Recommendations to Ensure Equity Associated with Air Pollution in Louisiana's Climate Change Plan for COVID-19 Vulnerable Communities Victoria Peluso¹, Larry Sorapuru², and Adrienne Katner¹

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Background

- In March 2021, United Nations determined primarily poor Louisiana parishes along Mississippi River endured decad environmental racism that now exacerbated by climate ch the pandemic.
- Louisiana Climate Change Workgroup tasked with propos solutions for Louisiana's Climate Change Plan to reduce gas emissions to net zero by 2050.
- Equity Task Force (ETF) a subgroup of this Workgroup ta reducing socioeconomic and racial inequity.
- River Parish representatives on ETF seek input on policie protect vulnerable communities along Mississippi River.
- Recommendations addressing the ETF request are prese

Mission

Identify barriers to racial and socioeconomic equity under current political climate and recommend policies to addres

Results

The current project identified potential factors contributing injustice:

1) arbitrary environmental justice assessment protocols; consideration of cumulative risks in industry citing and pe decisions

- 2) laws limiting aid provided by academic law clinics;
- 3) insufficient environmental monitoring in fenceline com
- 4) inadequate regulatory oversight and enforcement;
- 5) biased industrial tax exemption program decisions; an
- 6) lack of investments in infrastructure for transportation, education,
- health care, fresh foods, drinking water and renewable energy.

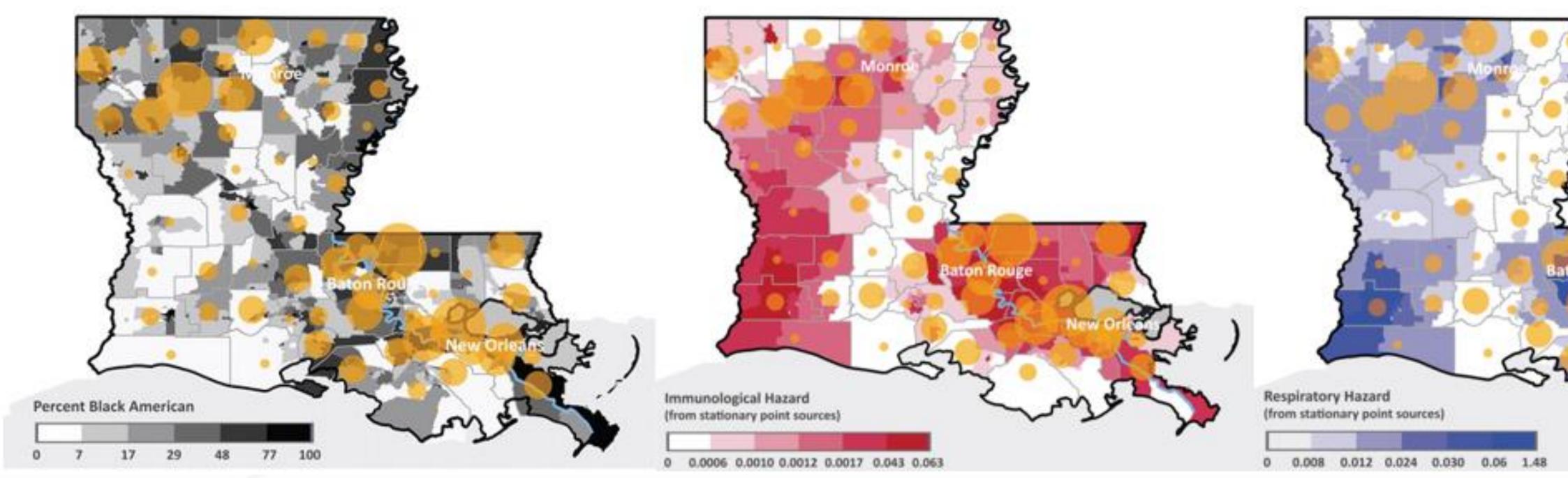


Figure 1: Per Capita COVID-19 Deaths in Louisiana by Race, Immunological Hazard, and Respiratory Hazard up to July 2020

r minority ades of		Table 1. Factors Contributing to Inequality a
hange and		Factors Contributing to Inequality
sing greenhouse asked with		Laws limiting aid provided by academic law clinics
es to ented		Lack of consideration of cumulative risks in industry citing and permit decisions during the Environmental Justice Assessment
r Louisiana's ess inequities.	Loi	Biased industrial tax exemption (ITEP) program and decision making
g to this ; lack of		Inadequate regulatory oversight and enforcement;
nmunities; nd		Lack of investments in infrastructure for transportation, education, health care, fresh drinking water and energy

Results

Results

and Higher COVID-19 Death Rates in Louisiana River Parishes

ity	Outo	come	
	ruling that changed who	e Environmental Law Clinic	
	 Allow fenceline commun James Parish to have di minority communities 	nities like Mossville and St sproportionate burden on	• N e it • E
	 \$,2857/resident in corp goes to ITEP \$1.9B revenue loss to I ITEP has a 99.95% app 897 facilities receive IT 	proval rate	• / k • • S
	 Need robust monitoring Need to enforce actions Need to better track per assessed 	s in a timely manner	•
	2017 Report Card Louisi Grades:		•
foods,	 Aviation: C Drinking Water: D Bridges: D+ Inland Waterway: D- Coastal: D+ Levee: C 	 Dam: C+ Roads: D Ports: C- Waste Water: C- Solid Waste: C+ Average Grade: D+ 	•
Dat	Bours		
/ / / / /	Capita COVID-19 Deaths aths per 10,000 population) 0 - 3.5 3.5 - 7.0 7.0 - 10.6 10.6 - 14.1 10.6 - 14.1	App.lla.state.la.us. 2021. [online] Ava <http: app.lla.state.la.us="" publicrepo<br="">773098> [Accessed 19 March 2021] <i>Climate Initiatives Task Force</i>. Officia Environmental Protection Agency. (2 assessment/2014-nata-assessment- Fos, P. J.; Honore, P. A.; Honore, R. <i>Journal of Environment and Public F</i> N.J. S. 232/A. 2212 (2020) Rule La. R. Sup. Ct. XX § 4 Statutes court-of-louisiana/part-b-administrati in-trial-work (accessed Mar 19, 2021</http:>	orts.ns]. al Sea 2020, u -results L. Air <i>Jealth</i> s, code
2		Terrell, K. A.; James, W. Racial Disp Long-Term Changes in Fine Particul	ate Po

(Terrell & James, 2020)

U.S. Constitution § 55(b Why Louisiana Stays Poor https://www.togetherbr.org/video (accessed Mar 19, 2021).

The success of this projected required the guidance from Mr. Larry Sorapuru and Dr. Adrienne Katner.

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Solution

- U.S. Constitution § 55(b) grants everyone right to legal representation.
- Create new bill to override the 1990 changes to Rule La. R. Sup. Ct. XX § 4
- N.J. S. 232/A. 2212 (2020) is the strongest US environmental justice law. Louisiana should adapt
- Ensure there are strong laws about the distance between industry and residence
- Appeal to the governor to stop giving a state-level board authority to grant tax exemptions from local entities property tax
- Involve community members
- School board, council & sheriff's office decisions need uniformity
- Do not announce inspection dates
- Increase reporting capabilities
- Establish a system to track when penalties have been settled
- Law passed to require air monitoring around fenceline communities
- INFRA Grant Program
- USDOT is seeking INFRA projects that address climate change and environmental justice
- Environmental Justice Small Grants Program Block Grants
- Develop infrastructure at the state, parish, or community level
- EPA Drinking Water Revolving Fund

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Acknowledgement