



City of Lodi Environmental Justice Element

**Adopted | December 4, 2024
Council Resolution No. 2024-203**



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City of Lodi

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Environmental Justice Element

City of Lodi

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City of Lodi

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1. Introduction

What is Environmental Justice?

The State of California defines Environmental Justice 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” (California Government Code Section 65040.12). “Fair treatment” means no group of people should bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from industrial, governmental, and commercial operations, and policies.

While it is the hope that all people have convenient access to safe housing, clean environments, adequate community services, and healthy foods, the reality doesn’t always align. Today, and throughout California history, low-income residents, communities of color, tribal nations, and immigrant communities often bear a disproportionately large burden of exposure to environmental hazards and health risks. Conditions in these communities can be traced to a variety of factors such as underinvestment, inequitable land use and zoning policies, and lack of meaningful public engagement with community residents. Environmental justice seeks to remedy this imbalance based on the democratic values of fairness and equity. This Environmental Justice Element addresses public health risks and environmental justice concerns both citywide and for those residents living in Lodi’s Community of Focus¹.

Relationship to Other General Plan Elements

The Planning for Healthy Communities Act of 2016 (Senate Bill 1000) was enacted to address environmental justice at a local and regional level. The legislation requires cities and counties to incorporate policies and programs to promote environmental justice in their general plans. The purpose of Lodi’s Environmental Justice Element is to develop robust goals, policies, and programs which prioritize improving the health and quality of life of the city’s vulnerable residents. As provided by State Government Code 65302(h), the Environmental Justice Element has the same weight as the other mandatory elements of a general plan and shall be internally consistent with all other elements.

The goals, policies, and programs in this Environmental Justice Element align with and expand upon those found in other elements of the General Plan. Various policies within the Environmental Justice Element closely relate to subjects addressed in the following Elements:

- **Land Use Element.** Establishes the framework for shaping the types and location of new development along with strategies to maintain and enhance existing development and character within the city. The City’s most recent Land Use Element was adopted in 2010.
- **Transportation Element.** Supports the Land Use Element by identifying the major roads and transportation systems necessary to support the development of the land uses and densities laid out in the element. The Transportation Element encompasses objectives and policies that focus on establishing secure, accessible, and efficient multi-modal transportation systems to facilitate the

¹ See Chapter 2 (Background and Context) for more information about the Lodi Community of Focus.

movement of individuals and goods throughout the city. The City's most recent Transportation Element was adopted in 2010.

- **Housing Element.** Ensures that there is sufficient residential capacity available to meet the minimum needs established by the State for various income levels. The Housing Element provides an assessment of current and future housing needs, as well as opportunities and constraints on housing production. The goals, policies, and programs outlined in the Housing Element focus on preserving and improving access to affordable, fair, and equal housing opportunities. The City's most recent Housing Element was adopted in 2024.
- **Safety Element.** Identifies hazards to people and infrastructure and includes safety considerations in the planning and decision-making process by establishing policies related to future development that will minimize the risk of personal injury, loss of life, property damage, and environmental damage associated with natural and human-caused hazards. The City's most recent Safety Element was adopted in 2024.
- **Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element.** provides background on the City's existing parks, open space, and recreation facilities; describes planned improvements; and outlines policies and standards to ensure a continued high level of service as the city grows. The City's most recent Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Element was adopted in 2010.

Many environmental justice-oriented policies are already present in other General Plan elements. Table 1, below, provides a list of these policies. The goals, policies, and programs in the Environmental Justice Element aim to fill the gaps in other General Plan elements and ensure the General Plan fully addresses the environmental justice needs of the community.

Table 1 Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
Land Use Element		
LU-G5	Maintain land use patterns that maximize residents' access to parks, open space, and neighborhood shopping centers.	2-25
LU-P6	Locate new medium- and high-density development adjacent to parks or other open space, in order to maximize residents' access to recreational uses; or adjacent to mixed-use centers or neighborhood commercial developments, to maximize access to services.	2-25
LU-P7	Encourage new neighborhood commercial facilities and supermarkets in locations that maximize accessibility to all residential areas.	2-25
LU-P22	Promote infill development that maintains the scale and character of established neighborhoods.	2-27
LU-P24	Guide new residential development into compact neighborhoods with a defined Mixed-Use Center, including public open space, a school or other community facilities, and neighborhood commercial development.	2-27
LU-P27	Provide for a full range of housing types within new neighborhoods, including minimum requirements for small-lot single family homes, townhouses, duplexes, triplexes, and multi-family housing.	2-27

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
Transportation Element		
T-G2	Maintain and update street standards that provide for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of City streets based on a “complete streets” concept that enables safe, comfortable, and attractive access for pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, and transit users of all ages and abilities, in a form that is compatible with and complementary to adjacent land uses.	5-16
T-G3	Develop neighborhood streets that encourage walking, biking, and outdoor activity through sound engineering and urban design principles that limit potential speeding.	5-16
T-P1	Ensure consistency between the timing of new development and the provision of transportation infrastructure needed to serve that development. Regularly monitor traffic volumes on city streets and, prior to issuance of building permits, ensure that there is a funded plan for the developer to provide all necessary transportation improvements at the appropriate phase of development so as to minimize transportation impacts.	5-16
T-P10	Exempt downtown from LOS standards to encourage infill development in order to create a pedestrian friendly urban design character and densities necessary to support transit, bicycling, and walking. Development decisions in downtown should be based on community design and livability goals rather than traffic LOS. (Downtown is defined by the Downtown Mixed-Use designation in the Land Use Diagram.)	5-17
T-P18	Foster walkable streets through streetscape improvements, continuous sidewalks on both sides of streets, and encouraging pedestrian access wherever feasible. Update the Subdivision Ordinance to include requirements for sidewalks, street trees, and lighting. Where sidewalks do not exist within existing developments, and are desired, explore a program to provide sidewalks by reducing the curb to-curb road width, in cases where safety and traffic flow are not compromised.	5-18
T-P20	In new development areas, include pedestrian connections to public transit systems, commercial centers, schools, employment centers, community centers, parks, senior centers and residences, and high-density residential areas.	5-18
T-P22	Use the City’s Bike Master Plan as a comprehensive method for implementing bicycle circulation, safety, and facilities development. Update the Plan for consistency with Figure 5-3, which defines bike route connections in new development areas.	5-18
T-P26	Implement the City’s Short Range Transit Plan and the San Joaquin Council of Government’s Regional Transit Systems Plan, using the most cost effective methods available and based upon professional analysis.	5-18
T-P33	Require new development to provide transit improvements where appropriate and feasible, including direct pedestrian access to transit stops, bus turnouts and shelters, and local streets with adequate width to accommodate buses.	5-19
Housing Element		
H-P1.3	Facilitate and encourage the development of affordable and senior housing units.	4-1

Policy Number	Policy	Page Number
H-P1.5	Pursue available and appropriate state and federal funding programs and collaborate with nonprofit organizations to develop affordable housing.	4-1
H-P1.8	Intersperse extremely low-, very low-, and low-income housing units within new residential developments and ensure that such housing is visually indistinguishable from market-rate units.	4-1
H-P1.9	Promote the development of senior and other special needs housing near, and/or with convenient public transportation access to, neighborhood centers, governmental services, and commercial service centers.	4-1
H-P3.4	Require that park and recreational acquisitions and improvements keep pace with residential development.	4-2
H-P4.1	Seek to address the special housing needs of persons with disabilities, with lower incomes, large families, seniors, single-parent households, farmworkers, and persons in need of temporary shelter.	4-2
Parks, Recreation, and Open Spaces		
P-G1	Provide and maintain park and recreation facilities for the entire community.	6-13
P-G4	Expand non-vehicular paths and trails and bikeways.	6-13
P-P3	Pursue the development of park and recreation facilities within a quarter-mile walking distance of all residences.	6-13
P-P14	Review infrastructure needs for existing and new recreational facilities, and where appropriate, identify required improvements in the City's Capital Improvement Program.	6-14

Source: City of Lodi General Plan

Scope

This Element contains goals, policies, and programs designed to enhance the participation and empowerment of historically marginalized populations, referred to in this Element as the “Community of Focus.” This Environmental Justice Element addresses public health risks and environmental justice concerns citywide and for those residents living in Lodi’s Community of Focus. The goals, policies, and programs of this Element focus on the following areas:

- Reducing pollution exposure and improving air and water quality.
- Promoting healthy food access.
- Promoting physical activity and healthy lifestyles.
- Promoting “civic engagement” in the public decision-making process.
- Promoting public and recreational facilities.
- Promoting safe and sanitary homes.
- Prioritizing improvements and programs that address the needs of Community of Focus.



Environmental justice overview workshop poster

Content of the Environmental Justice Element

To aid in the understanding of environmental justice and how the city will address environmental justice concepts, this Element is organized as follows:

- **Introduction.** This section provides a brief overview of environmental justice concepts and the statutory obligation for communities. A discussion on the content and scope of this Environmental Justice Element is also provided.
- **Background.** This section discusses environmental justice principles and the methodology for identifying a Community of Focus within the Lodi city limits. This section also identifies the location of the Lodi Community of Focus.
- **Public Participation.** A key principle of environmental justice is engaging communities most impacted by pollution burden and other environmental justice factors. This section summarizes the community outreach and publicity strategy employed for this effort. A full summary of comments received throughout the public participation process can be found in Appendix C.
- **Community of Focus: Context and Demographics.** This section identifies the Lodi Community of Focus and provides an evaluation of baseline (2023) demographic data for each census tract in the Community of Focus. Data analyzed in this section includes race and ethnicity, household income and poverty status, educational attainment, spoken language, English proficiency, and age.
- **Environmental Justice Concerns.** This section provides an evaluation of baseline (2023) environmental issues within the Lodi Community of Focus including pollution exposure, healthy food access, physical activity, public facilities, safe and sanitary housing, and civic engagement.
- **Objectives and Policies.** The goals and policies described in this section establish how the City will incorporate environmental justice into decision making and support positive outcomes for affected residents.
- **Implementation.** This section establishes the implementation programs the City will undertake to address environmental justice concerns both citywide and in the Community of Focus.
- **References and Appendices.** This section Includes a comprehensive list of associated appendices and reference materials.

2. Background and Context

Statutory Requirements

Senate Bill (SB) 1000 (California Government Code Section 65302(h)) requires local jurisdictions to incorporate environmental justice in their general plans by developing policies to reduce the disproportionate exposure to pollution in neighborhoods that also experience increased social and economic challenges. These requirements are organized into two subsections: Section 65302 (h)(1) through Section 65302 (h)(2), which are summarized below:

- 65302 (h)(1) adds to the required elements of the general plan an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies “disadvantaged communities.”
 - 65302 (h)(1)(A) identifies objectives and policies to promote:
 - Public facilities in disadvantaged communities;
 - Food access in disadvantaged communities;
 - Safe and sanitary homes in disadvantaged communities;
 - Physical activity in disadvantaged communities;
 - Exposure to pollution, including improving air quality in disadvantaged communities; and
 - Any unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities.
 - 65302 (h)(1)(B) identifies objectives and policies to promote civic engagement in the public decision-making process in disadvantaged communities.
 - 65302 (h)(1)(C) identifies objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.
- 65302 (h)(2) requires the adoption or revision of environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives, upon the revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018.

California law refers to communities with high levels of environmental and socioeconomic vulnerability as “disadvantaged communities.” Identifying communities faced with social, economic, and environmental challenges as “disadvantaged” does not accurately capture the many strengths these communities also possess, such as a strong sense of community and local community-based organizations and residents working to improve their neighborhood. With this in

“Disadvantaged Communities” are defined by California State Law as (1) “an area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) pursuant to Section 39711 of the Health and Safety code,” or (2) “a low-income area that is disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation” pursuant to California Government Code Section 650302(h)(4)(A).

mind, for the purposes of this Element any area which qualifies as a “disadvantaged community” under State law will be referred to as a “Community of Focus.”

Identifying Environmental Justice Communities

This section explains the methodology used by the City to identify a Community of Focus for analysis.

Methodology and Analysis

The City used two geospatial screening tools that analyze socioeconomic, environmental, and health factors to identify if a Community of Focus exists within the city limits.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 is a screening tool developed by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) and is the primary screening tool used by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to identify disadvantaged communities in California. CalEnviroScreen uses 21 indicators to assess pollution burdens and population vulnerabilities for each census tract in California and assigns a score for each indicator. The higher the score, the more that census tract is impacted by that indicator. Individual indicator scores are then summarized into two primary metrics: pollution burden and population characteristics, which are together calculated to determine an overall CalEnviroScreen score. Census tracts in the top 25 percent of overall CalEnviroScreen scores (percentile scores between 75 and 100) are identified as disadvantaged communities by the CalEPA. Figure 1 shows overall CalEnviroScreen 4.0 scores in Lodi.

EJScreen

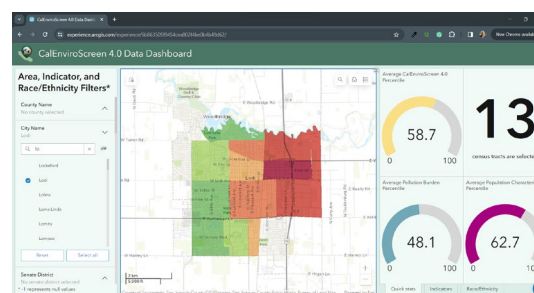
EJScreen is a screening tool developed by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) that combines environmental and socioeconomic factors to calculate environmental justice index scores for each census block group in the United States. EJScreen provides an environmental justice index score for 12 environmental indicators that then receive a percentile score compared to both countrywide and statewide scores. For the purposes of this Environmental Justice Element, Lodi block groups were compared to statewide percentile scores and a 75th percentile filter was used as the threshold for identifying the Community of Focus.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Cumulative Scores

The **Pollution Burden score** identifies census tracts that are disproportionately affected by pollution exposure and other adverse environmental conditions that pose negative health effects and environmental degradation.

The **Population Characteristics score** identifies census tracts with higher concentrations of people with physiological traits, health status, or community characteristics that can result in increased vulnerability to pollution.

The **overall CalEnviroScreen score** is a cumulative score that combines the Pollution Burden and Population Characteristics scores and represents the cumulative impact of environmental and socioeconomic effects on a community.



CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Data Dashboard

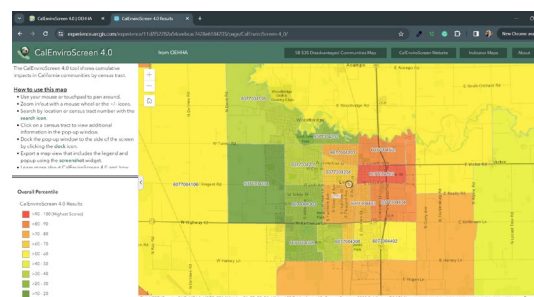
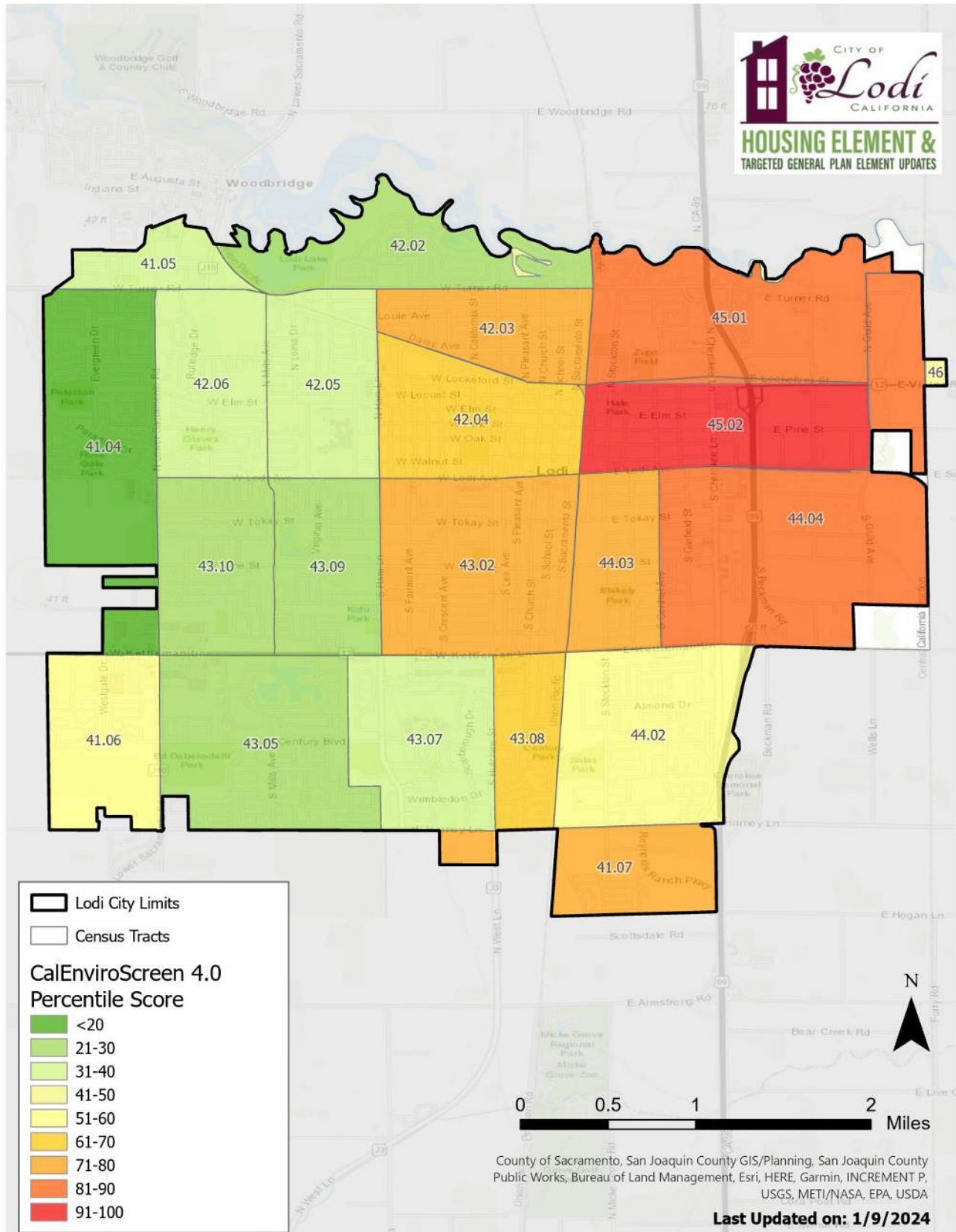


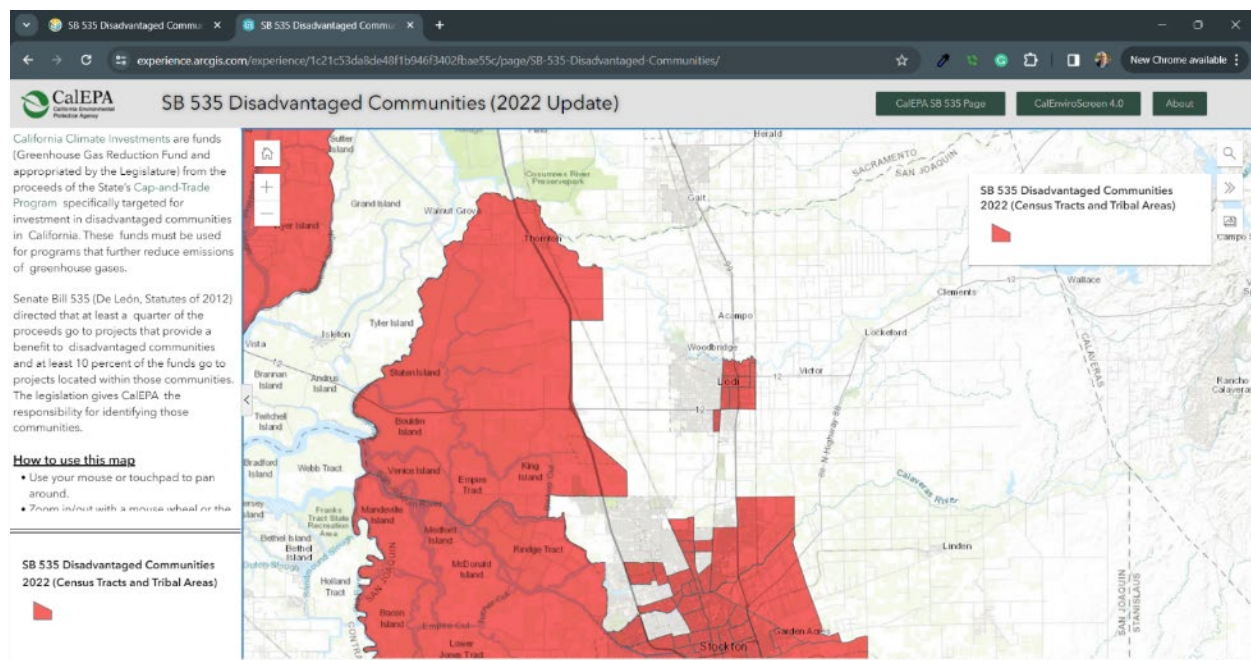
Figure 1 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Cumulative Scores, City of Lodi

SB 535 Communities

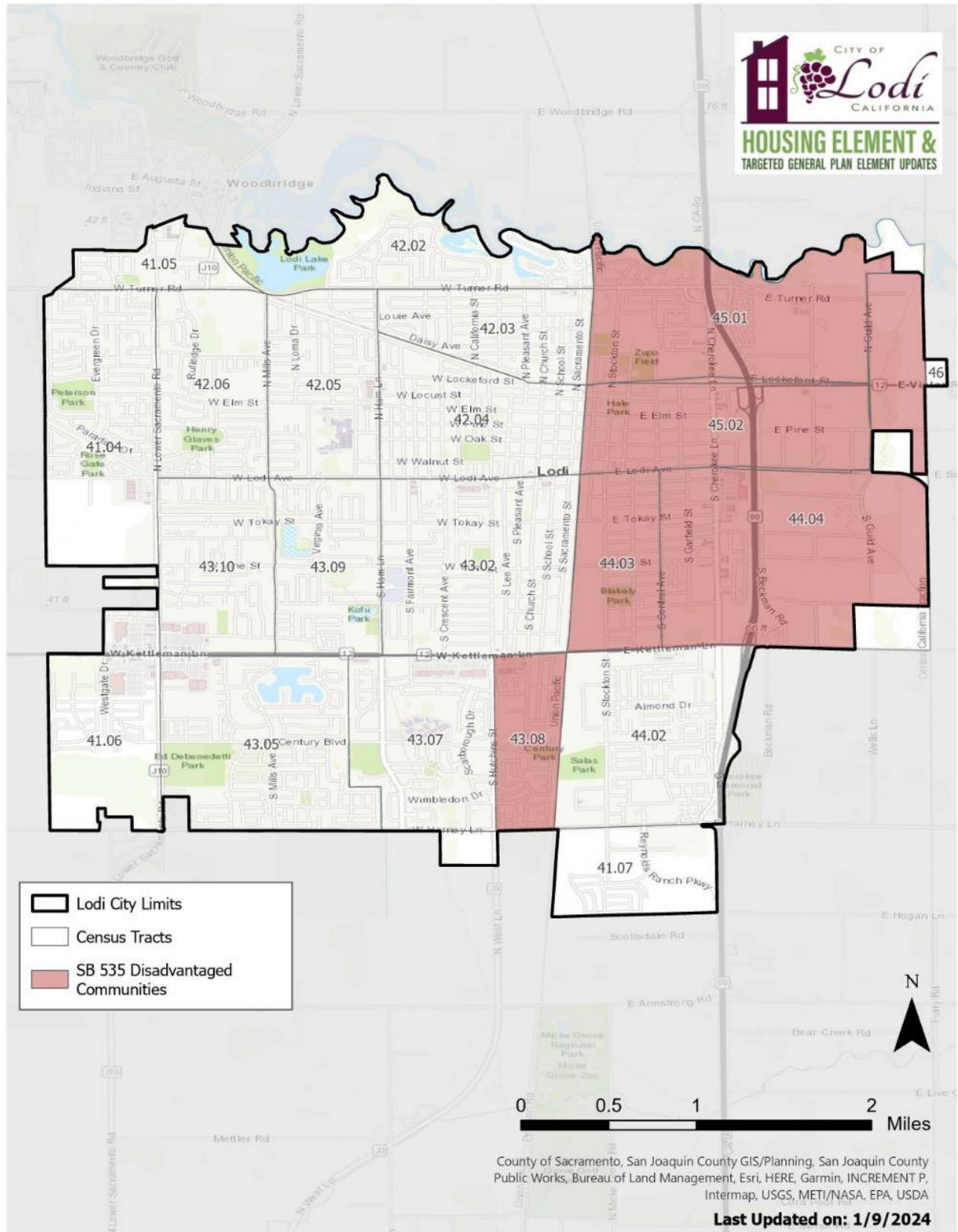
In 2012, Senate Bill (SB) 535 tasked the CalEPA with identifying disadvantaged communities. Disadvantaged communities in California are targeted for investments from State funding to improve public health, quality of life, and economic opportunity. In 2022, the CalEPA updated its designation of disadvantaged communities based on the following four criteria:

1. Census tracts receiving the highest 25 percent of overall scores in CalEnviroScreen 4.0
2. Census tracts lacking overall scores in CalEnviroScreen 4.0 due to data gaps, but receiving the highest five percent of CalEnviroScreen 4.0 cumulative pollution burden scores
3. Census tracts identified in the 2017 Disadvantaged Community designation as “disadvantaged,” regardless of their scores in CalEnviroScreen 4.0
4. Lands under the control of federally recognized Tribes

Figure 2 shows census tracts in Lodi identified as disadvantaged communities under the 2022 SB 535 designation criteria by the CalEPA.



CalEPA SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities (2022 Update) Map Viewer

Figure 2 SB 535 Disadvantaged Communities, City of Lodi

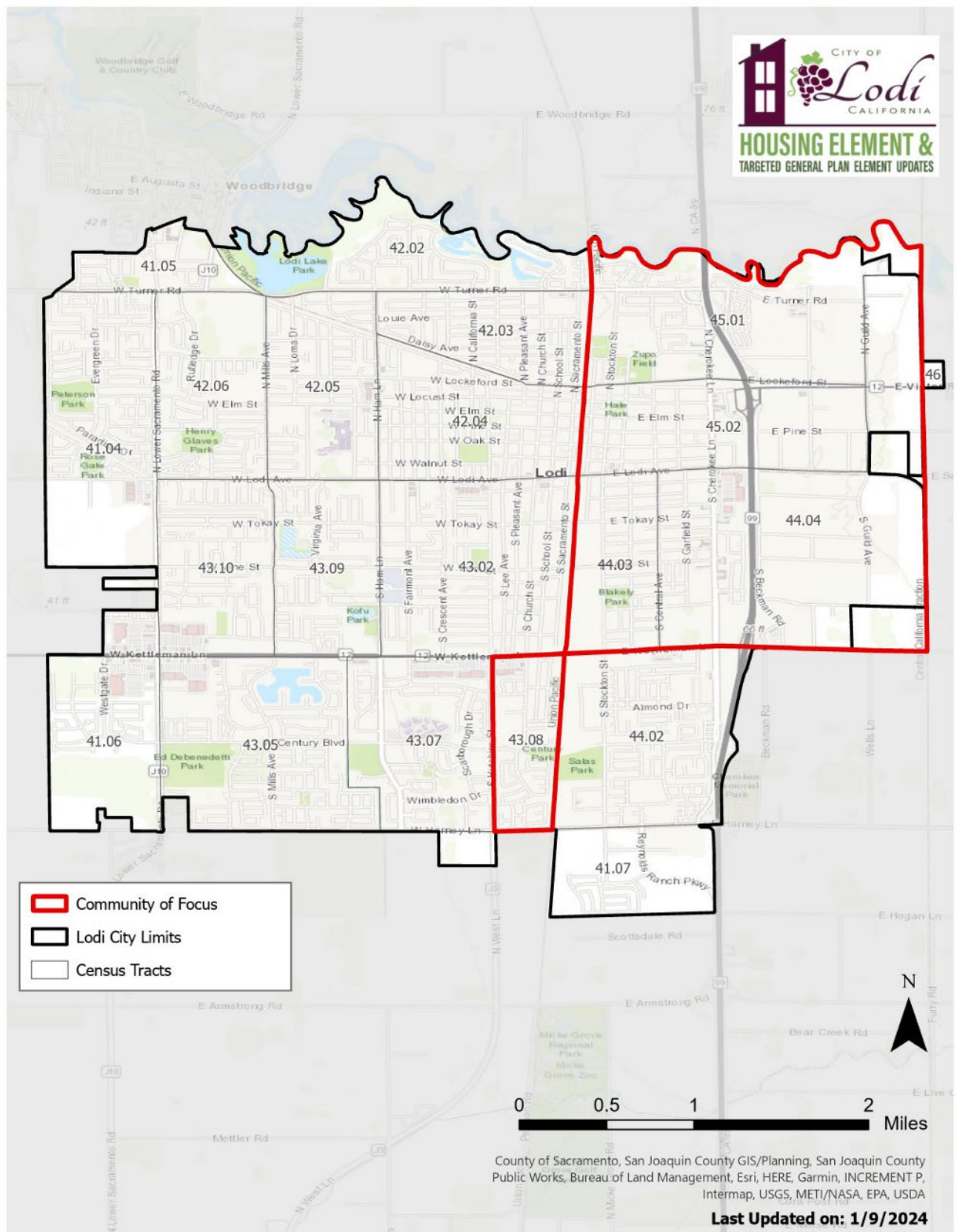
Lodi's Community of Focus

Based on the established methodology, Lodi Community of Focus encompasses approximately four-square miles on the east side of Lodi adjacent to the railroad tracks and State Route 99. As shown in Figure 3, the Community of Focus includes the following census tracts:

- **Tract 43.08** (607 700 4308)
- **Tract 44.03** (607 700 4403)
- **Tract 44.04** (607 700 4404)
- **Tract 45.01** (607 700 4501)
- **Tract 45.02** (607 700 4502)

Note: Census tract 40.01 (607 700 4001), an SB 535 designated disadvantage community, is located approximately seven miles west of Lodi. A small portion of census tract 40.1 (about 1,000 acres) is located in the incorporated Lodi city limits and contains important services for the City of Lodi, including the White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility, which provides wastewater collection and treatment services to the city, as well as a Northern California Power Agency electrical supply facility. The remainder of the census tract is in unincorporated San Joaquin County. Based on this information, as well as a thorough study of aerial imagery maps of this census tract, it was determined that there are no residences located within the portion of census tract 40.01 that is within the Lodi city limits. As such, this census tract has been excluded from the Lodi Community of Focus.

