

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** "The world is our home": Environmental justice, feminisms, and student ideology.

**Type:** Article

**Title of Feminist Teacher**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** Spring 2006

**Author(s):** Plevin , Arlene

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

6

2

110 - 123

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE  
FEMINISM  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES

**Annotation:** The environmental injustice that denies the rights of poor and color communities is reviewed to understand through subject position their marginalization, racial profiling, and racial injustice. It is the activist and feminist at its core that encourages and helps focus on subject positions, their respect for others' positionality, and their valuing of personal experience and activism.

**Article Name:** "We Don't Really Want to Know": Environmental Justice and Socially Organized Denial of Global Warming in Norway

**Type:** Article

**Title of Organization & Environment**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 2006

**Author(s):** Norgaard, Kari Marie

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

19

3

347 - 370

**Publisher:** Sage Publications

**Keyword(s):** environmental justice  
GLOBAL WARMING  
NORWAY

**Annotation:** Global warming is the most serious environmental problem of our time & a major issue of environmental justice. Yet meager public response in the form of social movement activity, behavioral changes, or public pressure on governments is noteworthy in all Western nations. Existing research emphasizes lack of information as a limiting factor for failed public response. This explanation cannot account for the significant population who know about & express concern for global warming. Ethnographic & interview data from a rural Norwegian community indicate that nonresponse is at least partially a matter of socially organized denial. Because Norwegian economic prosperity is tied to oil production, collectively ignoring climate change maintains Norwegian economic interests. Most environmental justice research focuses on people facing disproportionate exposure to environmental problems. This project examines wealthy citizens who perpetuate global warming as they turn a blind eye. Environmental justice implications of socially organized denial are discussed for global warming & beyond. Tables, References. [Reprinted by permission of Sage Publications Inc., copyright 2006.]

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** A Chance to Question Arsenic Cleanup  
**Title of Star Tribune**

**Type:** Newspaper

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 27, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** According to the article, residents in southern Minneapolis met with officials from the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") on September 26, 2006 to discuss the fact that their neighborhoods were scheduled to be added to the Superfund list due to arsenic contamination. The residents primarily wanted to know why numerous people were getting sick however, an EPA official noted that all parks and public schools in the area were tested and showed low arsenic levels. In addition, the official assured the residents that EPA was moving "as quickly as possible to test and clean up contaminated yards." Environmental justice groups were not satisfied and believe that the contaminated yards should be replaced, not merely cleaned. In addition, they called for a "right-to-know" ordinance that will inform new homeowners, renters, and landlords of any arsenic test results. Article was taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** A Perfect Moral Storm: Climate Change, Intergenerational  
Ethics and the Problem of Moral Corruption

**Type:** Article

**Title of Environmental Values**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** August 2006

<b>Author(s):</b> Gardner, Stephen M.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	15	3	397 - 413		

**Publisher:** White Horse Press

**Keyword(s):** CLIMATE CHANGE  
INTERGENERATIONAL  
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

**Annotation:** The peculiar features of the climate change problem pose substantial obstacles to our ability to make the hard choices necessary to address it. Climate change involves the convergence of a set of global, intergenerational and theoretical problems. This convergence justifies calling it a 'perfect moral storm'. One consequence of this storm is that, even if the other difficult ethical questions surrounding climate change could be answered, we might still find it difficult to act. For the storm makes us extremely vulnerable to moral corruption.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** A Social Discount Rate for Climate Damage to Future Generations Based on Regulatory Law

**Type:** Article

**Title of Climatic Change**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May 2006

**Author(s):** Davidson , Marc

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
76	1-2	55 - 72		

**Publisher:** Springer

**Keyword(s):** INTERGENERATIONAL  
INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE  
SOCIAL DISCOUNT RATE  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
Economic Justice

