize and facilitate healthy food supply (e.g. farmer's markets, mobile markets, convenience stores, etc.) with healthy foods. **(5 Votes)**
 - Provide education on healthy eating, food assistance programs, and gardening via the City and local schools. **(3 Votes)**
 - Encourage developers to provide and maintain fresh drinking water fountains and community gardens, where feasible. **(2 Votes)**
 - Allow edible landscaping and community gardens for suitable public and private land. **(4 Votes)**

- Policy Discussion:
 - David – Prioritize increasing access to farmers markets; Many residents in the Old Town Area do not have access to a vehicle or public transportation and have difficulty accessing healthy food.
 - Jennifer – Victorville has a lot of vacant land available but not zoned for it; Rezoning would be a big help in making use of these parcels.
 - Stephanie – Creative policies that do not revolve around development help us expedite access to communities; Development takes years, so finding an alternative like a mobile market, helps the City make this happen much more quickly; In addition, these alternatives can help us reduce our carbon footprint.
 - Linda – Growing up, food vendors would come around her community so that folks did not have to drive – This could be a creative way to make healthy food accessible; Community gardens do not require entire plots – they can be a part of the building landscaping.

Access to Physical Activity

- Policy Votes:
 - **Work to provide shade structures and shade opportunities. (4 Votes)**
 - Encourage transportation systems that encourage walking, biking, and transit use. **(3 Votes)**
 - **Work to address the need for additional trails, parks, and community gardens. (5 Votes)**
 - Prioritize transportation improvements in areas with high potential for collisions. **(3 Votes)**
 - Increase awareness of the importance of physical activity via the City and schools. **(2 Votes)**
 - Seek out organizations to improve active transportation through policy, project, and program development and grant writing.
- Policy Discussion:
 - Stephanie – City does not have a walking culture; In California, we see public transportation as tied in with poverty; Even if Victorville had many bike lanes, residents would not use them right away due to heat, lack of biking culture, etc.; Need a combination of bike lanes, water fountains, public transportation, biking culture, etc.
 - David – Prioritize ways to get to desirable destinations that are welcoming and nice; Creating enjoyable trips to get to where we need could help encourage residents to use such infrastructure.
 - Linda – Consider programs that reward biking or carpooling (employers could provide them); City beautification program with a City-wide theme could help encourage alternative transportation; Would help residents be more inclined to walking, biking, and using public transit.

Access to Safe and Sanitary Homes

- Policy Votes:
 - Study the availability of local resources to establish a Local Housing Trust. **(4 Votes)**
 - **Utilize Community Revitalization and Investment Authority revenues to develop affordable housing. (5 Votes)**
 - **Continue programs for residential rehabilitation and seek out more funding. (5 Votes)**
 - Continue to prioritize and enforce the existing Building and Safety Code through code enforcement efforts. **(1 Vote)**
 - Encourage new developments to provide high-efficiency air filtration. **(1 Vote)**
 - Coordinate education programs on weatherization that can improve housing conditions. **(2 Votes)**
- Policy Discussion:
 - David – California is one of the most expensive places to live; Rents have increased due to a lack of supply; Anything we can do to help lower the cost of rents would be important.

- Linda – Victorville did not have a COVID-19 rent moratorium, while other cities did; City has increased the number of code enforcement agents, but it seems like there are still a lot of issues with apartment owners who do not upkeep units; Would be important to try to mitigate that.
- Stephanie – City should prioritize finding tools that we can use to encourage affordable housing (e.g. inclusionary housing); City has had new developments that could have generated affordable units with an inclusionary housing ordinance; Consider more diverse housing (i.e. mixed-income housing); If we cannot require affordable units, we can look at requiring community benefits and working to ensure residents are paid living wages so they can afford housing in the City.

Exposure to Unique or Compounded Health Risks

- Policy Votes:
 - Develop Wellness Center to protect residents experiencing homelessness from extreme temperatures. **(4 Votes)**
 - Provide public information on emergency preparedness, evacuation, shelters, food, water, and recovery. **(2 Votes)**
 - Work with organizations to develop alternative funding sources for weatherization and recovery to assist residents that may not otherwise qualify for assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. **(4 Votes)**
 - Coordinate education and funding programs for weatherization that can protect residents from extreme weather. **(3 Votes)**
 - Prevent housing “price-gouging” following disasters. **(2 Votes)**
- Policy Discussion:
 - Out of time.

Community Engagement

- Policy Votes:
 - Partner with organizations with relationships, trust, and cultural competency with marginalized communities to outreach for local initiatives. **(3 Votes)**
 - Launch Victorville 101 to introduce residents to the City’s services and equip the public to navigate the City’s data portal. **(6 Votes)**
 - Collaborate with organizations to provide childcare services during public meetings.
 - Allow for continued virtual meetings along with in-person attendance to facilitate participation. **(5 Votes)**
- Policy Discussion:
 - Out of time.

<End>

Meeting adjourned at 10:03AM

These meeting minutes are the understandings of the preparer, if there are any discrepancies, please notify the preparer within one week.

OTHER PUBLIC COMMENTS

- Emails

Irlanda Martinez

From: Carolyn Yvellez
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 12:57 PM
To: Irlanda Martinez
Subject: FW: [External]My Comments of Draft _City of Victorville Environmental Justice Plan
Attachments: Comments on April 2021 _Draft EFEC .docx

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Comments from CAC for your compilation.