Figure 3 Lodi Community of Focus



3. Public Participation

A key principle of environmental justice is engaging the residents most impacted by pollution burden and other environmental justice factors. In June 2023, the City facilitated a series of community engagement events to gather community input on environmental justice issues. This section provides an overview of the publicity strategy for this effort, as well as a summary of the community engagement events, and feedback received. The publicity and outreach strategy included:

- Two community pop-up events
- One community workshop
- One meeting with a community-based organization (CBO)
- An online and physical community survey
- E-blasts, social media posts, community flyers, and coordination with local CBOs

The feedback received throughout the public participation process was used to develop the goals, policies, and programs contained in this Environmental Justice Element.

Publicity and Outreach Strategy

Several methods were used to publicize the Environmental Justice Element and associated community engagement opportunities. Below is a summary of the City's publicity strategy. See Appendix A for copies of publicity materials used throughout the process.

Project Website

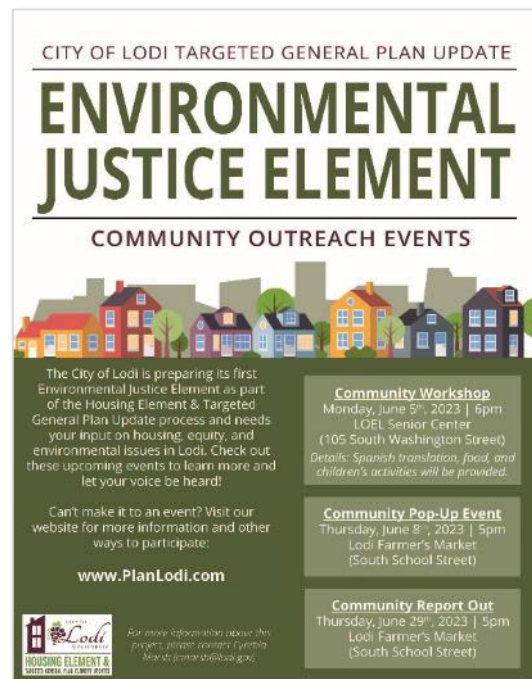
The project website (www.PlanLodi.com) was updated one to two weeks prior to each event with the information, time, and location of the event. The Environmental Justice Survey was also posted on the website from June 6th through August 7th, 2023. The project website was fully accessible, and all content was translated into Spanish.

Community Flyer

The City distributed flyers to community organizations and stakeholders and had flyers available at City Hall and other government buildings. These flyers were printed in both English and Spanish.

E-Blasts

Email e-blasts were sent out to the project mailing list one week prior to each event with a reminder email sent one day prior or morning of, with a total of 10 e-blasts



Environmental Justice Element outreach Community Flyer

sent over the course of two months. The e-blasts included the information, time, and location of the event and a link to the project website.

Utility Mailer

In early May 2023, a flyer was sent with the monthly utility bill to all residents of Lodi. A notification was sent one week prior to inform them of the three scheduled community outreach events in June 2023. The flyer included event information (time, date, location), a brief description of the project, and City staff contact information. The utility mailer was printed in both English and Spanish.

Social Media

The City posted notifications of the survey and outreach events on the City's Facebook page that included event information, the survey link, and a link to the project website.

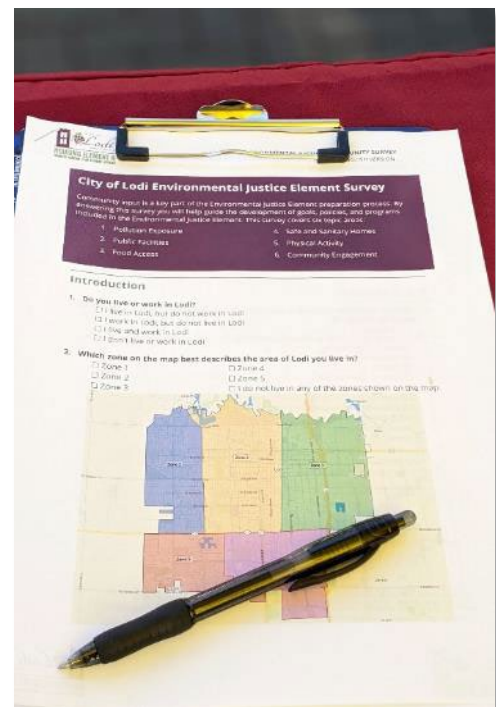
Coordination with Local Advocacy Groups

The City partnered with the non-profit California Human Development (CHD). CHD has a Lodi office that provides services to low-income communities, farmworkers, and immigrant populations in Lodi. The City provided information and materials to CHD to distribute to individuals who visited their office and attended events and meetings. One outreach event was held at CHD's monthly public meeting.

Community Survey

The Environmental Justice Community Survey was available online from June 5, 2023, through August 4, 2023, in both English and Spanish. The survey was created using the platform Maptionnaire, which facilitates interactive mapping survey questions. The survey was divided into six sections covering the six environmental justice topic areas (pollution exposure, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary housing, physical activity, and civic engagement) with the goal of understanding lived experiences of community members related to each topic area. Each section had two to five questions that were either multiple choice or interactive mapping questions with a total of 18 questions. Although the survey was optimized for online participation, printed versions of the survey were available at in-person community outreach events and meetings. Survey results were used in the analysis of environmental justice concerns in Lodi. See Appendix D for a copy of the survey and Appendix C for a full summary of all survey responses.

A total of 214 survey responses with meaningful data² were gathered while the survey was available online. The English survey received 172 responses, and the Spanish survey received 42

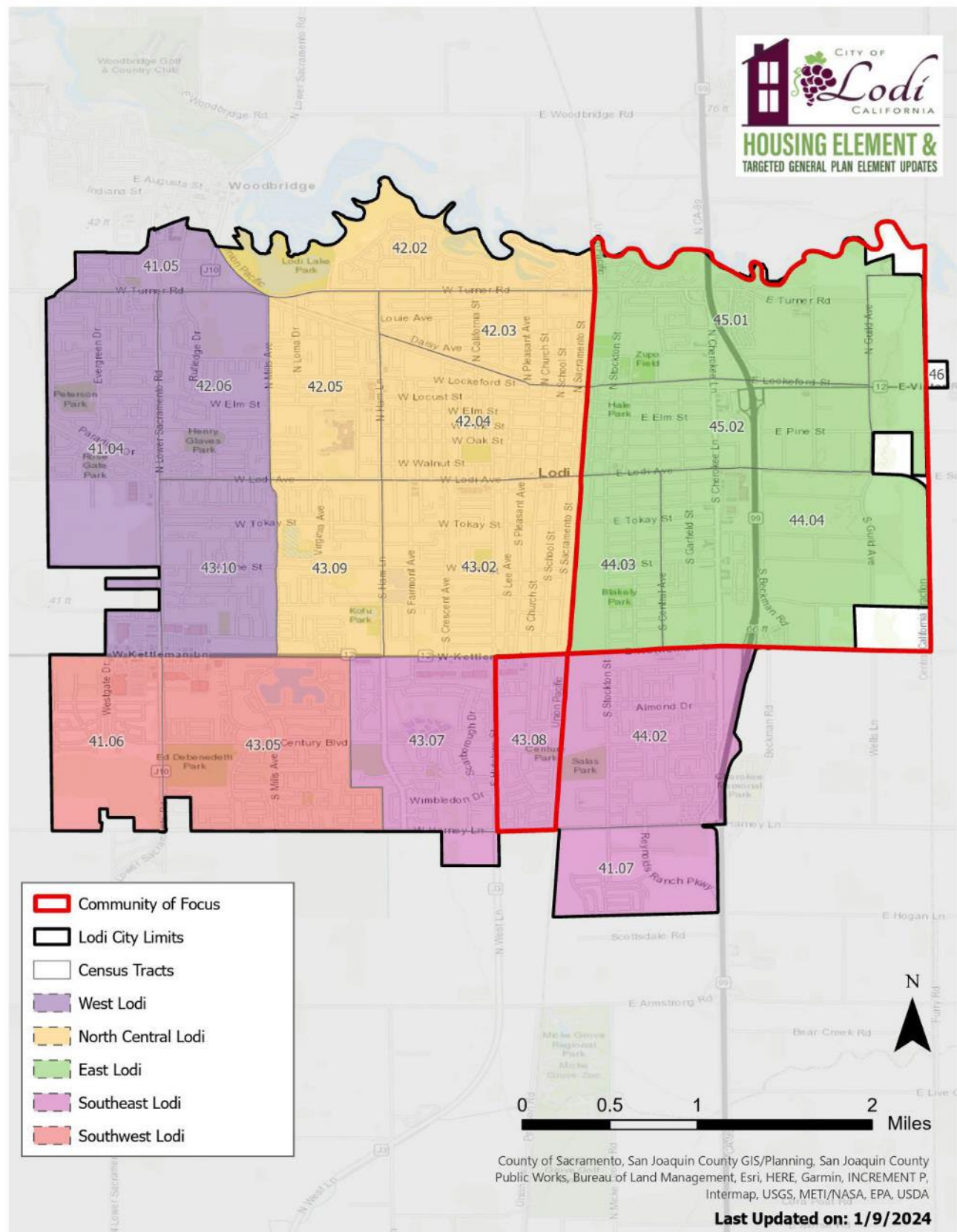


Hard copy community survey at Farmers' Market

² Responses with meaningful data refers to survey records where at least one question was answered.

responses. The survey asked participants to identify where they live in Lodi by selecting one of five areas provided on a map (see Figure 4). The areas were created by grouping census tracts using key features (such as major roads and railroad tracks) and census tract boundaries. The area labeled “East Lodi” includes all but one (census tract 43.08) of the census tracts in the Community of Focus. Survey responses were organized based on area of residence to supplement the analysis of environmental justice concerns in Lodi.

Figure 4 Environmental Community Survey Residential Areas by Census Tract



Community Workshops

Throughout June 2023 and July 2023, the City facilitated four in-person community outreach events. All four events featured similar content and activities to ensure any community members who attended only one event would receive the same information as attendees at any other event.

Community Workshop – June 6, 2023

On June 6, 2023, the City facilitated a community workshop at the LOEL Center. There were 27 members of the public who attended along with five City staff members (one of which provided live Spanish translation), and two members from the City's consultant team. The workshop included a presentation, informative posters, and an interactive activity (see Appendix B for copies of the workshop materials). The purpose of the activity was to identify issues in Lodi across the six environmental justice topics (pollution exposure, public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary housing, physical activity, and civic engagement) and encourage participants to brainstorm potential solutions to the issues they identified. During the workshop, attendees were also encouraged to complete the Environmental Justice Community Survey.

The workshop activity included six stations set up around the room, one for each of the environmental justice topics. Each station had two posters and a table. One poster included informational material on the station topic and examples of environmental injustices in that topic area. The other poster included a two-column grid with several blank rows with one column titled "An issue I experience related to <insert topic> in my neighborhood is..." and the other column titled "I would solve this issue by...". Participants were asked to identify and write an issue in the first column and propose a solution in the second column. Participants were encouraged to discuss with each other and build off other issues and/or solutions identified by other participants. Members of City staff and the consultant team were available to answer questions or brainstorm solutions with participants. A full summary of feedback received during the community workshop can be found in Appendix C.



June 6, 2023, LOEL Center Community Workshop



June 8, 2023, "Mayor for the Day" Pop-Up Booth

"Mayor for the Day" Pop-Up Booth – June 8, 2023

The City facilitated a "pop-up" booth at the Lodi Farmer's Market on Thursday, June 8, 2023. The purpose of the booth was to provide community members with an overview of environmental justice

topics and solicit input on key issues in the community. In attendance were three members of City staff and two members of the City's consultant team. The booth consisted of an environmental justice overview poster and an interactive activity. All booth materials and activities were available in both English and Spanish.

The community booth activity encouraged participants to identify issues in Lodi related to the six environmental justice topic areas and potential solutions to those issues. The activity was framed around the concept of being "Mayor for the Day." Participants were asked if they were mayor for the day, what issue related to the six environmental justice topics would they try to solve. Participants were given an index card to write down the problem and corresponding solution. City staff and consultant team members were available to answer questions, brainstorm ideas, and help.

In addition to the activity, attendees had the opportunity to take the Environmental Justice Community Survey. Hard copy surveys were available in both English and Spanish, as well as business cards with a QR code to the online survey. Over 40 people attended the pop-up booth over the course of three hours, resulting in 24 activity cards and eight completed surveys. A full summary of feedback received during the event can be found in Appendix C.



June 29, 2023, Farmers' Market Booth

Farmers' Market Booth #2 – June 29, 2023

The City facilitated a second pop-up booth at the Lodi Farmers' Market on Thursday, June 29, 2023. The purpose of the workshop was to summarize common themes from feedback received during the first two community outreach events. In attendance were three members of City staff and two members of the City's consultant team. The booth consisted of an environmental justice overview poster, a poster with the outreach efforts completed so far, and six environmental justice theme posters. The theme posters included a brief description of the topic and three to four themes derived from comments received from the first two outreach events. Attendees were asked to place dots next to themes they agreed with and/or disagreed with. A full summary of themes and feedback received during the event can be found in Appendix C.

In addition to the activity, attendees had the opportunity to take the Environmental Justice Community Survey. Hard copy surveys were available, in both English and Spanish, as well as and business cards with the QR code to the online

survey. Over 10 people attended the pop-up booth over the course of three hours, resulting in two activity responses and one completed survey.

California Human Development (CHD) Meeting

After the completion of the first three community outreach events and reviewing results from survey responses, the City noticed minimal participation from community members living in the Lodi Community of Focus. As a

result, the City partnered with the local California Human Development (CHD) office to promote the Community Survey and overall Environmental Justice Element effort. Lodi's CHD office works with farmworkers, low-income households, and immigrants in Lodi with affordable housing, citizenship, food access, and other social services. On July 26, 2023, two City staff attended CHD's monthly meeting to present information about the Environmental Justice Element process and provide an opportunity for attendees to complete the survey. Spanish translation services were provided for the presentation and hard copy surveys in both Spanish and English were available. Additionally, CHD representatives helped distribute and administer surveys at events such as food drives and had copies of surveys available at the front desk of their office. This effort resulted in over 50 survey responses.

4. Community Profile and Demographics

Residents in the Community of Focus represent diverse cultures, incomes, and ages. Additionally, many residents in the Community of Focus provide critical support to the agricultural and service industries in the surrounding San Joaquin Valley region. This section summarizes the population and socioeconomic factors for each of the census tracts in the Community of Focus. For consistency with the City’s adopted 6th Cycle Housing Element and other data used throughout this Element, this section uses population data from the 2021 U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Total Population

Population	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Total	4,149	3,924	4,155	2,575	4,099	66,107	771,406

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS17-21 (5-year Estimates), Table B02001

Race and Ethnicity

Analyzing the racial and ethnic makeup of communities helps to identify potential disparities related to pollution burdens, health impacts, and quality of community services. Race and ethnicity factors are often tied to a community’s overall health equity and the social determinants of health, along with income, educational attainment, employment status, and access to healthcare.

As shown in Table 3, the largest racial and ethnic group in the Community of Focus is Hispanic or Latino. This is slightly higher than the City of Lodi and San Joaquin County, although census tract 45.01 has a similar proportion of residents which identify as Hispanic or Latino compared to the city and county. Around 68 percent of the population living in census tract 43.08 identify as Hispanic or Latino. Census tract 45.02 has the second highest Hispanic or Latino population (66 percent), followed by census tract 44.04 (64 percent). In census tracts 43.08, 44.04, and 45.02, the second largest racial group were residents who identified their race as “two or more races,” however, census tracts 44.03 and 45.01, the second largest racial group were white residents, which is consistent with the City of Lodi and San Joaquin County. The percentage of white residents in the Community of Focus is generally lower than in the city and county, although census tract 45.01 has a similar proportion of white residents to the city and county.

Table 3 Race and Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Race							
White alone	37.4%	21.9%	32.3%	58.8%	23.8%	54.7%	46.5%
Black or African American alone	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.2%	1.6%	7.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	0.3%	0.1%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Asian alone	10.0%	34.3%	12.7%	8.8%	20.4%	11.5%	16.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%
Some other race alone	11.9%	24.6%	9.3%	5.7%	10.5%	8.0%	11.9%
Two or more races:	40.5%	19.2%	36.5%	22.5%	41.0%	23.3%	16.7%
Two races including Some other race	15.3%	1.5%	8.8%	1.8%	3.6%	5.2%	6.8%
Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races	25.2%	17.6%	27.7%	20.7%	37.4%	18.0%	9.9%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino of any race	67.6%	53.2%	63.7%	41.2%	66.3%	39.5%	42.3%
Not Hispanic or Latino	32.4%	46.8%	36.3%	58.8%	33.7%	60.5%	57.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS17-21 (5-year Estimates), Table B02001; U.S. Census Bureau, ACS17-21 (5-year Estimates), Table B03001.

Household Income and Poverty Status

Low-income areas are often disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards (i.e., air and water pollution) as household income determines one's living conditions, including housing, nutrition, occupation, and access to healthcare. Additionally, low-income communities are often located in areas with high levels of pollution from adjacent land uses, which can result in environmental injustices and disproportionate impacts on residents.

As shown in Table 4, the median annual income in the Community of Focus ranges from \$33,367 to \$61,875, which is much lower than the median annual income citywide (\$70,302) and countywide (\$74,962). Census tracts 43.08 and 45.01 had similar or lower poverty rates compared to the city and county, however, all remaining census tracts in the Community of Focus have much higher poverty rates than the city and county.

Table 4 Household Income and Poverty Status

	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Median Income (dollars)	61,875	33,367	39,188	60,846	36,486	70,302	74,962
Population in Poverty Status	16.9%	37.8%	32.3%	11.3%	35.0%	14.4%	13.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1701, S1901), 2021

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment can influence several socioeconomic factors that can impact health outcomes. People with a higher level of educational attainment tend to have better access to higher paying jobs, gain knowledge to make healthy choices, and build important social and cognitive skills that can help increase civic engagement and participation in the public-decision making process.

As shown in Table 5, the Community of Focus has lower educational attainment than both the city and county. Census tract 45.02 has the lowest level of educational attainment, with approximately 22 percent of its residents holding a high school degree or higher and approximately three percent of its residents holding a bachelor's degree or higher. Census tract 45.01 has the highest number of college graduates (11 percent), although this is still lower than in the city and county. Other census tracts in the Community of Focus have a university attainment level of three to eight percent. Census tract 45.01 also has the highest number of high school graduates (54 percent), which is notably higher than in the city (52 percent) and county (51 percent). All other census tracts within the Community of Focus have a high school attainment level of 22 percent to 49 percent, which is lower than that of the city and county.

Table 5 Educational Attainment

Level of Education	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
High School or Higher	48.5%	22.7%	26.5%	53.6%	21.8%	51.9%	51.2%
Bachelor's or Higher	8.8%	3.2%	3.6%	10.7%	2.6%	14.5%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1501), 2021

Language Spoken and English Proficiency

Over 40 percent of Californians speak a language other than English at home, half of which do not speak English well or at all³. Individuals who do not speak English well or at all are often at a disadvantage when it comes to receiving important information about social services, healthcare, and emergency notifications. Limited English proficiency can also make it difficult for individuals to participate in traditional public decision-making processes (i.e., City Council meetings) if translation services and materials are not provided for meetings. In the Community of Focus, English and Spanish are the primary languages spoken at home, similar to the city and county.

As shown in Table 6, all census tracts in the Community of Focus, except for 45.01, have a much higher percentage of Spanish-speaking households than the city or county. Additionally, there is a much higher percentage of Urdu speakers in census tracts 44.03 (10 percent) and 45.01 (five percent) than in the city and the county. There is also a higher proportion of “Other Indo-European Languages” speakers in census tract 45.01 (three percent) and census tract 45.02 (seven percent) than in the city and the county. Other languages spoken in the Community of Focus are French, Persian, Hindi, “Other Indic Languages”, Chinese, and Tagalog.

Table 6 Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Only English	42.5%	21.3%	35.1%	68.9%	22.1%	65.5%	59.3%
Spanish	51.5%	63.0%	55.3%	19.9%	68.2%	25.2%	26.4%
French	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Persian	0.4%	1.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Hindi	1.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
Urdu	0.0%	10.2%	2.4%	4.7%	0.6%	1.7%	0.4%
Other Indic Languages	0.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%

³ American Community Survey, 2021 5-Year Estimates

Language Spoken	Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Other Indo-European Languages	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	2.5%	7.0%	1.0%	0.2%
Chinese	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%
Tagalog	3.1%	0.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	2.8%
Other Languages	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	3.1%	0.6%	3.4%	7.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1501), 2021

Age

Children and older populations are more vulnerable to the negative health impacts from environmental hazards such as air pollution and extreme heat. Children may also be more likely to spend time outdoors or at playgrounds, which can expose this age group to environmental hazards such as lead in soil or pesticide residue on grass. Considering age distribution in environmental justice efforts ensures the needs and concerns of different age groups are considered, resulting in more equitable and sustainable communities for all residents.

As shown in Table 7, the percentage of residents between the ages of 15 and 64 is generally similar between the Community of Focus, the City of Lodi, and San Joaquin County. However, there is greater variation in the number of residents under 15 years old, as well as those over 65 years old between the census tracts in the Community of Focus and the city and county. Apart from census tract 43.08, all census tracts in the Community of Focus have a proportion of residents under 15 years old ranging from 26 percent to 34 percent of the population. This is higher than in the city and county, where 22 percent and 23 percent of the population is under 15 years old, respectively. Census tract 43.08 has the lowest proportion of children aged 15 or less at 21 percent of residents. Apart from census tract 45.01, all census tracts in the Community of Focus have a proportion of residents aged 65 and above ranging from 4 percent to 11 percent of the population. This is lower than in the city and county, where 14 percent and 13 percent of the population is aged 65 or more, respectively.

Table 7 Language Spoken at Home

Age Group		Census Tract 43.08	Census Tract 44.03	Census Tract 44.04	Census Tract 45.01	Census Tract 45.02	City of Lodi	San Joaquin County
Children (<15)	Count	842	1,327	1,377	662	1,405	14,757	173,271
	Percent	20.3%	33.8%	33.1%	25.7%	34.3%	22.3%	22.5%
General Population (15-64)	Count	2853	2,401	2,571	1,363	2,525	42,397	500,612
	Percent	68.8%	61.2%	61.9%	52.9%	61.6%	64.1%	64.9%
Older Population (65+)	Count	454	196	207	550	169	8,953	97,523
	Percent	10.9%	5.0%	5.0%	21.4%	4.1%	13.5%	12.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP05), 2021

5. Environmental Justice Concerns in Lodi

Community Health

The risk and severity of chronic health problems such as asthma, obesity, heart disease, and diabetes can be a direct or indirect result of someone's environment. Residents of environmental justice communities tend to have higher rates of these chronic health problems due to increased pollution exposure (at work and/or at home), lack of physical activity, lack of access to healthy foods, unhealthy living conditions, or a combination of these factors. Lack of investment and incompatible land uses in residential areas can result in someone's overall health being partially determined by their zip code. This section describes the presence of chronic health problems in Lodi.

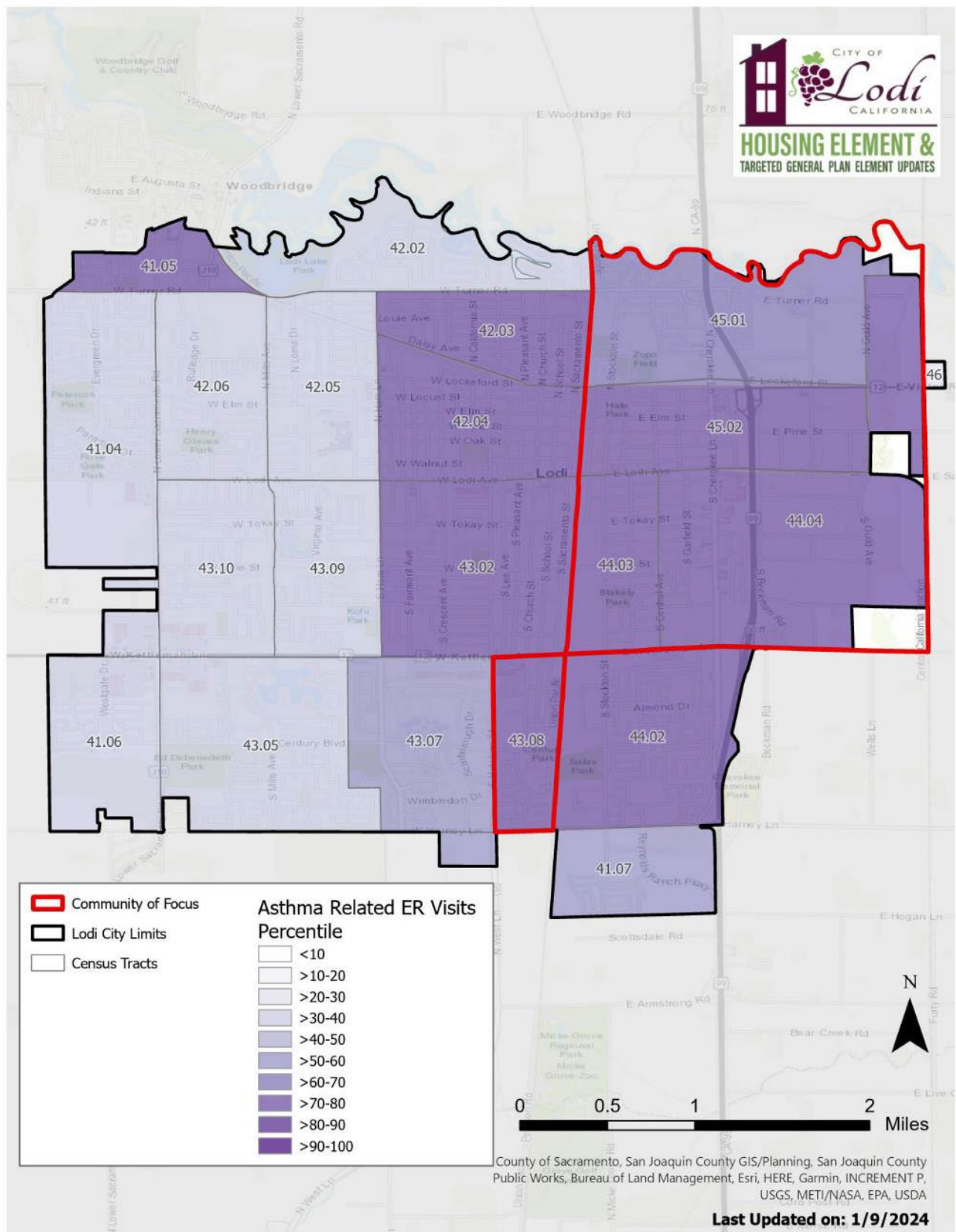
Asthma

Asthma is a chronic lung disease that causes individuals to have episodes of breathlessness, coughing, and chest tightness. Exposure to high levels of air pollutants such as traffic, particulate matter, smog, and diesel exhaust can trigger asthma attacks. People who live, work, or recreate near major roads, highways, and railways are at higher risk of frequent asthmatic episodes and more serious health complications from asthma.

In Lodi, the average number of asthma related emergency room (ER) visits per 10,000 people is higher in census tracts adjacent to SR 99 and the Union Pacific railroad⁴, as shown in Figure 5. Census tracts with high rates of asthma related ER visits include the Lodi Community of Focus, but also include census tracts west of the Union Pacific railroad.

⁴ The Union Pacific Railroad runs north-south through the entirety of Lodi paralleling Sacramento Street and Main Street.

Figure 5 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Asthma Related ER Visits, Lodi



Obesity

Obesity is a health condition that is present when a person’s body mass index (BMI) is equal to 30 or more. Individuals who are obese are at higher risk of serious health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and liver disease. Obesity rates in a community are impacted by physical activity level as well as available food options. Several factors can contribute to higher obesity rates in environmental justice communities. Inequitable development patterns and policies often lead to a higher prevalence of unhealthy food options, such as fast food and liquor stores, in environmental justice communities. These communities also tend to receive less investment in neighborhood infrastructure that promotes physical activity, such as sidewalks, trees, and bike lanes. Additionally, research shows that low-income households may lack the money, education, or tools to purchase and prepare healthy foods and often cope with food insecurity by consuming nutrient-poor but calorie-rich foods that can increase risk of obesity and/or malnutrition⁵.

As shown in Table 7, the Lodi Community of Focus has a higher rate of obesity (47 percent) than the city, county, and statewide average. Within the Community of Focus, each census tract (with the exception of census tract 45.01) has an obesity rate at least six percent higher than the citywide rate, with census tract 45.02 having an obesity rate 14 percent higher than the city. This suggests that residents in the Lodi Community of Focus face greater challenges with access to healthy food options and opportunities for physical activity.

Table 8 Obesity Rates in Lodi Community of Focus

Census Tract	Percent of Adults with Obesity (BMI>=30) ¹
Census Tract 43.08	45.7%
Census Tract 44.03	47.1%
Census Tract 44.04	49.1%
Census Tract 45.01	39.0%
Census Tract 45.02	53.3%
Lodi Community of Focus ²	46.8%
City of Lodi	39.4%
San Joaquin County	37.4%
California	28.2%

¹ The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) considers a BMI of 18.5 to 24.9 to be a healthy weight.

² Community of Focus is the average of the five census tracts included in the Lodi Community of Focus.

Source: UCLA California Health Interview Survey, Ask CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2020)

⁵ Bloem, M. W., Semba, R. D., & Kraemer, K. (2010). Castel Gandolfo workshop: An introduction to the impact of climate change, the economic crisis, and the increase in the food prices on malnutrition. The Journal of Nutrition, 140, 132S-135S.

Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic health condition that occurs when the body does not produce enough insulin or when the body cannot use the insulin it has effectively. Over time, the symptoms of diabetes can cause serious health problems, including heart disease, vision loss, and kidney disease. There are two types of diabetes. Type 1 diabetes is not thought to be caused by environmental or lifestyle choices, whereas type 2 diabetes can be prevented through regular physical activity and healthy food choices⁶. Regardless of the type, management of diabetes requires healthy lifestyle choices including healthy food choices, regular physical activity, controlling blood pressure, and controlling cholesterol, all of which can be more challenging for environmental justice communities.

The rate of diabetes in the Community of Focus is slightly higher than the city and county average, as shown in Table 9. Although this higher rate of diabetes may not necessarily be due to environmental causes, it demonstrates the importance of providing an environment that promotes healthy lifestyle choices in these neighborhoods such as adequate sidewalks, parks, and recreational opportunities, as well as access to healthcare and healthy food.

Table 9 Diabetes Rates in Lodi Community of Focus

Census Tract	Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Diabetes
Census Tract 43.08	12.9%
Census Tract 44.03	13.7%
Census Tract 44.04	13.7%
Census Tract 45.01	15.1%
Census Tract 45.02	16.5%
Lodi Community of Focus ¹	14.4%
City of Lodi	12.3%
San Joaquin County	13.7%
California	11.1%

¹ Community of Focus is the average of the five census tracts included in the Lodi Community of Focus.