**Annotation:** This article examines the implications for the social discount rate for damage due to climate change if risk to future generations is handled in accordance with the laws regulating our handling of risk to contemporaries. The conclusions are the following. Under current law, neither geographic distance nor differences in wealth between risk creator and risk bearer play any part in establishing a standard of 'reasonable care'. The concept of intergenerational justice requires these same principles to be applied in the intergenerational context too, implying a zero consumption rate of interest for climate damage. Assuming that the extent to which mitigation is at the expense of alternative investments is equal to society's marginal propensity to save, the social discount rate becomes society's marginal propensity to save times the long-term market rate of return on private investment, implying a social discount rate of around one per cent or a fraction of one per cent. This formula is exact under the assumption of average saving behaviour and by attributing consumption losses due to investment in damage prevention before damage occurs to the risk creator and after damage occurs to the risk bearer.

**Article Name:** A Tale of Two Indias

**Type:** Article

**Title of Society**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** July 2006

**Author(s):** MacDonald, Scott B.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
43	5	72 - 77		ISSN: 0147-2011

**Publisher:** Transaction Periodicals Consortium

**Keyword(s):** INDIA  
POLLUTION  
SOUTH ASIA

**Annotation:** Examines Indias dual nature as a dynamic nation involved in the global high tech economy & a backward country plagued by poverty, corruption, & an inadequate infrastructure. Dynamic India is based on technological proficiency & a large pool of educated, English-speaking people able to perform jobs outsourced from the US. Other factors that attract investors are described, along with the Indias fiscal problems; its poor rural side; & the negative impact of corruption. India is also facing serious environmental problems resulting from deforestation, soil erosion, pollution, & land degradation. Difficult human rights issues related to the untouchables are discussed. In spite of these problems, it is contended that Indias future appears encouraging. The private sector is forcing the government to improve the infrastructure; there are increasing ties to the global economy; & the disposable income of the population is growing. Consideration is given to potential obstacles related to competition with China & shortcomings in the education system. The implications of Indias rising power for the international political economy of South Asia are discussed. Tables. J. Lindroth

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** A Tale of Two Towns: Black and White Municipalities Respond to Urban Growth in the South Carolina Lowcountry **Type:** Article

**Title of** Human Ecology Review

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2006

<b>Author(s):</b> Johnson, Cassandra Y. Myron F. Floyd	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	13	1	23 - 38		1074-4827

**Corporate Author:** Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Athens, GA

**Keyword(s):** SOUTH CAROLINA  
SOUTH CAROLINA-CHARLESTON COUNTY  
URBAN GROWTH

**Comments:** Other Number = ISSN

**Annotation:** Sea Islands off the South Carolina coast have experienced rapid development rates in the past half century. This trend is now impacting the rural Lowcountry (coastal) near Charleston, SC. A better understanding of traditional rural communities' responses to expanding urbanization is critical because of the obvious threat to the natural environment in rural areas & also because of the potential threat to the culture & value systems held by long-time residents. This exploratory, qualitative study examines the response of two municipalities to growth. Majority black "Newborn" has initiated legislative actions that may encourage growth & is much more receptive to development initiatives. In contrast, mostly white "Seaside Village" is strongly opposed to proposals that may result in development. The bifurcated town responses are theorized in terms of procedural justice & sense of place. References. Adapted from the source document.

**Article Name:** ATC Line is Bad for City, Mayor Says Pledges to Fight South Side Route **Type:** Article

**Title of** Capital Times

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 26, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** According to the article, the Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin pledged on April 26, 2006 to fight against a high-voltage power line that would run through the south side of the city. Specifically, a major new American Transmission Company power line was proposed for Dane County however, Dave Cieslewicz, Madison's Mayor, asserted that the power line was not useful for the City. While the Mayor found that the proposal to install the line was reasonable, he articulated that "[a] route that would follow the Beltline would have a significant impact on city neighborhoods, on the economic renaissance that is just starting on the south side, [and] on environmental justice concerns." The mayor did not want to implement a project that, although beneficial to the entire region, would disproportionately load the cost on Madison. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** ATC Line is Bad for City, Mayor Says Pledges to Fight South Side Route