From: David Moore <mojadm@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, May 6, 2021 12:27 PM
To: Carolyn Yvellez <carolyn.yvellez@weareharris.com>
Subject: [External]My Comments of Draft _City of Victorville Environmental Justice Plan

Hello Carolyn, Attached are some written coments that I have on the April draft of the City of Victorville Environmental Justice Existing Conditions Assessment. I am not familiar with all of victorville as I am with some parts, so my comments reflect that. Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

David Moore
Committee member

Comments on Victorville Environmental Justice Plan Elements

April 8, 2021 Comments by David Moore – mojadm@gmail.com

After having some time to think about the questions that were posed in yesterday's meeting with the committee, I have written down the following thoughts.

1. The Old Town area of Victorville has gone through some good changes in the past few years. Parcels have been cleaned up and but I am not aware of any redevelopment plans for this area. Perhaps there are. If there is not a plan in place, I would love to see one requested in the general plan.
 - a. To me, this area is so far away from other commercial shopping areas that draw most of the business that its location for shopping is something of a negative element, combined with the lack of parking as presently situated.
 - b. There are some positive elements in this area that could be expanded upon, such as the community theater. We love going to this theater to watch the plays since there is such a limited scope of opportunities for such cultural arts for the community throughout the year in Victorville. I believe that there is a need for cultural arts opportunities in Victorville. The college only provides so much, but not enough.
 - c. Old town has its history which has not been captured and emphasized as I believe that it could be as a positive part of this community. A development theme for architecture and landscaping could be established to regain some of the unique character of this place.
 - d. There are examples of communities which have blended community needs with existing community character to make successful developments and community elements. I point to the Redlands Bowl, which has had tremendous success as a cultural arts center for music, theater and drama in an outdoor theater setting. If the city were to acquire the old Victorville Jr High Property, that land could be developed into a wonderful outdoor theater with parking. It would have to be designed as a multiple use space where activities such as farmers markets, concerts featuring local music groups, plays produced by the college and community theater could be held here. Hispanic music festivals etc...
 - i. When the city of apple valley held outdoor concerts a few years ago, they drew large crowds from people living in the high desert. So, I believe that the need for family oriented cultural events exists.
2. I believe that there is a need for more housing in the south east part of the city which has financial assistance and support from the govt. Housing costs continue to rise, negatively impacting many individuals and families in this area. I have a good friend who owns several apartment complexes. One in this area of the community. He said that there is a strong demand for apartment housing right now. He will put an advertisement out for a vacancy and receive multiple calls for

the opening. The housing demand level is higher than the supply right now from what he said.

3. I see many new housing developments in this south east part of town. What I don't like is all of the cinderblock walls that goes up between streets and the developments where there is minimal landscaping. I understand the need for sound walls, security and privacy, but these walls tend to created streets which are only routes through empty corridors enclosed by walls. To me, this breaks down the sense of community into small boxed in communities, separate from the larger community. I have seen over in the southwest side of town where breaks in these walls have been created where paved walks and landscaped corridors exist, providing some walkways and bicycle paths, serving as links between the phased developments and parks or schools.
 - a. There are so many drought tolerant trees that could be planted in these spaces between the development walls and roads which could visually break up negative visual effect of these walls. Small trees along roads also serve to slow drivers down, as the perceived speed of the car is more readily apparent to drivers as they have a greater sense of speed as trees move past them. Studies have shown the trees along roadways slow most drivers down. **See the attached document. (Trees & Drivers)**
 - b. I don't see any new development in the southeast side of town that provides pedestrian corridors that link neighborhoods with schools and parks. I wish this there was a mater plan that would allow for this to happen.
 - c. So, I wish that there was a master plan for housing developments by the city that provided for pedestrian/bike links between developments schools, parks and other community features of significance.
4. The southeast part of town has been plagued with a real lack storm drainage planning. Storm events in the late summer months can be heavy, causing flash flooding, wiping out fences and impacting residential properties and roads in various ways as the water tears through the natural drainages. A few years ago, I attend a climate change seminar in Las Vegas for my employment. The one thing that I took away from what the scientist said, was that weather event would continue to swing from one extreme to another. Hot times would become hotter, wet times could become wetter, wind events would become stronger etc.. So, flash flood events could become more extreme.
 - a. A combination of engineered drainage channels and ground water recharge basins that would prevent large flows from occurring would help. Anything to reduce the storm water accumulation in natural channels would help to reduce the damage from flash flood flow events.

Irlanda Martinez

From: David Moore <mojadm@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 27, 2022 10:04 AM
To: Irlanda Martinez
Subject: [External]Re: Victorville EJ Element- comment on solid waste problems

Irlanda,

In our last meeting, I made a comment about the amount of large trash items that people abandon in vacant lots around town. After doing some research on the EPA and other CA state websites, it appears that the best practice to reduce this unwanted practice is education of the public on options that the city provides for disposing of large items and contractor waste. The city had a good web page on this, but I don't think that the public is aware of all of the city resources they can use. So I would favor any increase efforts to raise the public awareness of options on how to get rid of large household items, and reason not to simply dump them on vacant lots.

David Moore

On Tue, Apr 26, 2022 at 3:57 PM Irlanda Martinez <Irlanda.Martinez@weareharris.com> wrote:

Good afternoon everyone,

Below you will find a link to the folder with the documents we shared in the past. We have uploaded the PowerPoint presentation and the meeting minutes. In the minutes, you will find the summarized results of the poll with the top two choices colored in blue.

 [CAC Meeting #3](#)

We will take your comments and staff's comments into consideration, modify the EJ Element, and staff will make the final draft available for public review before our public meeting.

Thank you all again for your time and efforts in making this a document that prioritizes your community's needs. Please don't hesitate to let us know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Irlanda Martinez (She/They)
Project Manager