Source: UCLA California Health Interview Survey, Ask CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2020)

⁶ Center for Disease Control and Prevention (2023) <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/diabetes.html>

Heart Disease

Heart disease includes a group of heart conditions and is the leading cause of death in the United States. The most common type of heart disease in the U.S. is coronary artery disease, which can cause heart attacks in individuals. Risk factors for heart disease include high blood pressure and blood cholesterol, diabetes, and obesity. Heart disease can be prevented through regular physical activity and a healthy diet, both of which are less easily attainable in environmental justice communities due to a lack of neighborhood infrastructure that promotes physical activity (i.e. parks, sidewalks, proximity to high traffic roads) and lack of healthy food choices due to income, access to full-service grocery stores, or time or knowledge to prepare healthy foods at home.

As shown in Table 10, the Community of Focus has one census tract (45.01) with a higher rate of adults diagnosed with heart disease (11 percent) than the citywide, countywide, and statewide average. All other census tracts in the Community of Focus have lower rates of adults diagnosed with heart disease than citywide, countywide, and statewide averages. Overall heart disease rate in the Lodi Community of Focus are similar to surrounding areas and communities.

Table 10 Heart Disease Rates in Lodi Community of Focus

Census Tract	Percent of Adults Diagnosed with Heart Disease
Census Tract 43.08	6.9%
Census Tract 44.03	6.4%
Census Tract 44.04	6.7%
Census Tract 45.01	10.8%
Census Tract 45.02	-
Lodi Community of Focus ¹	7.7%
City of Lodi	9.0%
San Joaquin County	7.9%
California	6.9%

¹ Community of Focus is the average of the five census tracts included in the Lodi Community of Focus.

Source: UCLA California Health Interview Survey, Ask CHIS Neighborhood Edition (2020)

Pollution Exposure

Pollution exposure occurs when people come into direct contact with pollutants in the air, water, food, or soil. Pollution can be the result of polluting land uses (e.g., industrial facilities, agriculture), heavy or high traffic transportation facilities (e.g., railroads, freeways), or household conditions (e.g., lead paint, indoor air quality). Environmental justice communities, especially low-income communities, are more likely to live or work near one or more polluting sources due to underinvestment and land use decisions that concentrated polluting land uses near low-income communities. Living or working near polluting land uses can result in a higher risk of serious health issues such as respiratory infections, cancer, or heart disease due to consistent pollution exposure.

This section discusses the major pollution burdens in Lodi based on data from CalEnviroScreen 4.0 and EJScreen.

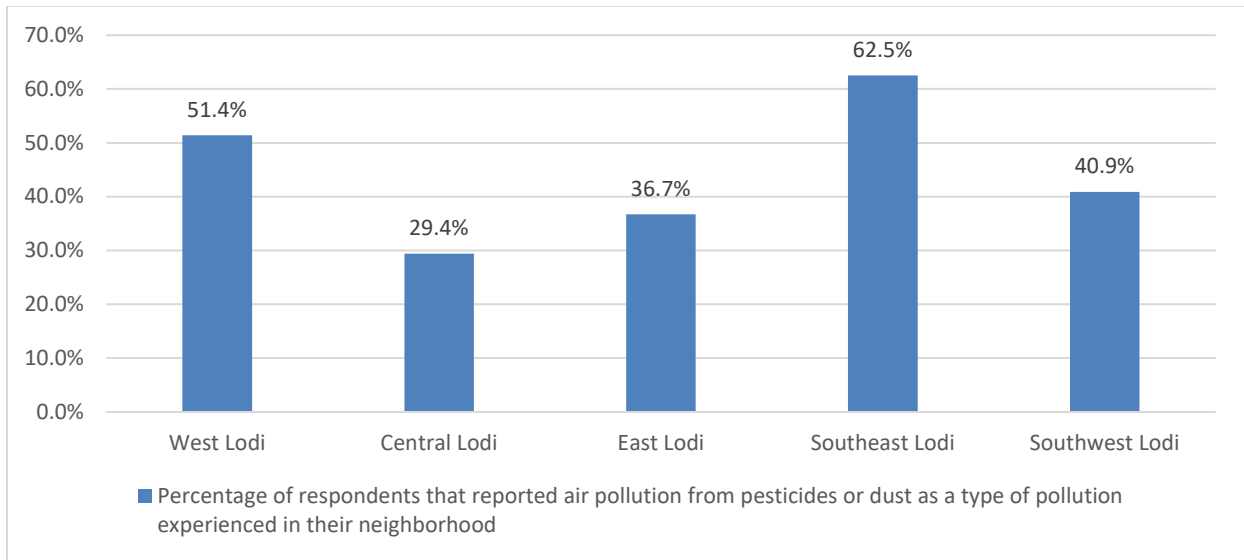
Diesel Particulate Matter

Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM) is a type of air pollution that derives from diesel engine emissions. Major sources of DPM include on- and off- road mobile sources such as trucks, buses, cars, ships, trains, and heavy machinery (e.g., tractors). For this reason, DPM is concentrated near ports, rail yards, and freeways where there are high traffic volumes.

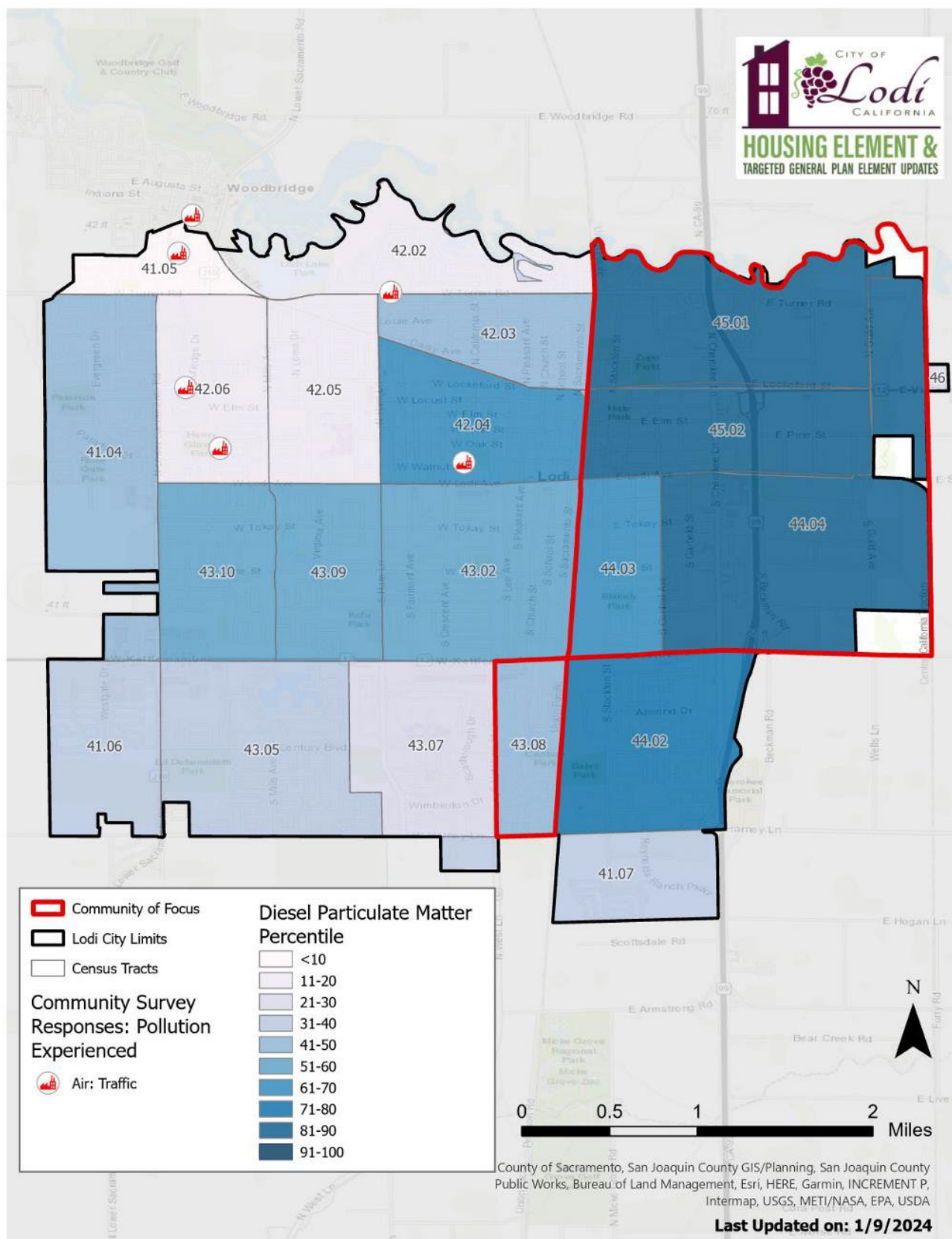
DPM is made up of extremely small particles of dirt and soot that come out of the exhaust pipes of vehicles. With consistent exposure, these particles are easily inhaled and cause irritation to the eyes, trouble breathing, heart disease, and lung cancer. Children, elderly, and people with existing respiratory diseases such as asthma are more vulnerable to the negative health effects of DPM.

Lodi is located along California State Route 99 (SR 99), which is a major highway for passenger vehicles and trucks and is a major source of DPM in neighboring communities. Figure 7 shows concentrations of DPM emitted into the air within and near the populated part of census tracts as reported in CalEnviroScreen 4.0. The census tracts adjacent to SR 99 have the highest concentrations of DPM emissions in the city according to CalEnviroScreen 4.0. Figure 7 also shows map points from the community survey where respondents identified places where they experience pollution related to traffic (e.g., noise, exhaust fumes, dust). These map point responses were located primarily in the northwest portion of the city.

In the community survey, air pollution from cars and trucks was one of the most reported types of pollution across all areas in Lodi, ranging between 28 percent and 50 percent of respondents in each area of the city. The Lodi Community of Focus encompasses East Lodi and part of Southeast Lodi. As shown in Figure 6, 50 percent of Southeast Lodi respondents and 30 percent of East Lodi respondents reported air pollution from cars and trucks in their neighborhood. East Lodi responses are similar to other areas of the city, however, Southeast Lodi has a significantly higher response rate likely because this area of the city is the intersection of both SR 99 and State Route 12.

Figure 6 Community Survey Responses – Air pollution from cars and trucks

This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Figure 7 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Diesel Particulate Matter – Lodi

Pesticide Use

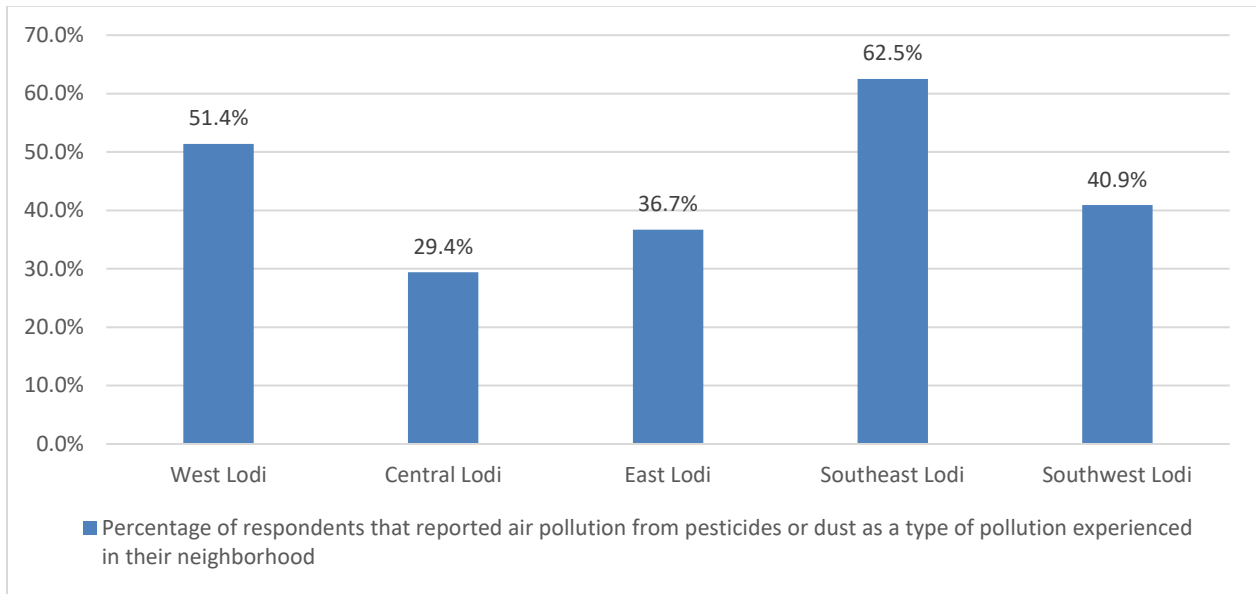
Pesticides are chemicals used to control insects, plant diseases, and other pests that threaten crops. Pesticides applied in agricultural areas can become airborne and drift to neighboring communities and become a significant source of pollution exposure to residents. Chronic exposure to harmful pesticides can cause serious health issues such as respiratory illnesses, birth defects, cancer, and neurological impacts⁷.

Although over 1,000 pesticides are registered for use in California, CalEnviroScreen 4.0's pesticide use indicator assesses 132 of the most toxic and volatile active pesticide ingredients residents may be exposed to. The indicator adds the total pounds per square mile of these selected pesticide ingredients for the years 2017-2019 for each census tract. Some of the active pesticide ingredients assessed as part of the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 indicator found in and around Lodi include:

- 1,3-dichloropropene. Typically used in soil that can cause short-terms and long-term health impacts to humans if exposed, such as nose and throat irritation, chest pain, difficulty breathing, skin sensitivity, and chronic respiratory issues.
- flumioxazin. A herbicide that is applied by spraying and can cause eye and skin irritation
- simazine. A herbicide that can cause short-term and long-term health impacts to humans, such as changes to weight and blood, tremors, damage to kidneys, liver, and thyroid, and potential cancer.

As shown in Figure 9, the CalEnviroScreen 4.0 pesticide use indicator scores for the Lodi Community of Focus are not over the 75th percentile threshold, percentile scores are still relatively high in several census tracts throughout the city and just outside of Lodi city limits. As shown in Figure 10, Lodi is surrounded by farmland with some areas of the city having little to no buffer between residential and agricultural uses, making these areas more susceptible to pesticide drift. Respondents of the community survey in all areas of the city reported experiencing air pollution from pesticides and/or dust, with the highest response rate in West and Southeast Lodi (see Figure 8).

⁷ National Institute of Health. Tudi, Muyesaier et al. "Exposure Routes and Health Risks Associated with Pesticide Application." *Toxics* vol. 10,6 335. 19 Jun. 2022, doi:10.3390/toxics10060335

Figure 8 Community Survey Responses – Pesticide Use

This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

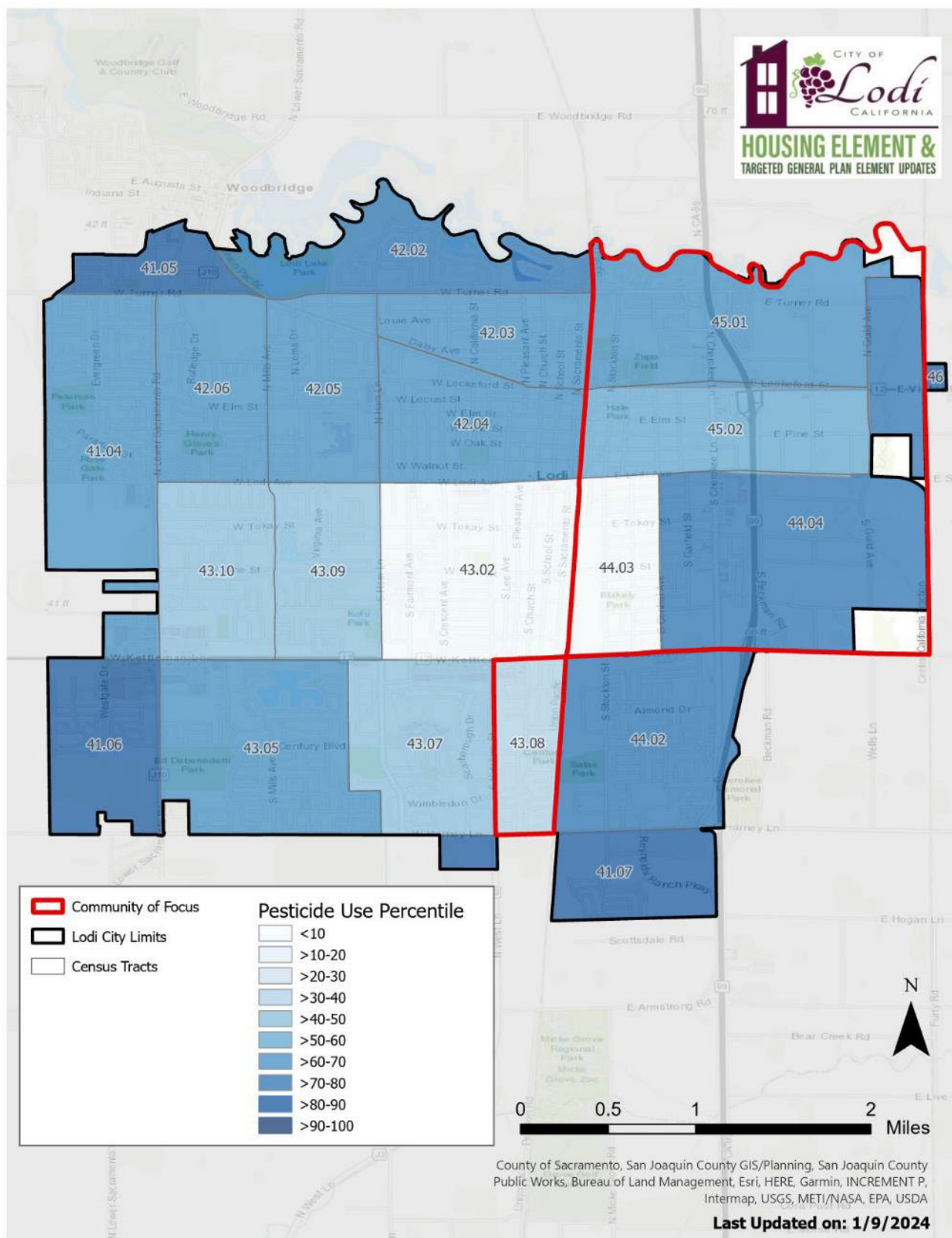
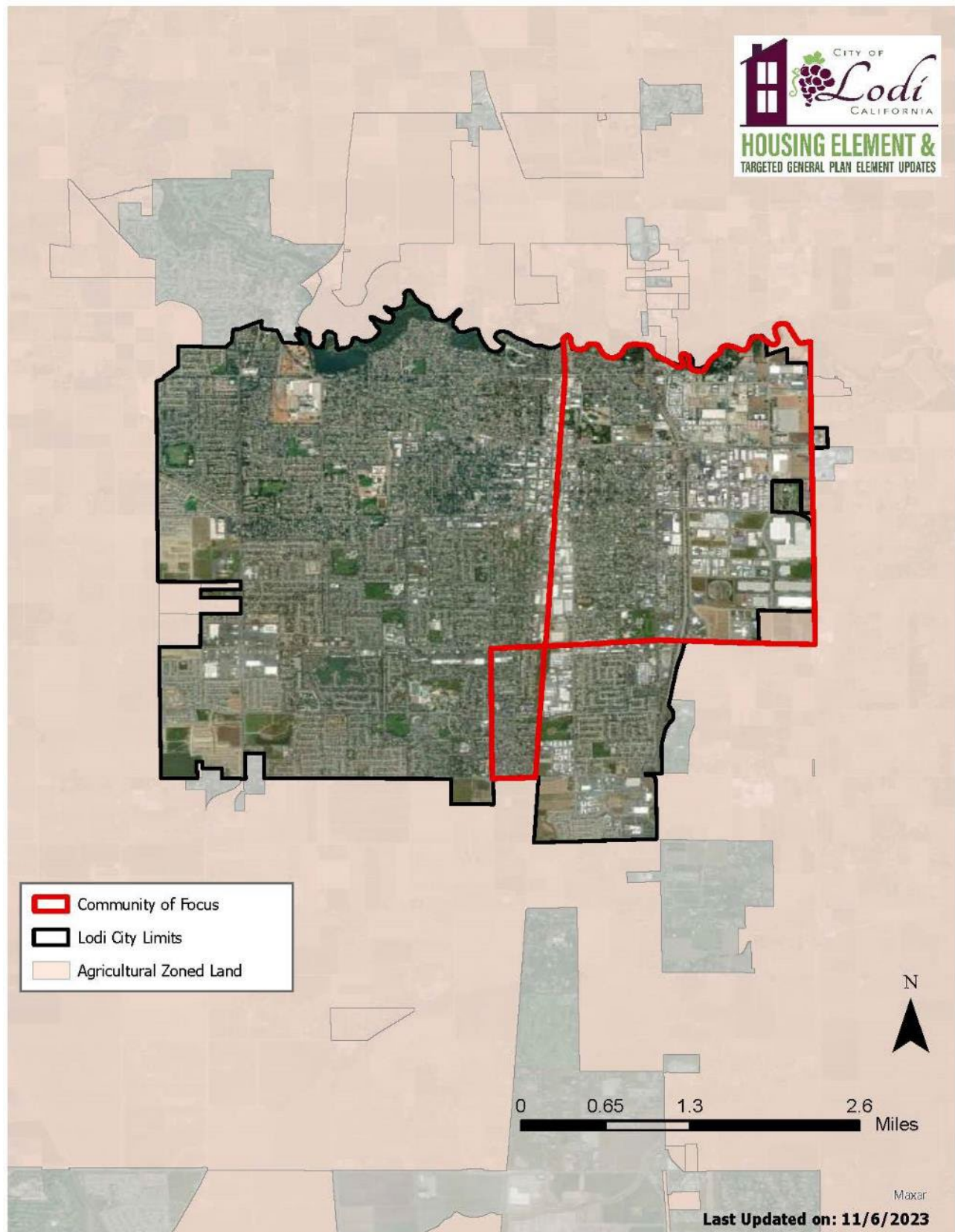
Figure 9 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Pesticide Use, Lodi

Figure 10 Farmland Surrounding Lodi



Groundwater Threats

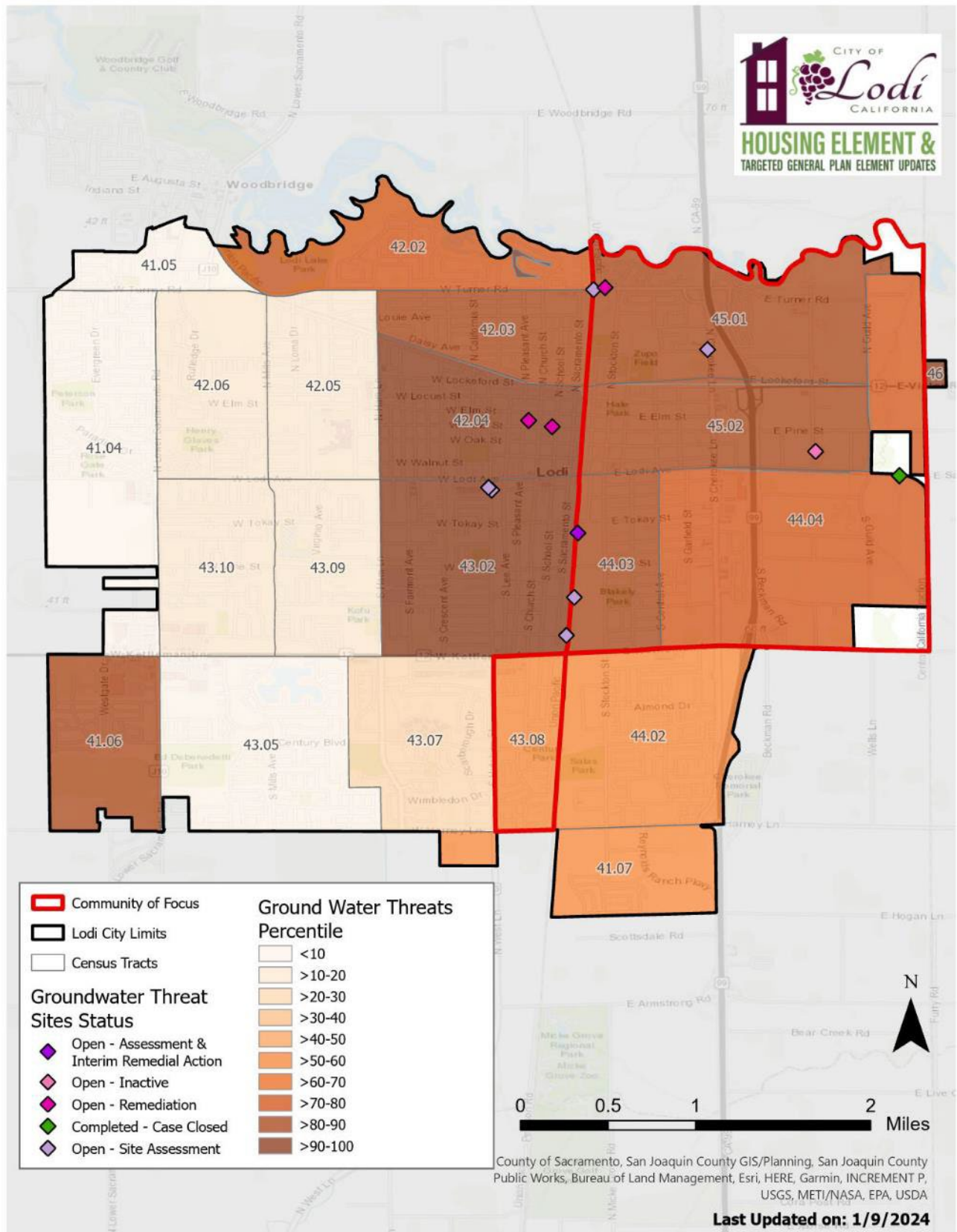
Groundwater, which is water stored beneath the Earth's surface in underground aquifers, can face various threats that can impact water quality and availability. Several commercial, industrial, and agricultural sites store and dispose of hazardous materials on land or in underground storage tanks, which can leak and contaminate soil and groundwater. Common contaminants from these sites include gasoline, heavy metals, and pesticides. Other groundwater threats include produced water ponds, industrial sites, airports, dairies, dry cleaners, and publicly owned sewage treatment plants. Although these are potential groundwater threats, a leak could contaminate soil or groundwater that could expose residents to chemicals and contaminants that can have short-term or long-term health impacts such as irritation, headaches, dizziness, cancer, or reproductive harm. In addition to the threat to water quality, the presence of these contaminants can limit future development or repurposing of these sites due to cleanup costs and liability concerns.

The CalEnviroScreen 4.0 groundwater threat indicator identifies cleanup sites that could potentially impact groundwater based on type of site and proximity to residentially populated areas based on information from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SWRCB's GeoTracker Database identifies 12 groundwater threat sites in Lodi, eight of which are in the Lodi Community of Focus (see Table 10). Figure 11 shows the groundwater threat sites and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 census tract groundwater threat scores. Four of the five census tracts in the Lodi Community of Focus have a groundwater threat percentile score of 77 or higher compared to other census tracts in California.

Table 11 Groundwater Threat Sites in the Lodi Community of Focus – September 2023

Site Cleanup Status	Site Name	Potential Contaminant of Concern
Open – Site Assessment	City of Lodi Groundwater Plumes (Northern)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trichloroethylene – a colorless liquid that can cause irritation to the eyes and skin, dizziness, headaches, nausea, or liver damage
Open – Site Assessment	Parmer Texaco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> benzene – a colorless or light yellow liquid, often found in gasoline, that can cause nausea, dizziness, irregular heartbeat, changes in blood, and reproductive harm gasoline – a combination of chemicals that can cause dizziness, nausea, and respiratory failure mtbe/tba/other fuel oxygenates – chemicals used in gasoline that can cause skin and eye irritation
Open – Assessment and Interim Remedial Action	PG&E Lodi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lead – a heavy metal that can cause headaches, muscle pain, high blood pressure, brain and kidney issues, and reproductive harm other petroleum – crude oil that can cause skin and eye irritation, nausea, and respiratory issues other solvent or non-petroleum hydrocarbon
Open – Remediation	City of Lodi Groundwater Plumes (Southern)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> trichloroethylene (see above) tetrachloroethylene – a colorless liquid that can cause irritation to the eyes, skin, nose, throat, and respiratory system, liver damage, and exposure to carcinogens. other chlorinated hydrocarbons – chemical compounds used for chemical products such

Site Cleanup Status	Site Name	Potential Contaminant of Concern
		as pharmaceuticals, plastics, and solvents that can cause harm to the central nervous system and respiratory tract
Open – Remediation	City of Lodi Groundwater Plumes (Lustre Cal Name Plate Corp.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diesel • gasoline • petroleum • petroleum/fuel/oils
Open - Inactive	City of Lodi Groundwater Plumes (R.M. Holz Rubber Company)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trichloroethylene (see above) • tetrachloroethylene (see above) • dichloroethane – a flammable colorless liquid that can cause irritation to skin and eyes or drowsiness
Open – Inactive	B&G Industries, S.B. Griffen Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • chromium – used to produce heavy metals and can cause respiratory issues, skin irritation, cancer, gastrointestinal issues, and reproductive harm • metals/heavy metals
Completed – Case closed	Central California Traction Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -diesel
Source: CalEnviroScreen 4.0; California State Water Resources Control Board GeoTracker; Center for Disease Control and Prevention		

Figure 11 Groundwater Threats in Lodi

Hazardous and Solid Waste

Certain facilities, such as chrome plating companies and mechanical manufacturers, use chemicals that generate hazardous waste that can be harmful to health and the environment. Hazardous waste can be liquids, solids, or gases and can range from automobile oil to highly toxic chemicals used at heavy industrial sites. Negative effects of living near a hazardous waste site include possible air, water, or soil contamination, decreased property values, and economic disinvestment.