**Type:** Newspaper

**Title of The Capital Times (Madison, Wisconsin)**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 26, 2006

**Author(s):** Sensenbrenner, Lee

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

1

**Keyword(s):** POLITICS

POWER LINES

WISCONSIN-MADISON

**Annotation:** According to the article, Dave Cieslewicz, the Mayor of Madison, Wisconsin pledged to fight against a high-voltage power line that would run through the south side of the city. Specifically, a major new American Transmission Company power line was proposed for Dane County, and the Mayor believes "[a] route that would follow the Beltline would have a significant impact on city neighborhoods, on the economic renaissance that is just starting on the south side, [and] on environmental justice concerns." The Mayor also called for business interests and social justice reformers on the City Council to work together on issues.

**Article Name:** Activists Demand Cleanup of Dickson Pollution

**Type:** Article

**Title of Tennessean**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** October 19, 2006

**Author(s):**

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** According to the articles, members of the Tennessee Coalition for Environmental Justice called for the clean-up of the "'obvious case of environmental injustice' they believe led to pollution in the rural, mostly black neighborhood near the closed Dickson County Landfill." The group called for the clean-up at an informational meeting on October 18, 2006, which discussed ways to clean the chemicals in the groundwater and dig up waste before it contributes to further contamination. A recent study determined that "[p]ossible contamination from a chemical that can cause nerve, liver, and lung damage has been pinpointed in at least 14 sites around the old Dickson County landfill." According to a representative of the environmental justice group, the "landfill was built in the middle of a poor, disenfranchised and mostly black neighborhood in the 1960s. When dumping ceased in 1999, the Eno Road transfer station was built on the same site, further emphasizing the residents' perception of being subjected to injustice." Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Activists Eye Gulf Coast as Test for New Guide on School Siting Bills **Type:** Book/Report

**Title of** Risk Policy Report

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** January 3, 2006

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
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**Keyword(s):** BROWNFIELDS

**Annotation:** According to the article, environmentalists view the Gulf Coast restoration effort as a means to test a new guide for drafting legislation to ensure that schools are built in locations that do not expose children to contamination that poses health risks. The new guide, which the Center for Health, Environment, and Justice ("CHEJ") issued last month, stemmed from an increasing concern that school districts seek contaminated property, because the land is inexpensive and easier to obtain. CHEJ's guide, which was drafted in consultation with engineers, public health experts, environmental remediation experts, and attorneys, offers guidance for communities and lawmakers to use when drafting regulations, policies, or legislation that could prevent schools from being built on contaminated properties. Contaminated former industrial and commercial properties, or brownfields, are often selected as new school sites in urban areas due to the "lack of available property and the need for new schools due to growing student enrollment." Article taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** Activists Eye Suit to Block South Coast Credits for Power Projects **Type:**

**Title of** Inside Cal/EPA

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 15, 2006

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
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**Keyword(s):** pollution Credits

**Annotation:** According to the article, environmental activists "may sue the [South Coast Air Quality Management District ("AQMD")] over a recent decision to open a pollution credit reserve to energy companies seeking to build new plants in the region to meet growing power demands." In addition, AQMD "faces widespread opposition to a plan to potentially hike prices for these credits in environmental justice communities, in an attempt to persuade facilities to locate facilities in non-EJ areas." On September 8, 2006, the AQMD approved amendments to Rule 1309.1, which allowed "new power projects to purchase pollution credits contained in the districts 'priority reserve.'" Previously, only essential public services could use this priority reserve. Further, AQMD adopted Rule 1315, which created an "accounting methodology for [AQMD] to track credits created and those subtracted from the reserve." Environmentalists indicated that a potential lawsuit against AQMD may be imminent over the rules, which they believe "essentially create new credits arbitrarily and revive expired credits, and violate state law. [They] are concerned about plants that are proposed to be located in EJ areas, which they contend will worsen air quality in these already impacted areas." To address these environmental justice concerns, AQMD may propose an "amendment boosting the price of credits for projects planned in EJ communities, . . . [such that] to buy credits in a neighborhood that is EJ . . . would cost . . . twice as much . . . as a credit in an area not as environmentally challenged." Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Activists Outline Possible Suit Over EPA Hurricane Cleanup Efforts **Type:** Article

**Title of** Inside EPA

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** March 24, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

**Annotation:** According to the article, a coalition of environmental, civil rights, and religious groups may sue EPA "to force EPA to clean up toxic contamination resulting from last year's Gulf Coast hurricanes, as the Agency appears to be making no new commitments to address the activists' concerns." The group sent a letter to EPA Administrator Stephen L. Johnson on March 15, 2006 urging EPA to "immediately clean up the toxic chemical contamination left in the wake of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita." The letter coincided with Administrator Johnson's visit to New Orleans on March 17, 2006, when he spoke at the National Wildlife Federation's ("NWF") annual meeting and announced that a key component of EPA's hurricane restoration plan was to "rebuild and rejuvenate our Nation's wetlands." However, according to some who attended the meeting, Administrator Johnson "did not address EPA's potential statutory cleanup mandates." The letter noted that the Clean Water Act and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA" or Superfund) require EPA to eliminate human health risks related to exposure to petroleum and toxic chemicals. In addition, the letter asserted that sampling demonstrated that sediment contamination due to lead, arsenic, and petroleum products were at levels that greatly exceeded EPA's target levels. Therefore, the letter tried to persuade EPA to take action. While litigation remains an option, the article asserted that the group does not necessarily want to pursue it. Article taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** Activists Seek NEPA Study in Bid to Force Ban on Dental Mercury Use **Type:** Article

**Title of** FDA Week

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May 19, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** MERSEY RIVER  
MERCURY POLLUTION

**Annotation:** According to the article, numerous public interest groups and activists, such as the Connecticut Coalition for Environmental Justice, filed a lawsuit in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia against the United States Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") on April 27, 2006 seeking "an immediate ban on dental fillings that contain mercury." Specifically, the lawsuit asserted that mercury from dental amalgam, which is used in fillings, represents one of the three largest sources of the neurotoxic pollutant in the United States. Moreover, the lawsuit alleges that FDA failed to consider the environmental impacts of the amalgam as the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") requires. The issue raised some environmental justice concerns as advocates asserted that "lower-income populations receive the largest share of [all fillings containing mercury], with higher income populations opting for alternatives, such as gold or ceramic crowns." In response to allegations that it ignored its legal obligation to conduct NEPA environmental reviews, FDA asserted that the manufacturer bears responsibility to submit the results of such a study for FDA to evaluate. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Adams UN Conference Trip Draws EJ Criticism Over Potential Conflict **Type:** Article

**Title of** Inside Cal/EPA

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** November 17, 2006

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
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**Keyword(s):** CALIFORNIA  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

**Annotation:** According to the article, California Environmental Protection Agency's ("Cal/EPA") Secretary Linda Adams recent trip to Nairobi, Kenya has resulted in criticism from some environmental justice groups. The trip, which was undertaken to "build worldwide partnerships as part of efforts to implement the State's new climate change law, AB 32," was criticized because the Climate Group, a Britain-based organization that supports flexible cap-and trade programs, paid for it. One environmental justice activist who opposes such credit trading programs stated that sponsorship from the Climate Group for the trip was "outrageous" and "crossed the line" because Cal/EPA is "in the midst of making decisions for a major regulatory program, and [it is] accepting money from people who have a huge interest in the outcome." Article taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** An Analysis of Pollution and Community Advocacy in a Cancer Alley: Setting an Example for the Environmental Justice Movement in St James Parish, Louisiana **Type:** Article

**Title of** Local Environment

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** December 2006

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
Blodgett, Abigail	11	6	647 - 661		