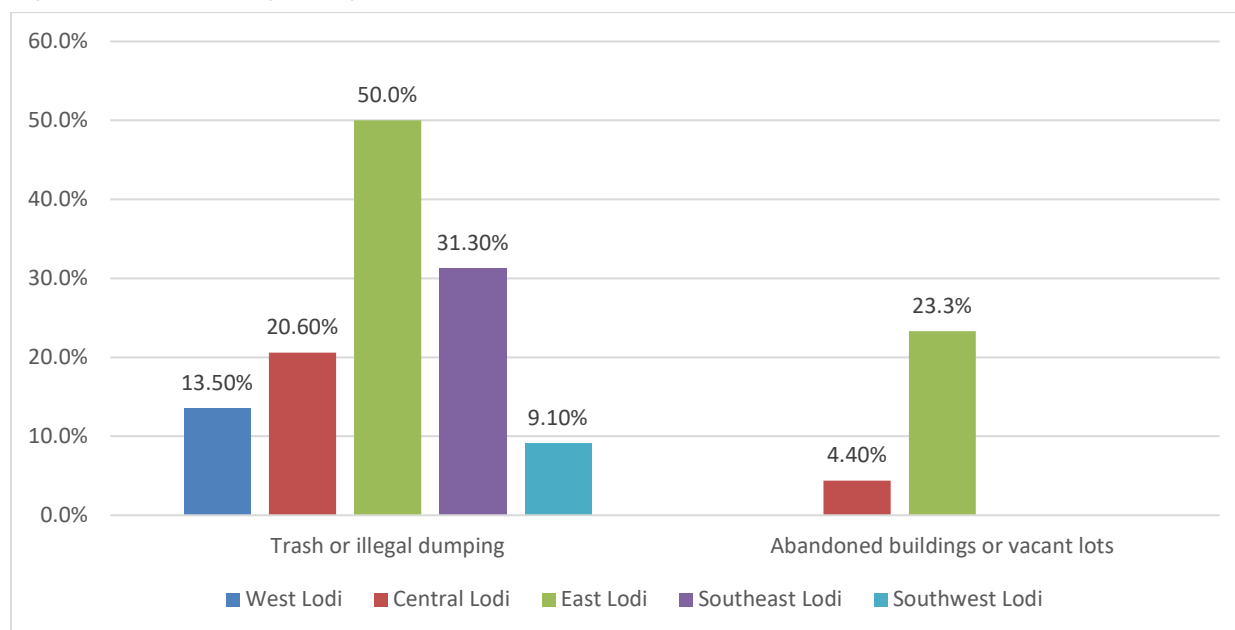
Solid waste refers to household garbage and similar kinds of waste. Solid waste facilities, such as landfills, where waste is processed and stored can increase heavy truck traffic, odors, vermin, and potential exposure to hazardous substances. These effects can make surrounding neighborhoods less desirable for development leading to lower property values or lack of economic investment.

Both hazardous waste generators and solid waste facilities are typically located in industrial zoned areas that can affect neighboring residential communities.

According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, there are eight hazardous waste generators and four solid waste facilities in the Lodi Community of Focus all of which are in industrial zoned areas east of SR 99 as shown in Figure 13 and Figure 14. The only residential neighborhood located east of SR 99 is a mobile home park off East Turner Road. This mobile home park is less than a half mile from the Sanitary City Disposal site and San Joaquin Chromeworks.

Aside from facilities described above, other forms of solid and hazardous waste such as excessive trash, illegal dumping, or abandoned structures/vacant parcels can affect the health, safety, and appearance of a community. Although this form of pollution is not tracked by CalEnviroScreen 4.0 or EJ Screen, respondents of the community survey reported trash, illegal dumping, and abandoned buildings or vacant lots as a significant type of pollution experienced in the city, especially in East Lodi, as shown in Figure 12.

Figure 12 Community Survey Responses – Solid and Hazardous Waste



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

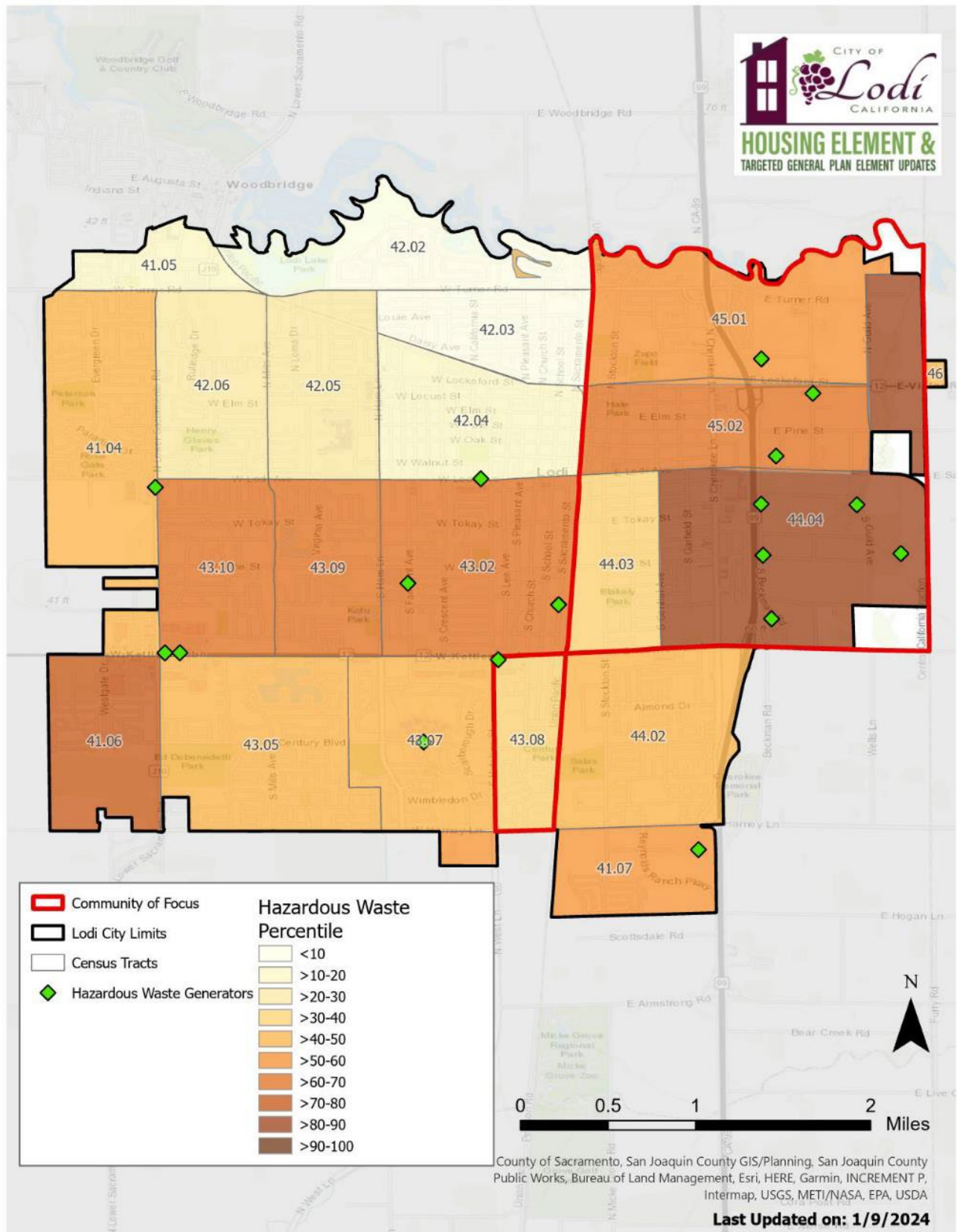
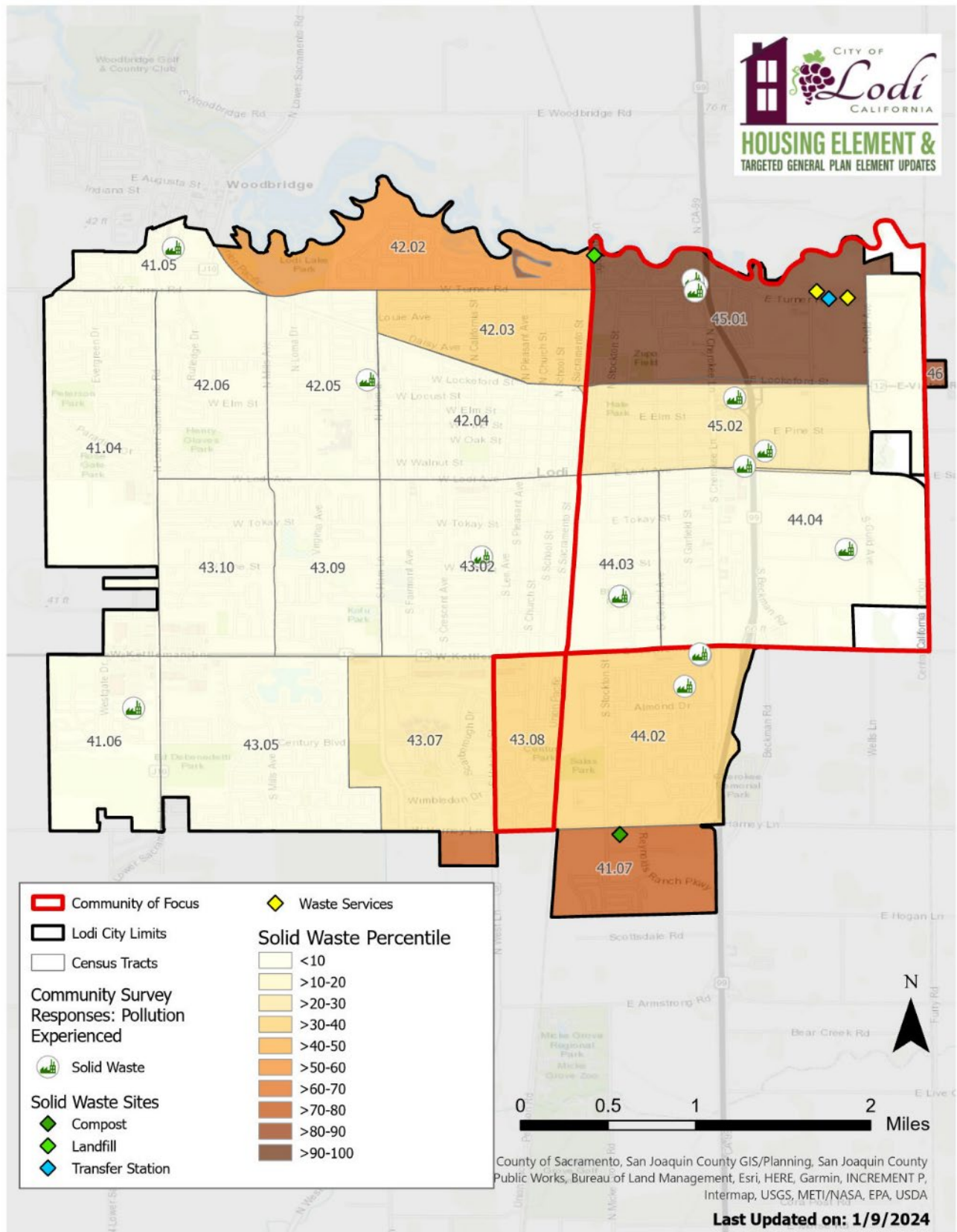
Figure 13 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Hazardous Waste Generators – Lodi

Figure 14 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Solid Waste Generators - Lodi

Healthy Food Access

Adequate access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food is key to high quality of life in any community. Food access is determined not only by physical proximity to grocery stores and other food providers, but also the affordability and availability of healthy foods. Environmental justice communities often have a more difficult time achieving food security than other areas since residents in these communities tend to be lower income, are less likely to have regular access to a vehicle or may not have the equipment or skills to prepare healthy food at home.

Food Environment

Grocery Store Access

As of 2023, there are a total of 15 grocery stores within the Lodi city limits. Of those 15 grocery stores, six are located within the Community of Focus, and three are located just outside of the Community of Focus but within a half mile walking distance. Figure 15 shows the locations of grocery stores within Lodi as well as residential areas that are within a half mile walking distance of each store. As shown in 0 about 63 percent of residential parcels in the Community of Focus are within a half mile of a grocery store, which is higher than other residential parcels in the city.



While it is essential for jurisdictions to strive for increased grocery store access in their communities, the current access to grocery stores appears to be sufficient in meeting the needs of the residents in the Lodi Community of Focus. However, access and proximity to grocery stores is only one factor when analyzing food access, as further discussed in the Food Insecurity section, below. The grocery stores within a half mile walking distance to Community of Focus residents include:

- Rancho San Miguel Market: 620 S Cherokee Ln, Lodi, CA 95240
- Dos Hermanos Market: 603 S Central Ave, Lodi, CA 95240
- Casa Del Pueblo: 201 E Pine St, Lodi, CA 95240
- Smart & Final Extra!: 215 E Lodi Ave, Lodi, CA 95240
- Grocery Outlet: 520 S Cherokee Ln, Ste #102, Lodi, CA 95240
- Buy 4 Less: 401 W Lockford St, Lodi, CA 95240
- FoodMaxx: 610 W Kettleman Ln, Lodi, CA 95240
- Sprouts Farmer's Market: 250 E Harvey Ln, Lodi, CA 95240
- Arteaga's Food Center: 200 E Oak St, Lodi, CA 95240

Percentage of Residential Areas within ½ mile of a Grocery Store, Lodi

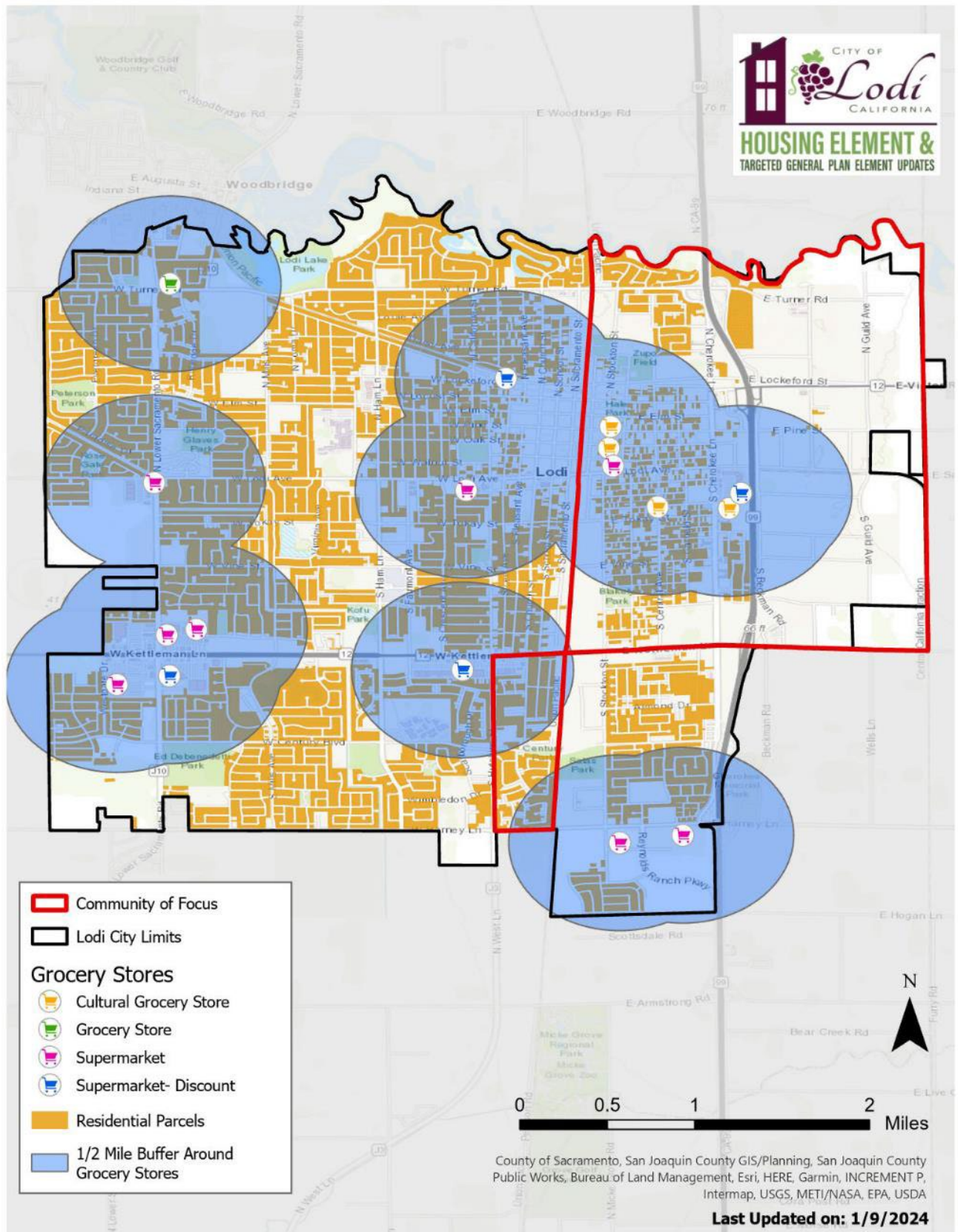
	Number of Residential Parcels	Number of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of a grocery store	Percentage of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of a grocery store
Lodi Community of Focus	2,524	1,584	62.8%
Non-Community of Focus	13,481	7,679	57.0%
Citywide	16,005	9,263	57.9%

Source: City of Lodi; Mintier Harnish (2023)

Residents within the Community of Focus most frequently shop at Rancho San Miguel Market and/or Smart & Final Extra!, both located within the Community of Focus. Most respondents reported shopping at grocery stores that are within or just outside their area of residence; however, respondents that live outside of the Community of Focus were more likely to report shopping at stores located outside their area of residence.

Four of the six grocery stores within the Community of Focus are cultural grocery stores, which carry products specific to certain cultures that are not necessarily carried by mainstream supermarkets. Research has shown that culturally specific grocery stores are important not only to increasing food availability, but also in maintaining cultural traditions and affirming group identity and community⁸. All four ethnic grocery stores in Lodi are located within the Community of Focus.

⁸ Grigsby-Toussaint, Diana S et al. "Availability of commonly consumed and culturally specific fruits and vegetables in African-American and Latino neighborhoods." *Journal of the American Dietetic Association* vol. 110,5 (2010): 746-52. doi:10.1016/j.jada.2010.02.008

Figure 15 Grocery Store Accessibility in Lodi

Farmers' Market and Alternative Food Sources

In addition to grocery stores, farmer's markets, fruit stands, and community or personal gardens are alternative ways for residents to access fresh fruits and vegetables. The Lodi Certified Farmers' Market is held on Thursday evenings in downtown (South School Street) during summer months (May through August). Customers can use CalFresh benefits at the Farmer's Market by using EBT cards to purchase tokens that can be used like cash at vendor stalls.

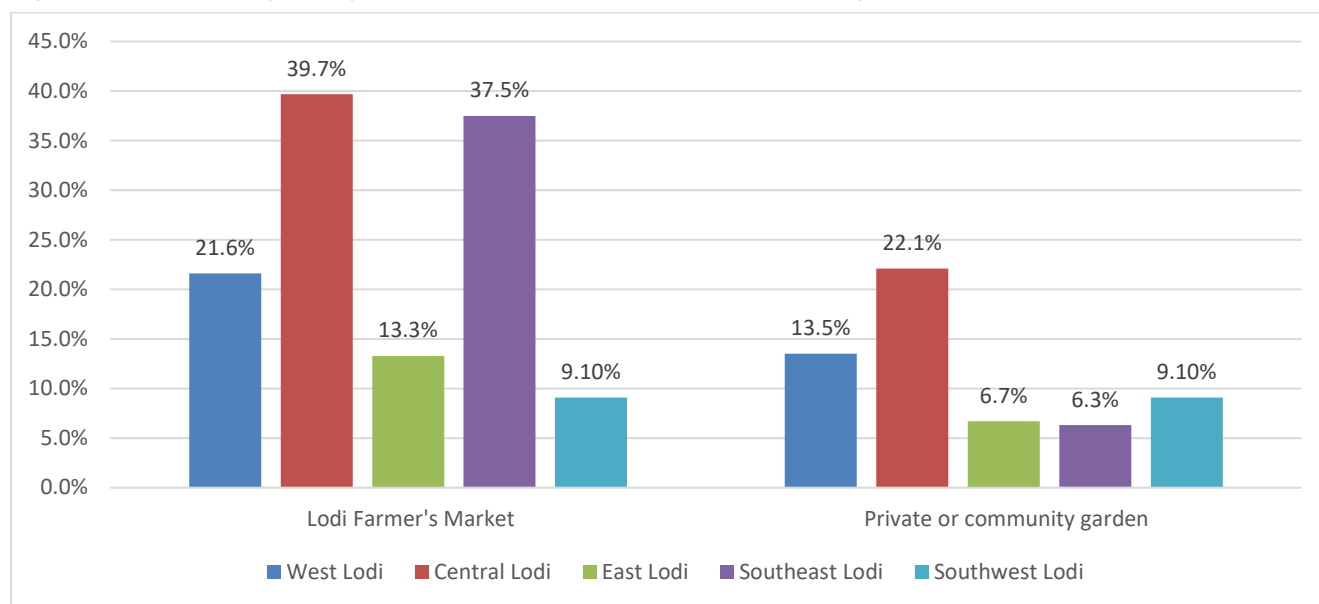
Although the Lodi Farmers' Market helps expand access to locally grown fresh fruits and vegetables, it is only available for four months out of the year. Throughout the public participation process, several participants expressed wanting extended operation of the Farmer's Market, some wanting to see it operate year-round.

Community and personal gardens are another way for residents to access fresh fruits and vegetables, however, this requires space, upfront costs, and specialized knowledge that many residents, especially environmental justice communities, may not have access to due to income, space, or education. Figure 16 shows the percentage of community survey respondents that reported getting fresh fruits and vegetables from the Lodi Farmer's Market and/or a private or community garden.

CalFresh, known federally as SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), is a public program that provides assistance to low-income individuals and families to purchase food. Eligible participants receive a monthly Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) card, similar to a debit card, loaded with funds to buy groceries at approved retailers. The amount a household receives is based on factors like income, expenses, and family size.



Figure 16 Community Survey Responses – Farmer's Market and Community Gardens



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Food Insecurity

While there are several grocery stores both within and immediately adjacent to the Community of Focus, other factors such as household income can impact an individual's ability to purchase healthy foods on a regular basis. The median income of the census tracts within the Community of Focus ranges from \$33,367 to \$61,875, which is much lower than the median income of both Lodi residents (\$70,302) and San Joaquin County residents (\$74,962)⁹. All census tracts in the Community of Focus, apart from census tracts 43.08 and 45.01, also have much higher poverty rates than the city and county.

Barriers to Healthy Food Access

Access to transportation is important to healthy food access. Households that do not have access to a vehicle or dependable public transportation may have a harder time getting to and from a grocery store with healthy food options. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, two census tracts in the Community of Focus, 44.03 and 45.02, have a much higher percentage of housing units with no vehicle availability (22.7 and 12.0 percent, respectively) compared to the City of Lodi (7.2 percent)¹⁰.

In the community survey, respondents were asked what prevents them and their family from regularly getting healthy foods. Figure 17 shows the top five responses throughout the community (see Appendix C for a full summary of responses).

About 13 percent of respondents living in East Lodi selected “not having a way to get to a grocery store that has healthy food choices” as a barrier to regularly getting fresh fruits and vegetables. This is more than double the number of responses received for this option for any other area. This aligns with U.S. Census data on household vehicle availability, as shown in Table 12. Census tracts 44.03 and 45.02 located within the Community of Focus have a much higher percentage of housing units with no vehicle availability (22.7 and 12.0 percent, respectively) compared to the City of Lodi (7.2 percent)¹¹.

Table 12 Vehicle Availability in the Lodi Community of Focus

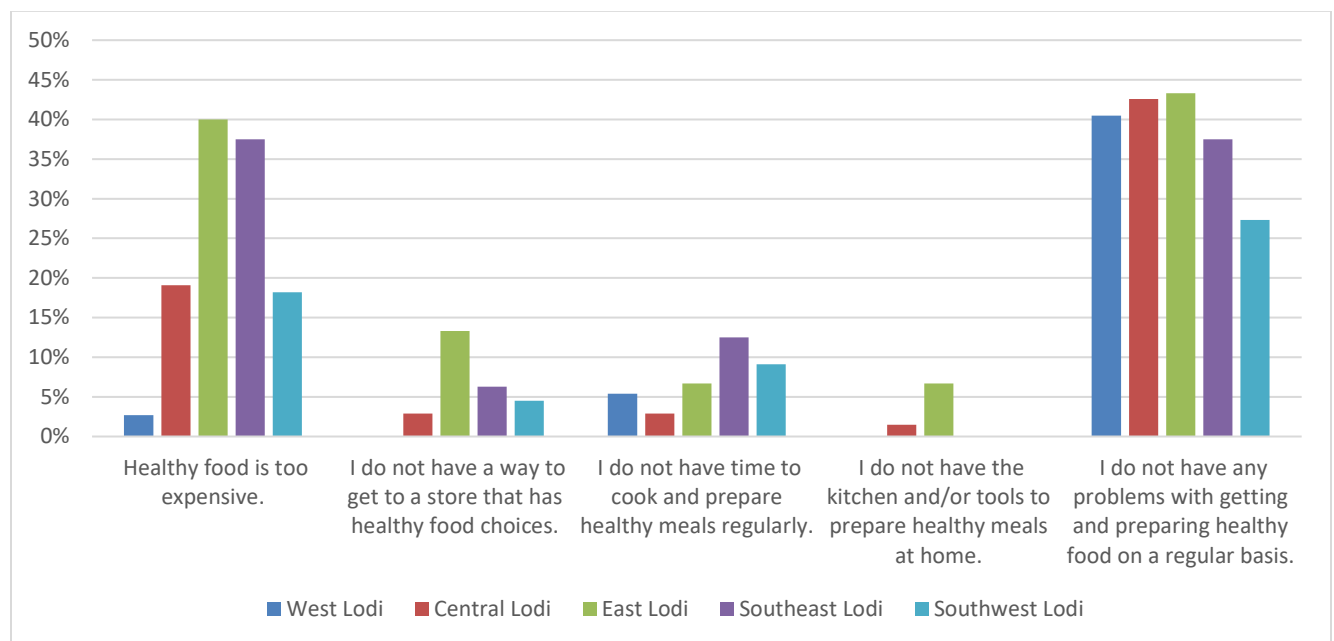
Census Tract	Percent Occupied Housing Units with No Vehicle Available
Census Tract 43.08	1.8%
Census Tract 44.03	22.7%
Census Tract 44.04	6.7%
Census Tract 45.01	4.9%
Census Tract 45.02	12.0%
City of Lodi	7.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S2504)

⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1701, S1901), 2021

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S2504)

Figure 17 Community Survey Responses – Barriers to healthy food access

This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

In the community survey, most respondents indicated that they do not have problems with getting and preparing healthy food on a regular basis. However, in East Lodi, about 40 percent of respondents indicated that the cost of healthy food prevents them and their families from regularly getting fresh fruits, vegetables, and other healthy foods. This is significantly more than other areas of the city, where less than 20 percent of residents indicated the cost of healthy foods prevents them and their families from regularly getting fresh fruits and vegetables.

Although most residents did not report currently using food assistance benefits and had not used food assistance benefits in the past five years, however, the Community of Focus had around double the number of residents who reported t currently using food assistance benefits (13.3 percent) compared to other areas of Lodi. Although food assistance programs such as CalFresh are a resource available to low-income households, not all low-income households meet the income requirements to be eligible to receive benefits. In 2021, Feeding America estimated that San Joaquin County had a food insecurity rate of nearly 11 percent, of which about 25 percent reported an income above the CalFresh income limits. San Joaquin County's food insecurity rate is slightly higher than the California average of 10.5 percent, however the percent of food insecure households above the CalFresh income limits is significantly lower than the statewide average of 42 percent.

Additionally, CalFresh benefits may not always cover the cost of meals, especially in areas with a higher cost of living. Feeding America estimates the average meal cost in San Joaquin County is \$3.92, which is higher than the average estimated meal cost of \$3.92 statewide. CalFresh benefits in California cover approximately \$2.50 to \$3.00 per meal depending on the household size¹². In the community survey, about six percent of Lodi residents are interested in using food assistance benefits but are not eligible.

¹² Feeding America, *Map the Food Gap* (2021)

Physical Activity

Regular physical activity is important in maintaining good physical and mental health. The built environment, including, but not limited to, the availability and quality of parks, open spaces, pedestrian infrastructure, and bicycle infrastructure, can significantly impact the accessibility of recreational and active transportation opportunities. Environmental justice communities often have reduced access to these opportunities within their neighborhoods due to a variety of factors including the lack of physical infrastructure that promote physical activity (i.e., parks, sidewalks), safety concerns (i.e., crime, vehicle traffic, street-lighting), or incompatible land uses that make it uncomfortable to be outside due to noise, air quality, or heat (i.e., proximity to freeways, industrial uses, lack of shade and trees).

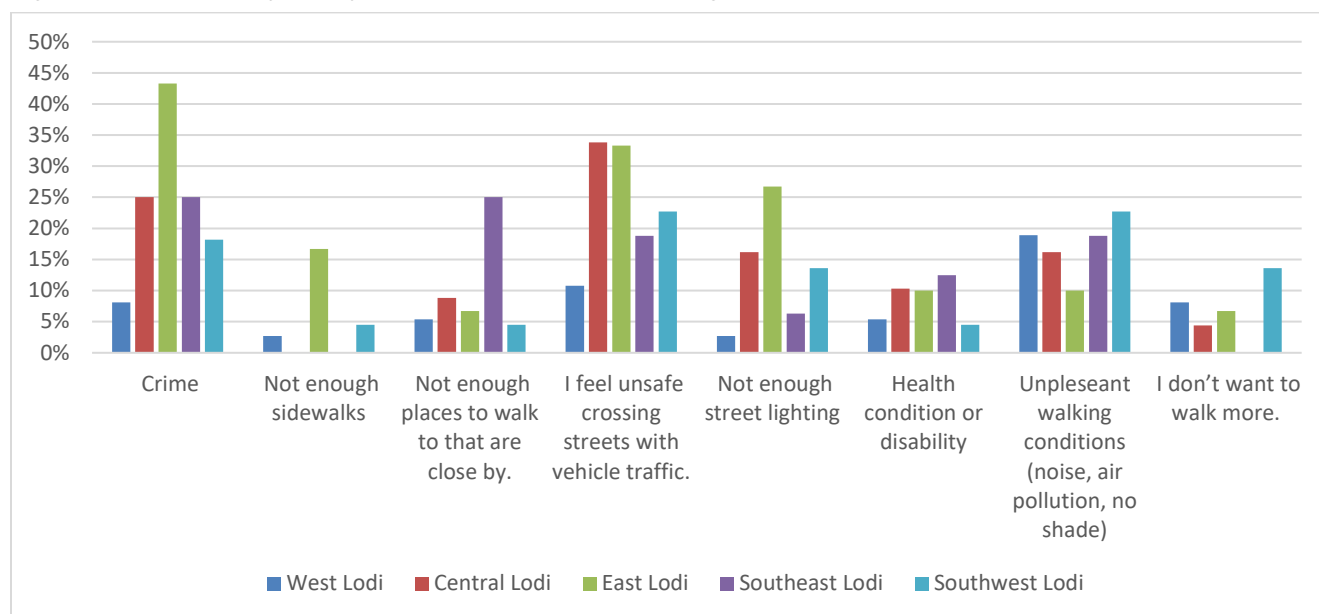
Active Transportation

Bicycle and Pedestrian Infrastructure

Biking and walking, whether for transportation or recreation, is a low-cost way for many people to get daily physical activity if the proper infrastructure is available. Providing and maintaining safe pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure can improve access to these modes of transportation for all residents.