**Publisher:** Routledge, part of the Taylor & Francis Group

**Keyword(s):** environmental justice  
LOUISIANA-ST. JAMES PARISH  
HEALTH-CANCER  
HEALTH-CANCER-LOUISIANA  
CANCER

**Annotation:** This study evaluates environmental justice issues in St James Parish, Louisiana. This parish is located along an 85-mile stretch of the Mississippi River which hosts over 100 chemical, petrochemical, refining and industrial plants and is often referred to as a Cancer Alley. With the use of geographic information system (GIS) mapping, it was found that polluting industries are located in the sections of the parish that have the highest percentages of African Americans, the lowest average household income and the most residents without a high school diploma. It was also found that the areas of the parish that have the highest percentage of residents who are employed in the manufacturing industry tend to be the wealthiest in the parish, have the least number of African American residents and have the most residents with the highest levels of education. Second, the levels and types of community advocacy that have occurred in response to the pollution and disproportionate environmental impacts in the parish are evaluated to find the most effective course of action. This study concludes that the most successful way that threatened communities can respond to environmental injustices is to take the initiative to solve the problem, connect with larger groups that have expertise, educate the public, and obtain legal representation.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** An Ethics-based Climate Agreement for the South Pacific Region

**Type:** Article

**Title of International Environmental Agreements**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 2006, 2006

**Author(s):** Grasso, Marco

**Volume**  
6

**Issue**  
3

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Publisher:** Springer

**Keyword(s):** CLIMATE CHANGE

Economic Justice  
ECONOMICS-INTERNATIONAL  
environmental justice  
SOUTH PACIFIC

**Annotation:** The aim of this article is to describe a comprehensive regional climate agreement for the South Pacific region. This agreement would integrate the usual view of climate negotiations among the developed countries as the sharing of mitigation costs, with that of the Pacific Islands, which focuses on the disproportion between responsibility for, and the efforts of, adaptation to burdens imposed by climate impacts. The agreement, moreover, is grounded on sound principles of justice and criteria of equity which give greater legitimacy to it and can persuade parties with conflicting interests to cooperate more closely on collective actions. On the mitigation side, discussion of the initial allocation of endowments focuses on the criterion of differentiated equality, taking account of undeserved inequalities as suggested by Rawls' theory of justice as fairness. Endowments are initially distributed according to a formula whose reference is equal per capita distribution corrected for the most striking unjustifiable inequalities. Possibly a sound benchmark for the just financing of adaptation activities is the criterion of differentiated historical responsibility, again backed by Rawls's theory, while the allocation of adaptation resources can be based on the criterion of lack of functionings, as substantiated in Sen's capability approach. In practical terms, it is possible to envision the creation of an adaptation fund where each single contribution is proportional to cumulative emissions net of undeserved inequalities, and which allows participation by poorer vulnerable countries proportionally to their levels of human development.

**Article Name:** An Overview of Green Economics

**Type:** Article

**Title of International Journal of Green Economics**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** March 22, 2006

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

**Volume**  
1

**Issue**

**Pages**  
23 - 36

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

**Publisher:** Inderscience

**Keyword(s):** ECONOMICS

GREEN ECONOMICS

**Annotation:** This paper reviews the foundational axioms, principles, aims and instruments of the system of Green Economics. It ties economics to its ecological foundations, delineates a simple structure for the economy, investigates the relationship between resources, work, wealth and money. Equity is discussed in all its relationships, and capitalism and divergence between the fortunes of rich and poor are considered. Green economics is a new discipline, and this is therefore an important moment in which to try to find an orientation and to try to produce a sketch map of the field. This paper is an attempt to provide a provisional plan. Its aim is to place the various elements of green economics into relationship with each other rather than to provide a detailed exposition or argument for each point.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** An exploration of ethical issues in research in children's health and the environment **Type:** Article

**Title of Book/Journal:** Environmental Health Perspectives

**Publication:** October 2006

<b>Author(s):</b> Paulson, JA	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	114	10	1603 - 1608		

**Publisher:** US DEPT HEALTH HUMAN SCIENCES PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCE , NATL INST HEALTH, NATL INST ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

**Keyword(s):** CHILDREN  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH  
ETHICS

**Annotation:** The consideration of ethical issues relating to pediatric environmental health is a recent phenomenon. Discussions of biomedical ethics, research on children, and environmental health research have a longer history. In the late 1990s, researchers at the Kennedy Krieger Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, undertook a study to compare the effectiveness of several methods of reducing lead risk in housing. In a preliminary finding in the case of Grimes v. Kennedy Krieger Institute, Inc., a Maryland court questioned the ethics of performing research on children when there is no prospect of direct benefit to those children and whether parents can consent to such research. This case dramatically raised the profile of ethical issues among the pediatric environmental health research community. To broaden the discussion of these issues and in response to the Kennedy-Krieger case, the Children's Environmental Health Network held a working meeting on 5 and 6 March 2004 to explore this topic. The articles in this mini-monograph were prepared by the authors as a result of the workshop and represent their opinions. This article is an introduction to the workshop and a summary of the articles to follow.

**Article Name:** Anaconda, Montana, Official Upset with Arco's Dust Abatement Effort **Type:** Article

**Title of Book/Journal:** Montana Standard

**Publication:** August 15, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>

**Keyword(s):** Opportunity Ponds  
SUPERFUND

**Annotation:** According to the article, Montana's Chief Executive, Becky Guay, expressed dismay with Arco-British Petroleum's ("Arco") voluntary dust control plan to clean Opportunity Ponds, which is the "toxic waste repository for the Nation's largest Superfund site." Specifically, she noted that Arco's plan did nothing to fix "problems related to respiratory health concerns, diminished property values, and hazardous driving conditions from blowing dust." Accordingly, she drafted a letter to the Governor, among other others, that demanded action at Opportunity Ponds. The letter, which noted a lack of oversight and enforcement at the site, called for various improvements to the plan, including the inclusion of environmental justice principles. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Analysis from the Grassroots: How Does Pollution Exposure Vary by Race and Income?

**Type:** Article

**Title of Journal:** Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** December 2006

**Author(s):** Hamilton, James T

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
31		1151 - 1156		

**Keyword(s):** POLLUTION  
RACE

**Annotation:** N/A

**Article Name:** Analysis: Health Risks in Katrina's Wake

**Type:** Article

**Title of UPI:**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** March 28, 2006

Author(s)	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
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**Keyword(s):** Hurricane Katrina

**Annotation:** According to the article, health risks remain for residents returning to New Orleans in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Although the immediate threat to the residents' health and safety has passed, New Orleans' health care infrastructure still struggles, and the City's most needy continues to pay the highest price. For example, Charity Hospital, the City's only Level 1 trauma center, was closed in early March, which residents asserted "left a gap in care for the City's low-income and uninsured." As a result, the article noted that some residents, like Dr. Beverly Wright, have undertaken efforts to clean up the neighborhoods themselves. The residents have taken this proactive approach in response to the perception that the federal government has failed to protect the public health. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Analyzing U.S. Commitment to Socioeconomic Human Rights **Type:** Article  
**Title of Akron Law Review**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	39		323 - 372		

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENT

**Annotation:** The severe storm, Katrina, which, on August 29, 2005, hit New Orleans and other communities in the gulf region of the United States, has drawn attention to the problem of dire poverty in the country. Many of the hundreds of persons from New Orleans who perished in the hurricane were individuals who could not leave town before the destructive storm hit because they were so poor they could not afford a bus ticket. With more than one out of every four of its residents poor, New Orleans ranks dubiously among the poorest communities in the United States. If the survivors of Katrina look like something out of the Third World, Professor Cornel West says, it is precisely because they are. "New Orleans was Third World long before the hurricane. It's not just Katrina, it's povertina. People were quick to call them refugees because they looked as if they were from another country. They are. Exiles in America. Their humanity had been rendered invisible." Focusing on the federal government's laggard response to the disaster, Senator Barack Obama, Democrat from Illinois, spoke in a similar vein: "The people of New Orleans weren't just abandoned during the hurricane, they were abandoned long ago - to murder and mayhem in the streets, to substandard schools, to dilapidated housing, to inadequate health care, to a pervasive sense of hopelessness."