In the community survey, respondents were asked what prevents them from walking in their neighborhood and to identify any specific areas where they experience these barriers on a map, which are shown in Figure 20. In East Lodi, over 43 percent of survey respondents indicated that crime is the largest barrier to walking in their neighborhood, this is over 18 percent more than responses from other areas of the city. Vehicle traffic and lack of street lighting were the next most frequently reported barriers to walking in East Lodi (33.3 percent and 26.7 respectively). Although only 16 percent of respondents in East Lodi reported lack of sidewalks as a barrier to walking in their neighborhood, this is about four times more than other areas of the city as shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18 Community Survey Responses – Barriers to walking



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Lodi has an existing bike network throughout the city of Class I, Class II, and Class III bike facilities as shown in Figure 21. In the community survey, respondents were asked what prevents them from biking in their neighborhood and to identify any specific areas where they experience these barriers on a map, which are also shown in Figure 21. In all areas of Lodi, except for East Lodi, safety concerns from vehicle traffic were the most reported barrier to biking in their neighborhood, as shown in Figure 19. In East Lodi, the most reported barrier to biking in their neighborhood was the lack of bike lanes (30 percent of respondents). Also, East Lodi had the highest rate of residents' report not knowing how to ride a bike and/or not having access to a bike as barriers to biking in their neighborhood.



TYPES OF BIKE FACILITIES

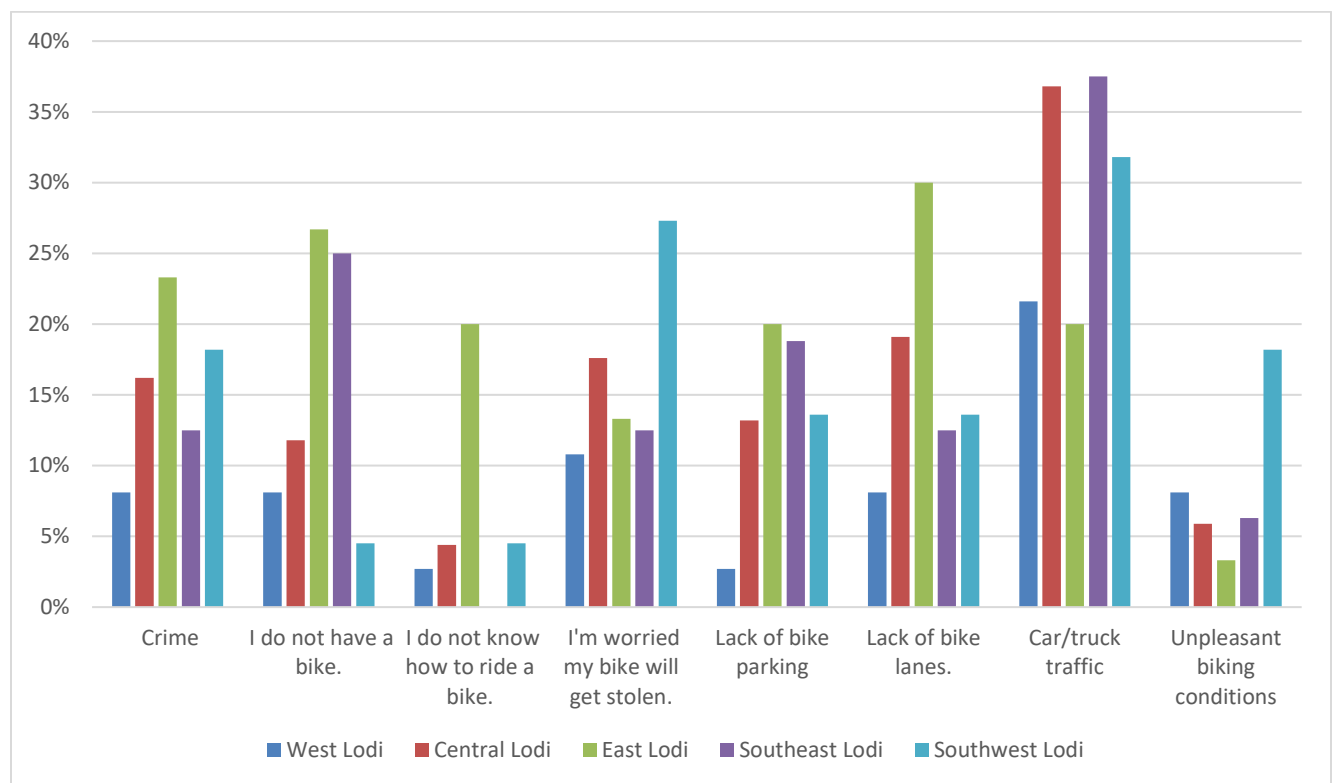
Class I - Bike Path: Provides for bicycle travel on a paved right of way completely separated from any street or highway

Class II - Bike Lane: Provides a striped lane exclusively for bicycle travel on a street or highway.

Class III - Bike Route: Provides for shared use with vehicle traffic on a street or highway.

For more information about the Lodi Bike Network, please visit the City of Lodi Bicycle Master Plan on the City's

Figure 19 Community Survey Responses – Barriers to biking



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

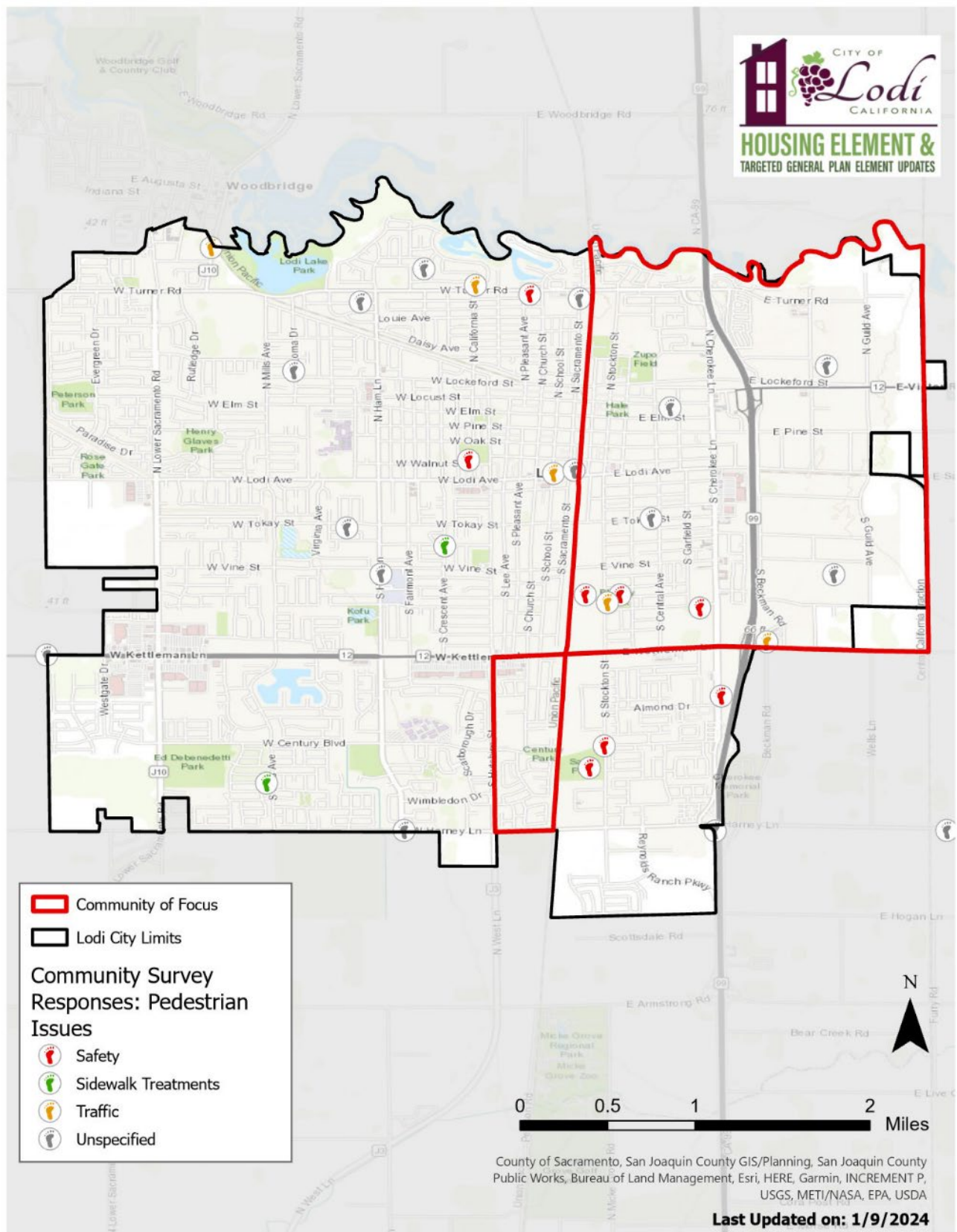
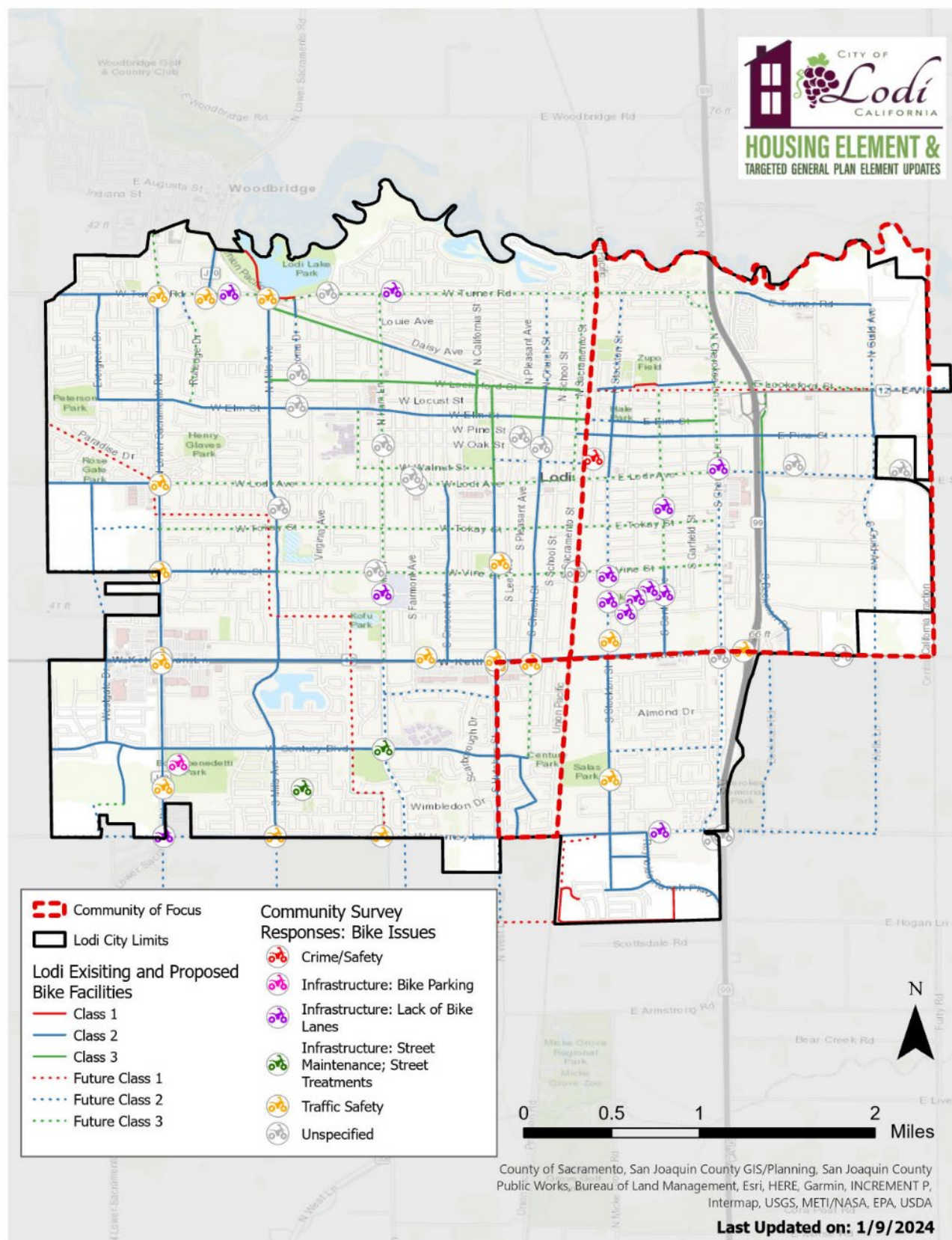
Figure 20 Community Survey Responses of Pedestrian Issues

Figure 21 Community Survey Responses of Bike Issues

Park Accessibility

Access to quality parks and other recreational areas promote physical activity and provide green spaces that help reduce the effects of air pollution and extreme heat. There are 26 parks and five sports fields in Lodi, eight of which are located within, or directly adjacent to, the Community of Focus:

- **Lawrence Park:** Lawrence Park is located on the corner of N. Washington Street and E. Lockford Street. The park is about three acres and has large grassy areas, picnic tables, and a playground.
- **Hale Park:** Hale Park is located on E. Locust Street between N. Stockton Street and N. Washington Street. The park is just over 2.5 acres and has large grassy areas, trees, picnic tables, a playground, a basketball court, and restrooms.
- **Blakely Park:** Blakely Park is located on S. Stockton Street between Poplar Street and Mission Street. The park is about eight acres and has large grassy areas, trees, picnic tables, a playground, a basketball court, a baseball/softball diamond, and restrooms. This park is also where the Enze pool is located as well as the Lodi Boys and Girls Club.
- **Salas Park:** Salas Park is located on S. Stockton Street just east of the Union Pacific Railroad. The park is about 21 acres, most of which is dedicated to four lighted softball/baseball diamonds. Other facilities at Salas Park include open grassy areas, trees, picnic areas (including a picnic shelter/gazebo), a playground, restrooms, and a small parking lot. It is important to note that although Salas Park is located directly adjacent to the Community of Focus, the railroad creates a barrier to access because the nearest railroad crossings needed to access the park are located off W. Kettleman Lane and W. Harney Lane.
- **Century Park:** Century Park is located on Century Boulevard and Church Street just



Lawrence Park



Hale Park



Century Park

west of the Union Pacific Railroad. The park is about 2.5 acres and has a large grassy area for a soccer field and a playground.

- **Softball Complex:** The Softball Complex is located on N. Stockton Street just east of the Union Pacific Railroad. The complex is a little over seven acres and dedicated primarily to two lighted and fenced softball diamonds. Outside of the softball diamonds, there are small grassy areas with trees, picnic tables, and restrooms.
- **Zupo Field:** Zupo Field is located on N. Washington Street adjacent to Lawrence Park. Zupo Field is a five-acre fenced sports field used exclusively for baseball/softball. Although there are no additional park facilities such as playground or picnic areas, Zupo Field has restrooms and a concession stand available during sporting events.
- **Chapman Field (Armory Park):** Like Zupo Field, Chapman Field is a fenced sports field used exclusively for baseball/softball. Chapman Field is located on N. Washington Street across from Zupo Field and is about four acres with one fenced baseball/softball diamond and restrooms.



Blakely Park

Figure 23 shows the locations of parks within Lodi as well as a half mile buffer area around each park. The half mile buffer does not account for sports fields that are used exclusively for sporting events (such as Zupo Field as described above) since it is assumed that these recreational facilities are not regularly open for public use outside of organized sporting events, these facilities are labeled as “sports fields” in the map.

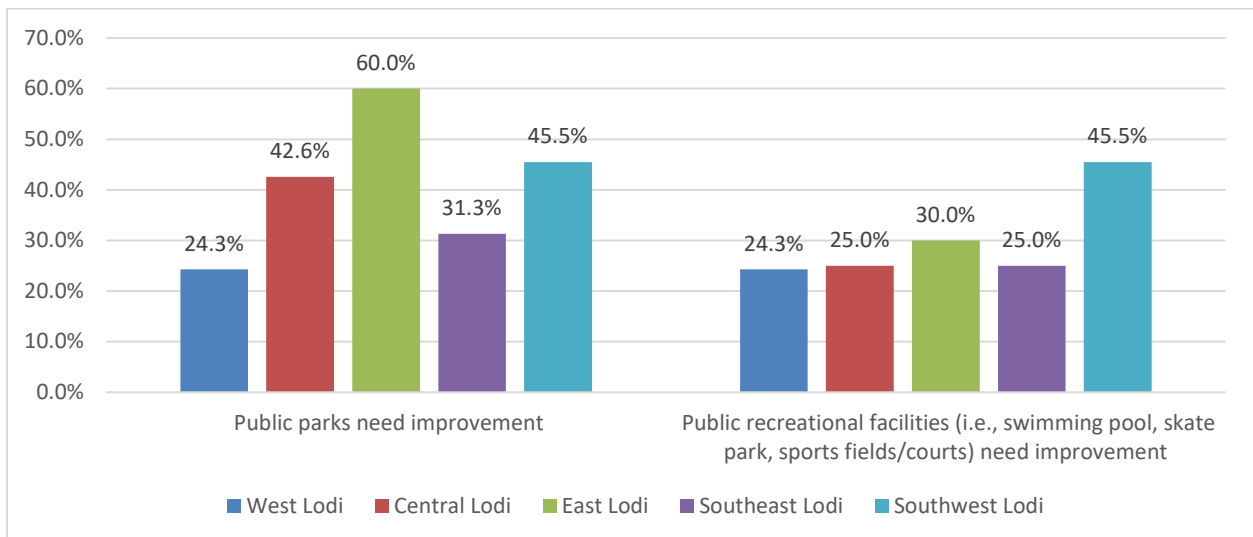
As shown in Table 13 about 93 percent of residential parcels in the Community of Focus are within a half mile walking distance of a park, which is about six percent lower than other residential areas in the city. Although access to parks in Lodi is high, in the community survey public parks and public recreation facilities were two of the top responses for places in need of improvement, as shown in Figure 22. Many participants commented that existing parks need to be better maintained and provide more lighting and facilities that encourage physical activity (i.e., exercise stations).

Table 13 Percentage of Residential Areas within ½ mile of a Park, Lodi

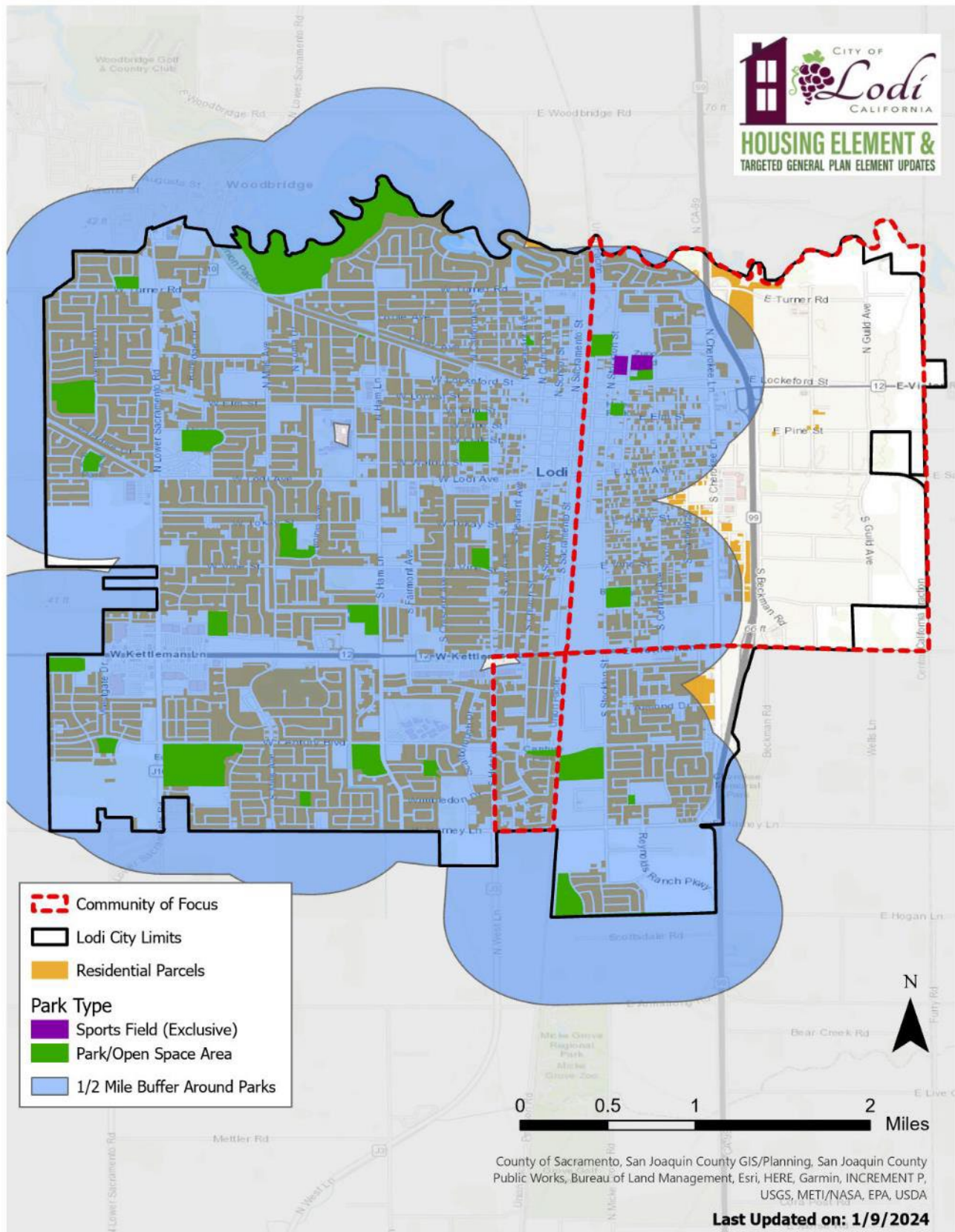
	Number of Residential Parcels	Number of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of park	Percentage of Residential Parcels within ½ mile of a park
Lodi Community of Focus	2,524	2,352	93.2%
Non-Community of Focus	13,481	13,472	99.9%
Citywide	16,005	15,824	98.8%

The calculations in this table do not include sports fields that are used exclusively for sporting events (denoted as "Sports Fields" in Figure 23).

Source: City of Lodi; Mintier Harnish (2024)

Figure 22 Community Survey Responses – Park quality

This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Figure 23 Park Accessibility in Lodi

Public Facilities

Public facilities include public service and amenities such as community centers, libraries, public transit, parks and recreation facilities, water and sewer services, streets and sidewalks, and health care services. Environmental justice communities often lack access to some or many of these public facilities, or the facilities that do exist are in poor condition, due to lack of transportation, underinvestment, or lack of engagement between public agencies and these communities when decisions on public facilities are being made. A lack of access to public facilities can negatively impact health care access, educational opportunities, physical and mental health, and overall quality of life.

Educational Facilities

Educational attainment can be a predictor of income, socioeconomic status, and health. People with higher educational attainment not only tend to have higher incomes than people with lower educational attainment, but also tend to be at lower risk of serious health conditions and pollution exposure.¹³ Access to educational institutions including primary/secondary schools, continuing education, and community colleges/universities are important in providing educational opportunities to environmental justice communities.

Primary and Secondary Schools

Primary and secondary schools include schools that serve kindergarten through 12th grade. Lodi is served by a single school district, Lodi Unified School District, which serves a total of 26,966 students across Lodi, Stockton, and other surrounding unincorporated areas. Out of the 55 public schools in the district, 20 are located within the Lodi City Limits, as shown in Figure 24. Of those 20 schools, two are located within the Community of Focus: Heritage Elementary School and Lawrence Elementary School. Both schools teach preschool through 6th grade. There are no public high schools within the Community of Focus. In addition to public schools, there are eight private schools in Lodi, two of which are located in the Lodi Community of Focus: Lodi Academy (9th through 12th grade) and Lodi Seventh-Day Adventist (kindergarten through 8th grade).



Classroom: Adobe Stock



Lodi High School

¹³ CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Report

There are four public high schools (including two charter schools), two private high schools, and one alternative choice high school in the Lodi city limits, one of which is located in the Community of Focus: Lodi Academy. The closest public high school to the Community of Focus is Liberty High School, however, Liberty High School is an alternative high school and has limited enrollment (estimated 127 students in 2022¹⁴), therefore most high-school aged students would attend another public high school nearby, such as Tokay High School, which has a larger enrollment (estimated 2,069 students in 2022). All census tracts in the Community of Focus, except census tract 43.08, need to cross over train tracks and one or more major roads to access any high school in the city.

Continuing and Higher Education

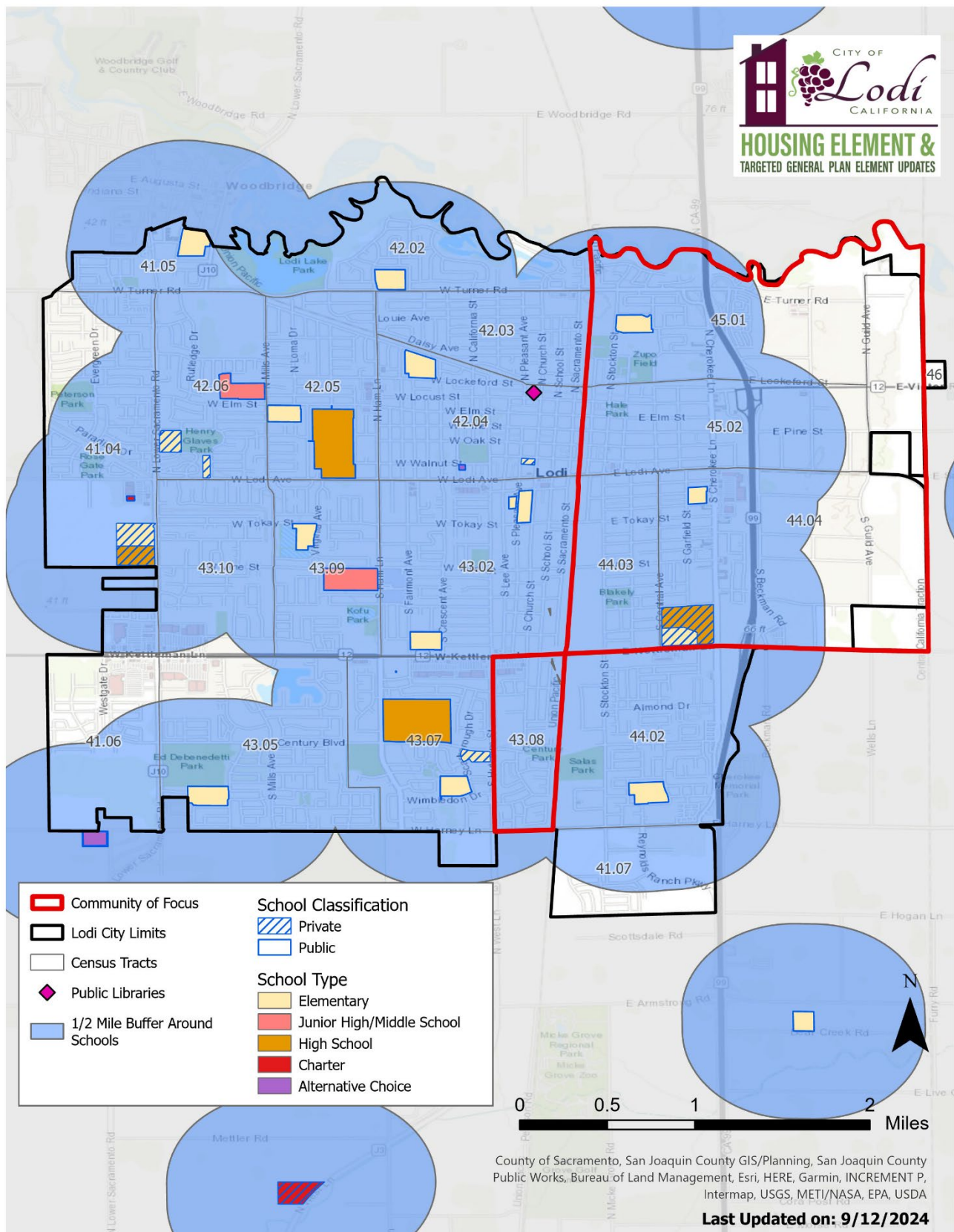
Lodi which is in the Community of Focus, that offers continuing education programs for adults to earn their high school diplomas, career technical education, and language courses. The closest community colleges and/or universities are in Stockton about 12 miles south of Lodi, which is about a 25-minute commute by car and about a 1.5-hour commute by public transit.

Public Libraries

Libraries are an important public service that ensures that books, literary resources, media, databases, and services are accessible to the public. Lodi has one public library, located at 201 W Locust Street in Lodi. The library offers access to books, eBooks, digital media loans, on-demand videos, online databases, and various specialty checkouts, as well as access to financial resources, help for students, adult literacy, and an online high school¹⁵. The Lodi Public Library is located outside the Community of Focus adjacent to census tracts 45.02 and 45.01.

¹⁴ U.S. News and World Report, Lodi Unified School District

¹⁵ City of Lodi, Lodi Public Library (2023), <https://www.lodi.gov/214/Lodi-Public-Library>

Figure 24 Educational Facilities, Lodi

Public Transportation

Public transportation can serve as an important public service, especially for households and individuals who do not have regular access to a personal vehicle or are unable to walk or bike. As shown in Figure 25, the City of Lodi operates five weekday fixed bus routes, four weekend fixed bus routes, and three express routes. Six of these routes intersect the Lodi Community of Focus: Route 1 Express, Route 2, Route 2 Express, Route 5, Route 22, and Route 31. Along these lines there are a total of 54 bus stops in the Community of Focus, most of which are along Routes 2 and 5. According to the City of Lodi 2019 Short Range Transit Plan Update (SRTP), the Lodi fixed-route transit service saw a monthly average ridership of 22,542 rides in 2018, 85 percent of which occurred on weekdays. In 2018, Route 2 was the most frequently used route accounting for 22 percent of total transit system ridership, followed by Route 1 (16 percent total ridership) and Route 5 (15 percent total ridership).