**Article Name:** Appeal Fee Dropped for Neighbors **Type:** Article with editor  
**Title of Albuquerque Journal**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** February 9, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** AIR QUALITY

**Annotation:** According to the article, the Albuquerque-Bernalillo County Air Quality Control Board ("Board") decided on February 9, 2006 to waive a \$1,000 hearing fee for South Valley residents appealing a proposed concrete plant that would be built near a community center. The Albuquerque Air Quality Division had issued a permit to Vulcan Materials in December, which allowed the plant to emit certain amounts of particulates and metals. Among others, the Mountain View Neighborhood Association appealed the permit on January 18, 2006 however, they were not aware of the hearing fee, which they called unduly burdensome, excessive, and a restriction to due process. The Board, upon finding that the appeal was timely filed, agreed with the residents' arguments, waived the fee, and returned the money to the residents. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Aspirational Principles or Enforceable Rights? The Future for Socio-Economic Rights in National Law **Type:** Article

**Title of** American University International Law Review

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	22				

**Keyword(s):** NUCLEAR WASTE  
UTAH

**Annotation:** The issue of legal enforceability has been the primary obstacle impeding the development of socio-economic rights since their inception in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ("UDHR"). Civil and political rights, which have not met with the same resistance, have almost universally been promoted to an enforceable status in national law. Yet it may be, as many commentators have recently suggested, that problems with enforcing socio-economic rights have been overstated, and have even been used to mask ideological misgivings. Such suggestions are supported by an increasing body of case law emerging from a number of jurisdictions, which has arguably put the issue of legal enforceability "beyond question." Without legal enforceability, it is widely believed that socio-economic rights will remain ineffectual as legal entities. This paper will therefore address the major issues of principle and practicality involved. I will propose that if socio-economic rights became legally enforceable, this would provide a vital counterbalance to the elevated position of civil and political rights, particularly in the context of an increasing wealth gap associated with free market capitalism. However, I will also highlight important practical matters to be addressed if enforceable socio-economic rights are to be viable in practice, and outline some appropriate mechanisms.

**Article Name:** BAN Waste, Environmental Justice and Citizen Participation in Policy Setting **Type:** Article

**Title of** Local Environment

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** June 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
Dodds, Lyn Bill Hopwood	11	3	269 - 286		

**Publisher:** Routledge, part of the Taylor & Francis Group

**Keyword(s):** BAN WASTE  
COMMUNITY  
environmental justice  
GRASSROOTS  
POLICY

**Annotation:** It is widely acknowledged that the poorest sections of society bear a disproportionate burden of poor environmental quality, including toxicity and pollution. The struggles to address environmental injustice instigated at grassroots level also place the burden of righting the injustice on those who often have the least resources in terms of time, money and access to decision makers. The unfolding story of BAN Waste's sophisticated challenge to the proposed building of a replacement incinerator in a working-class area of Newcastle demonstrates many of the issues and stages common to struggles for environmental justice. The struggle became proactive and built wider alliances and a broad coalition across the city for change. The eventual success in preventing the incinerator being built and in producing a superior waste strategy counters the popular belief that environmental concerns are predominantly those of the middle class.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Bait and Switch? Did County Miscalculate to Get Its Way with Sewage Plant? **Type:** Article

**Title of** Post-Standard

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May 23, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** NEW YORK  
Sewage Plant