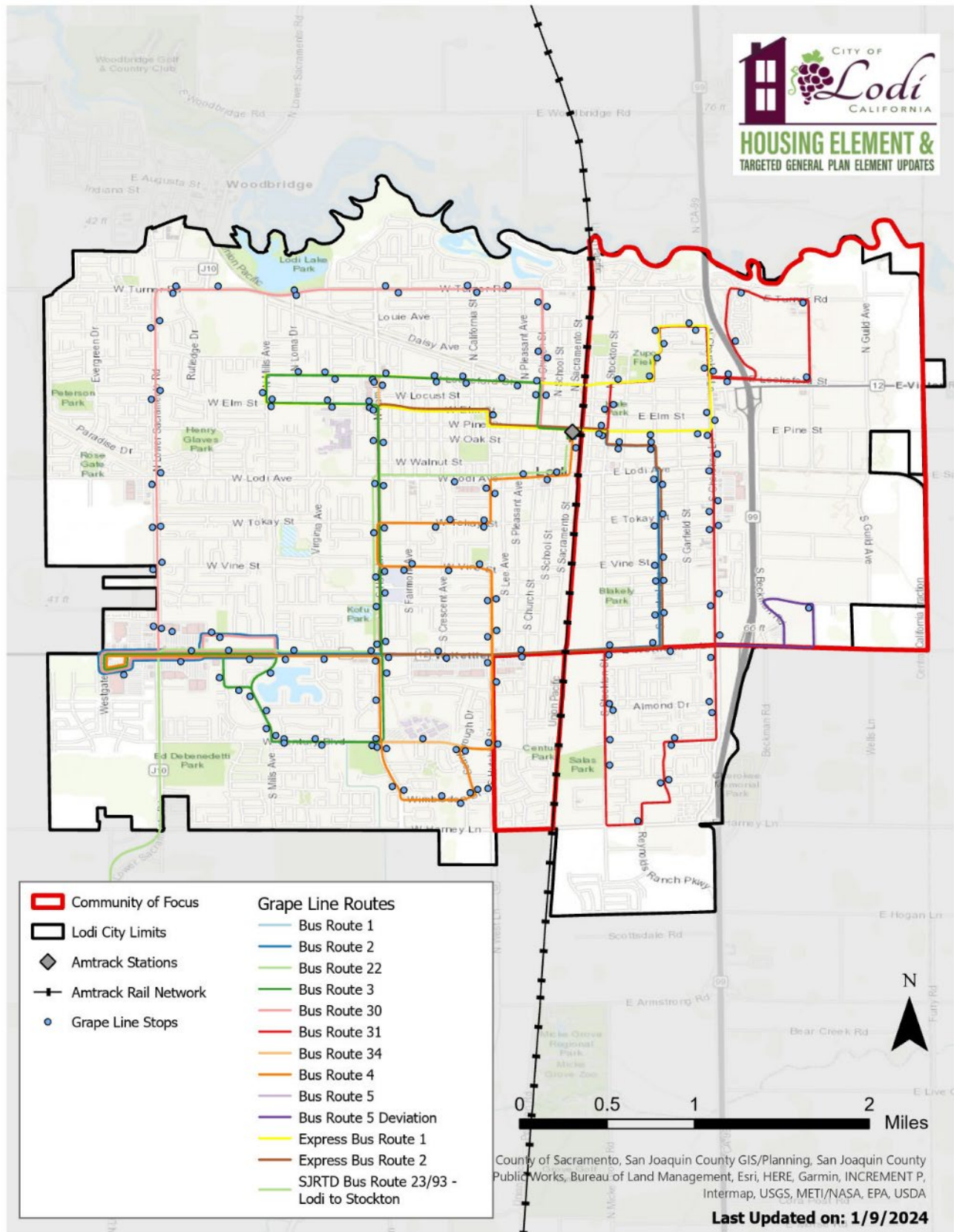
In addition to fixed-route service, the City also provides VineLine ADA Complementary Paratransit Service and the Dial-A-Ride (DAR) service. The VineLine is a door-to-door paratransit services for individuals who are ADA-certified and unable to use the fixed route bus services. The DAR service is similar to VineLine in that it is an on-demand transit service but for the general public. VineLine/DAR has 13 fleet vehicles that range from 13 to 24 seats with one to two designated wheelchair positions. According to 2019 SRTP Update, the Lodi VineLine/DAR saw a monthly average ridership of 2,597 rides in 2018, about 84 percent of which occurred on weekdays.

The main transit center for City bus service is located at the Amtrak station on South Sacramento Street, which is on the west border of the Community of Focus. One-way fares are \$1.25 and \$3.00 for a full day bus pass. The City provides discounted fares for seniors and free ridership to children and all K-12 students.

Each year, the San Joaquin Council of Governments (SJCOG) performs an Unmet Transit Need (UTN) Assessment that identifies “[public transit] trips required but not currently provided within San Joaquin County for residents who use or would use public transportation to meet their life expectations (school, work, shopping, errands, recreation)”¹⁶. According to the Fiscal Year 2023-2024 UTN Assessment, there are no unmet transit needs identified in the Lodi, however, the City identified the following service enhancements as part of their 2019 Short-Term Transportation Plan Update:

- **Route 1:** Realign route to better serve ridership in the neighborhoods around the South Mills/West Lodi intersection and reroute to avoid the delay and hazard of the Safeway parking lot. The plan also suggests the addition of another stop on Lower Sacramento Road near Safeway.
- **Route 2:** Modified service to move the route out of the Safeway parking lot, as well as the addition of a second bus on weekdays to provide half-hourly service due to the popularity of this route. This modification would also improve options for transfers to other routes.
- **Route 3:** Extend route to serve the northeast Lodi area to provide more convenient service to this area and reduce overall travel time for trips between northeast Lodi and the Transit Center.
- **Route 4:** Shift service off of S. Ham Lane between W. Kettleman Land and W. Century Boulevard to serve the existing Route 3 stops in the area.
- **Route 5:** Extend route southward to provide stops in the Reynolds Ranch area to accommodate the area’s rapid growth as both a commercial and employment center.

¹⁶ SJCOG, Fiscal Year 2023-2024 Unmet Transit Needs Assessment (2024).

Figure 25 Public Transportation Services in Lodi

Medical and Emergency Services

Hospitals

Living close to a range of nearby medical facilities greatly improves access to necessary healthcare. According to the California Department of Public Health, there are 24 medical facilities in Lodi. Of these facilities, there are two congregate living health facilities, three surgical clinics, two chronic dialysis clinics, three home health agencies, seven hospice centers, seven primary care clinics, and one general hospital that provides emergency services. Two of these facilities are within the Community of Focus: Community Medical Centers, Lawrence, located at 721 Calaveras Street at Lawrence Elementary and Directions Medical Clinic (including a mobile unit), located at 942 East Pine Street. Community Medical Centers is a community clinic that provides preventative medical care (i.e., physicals, vaccinations, family planning, screening, prenatal care), chronic disease management care (i.e., diabetes, asthma), dental care, behavioral healthcare (i.e., therapy, substance abuse, case management), pharmacy services, and limited x-ray services. Directions Medical Clinic is a free health clinic that specializes in women's reproductive medical care including pregnancy testing, ultrasounds, contraception, and pregnancy/parenting education. Lodi has one general acute care hospital, Adventist Health Lodi Memorial Hospital, that provides emergency services and general and specialized medical care. Lodi Memorial Hospital is between 1.5 to four miles from the Lodi Community of Focus.

Emergency Facilities

In times of emergency, it is important for citizens to have nearby emergency services to ensure prompt, safe handling of a variety of urgent situations. Close proximity to emergency services such as fire and police stations increases the response time to emergency situations that can affect the life and safety of residents. This section discusses the emergency facilities available in Lodi.

Police station(s)

Police departments are an important community service that maintains public order and safety, enforces the law, and investigates criminal activity. The Lodi Police Department has a single station, located at 215 West Elm Street in Lodi. The department employs 75 officers, 30 professional staff members, and 22 part-time employees¹⁷. The Lodi Police Station is not within the Community of Focus but is adjacent to census tracts 45.02 and 45.01.

Fire station(s)

The Lodi Fire Department provides a wide range of emergency and non-emergency services including fire suppression, emergency medical services, hazardous materials response, technical rescue, fire prevention, and public safety education. As of 2020, the Fire Department had 57 personnel including 51 firefighters. The most recent year of response time data for the Fire Department is from 2006, at this time the department met the National Fire Protection Association's response time criteria of six minutes for 90 percent of all calls.¹⁸ The Lodi Fire Department has four stations throughout the city which are located at the following addresses¹⁹:

- Fire Station 1: 210 W Elm Street
- Fire Station 2: 2 S Cherokee Lane
- Fire Station 3: 2141 S Ham Lane

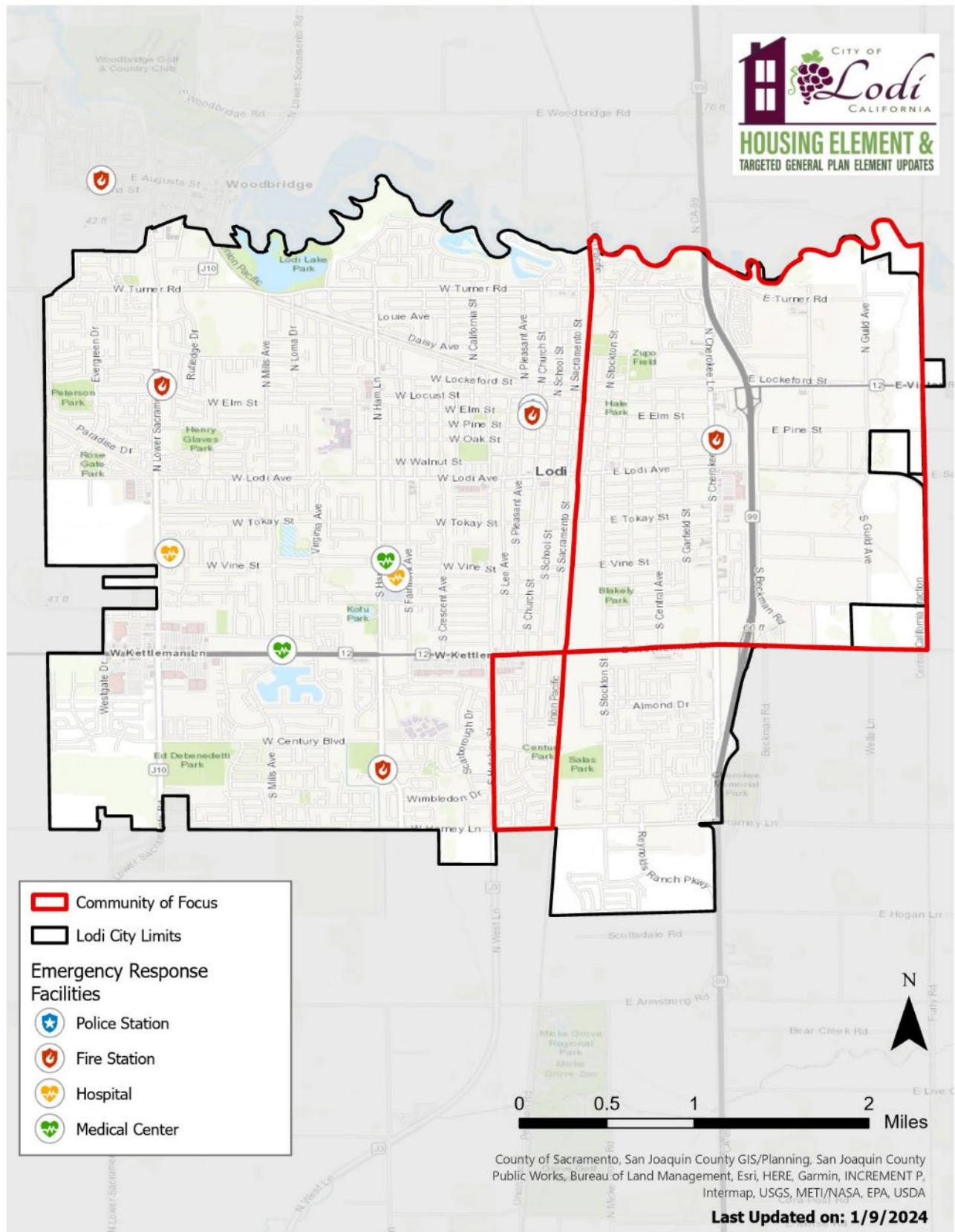
¹⁷ City of Lodi, Lodi Police Department (2023), <https://www.lodi.gov/215/Police>

¹⁸ City of Lodi, General Plan Safety Element

¹⁹ City of Lodi, Lodi Fire Department (2023), <https://www.lodi.gov/281/Fire>

- Fire Station 4: 180 N Lower Sacramento Road

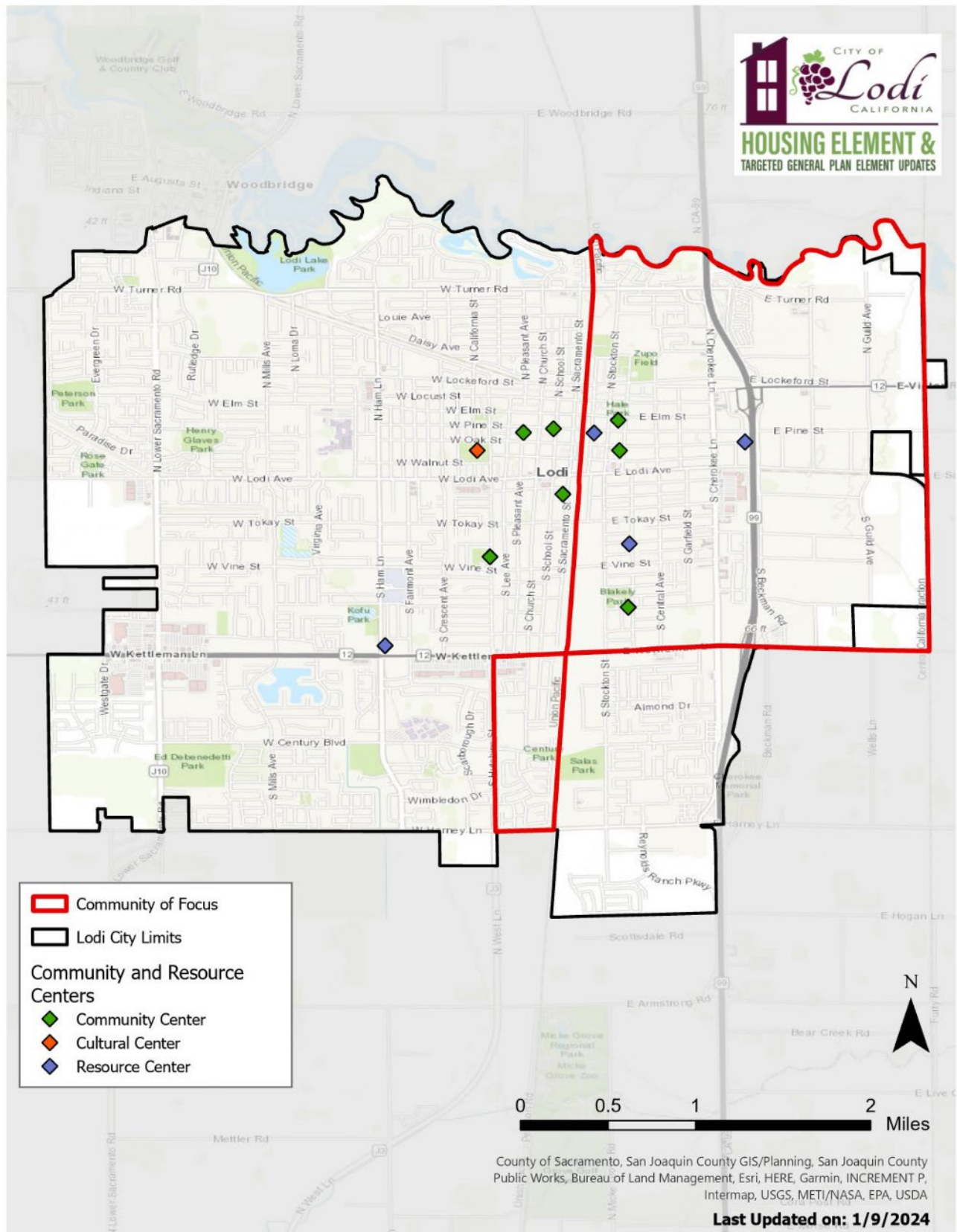
Lodi Fire Station 2 is the only station located within the Community of Focus; however, firefighters from any station may respond to calls originating from within the Community of Focus, depending on type of incident, location, existing or potential emergencies, and resources available.

Figure 26 Emergency Facilities, Lodi

Community Centers

Community centers are important community assets that help provide programs and resources that support physical activity, educational opportunities, social services, youth services, and community involvement. Community centers can also serve as important community partners for government agencies since they often have established trust in the community and are already implementing programs in line with environmental justice goals. Effective environmental justice policies can help support services offered by community centers in environmental justice communities and encourage continued partnerships with these centers to increase transparency and connection with community. The following community centers and resource centers are in the Community of Focus:

- **LOEL Senior Center.** The LOEL (Lodi Elderly) Senior Center provides several programs for seniors in Lodi. Programs include community meals, meals delivery, low-impact fitness activities and classes for reduced cost, social events, healthcare counseling and services, and a community garden and mobile farmer's market.
- **California Human Development (CHD):** CHD provides a variety of services to low-income, farmworker, and immigrant families in Lodi. Services include workforce training, educational opportunities, affordable housing, immigration and citizenship support, and children's programs. CHD also holds monthly community meetings for residents to gain information about community issues, programs, and services.
- **Lodi Boys and Girls Club:** The Boys and Girls Club provides several youth programs and services including education and career development, tutoring, sports and activity programs, and leadership development.
- **Community Partnership for Families (CPFSJ) LODI Family Resource Center:** CPFSJ provides resources and services for children and families in low-income, limited-resource, minimally educated neighborhoods in Lodi. Services provided include Mobile Farmer's Market, youth mentorship, and financial management workshops.
- **Lodi Community Services Center:** The Lodi Community Services Center provides a variety of resources and services to community members, such as food distribution, healthcare assistance, weatherization program information.
- **Lodi House:** The Lodi House provides support services, counseling, and shelter to homeless women and children. Services provided include housing, food, clothing, professional counseling, employment and community resource connections.

Figure 27 Community, Cultural, and Resource Centers in Lodi

Safe and Sanitary Housing

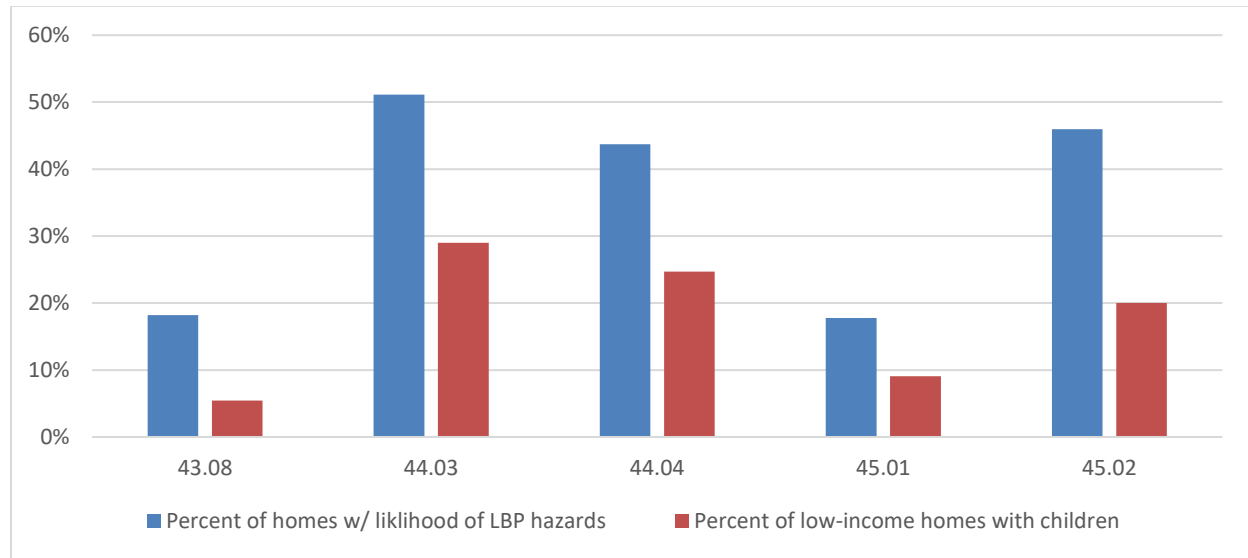
Housing conditions contribute to the overall health and safety of residents. The type and location of housing is heavily determined by household income since newer housing in neighborhoods with more community amenities (i.e., good schools, parks, safe streets) tend to be more expensive. Occupants of housing built before the widespread adoption of building standards and regulations are at higher risk of pollution exposure in their homes, particularly asbestos and lead paint. Additionally, older housing may have poor ventilation that can lead to mold, uncomfortable indoor temperatures, and increased exposure to indoor and outdoor pollutants.

Household overcrowding can also lead to serious health impacts on occupants. Overcrowding occurs when the number of occupants in a household exceeds the capacity of a dwelling unit, typically measured by the number of rooms and the age and relationship of the occupants. Overcrowding can lead to a variety of adverse health outcomes, such as exposure to infectious disease, increased stress, and sleep disorders. Housing affordability can directly impact the safety and cleanliness of homes. High rent and home prices increase risks of overcrowding and homelessness and leave households with less income to spend on home improvement/repairs, healthy food, healthcare, and other goods and services. The following sections describe the existing housing conditions in Lodi and housing cost burden.

Lead Exposure

Lead is a toxic heavy metal that can enter the bloodstream and cause serious neurological or behavioral health problems, especially in young children due to their developing brains and higher exposure. Historically, lead was used as an additive in house paint, plumbing materials, and gasoline. Although the use of lead in common household items and building materials is now regulated, house paint is still a significant source of lead exposure in older, unrenovated homes.

CalEnviroScreen 4.0's Children's Lead Risk from Housing indicator calculates lead exposure risk by combining the percentage of homes with a higher likelihood of having lead-based paint (LBP) hazards and the percentage of low-income households with children. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 calculates the likelihood of LBP hazards based on the age of housing. The older the home, the higher likelihood of LBP hazards. Three of the five census tracts in the Community of Focus scored in the 88-94 percentile for the Children's Lead Risk from Housing indicator and are the highest scores out of all the census tracts in Lodi. Figure 28 shows the LBP hazard risk percentage and percent of low-income families with children in each census tract in the Lodi Community of Focus.

Figure 28 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Children's Lead Risk from Housing, Lodi

According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), homes built prior to 1978 are at a much higher risk of LBP exposure if proper measures have not been taken to test for and mitigate the presence of LBT in the home. As of 2021, there are 3,818 occupied housing units in the Community of Focus, 70 percent of which were built prior to 1980 (see Table 13). This means that a majority of housing units in the Community of Focus are at higher risk of LBP exposure, most of which are renters and may not have knowledge of the home's history and renovations.

Table 14 Age of Housing Stock in Community of Focus

Year Built	Renter Occupied Housing Units	Owner Occupied Housing Units	Total	% of total Housing Stock in Community of Focus
Built 2020 or later	0	0	0	0.0%
Built 2010 to 2019	24	0	24	0.4%
Built 2000 to 2009	127	16	143	2.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	303	85	388	7.1%
Built 1980 to 1989	695	361	1056	19.5%
Built 1970 to 1979	579	593	1172	21.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	364	87	451	8.3%
Built 1950 to 1959	321	352	673	12.4%
Built 1940 to 1949	286	125	411	7.6%
Built 1939 or earlier	803	308	1111	20.5%
Total Occupied Housing Units	3502	1927	5429	-

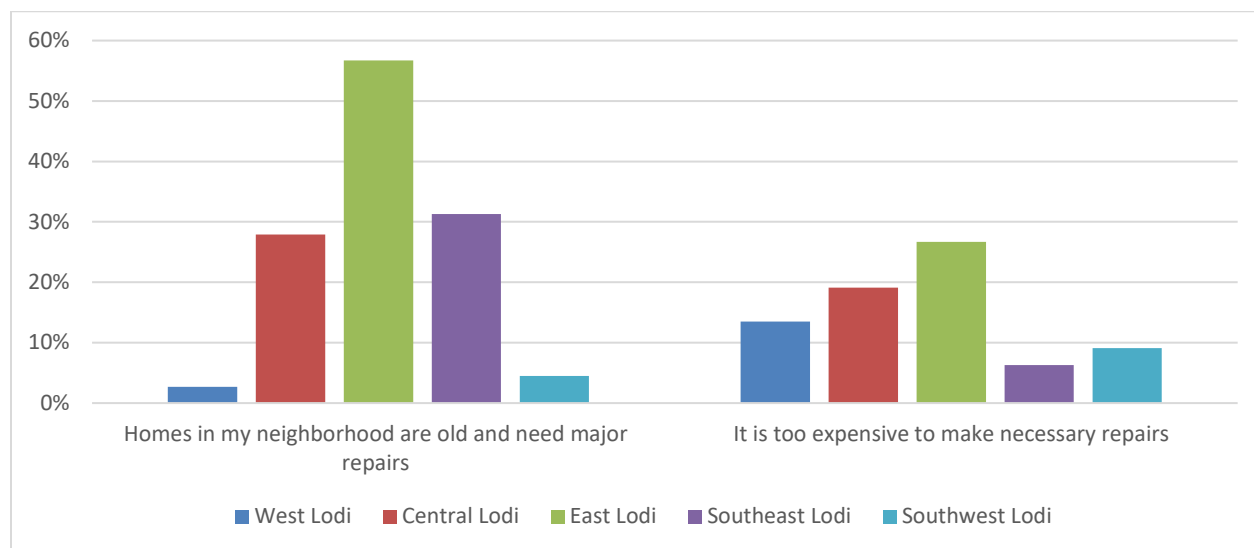
Total Occupied Housing Units built prior to 1980	2353	1465	3818	70.3%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table S2504)				

Housing Conditions

Housing conditions of the existing housing stock can be an indicator of the living standards of residents. The U.S. Census provides information on the availability of plumbing and kitchen facilities as well as the age of the housing stock (year the structure was built), which can provide a starting point for assessing the conditions of the existing housing stock. However, limited data is available on housing conditions. Housing units typically require more repairs and renovations as they get older to maintain a good condition, therefore knowing the year a housing unit/structure was built can be an initial indicator of substandard conditions. Homes typically start needing major repairs (i.e., roofing, major appliances, heating and air conditioning systems) after 20 to 25 years.

Only about three percent of the housing stock in the Lodi Community of Focus was built after 2000, suggesting that most housing units have already undergone several of these improvements and repairs, or will be in need of these improvements in the near future. Although this data can provide information about how many homes may need major repairs or maintenance, it is difficult to know how many homes have undergone these repairs. As shown in Figure 29, community survey respondents, about 57 percent of respondents in East Lodi said homes in their neighborhood are old and need major repairs, which is significantly higher than other areas of the city. Additionally, about 27 percent of respondents in East Lodi said it is too expensive to make the necessary repairs for homes to feel safe and comfortable, which is higher than any other area of the city.

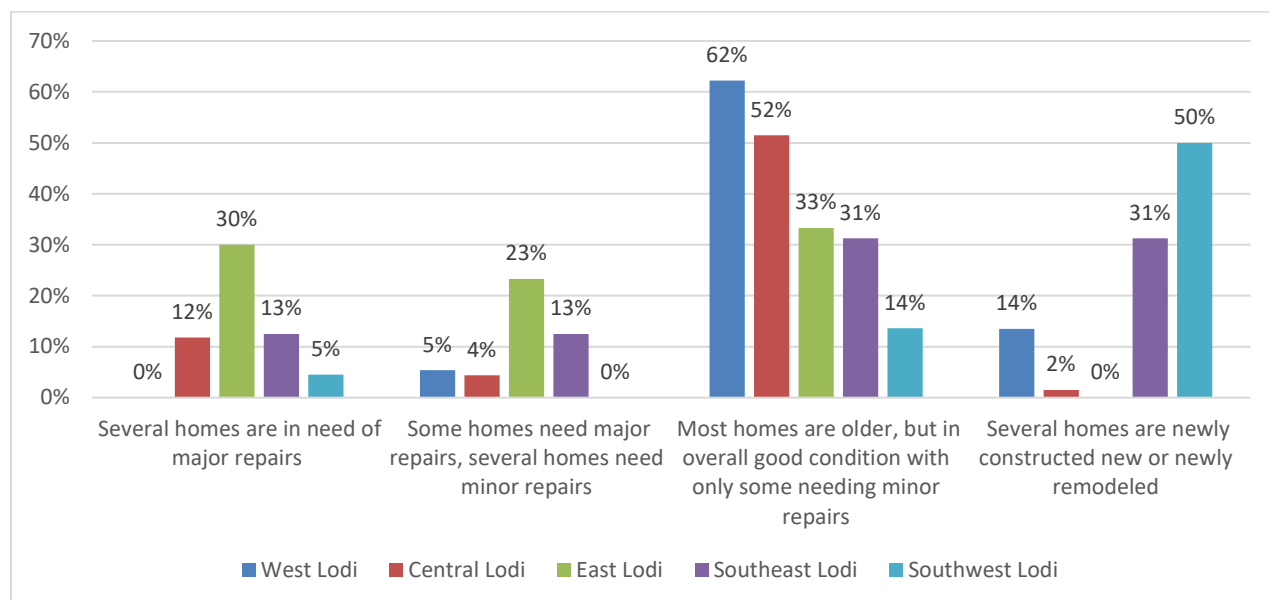
Figure 29 Community Survey Responses – Housing issues



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Survey respondents were asked to select one of four options that best described the physical condition of homes in their neighborhood. As shown in Figure 30, the majority (over 50 percent) of respondents in East Lodi selected either “several homes are in need of major repairs” or “some homes need major repairs, several homes need minor repairs,” whereas the majority of respondents in all other areas selected either “most homes are older, but in overall good condition” or “several homes are newly constructed or newly renovated.”