**Annotation:** The editorial calls for the Post-Standard to investigate how tax payer money is being spent on a controversial Midland sewage project in light of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's approval of a "supposedly cheaper design." The sewage project, which the author noted is a source of unspecified environmental racism, purportedly has resulted in a \$50 million budget overrun. The author, who apparently lives two blocks away from the sewage project site, took offense to the fact that Onondaga County officials, who identified the budget overrun, blame the residents for design delays that increased the project's costs. Article taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** Big Victory for Hunters Point Activists As PG&E Closes Its Old, Smoky Power Plant, the Neighborhood Breathes a Sigh of Relief **Type:** Newspaper

**Title of** San Francisco Chronicle

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May 15, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** Power Plant

**Annotation:** According to the article, Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("PG&E") officially closed its power plant on Evans Avenue on May 15, 2006 to the delight of "[p]eople who live in the public housing directly across the street and other homes nearby." The residents had organized more than 25 years ago to get rid of PG&E's power plant, which represented a "disproportionate share of San Francisco's heavy industry and of the City's asthma and cancer cases." According to a representative of Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice, the plant signified a "symbol for environmental racism," as most of the residents near the plant were low-income and non-white. Residents had complained for years of rampant cancer, diabetes, and asthma in the community. PG&E steadfastly denied that the plant posed a risk to public health. Upon closing the plant, PG&E has agreed to clean-up the land and make it acceptable for housing to be built. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Bill Aimed at Shielding Poor Communities from  
Polluters

**Type:** Article with editor

**Title of** Boston Herald

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** February 14, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** environmental justice

**Annotation:** According to the article, lawmakers in the Beacon Hill area are considering measures to protect their residents from undesirable development, including sludge plants and asphalt factories. Stemming from the perception that "economically hard-hit communities [are] often targeted for unpopular, pollution-packed projects," lawmakers believe that a new set of "environmental justice" laws may present a viable solution. Included among the potential proposed changes is the creation of a special new permit that companies with high pollution projects would need to obtain prior to beginning the project. The article concluded by asserting that the proposed new environmental justice laws, which sparked opposition from local commercial developers, would deter industries that pollute from locating in low-income communities. Article taken from EJ in the News.

**Article Name:** Bill to Improve Water Backed Higher Fees Sought on  
Fertilizer Sales

**Type:** Newspaper

**Title of** Monterey County Herald

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 26, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** According to the article, residents of San Jerardo and Chualar, California were scheduled to meet with the Agriculture Committee of the California Assembly on April 26, 2006 to discuss ways to improve the contaminated water that has plagued their community. Environmental groups, such as Environmental Justice for Water, have urged the passage of legislation that would "increase a fee on fertilizer sales to fund research on water pollution issues and projects that would address problems such as those in San Jerardo." The situation has recently worsened due to the increase in fertilizer use, which led to increasing nitrate levels that exceeded the allowable drinking levels. As a result, San Jerardo's residents stopped drinking running water over five years ago, while fighting to have their running water meet safe standards. Article taken from EJ in the News.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2006

**Article Name:** Billboard Warns Potential Homebuyers of Region's Health Threats

**Type:** Article

**Title of** City News Service

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** July 6, 2006

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):**

**Annotation:** According to the article, the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice ("Center") has posted a billboard on Highway 60 that informs motorists entering Riverside County in Mira Loma, California that they will encounter "some of the dirtiest air in the Nation." Specifically, the billboard articulates "Welcome to Riverside County! We're #1. Dirtiest Air in the Nation. Deadly Health Impacts." The billboard coincided with a decision by a Superior Court Judge on June 30, 2006 that struck down Riverside County's approval of a 425-home development project in Mira Loma, on the basis that the Riverside County Board of Supervisors failed to consider air quality issues. The Mira Loma area contains some of the Nation's highest fine particulate levels, which is attributable to soot-emitting diesel trucks. According to the second article, diesel soot may "cause asthma attacks and premature deaths." A representative of the Center, which has filed five lawsuits against Riverside County for failing to adequately consider environmental issues in approving plans for large residential projects, expressed hope that its action, coupled with the court decision, will force River Side County to "stop sacrificing people's health . . . to make a few more bucks." Article taken from EJ in the News.