Figure 30 Community Survey Responses – Housing conditions

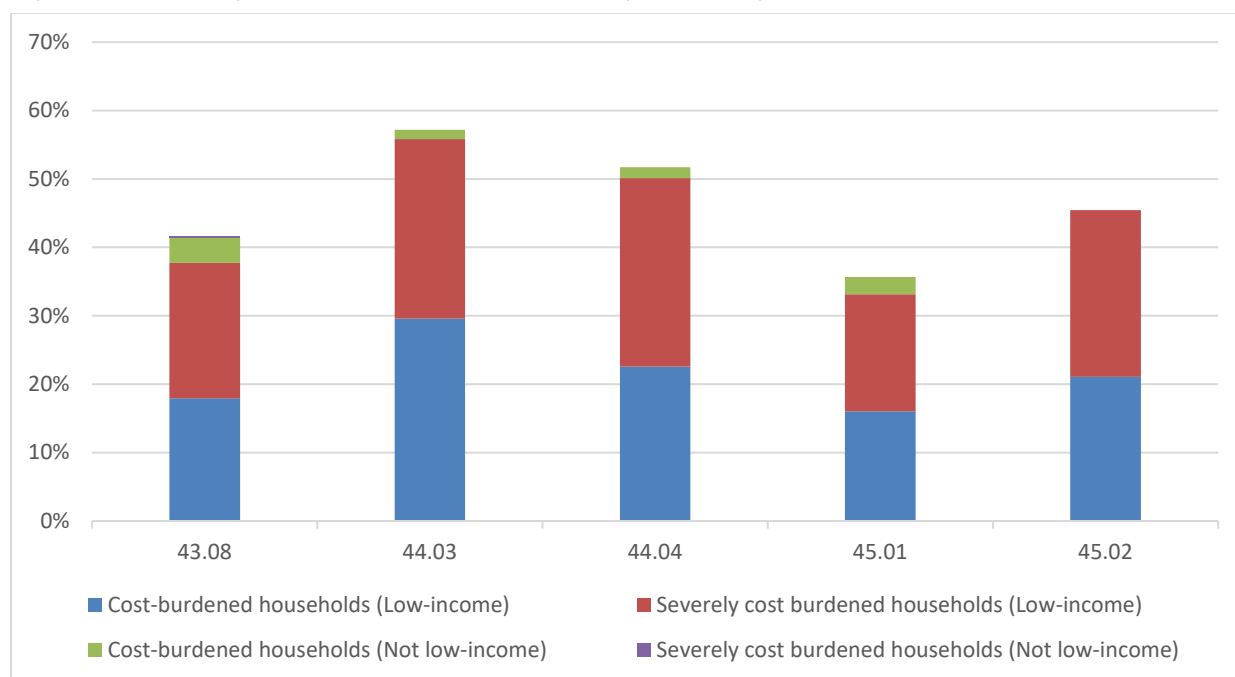


This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Housing Cost Burden

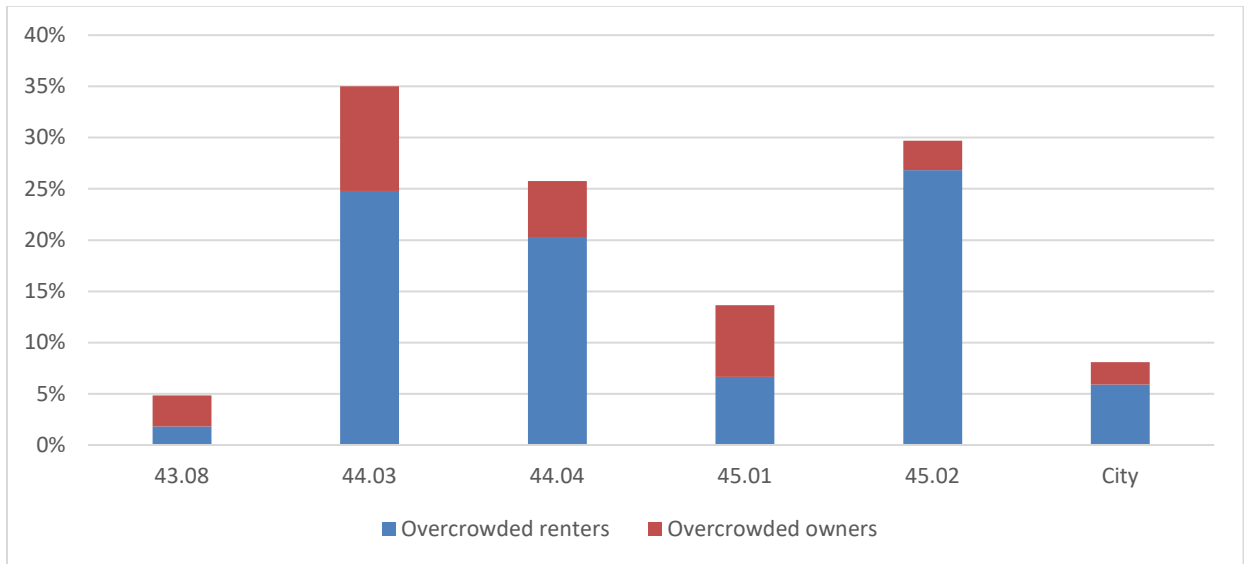
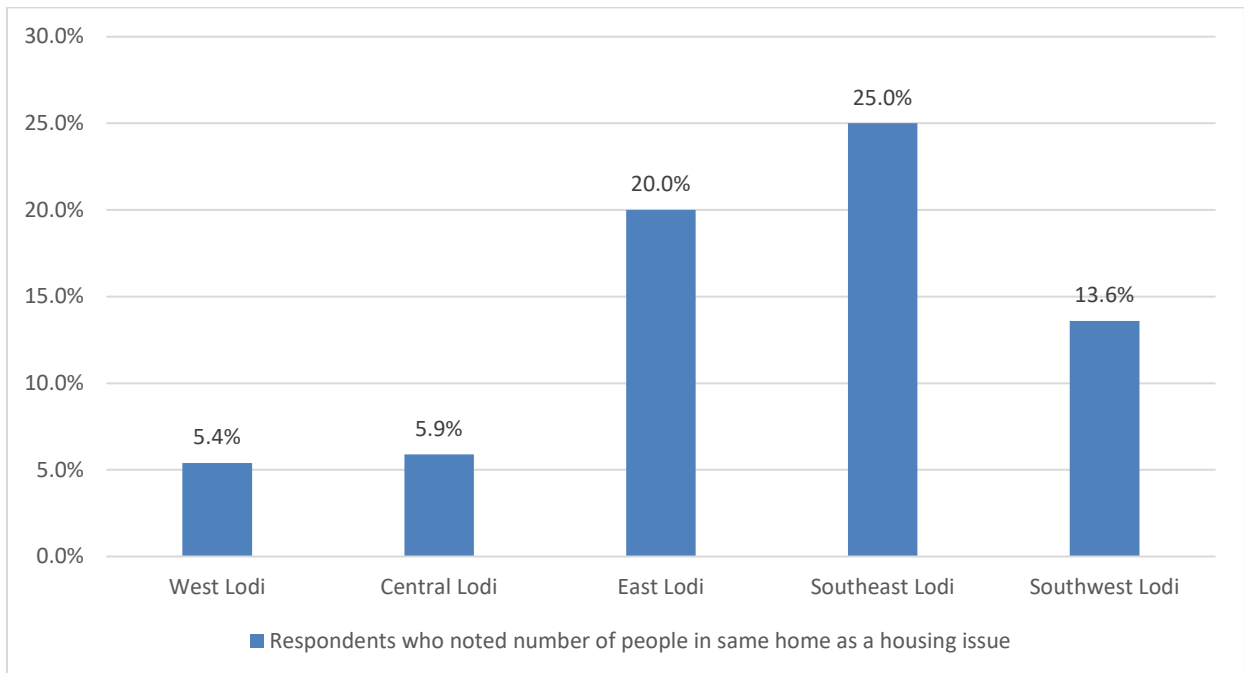
A household is considered cost burdened when more than 30 percent of the household income is spent on housing (i.e., rent, mortgage payment, utilities) and severely cost burdened when more than 50 percent of the household income is spent on housing. Housing cost burden can have several negative effects on health and quality of life by limiting a household’s ability to pay for other goods and services (e.g., food, transportation, recreation), increasing risk of overcrowding or homelessness, and limiting a household’s ability to contribute to a savings or retirement fund.

Although any household, regardless of income, can experience housing cost burden, low-income households are at higher risk of being cost burdened and severely cost burdened. As shown in Figure 31, most of the cost burdened or severely cost burdened households in the Lodi Community of Focus are low-income.

Figure 31 Housing Cost Burden in the Lodi Community of Focus by Census Tract

Overcrowding

A housing unit is considered overcrowded when there is more than one person per room. Overcrowding can occur when a household either cannot find or afford housing with enough rooms to accommodate all members of the household. Figure 32 shows the rate overcrowding in the Lodi Community of Focus based on U.S. Census data. Census tracts in the Community of Focus, except for 43.08, have a much higher rate of overcrowding compared to the city overall. In most census tracts across the city as well as the Community of Focus, overcrowded units are comprised mostly of renters. Similarly, Figure 33 shows that respondents in East Lodi and Southeast Lodi described “too many people living together in one home” as a housing issue in their neighborhood.

Figure 32 Overcrowding by Tenure in Lodi Community of Focus by Census Tract**Figure 33 Community Survey Responses - Overcrowding as a Housing Issue**

Civic Engagement

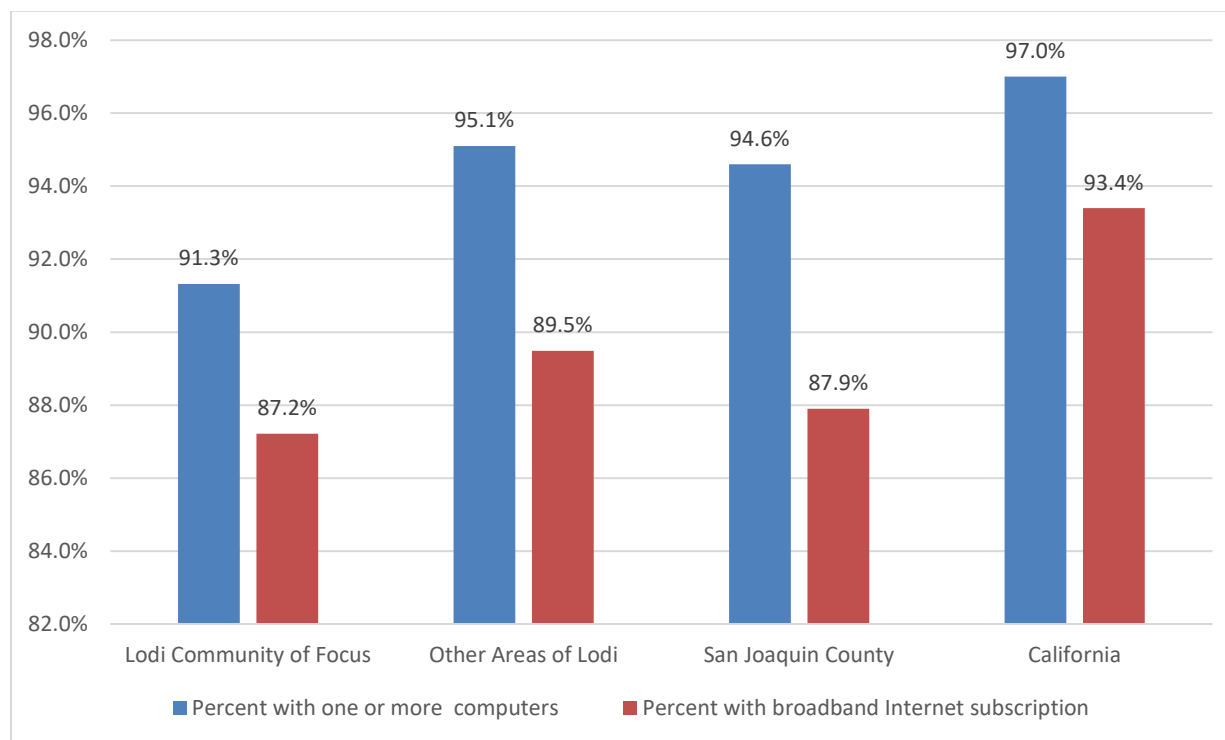
Meaningful community engagement is key to creating equitable policies and programs that meet the needs of all residents. Unfortunately, environmental justice communities have historically been excluded from these conversations, resulting in inequitable planning practices. Factors such as language barriers, time and location of public meetings, and knowledge of topics influence if and how people participate in the public decision-making process. Innovative engagement strategies and partnering with community-based organizations (CBOs) can make community workshops and meetings more accessible to environmental justice communities.

Traditional methods of community engagement, such as community meetings held at government buildings can be difficult for people to attend due to scheduling conflicts, language barriers, lack of transportation, and lack of overall trust in government agencies.

Internet Access

It is increasingly common for government agencies to post notices, documents, informational materials online and host virtual community meetings. Although an online format can make participating in the public decision-making process more convenient for many people, it also requires households to have access to a computer or smartphone and high-speed internet. As shown in Figure 34, about 91 percent of households in the Community of Focus have access to at least one computer or smartphone and about 87 percent have a broadband internet subscription. These percentages are slightly lower than areas of the city outside the Community of Focus and statewide percentages where 95 percent of households have computer access and 89 percent have broadband internet subscriptions.

Figure 34 Internet Access in Lodi

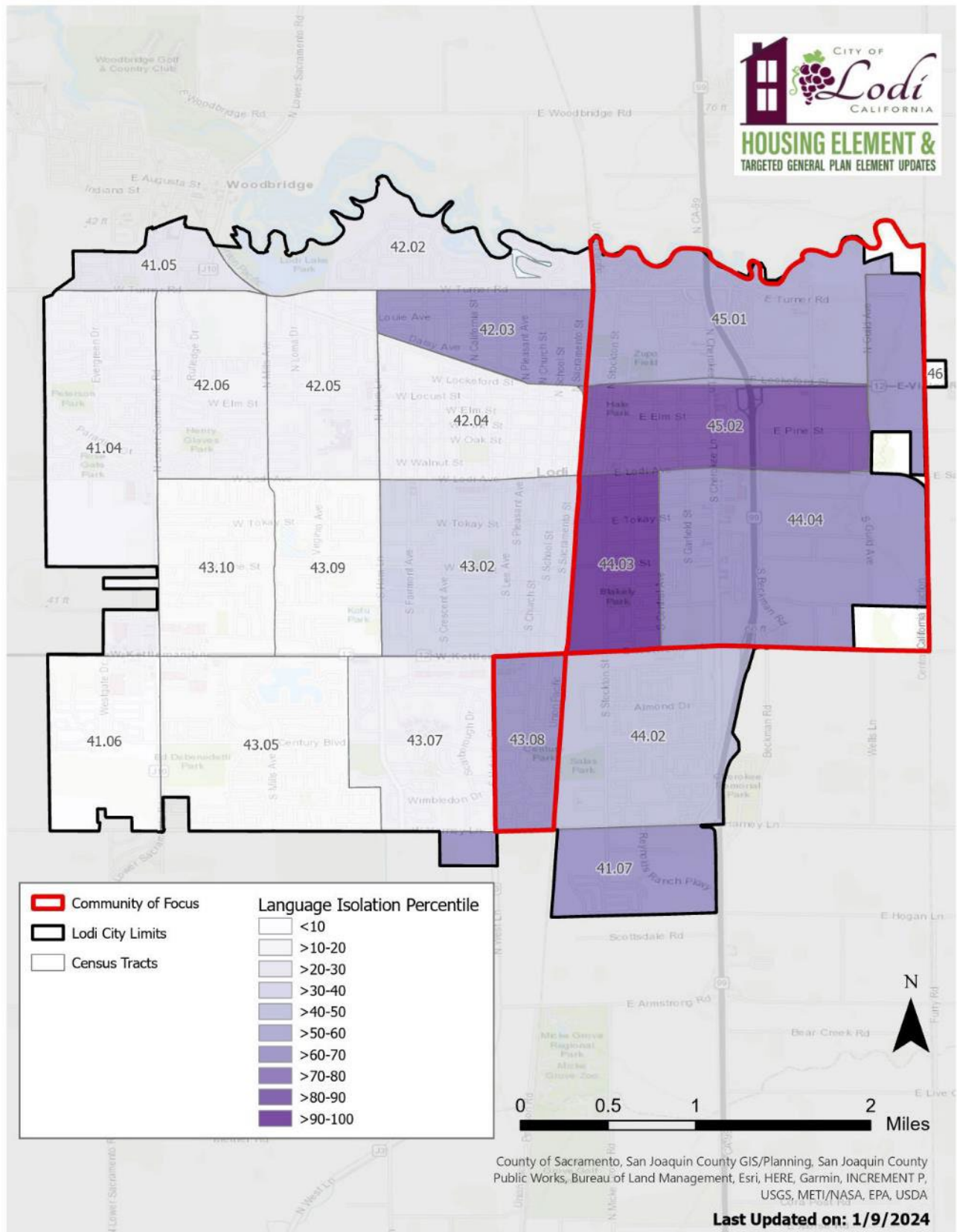


Linguistic Isolation

Language isolation occurs when households have individuals over the age of 14 who have limited English proficiency. These households face disadvantages when seeking information about meetings and engagement opportunities, particularly if the information and materials are solely available in English and no language interpretation/translation is available. According to CalEnviroScreen 4.0, there are two census tracts in the Community of Focus scoring above the 90th percentile (see Figure 35). The primary languages spoken besides English in the Community of Focus include Spanish, Tagalog, other Indo-European languages, and other Asian/Pacific-Islander languages.

Ensuring meaningful and effective participation from individuals with limited English proficiency requires the commitment to providing meeting notices, and informational materials in languages other than English. This can bridge the language barrier and enable individuals with limited English proficiency to access crucial information about community meetings and engagement opportunities. Additionally, offering language interpretation services at these meetings is vital to facilitate active involvement from individuals with limited English proficiency, allowing them to fully understand discussions, express concerns, and contribute to decision-making processes.

Apart from English proficiency, many people who are proficient or native English speakers can have a difficult time understanding the terminology and subject matter related to planning documents and processes. Many planning documents can also be long, dense, and data heavy, which can be difficult for the public to read, understand, and provide meaningful feedback on. Creating engagement and information materials in a way that is easy to understand can make the subject and processes of planning more accessible to a wider audience.

Figure 35 CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Language Isolation in Lodi

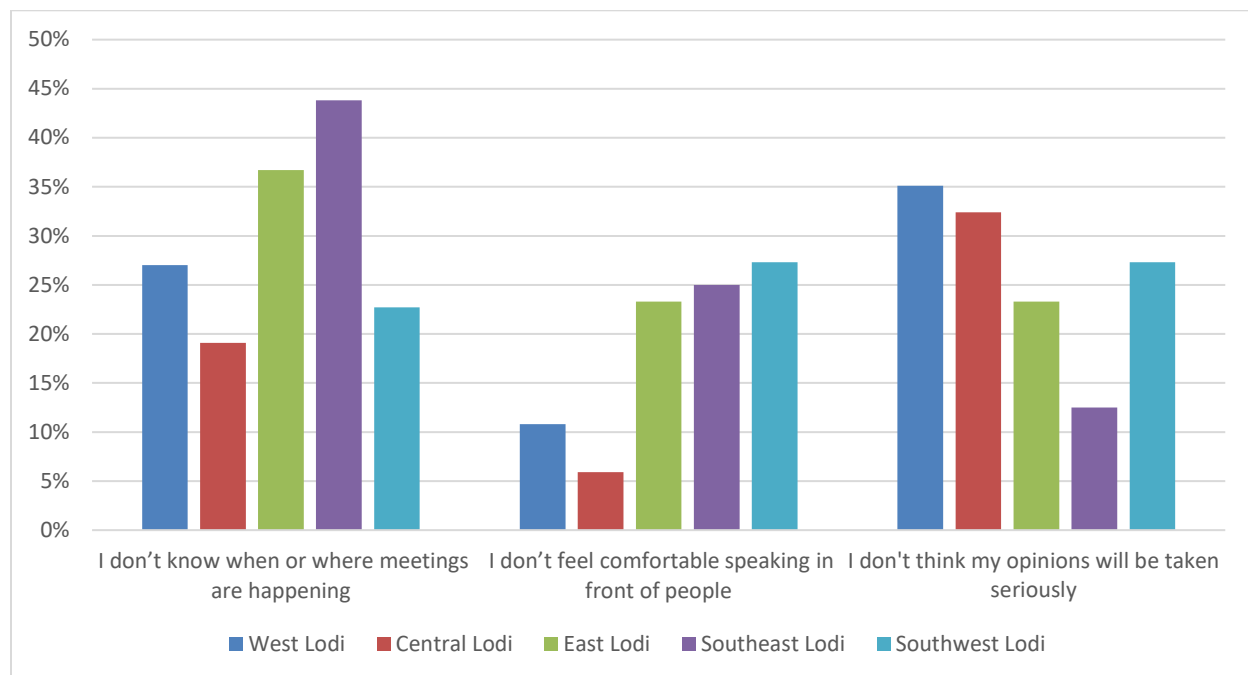
Barriers to Community Involvement

There are several reasons that prevent people from participating in community meetings and outreach events such as scheduling, comfort level with the subject matter or speaking in front of other people, distrust in government, or lack of knowledge about how to get involved. To get more people involved in the public decision-making process, it is important to understand why people aren't participating and find ways to overcome those barriers.

Community survey participants were asked to select the top three reasons that prevent them from attending public meetings. The top three responses in the Community of Focus and citywide were:

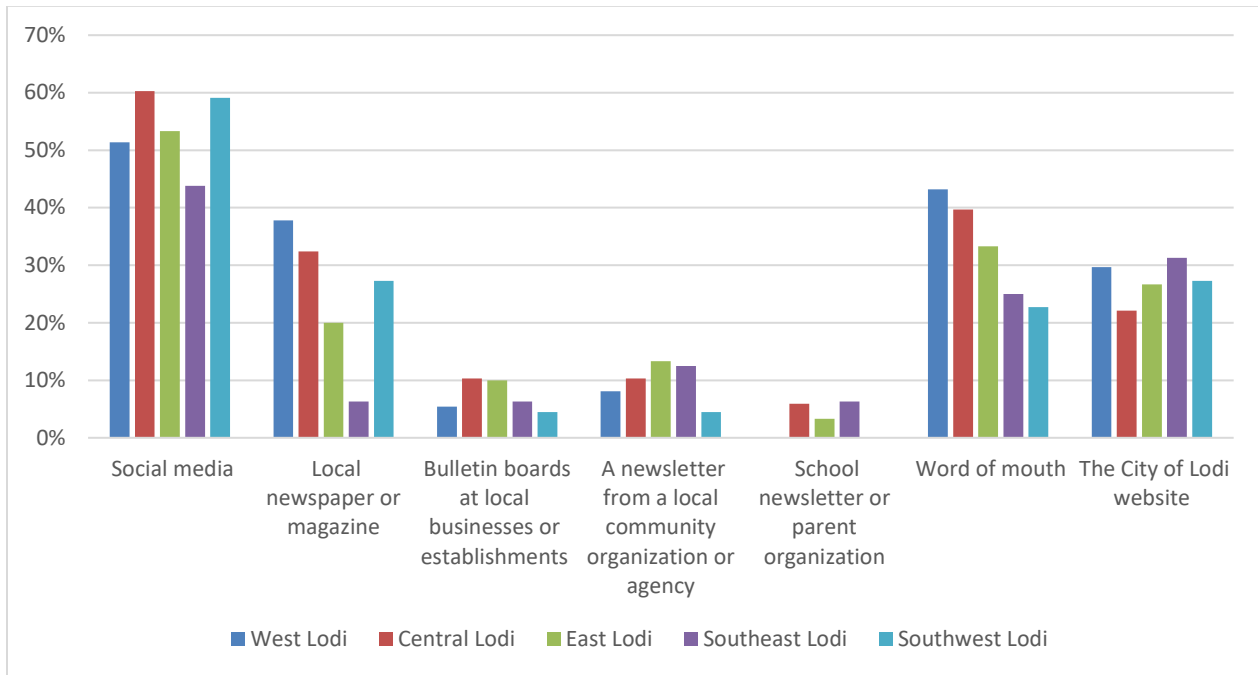
- I don't know when or where meetings are happening. (23 percent of respondents)
- I don't feel comfortable speaking in front of people. (12 percent of respondents)
- I don't think my opinions will be taken seriously or any real change will come from attending meetings. (25 percent of respondents)

Figure 36 Community Survey Responses – Barriers to public participation



This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

Simply holding public meetings and events does not ensure meaningful engagement. Publicizing meetings and events where people are most likely to see them is essential. As shown in Figure 36 about 23 percent of respondents said they do not know when or where meetings are happening. In the community survey, participants were asked where and how they get information about news and events in Lodi. As shown in Figure 37, an overwhelming majority of respondents indicated they get information through social media and word of mouth (i.e., friends, family, neighbors).

Figure 37 Community Survey Responses – Information sources

This chart displays the distribution of survey responses within each neighborhood of Lodi. Percentages represent the proportion of responses to the total number of responses in that particular neighborhood, not the overall total across all responses.

6. Goals and Policies

It is the overall goal of this Element to ensure that improvements and programs that address the needs of the City's Community of Focus (disadvantaged community) are given priority. While all of the goals, policies, and programs of this Element apply to all residents, priority for actions shall be given to those projects and programs that would fulfill the needs of those residents living in the Community of Focus.

Pollution Exposure

EJ-G1 *To actively support and expand land use development patterns, transportation infrastructure, pollution mitigation, and other techniques to reduce pollution exposure. [Source: New Goal]*

EJ-P1.1 **Truck Routes.** The City shall minimize heavy truck traffic and designate truck routes away from residential areas and sensitive land uses in and around the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P1.2 **Pollution Exposure Notification.** The City shall ensure that residents and businesses are made aware of the potential adverse pollution, noise, odor, vibration, lighting, and the effects of toxic materials and emissions when pollution generating land uses are proposed near them. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P1.3 **Stationary Pollution Sources.** The City shall encourage existing stationary sources of pollution emissions to use feasible measures to minimize emissions that could have potential impacts on community health. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P1.4 **Pesticide Education.** The City shall encourage the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner's Office to provide pesticide use education to raise awareness about the potential health impacts from pesticide use and process to report pesticide violations. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P1.5 **Design and Development Standards.** The City shall require new sensitive land uses and/or industrial and commercial land uses to incorporate setbacks, barriers, landscaping, or other design and development standards as necessary to minimize pollution exposure. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-G2 *To improve air quality conditions so all residents can live, work, and play in their community without disproportionate risk of air pollution and related negative health impacts. [Source: New Goal]*

EJ-P2.1 **Industrial Truck Idling.** The City shall enforce California's five-minute maximum idling law, require warehouse and distribution facilities to provide adequate on-site truck parking, and require refrigerated warehouses to provide generators for refrigerated trucks. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P2.2 **Freeway Impacts.** The City shall continue working with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to determine what, if any, mitigation measures can be implemented to reduce air pollution impacts residential areas adjacent to the State Route 99, particularly impacting the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P2.3 **Multi-Modal Transit.** The City shall expand and improve public transportation services and infrastructure, where appropriate, to encourage multi-modal transit use and reduce air pollution. [Source: New Policy]

- EJ-P2.4 **Air Filtration Retrofitting.** The City shall encourage the retrofitting and installation of appropriate air filtration at existing schools, residences, and other sensitive receptor uses adversely affected by air pollution sources. [Source: New Policy]

Access to Healthy Foods

EJ-G3 To expand access to nutritious and affordable food to reduce food insecurity and to support varied cultural and nutritional food choices. [Source: New Goal]

- EJ-P3.1 **Healthy Food Access.** The City shall encourage the provision of safe, convenient opportunities to access healthy food products particularly in the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P3.2 **Food Quality and Selection.** The City shall encourage food stores and retailers to improve the quality and selection of healthy foods and fresh food products, particularly in the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P3.3 **Food Assistance.** The City shall increase the purchasing power of low-income residents by supporting Statewide efforts to expand usage of food assistance benefits (e.g., CalFresh and Market Watch) at farmers' markets and community supported agriculture sources. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P3.4 **Healthy Food Choices.** The City shall provide healthy food choices in public buildings, facilities, and at City-sponsored events. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P3.5 **Farmers' Market.** The City shall support the Lodi Farmers' Market with the goal of having a year-round farmers' market. [Source: New Policy]

Physical Activity and Healthy Lifestyles

EJ-G4 To increase physical activity to reduce health risks for residents of all backgrounds and improve the pedestrian network for safer, more convenient travel. [Source: New Goal]

- EJ-P4.1 **Physical Activity Programs.** The City shall promote physical activity programs and education programs offered to residents and encourage residents to regularly participate in physical activity and active lifestyles. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P4.2 **Active Transportation Education.** The City shall promote walking, biking, and other modes of active transportation as safe, convenient, and healthy. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P4.3 **Pedestrian Amenities Improvements.** The City shall collaborate with private and agency partners to enhance pedestrian amenities, such as lighting, shade, benches, trash and recycling receptacles, bathrooms, water fountains, particularly in the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P4.4 **Pedestrian Safety.** The City shall encourage safety at roadway crossings through the addition of pedestrian safety improvements and traffic calming measures. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P4.5 **ADA Accessibility.** The City shall prioritize compliance with American Disability Act (ADA) standards and accessibility for all pedestrian, transit, and bicycle improvements, through ongoing engagement and incorporation of feedback from disability community stakeholder groups. [Source: New Policy]

- EJ-P4.6 **Explore Collaborative Partnerships.** The City shall continue to coordinate with the San Joaquin County Public Health Services, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and other public agencies during master planning efforts to identify and integrate design elements into land use plans that encourage physical activity and pollution exposure reduction measures. [Source: New Policy]

Equitable Civic Engagement in Public Decision Making

EJ-G5 To fully engage the public in City decision-making and facilitate public involvement in civic life. [Source: New Goal]

- EJ-P5.1 **Transparent Public Decision-Making.** The City shall implement a transparent public decision-making process through effective public outreach, engagement, and participation that is inclusive of socially disadvantaged individuals and groups. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.2 **Culturally Appropriate Approaches.** The City shall support culturally appropriate approaches to public participation and involvement. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.3 **Scheduling City Events.** The City shall strive to schedule events using different days, times, and formats (i.e., virtual and digital accessibility) to encourage and facilitate participation among community members with work, school, and other obligations that conflict with more traditional scheduling. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.4 **Accessible Meetings and Materials.** The City shall strive to make public meetings, notices, and education materials available online and in-person and accessible to all Lodi neighborhoods. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.5 **Community Service Opportunities.** The City shall support opportunities for all residents to engage in community service that integrates community health, environment, and civic engagement. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.6 **Translation Services.** The City shall provide translation and interpretation services at public meetings on issues affecting populations whose primary language is not English. Translation time should not be taken from the person's time limit for comments. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.7 **Community-Led Initiatives.** The City shall support community-driven initiatives in the Community of Focus to address priorities and needs through technical assistance, data sources, meeting spaces, support services, and other relevant resources. [Source: New Policy]
- EJ-P5.8 **Culturally Relevant Engagement.** The City shall partner with appropriate organizations (e.g., community-based, faith-based, advocacy, and service) that have built relationships, trust, and cultural competency to conduct meaningful outreach for relevant planning initiatives and environmental justice issues. [Source: New Policy]

Access to Public and Recreational Facilities

EJ-G6 *To ensure residents of all ages have access to a range of safe and accessible opportunities for recreation and physical activities. [Source: New Goal]*

EJ-P6.1 **Community Needs.** The City shall strive enhance public facilities, infrastructure, services, and crime prevention strategies that are responsive to community needs and adaptive to shifting priorities for opportunities. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P6.2 **Community Events Spaces.** The City shall encourage the use of park spaces for community events and activities, hosted by local businesses and organizations. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P6.3 **Park System.** The City shall provide all residents with safe and convenient access to parks, community centers, sports fields, urban open space, and other amenities. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P6.4 **Marketing and Outreach.** The City shall encourage the use of existing parks, venues and programs through marketing, promotion, reduced rates for the Community of Focus, extended park supervision/hours, and other high outreach strategies. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P6.5 **Continued Access.** The City shall strive to maintain and improve recreational facilities with adequate lighting, signage, hours of operation and programs representative of the multicultural needs and income levels of the community. [Source: New Policy]

Safe and Sanitary Homes

EJ-G7 *To ensure all residents enjoy living conditions that are both safe and healthy, while also providing a mix of affordability. [Source: New Goal]*

EJ-P7.1 **Code Enforcement and Regulation Education.** The City shall promote awareness of City regulations and enforcement measures citywide to improve unsafe and unsanitary conditions, focusing on trash and dumping, overcrowded housing, maintenance of older homes, unpermitted garage conversions, graffiti, and lack of building and yard maintenance. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P7.2 **Safe and Sanitary Housing.** The City shall establish and enforce standards that promote safe and sanitary housing. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P7.3 **Rehabilitation and Preservation.** The City shall encourage the rehabilitation of substandard conditions and preservation of affordability for dwellings owned/occupied by lower-income households in the Community of Focus. [Source: New Policy]

EJ-P7.4 **Crime Reduction Improvements.** The City shall review new development projects for natural surveillance design techniques and apply proven best practices in urban planning for crime reduction. [Source: New Policy]

7. Implementation

Program EJ.1: Designated Truck Routes

The City shall require, as a conditional of project approval, that development projects and land uses that generate significant trucking activity and traffic to designate truck routes that minimize air pollution exposure to residential areas and sensitive receptors to toxic air contaminants and particulate matter.

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P1.1, EJ-P1.3, EJ-P1.5, EJ-P2.1

Responsibility: Community Development

Time Frame: 2024-2027, Ongoing

Funding: No fiscal impact

Objective: Reduce air pollutant emissions from development and minimize exposure to air pollution and toxic air contaminants.

Program EJ.2: Pedestrian Safety Improvements

The City shall conduct an evaluation of all pedestrian facilities and crossings to identify safety improvements. The study will consider the feasibility of changes to marked crosswalks, high-visibility markings, crossing islands and traffic calming measures such as speed table, raised intersection, corner extension/bulb-outs.

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P4.4

Responsibility: Public Works

Time Frame: 2024-2027, Ongoing

Funding: General Fund

Objective: Improve pedestrian safety and encourage physical activity.

Program EJ.3: Home Retrofit Program

The City shall prepare a study of the potential of a program to provide residents the resources and financing mechanisms to retrofit their home to filter out air contaminants and excessive noise. The study shall identify grants to support the program and actively seek and apply for grants that can provide financing for a feasibility study and for implementation of this program.

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P1.4, EJ-P2.4, EJ-P7.2

Responsibility: Community Development

Time Frame: 2024-2027, Ongoing

Funding: General Fund

Objective: Reduce pollution exposure.

Program EJ.4: Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements

The City shall conduct a study to identify facilities, infrastructure, services, and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) improvements to address community needs. The study shall include extensive community outreach and analysis of those facilities in Communities of Focus.

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P4.3, EJ-P6.1

Responsibility: Community Development, Public Works, Parks and Recreation, City Manager

Time Frame: 2024-2027

Funding: General Fund

Objective: Ensure the equitable distribution of public facility improvements.

Program EJ.5: Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements

The City shall annually evaluate the proposed Capital Improvement Budget and any service expansion/contraction in the Operating Budget to ensure that all neighborhoods are treated equitably in the availability of services and infrastructure investment.

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P4.3, EJ-P6.1

Responsibility: City Manager

Time Frame: Annually

Funding: General Fund

Objective: Ensure the equitable distribution of public facility improvements.

Program EJ.6: Healthy Food Access

The City shall conduct an internal audit of and make necessary changes to City regulations, including but not limited to the Zoning Ordinance, conduct an internal audit of and make necessary changes to City regulations, including but not limited to the Zoning Ordinance

- Implements Policy(ies): EJ-P3.1, EJ-P3.2, EJ-P3.4

Responsibility: Community Development

Time Frame: 2024-2027

Funding: General Fund

Objective: Ensure equitable access to healthy foods and encourage healthy lifestyles.

8. Appendices

Appendix A: Publicity Materials

Appendix A includes a copy of the flyers, utility mailers, business cards, and social media postings used throughout the outreach process to advertise community events and the community survey.

CITY OF LODI TARGETED GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT

COMMUNITY OUTREACH EVENTS



The City of Lodi is preparing its first Environmental Justice Element as part of the Housing Element & Targeted General Plan Update process and needs your input on housing, equity, and environmental issues in Lodi. Check out these upcoming events to learn more and let your voice be heard!

Can't make it to an event? Visit our website for more information and other ways to participate:

www.PlanLodi.com



For more information about this project, please contact Cynthia Marsh (cmarsh@lodi.gov)

Community Workshop

Monday, June 5th, 2023 | 6pm
LOEL Senior Center
(105 South Washington Street)

Details: Spanish translation, food, and children's activities will be provided.

Community Pop-Up Event

Thursday, June 8th, 2023 | 5pm
Lodi Farmer's Market
(South School Street)

Community Report Out

Thursday, June 29th, 2023 | 5pm
Lodi Farmer's Market
(South School Street)

ACTUALIZACIÓN DEL PLAN GENERAL DE LA CIUDAD DE LODI

ELEMENTO DE JUSTICIA AMBIENTAL

EVENTOS DE DIVULGACIÓN



La Ciudad de Lodi está preparando su primer Elemento de Justicia Ambiental como parte de la Actualización del Plan General y necesita su opinión sobre vivienda, equidad y asuntos ambientales en Lodi. ¡Echa un vistazo a los próximos eventos para obtener más información y dejar que tu voz sea escuchada!

¿No puedes asistir a un evento? Visite nuestro sitio web para obtener más información y otras formas de participar.

www.PlanLodi.com



Para más información sobre este proyecto, por favor contacte Cynthia Marsh: (cmarsh@lodi.gov)

Taller comunitario

El lunes 5 de junio de 2023 | 6pm
LOEL Senior Center

(105 South Washington Street)

El taller tendrá una duración de 1-2 horas. Se proporcionará traducción al español, comida y actividades para niños.

Evento pop-up del comunitario

El jueves 8 de junio de 2023 | 5pm
Mercado de agricultores de Lodi
(South School Street)

Informe de la comunidad

El jueves 29 de junio de 2023 | 5pm
Mercado de agricultores de Lodi
(South School Street)

Utility Mailer

The utility mailer was printed front and back in English and Spanish.



Environmental Justice Element Community Outreach Events

Your input is needed! The City of Lodi is preparing its first ever Environmental Justice Element as part of the Housing Element and Targeted General Plan Updates and is hosting two community events in June to gain community input on housing, equity, health, and environmental issues facing the Lodi community.

Can't make it to an event? No problem! You can provide comments and learn more about the project by visiting our website:

www.PlanLodi.com

*For more information about this project, please contact Cynthia Marsh:
(cmarsh@lodi.gov)*

Community Workshop
Monday, June 5th, 2023 @ 6pm
LOEL Senior Center
(105 South Washington Street)

Details: The workshop will last 1-2 hours. Spanish translation, food, and children's activities will be provided.

Farmer's Market Pop-Up Event
Thursday, June 8th, 2023
5pm-8:30pm
Lodi Farmer's Market
(South School Street)

Details: Stop by the City's booth at the farmer's market to provide your input and learn more about the project!





Eventos de divulgación del elemento de justicia ambiental

¡Se necesita su opinión! La Ciudad de Lodi está preparando su primer Elemento de Justicia Ambiental como parte de la Actualización del Plan General y está organizando dos eventos en el mes de junio para obtener aportes de la comunidad sobre los problemas de vivienda, equidad, salud y medio ambiente que enfrenta la comunidad de Lodi.

¿No puedes asistir a un evento? ¡No hay problema! Puede proporcionar comentarios y obtener más información sobre el proyecto visitando nuestro sitio web:

www.PlanLodi.com

*Para más información sobre este proyecto, por favor contacte Cynthia Marsh:
(cmarsh@lodi.gov)*

Taller comunitario
El lunes 5 de junio de 2023 @ 6pm
LOEL Senior Center
(105 South Washington Street)

El taller tendrá una duración de 1-2 horas. Se proporcionará traducción al español, comida y actividades para niños.

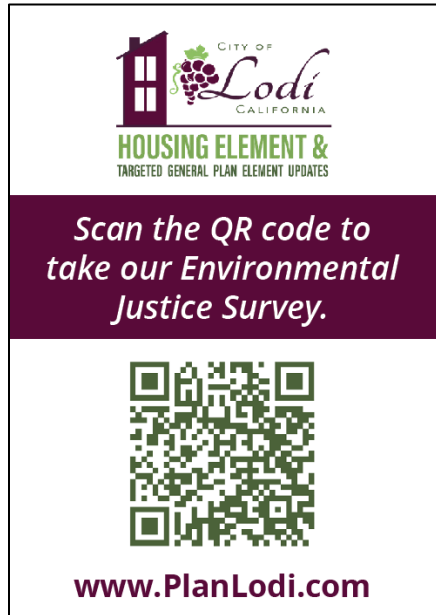
Evento pop-up del mercado de agricultores
El jueves 8 de junio de 2023
5pm-8:30pm
Mercado de agricultores de Lodi
(South School Street)

Pase por el puesto de la Ciudad en el mercado para hacer su aportaciones y aprender más sobre la justicia ambiental y el proyecto.



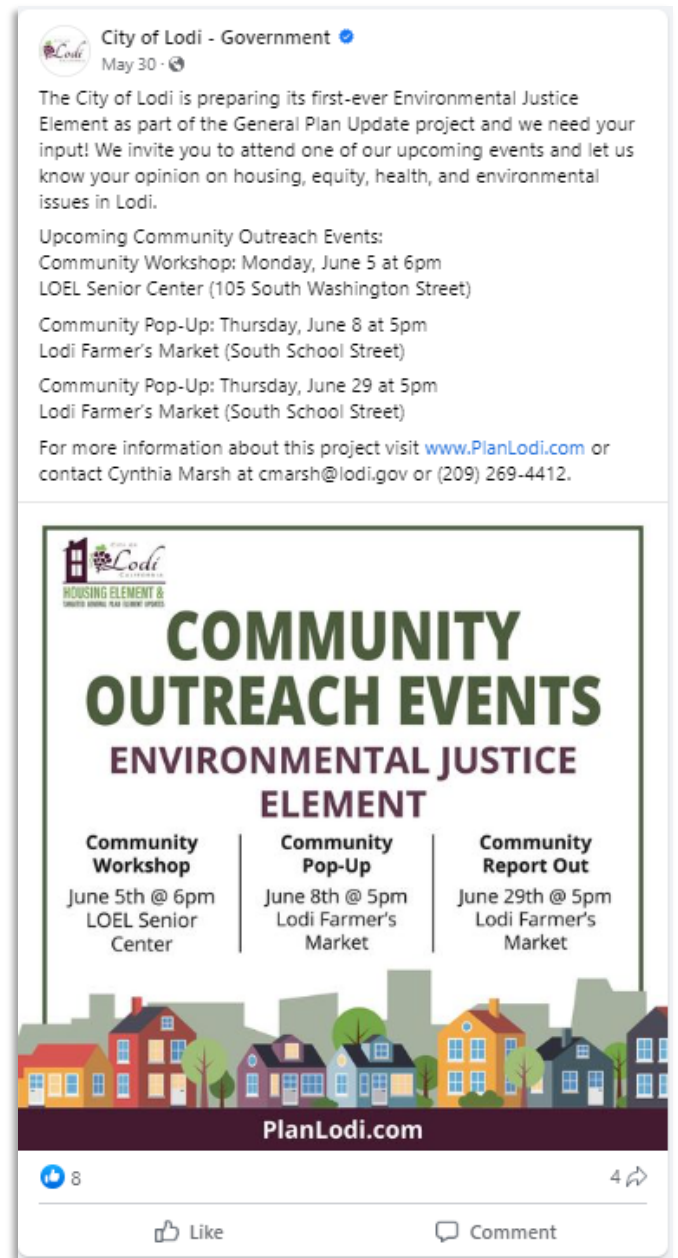
Community Survey Business Cards

Business cards were printed and distributed at community events to promote the survey and project website. The business cards were printed on front and back in Spanish and English with a QR code to the survey and link to the website.



Social Media Postings

The following social media posts were used to advertise the Environmental Justice Outreach events on the City's Facebook page.



Appendix B: Workshop and Pop-Up Booth Event Materials

Appendix B includes a copy of the posters and activity materials used at the community workshop and both pop-up events. All workshop posters and materials were posted to the project website after each event.

Informational Posters

The following informational posters were displayed at the community workshop and both pop-up events.



Environmental Justice Element

What is Environmental Justice?

Environmental justice refers to the fair and equitable distribution of environmental benefits and burdens across different communities, regardless of race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or other factors. It emphasizes the right of all individuals and communities to enjoy a clean and healthy environment, free from pollution, hazardous waste, and other environmental hazards.

Low-income communities and communities of color often bear a disproportionate burden of environmental pollution and hazards, such as air and water pollution, industrial waste, and toxic chemicals, leading to adverse health effects and reduced quality of life. Historically, this is due to a lack of meaningful opportunities for these communities to participate in the planning process, sometimes leading to discriminatory practices that have segregated or displaced communities.

Environmental justice policies and programs work undo the effects of discrimination in planning decisions and prioritize the well-being and rights of communities most affected by environmental injustices.

Identifying Environmental Justice Communities

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) uses over 20 population and pollution indicators to map communities disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can have negative impacts on health and quality of life. Each community receives a score for each indicator. The higher the score, the more burdened that community is by that indicator. Each community also receives an overall score that is a combination of all 20 indicators.

Some high scoring indicators in Lodi include:

- Diesel Particulate Matter
- Drinking Water Contaminants
- Children's Lead Risk from Housing
- Pesticide Use
- Groundwater Threats

SB 1000

Planning for Healthy Communities Act

California law now requires all cities and counties with environmental justice communities to incorporate environmental justice policies into their general plan.

As part of its Housing Element Update process the City of Lodi is creating its first ever Environmental Justice Element!

Topics of Focus



Food Access



Safe & Sanitary Housing



Pollution Exposure



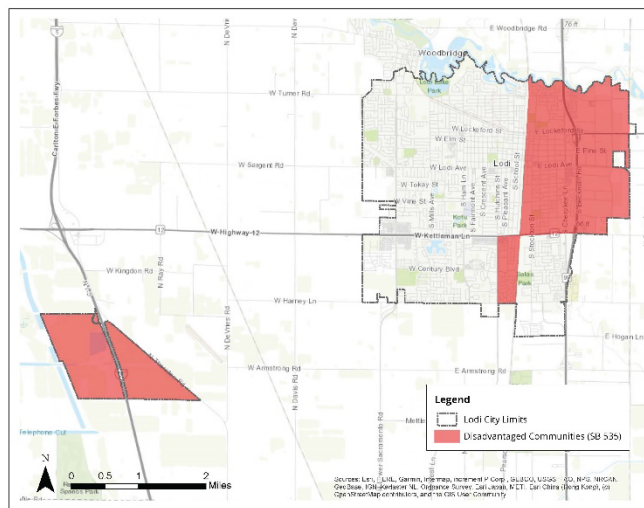
Physical Activity



Public Facilities



Community Engagement



- The CalEPA considers Communities with overall scores in the top 25 percent of scores across California are considered Disadvantaged Communities (DACs). These communities are considered to be the most burdened by environmental hazards and economic opportunities. The map above shows the identified DACs in Lodi.



Elemento de Justicia Ambiental

¿Qué es la Justicia Ambiental?

La justicia ambiental se refiere a la distribución justa y equitativa de los beneficios y cargas ambientales en diferentes comunidades, independientemente de la raza, el origen étnico, el estado socioeconómico u otros factores. Hace hincapié en el derecho de todos los individuos y comunidades a disfrutar de un medio ambiente limpio y saludable, libre de contaminación, residuos peligrosos y otros peligros ambientales.

Las comunidades de bajos ingresos y las comunidades de color a menudo soportan una carga desproporcionada de contaminación ambiental y peligros, como la contaminación del aire y el agua, los desechos industriales y los productos químicos tóxicos, lo que lleva a efectos adversos para la salud y una calidad de vida reducida. Históricamente, esto se debe a la falta de oportunidades significativas para que estas comunidades participen en el proceso de planificación, lo que a veces conduce a prácticas discriminatorias que han segregado o desplazado a las comunidades.

Las políticas y programas de justicia ambiental deshacen los efectos de la discriminación en las decisiones de planificación y priorizan el bienestar y los derechos de las comunidades más afectadas por las injusticias ambientales.

Identificación de comunidades de justicia ambiental

La Agencia de Protección Ambiental de California (CalEPA) utiliza más de 20 indicadores de población y contaminación para mapear las comunidades desproporcionadamente afectadas por la contaminación ambiental y otros peligros que pueden tener impactos negativos en la salud y la calidad de vida. Cada comunidad recibe una puntuación para cada indicador. Cuanto más alto es el puntaje, más cargada está esa comunidad por ese indicador. Cada comunidad también recibe una puntuación general que es una combinación de los 20 indicadores.

Algunos de los indicadores con puntuaciones altas en Lodi incluyen:

- Partículas diésel
- Contaminantes del agua potable
- Riesgo de plomo para niños en la vivienda
- Uso de pesticidas
- Amenazas de las aguas subterráneas

SB 1000

Ley de Planificación para Comunidades Saludables

La ley de California ahora requiere que todas las ciudades y condados con comunidades de justicia ambiental incorporen políticas de justicia ambiental en su plan general.

Como parte de su proceso de actualización de elementos de vivienda, ¡la ciudad de Lodi está creando su primer elemento de justicia ambiental!

Temas de enfoque



Acceso a los alimentos



Vivienda segura e higiénica



Exposición a la contaminación



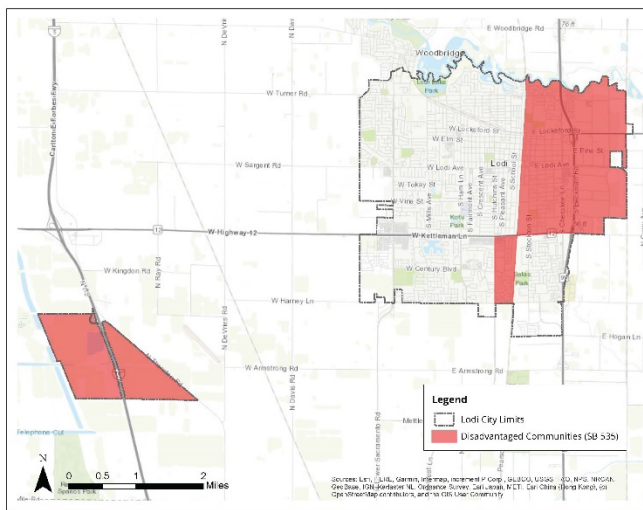
Actividad física



Instalaciones públicas



Participación Comunitaria



- La CalEPA compara los puntajes de cada comunidad con todas las demás comunidades de California. Las comunidades con puntajes generales en el 25 por ciento superior de los puntajes en todo California se consideran Comunidades Desfavorecidas (DAC). Se considera que estas comunidades son las más agobiadas por los peligros ambientales y las oportunidades económicas. El mapa de arriba muestra los DAC identificados en Lodi.

Community Workshop Materials

The following materials were used to facilitate the activity during the Community Workshop.



Safe and Sanitary Housing

Housing conditions and cleanliness contribute heavily to the health and safety of residents. Occupants of housing built before the widespread adoption of building standards are at higher risk of pollution exposure in their homes, particularly asbestos and lead paint. Additionally, older housing may have poor ventilation which can lead to mold, uncomfortable indoor temperatures, and pest and rodent infestation.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

Lack of proper plumbing or malfunctioning plumbing systems can result in issues such as sewage leaks, clogged drains, or contaminated water supply, leading to health hazards and unsanitary conditions.

Housing with deteriorating lead-based paint, especially in older buildings, can expose residents, particularly children, to lead poisoning, which can have long-term developmental and health consequences.

Inadequate or non-functional heating and cooling systems can result in extreme temperatures which jeopardize the health and comfort of residents.



Vivienda Segura y Sanitaria

Las condiciones de vivienda y la limpieza contribuyen en gran medida a la salud y seguridad de los residentes. Los ocupantes de viviendas construidas antes de la adopción generalizada de las normas de construcción corren un mayor riesgo de exposición a la contaminación en sus hogares, en particular el amianto y la pintura con plomo. Además, las viviendas más antiguas pueden tener una ventilación deficiente que puede provocar moho, temperaturas interiores incómodas e infestación de plagas y roedores.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

Las viviendas con pintura deteriorada a base de plomo, especialmente en edificios antiguos, pueden exponer a los residentes, especialmente a los niños, al envenenamiento por plomo, que puede tener consecuencias para el desarrollo y la salud a largo plazo.

Los sistemas de calefacción y refrigeración inadecuados o que no funcionan pueden provocar temperaturas extremas que ponen en peligro la salud y la comodidad de los residentes.

La falta de plomería adecuada o el mal funcionamiento de los sistemas de plomería pueden provocar problemas como fugas de aguas residuales, desagües obstruidos o suministro de agua contaminada, lo que lleva a riesgos para la salud y condiciones insalubres.



Food Access

Access to healthy, affordable, and culturally appropriate food is crucial for a high quality of life. It involves physical proximity to food providers as well as affordability and availability of nutritious food. This relationship is often referred to as “food security.” Environmental justice communities face challenges in achieving food security due to low income and limited access to transportation. Healthy foods, like fresh produce, tend to be costlier, making it difficult for lower-income households to afford them regularly.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

Living in a neighborhood or community with limited access to grocery stores or supermarkets.

Inadequate social support systems, such as lack of access to food assistance programs or community resources.

Insufficient financial resources to purchase an adequate amount of food to meet nutritional needs, and reliance on low-quality, processed foods which are less expensive but lack essential nutrients.



Acceso a los alimentos

El acceso a alimentos saludables, asequibles y culturalmente apropiados es crucial para una alta calidad de vida. Implica la proximidad física a los proveedores de alimentos, así como la asequibilidad y disponibilidad de alimentos nutritivos. Esta relación a menudo se conoce como “seguridad alimentaria”. Las comunidades de justicia ambiental enfrentan desafíos para lograr la seguridad alimentaria debido a los bajos ingresos y el acceso limitado al transporte. Los alimentos saludables, como los productos frescos, tienden a ser más costosos, lo que dificulta que los hogares de bajos ingresos los puedan pagar regularmente.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

Vivir en un vecindario o comunidad con acceso limitado a supermercados o supermercados.

Recursos financieros insuficientes para comprar una cantidad adecuada de alimentos para satisfacer las necesidades nutricionales y dependencia de alimentos procesados de baja calidad que son menos costosos pero carecen de nutrientes esenciales.

Sistemas de apoyo social inadecuados, como la falta de acceso a programas de asistencia alimentaria o recursos comunitarios.



Pollution Exposure

Pollution exposure occurs when people come into direct contact with harmful substances in the air, water, food, and soil. This usually happens when polluting land uses such as agriculture, freeways, and heavy industrial sites are placed near residential areas. Breathing or consuming pollutants over time can result in serious health risks such as asthma, cancer, or heart disease. Some populations (i.e., children, older adults, and low-income households) and land uses (i.e., schools, medical facilities, senior living) are more vulnerable to the negative effects of pollution exposure. Many environmental justice communities are often exposed to multiple sources of pollutants, which can have a compounding effect on health risks.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

People living next to agricultural fields where pesticides are sprayed on crops can be exposed to harmful pesticides that drift into neighborhoods from wind and dust.

Residential communities located near an industrial facility that emits toxic substances from their operations can increase residents' exposure to toxic substances and have serious health risks.

Residents living near a major freeway are consistently exposed to fuel exhaust and excessive noise from trucks and cars, which has had serious physical and mental health impacts.



Exposición a la Contaminación


La exposición a la contaminación ocurre cuando las personas entran en contacto directo con sustancias nocivas en el aire, el agua, los alimentos y el suelo. Esto generalmente sucede cuando los usos contaminantes de la tierra, como la agricultura, las autopistas y los sitios industriales pesados, se colocan cerca de áreas residenciales. Respirar o consumir contaminantes con el tiempo puede resultar en riesgos graves para la salud como asma, cáncer o enfermedades cardíacas. Algunas poblaciones (es decir, niños, adultos mayores y hogares de bajos ingresos) y usos de la tierra (es decir, escuelas, instalaciones médicas, personas mayores) son más vulnerables a los efectos negativos de la exposición a la contaminación. Muchas comunidades de justicia ambiental a menudo están expuestas a múltiples fuentes de contaminantes, que pueden tener un efecto agravante sobre los riesgos para la salud.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

Las personas que viven cerca de campos agrícolas donde se rocían pesticidas en los cultivos pueden estar expuestas a pesticidas dañinos que se desplazan a los vecindarios por el viento y el polvo.

Las comunidades residenciales ubicadas cerca de una instalación industrial que emite sustancias tóxicas de sus operaciones pueden aumentar la exposición de los residentes a sustancias tóxicas y tener serios riesgos para la salud.

Los residentes que viven cerca de una autopista principal están constantemente expuestos al escape de combustible y al ruido excesivo de camiones y automóviles, lo que ha tenido graves impactos en la salud física y mental.




Physical Activity

Regular physical activity is crucial for both mental and physical well-being, as it is linked to longer life expectancy and reduced risks of chronic diseases like diabetes, heart disease, depression, and anxiety. The built environment plays a vital role in determining access to physical activity opportunities, including parks, recreational facilities, open spaces, and pedestrian and bike networks. Environmental justice communities often face limited opportunities for physical activity due to discriminatory land use practices and disinvestment, resulting in fewer facilities such as parks and bike lanes in these areas.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

- Fear of crime, lack of well-lit and safe public spaces, or limited access to sidewalks and bike lanes can deter people from engaging in physical activities outside their homes.
- Insufficient availability or proximity of parks, gyms, sports facilities, or safe outdoor spaces can discourage individuals from participating in physical activities.
- Lack of, or unmaintained, sidewalks and bike lanes which would otherwise be used by residents to access other parts of their neighborhood or community.

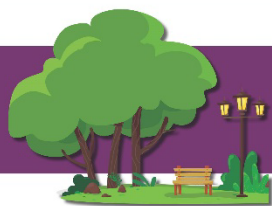


Actividad Física

La actividad física regular es crucial para el bienestar mental y físico, ya que está relacionada con una mayor esperanza de vida y menores riesgos de enfermedades crónicas como diabetes, enfermedades cardíacas, depresión y ansiedad. El entorno construido juega un papel vital en la determinación del acceso a oportunidades de actividad física, incluidos parques, instalaciones recreativas, espacios abiertos y redes peatonales y de bicicletas. Las comunidades de justicia ambiental a menudo enfrentan oportunidades limitadas para la actividad física debido a las prácticas discriminatorias de uso de la tierra y la desinversión, lo que resulta en menos instalaciones como parques y carriles para bicicletas en estas áreas.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

- El miedo a la delincuencia, la falta de espacios públicos bien iluminados y seguros, o el acceso limitado a aceras y carriles para bicicletas pueden disuadir a las personas de participar en actividades físicas fuera de sus hogares.
- La disponibilidad insuficiente o la proximidad de parques, gimnasios, instalaciones deportivas o espacios seguros al aire libre pueden desalentar a las personas de participar en actividades físicas.
- Falta de, o falta de mantenimiento, aceras y carriles para bicicletas que de otro modo serían utilizados por los residentes para acceder a otras partes de su vecindario o comunidad.



Public Facilities

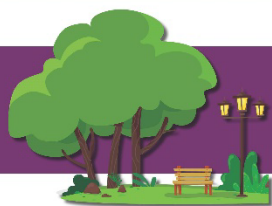
Access to high-quality public facilities and services are important to the health, safety, and overall quality of life for any community. Public facilities and services include police and fire services, healthcare facilities, road maintenance, parks, schools, water and sewer infrastructure, public transportation, childcare services, high-speed internet access, and community centers. These resources help communities to thrive by offering educational opportunities, recreational opportunities, medical care, and community meeting places.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

The sidewalks and roads in a predominantly Hispanic community are not well maintained. Potholes and uneven sidewalks create safety hazards for residents.

A low-income neighborhood does not have any public parks, however, a higher income neighborhood in the same city has several parks within walking distance to a majority of people who live in that neighborhood.

Several residents in a low-income neighborhood depend on public transportation to get to work, medical appointments, and the grocery store. However, the bus route that services the neighborhood is infrequent and does not connect to employment or commercial centers, making it harder for people without cars to get to where they need and want to go.



Instalaciones Públicas

El acceso a instalaciones y servicios públicos de alta calidad es importante para la salud, la seguridad y la calidad de vida general de cualquier comunidad. Las instalaciones y servicios públicos incluyen servicios de policía y bomberos, instalaciones de atención médica, mantenimiento de carreteras, parques, escuelas, infraestructura de agua y alcantarillado, transporte público, servicios de cuidado infantil, acceso a Internet de alta velocidad y centros comunitarios. Estos recursos ayudan a las comunidades a prosperar al ofrecer oportunidades educativas, oportunidades recreativas, atención médica y lugares de reunión comunitaria.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

Un vecindario de bajos ingresos no tiene parques públicos, sin embargo, un vecindario de mayores ingresos en la misma ciudad tiene varios parques a poca distancia de la mayoría de las personas que viven en ese vecindario.

Varios residentes en un vecindario de bajos ingresos dependen del transporte público para ir al trabajo, las citas médicas y la tienda de comestibles. Sin embargo, la ruta de autobús que da servicio al vecindario es poco frecuente y no se conecta con centros de empleo o comerciales, lo que dificulta que las personas sin automóviles lleguen a donde necesitan y quieren ir.

Las aceras y carreteras en una comunidad predominantemente hispana no están bien mantenidas. Los baches y las aceras irregulares crean riesgos de seguridad para los residentes.



Civic Engagement

Meaningful community engagement results in better decisions and policies that address the needs of all residents regardless of race, color, national origin, or income. Unfortunately, environmental justice communities have historically been excluded from the decision-making process, resulting in inequitable planning practices. Things such as language barriers, time and location of meetings, internet access, and knowledge of topics all influence if and how people engage in community outreach efforts. Improving community engagement efforts in environmental justice communities can help identify issues in these communities and encourage residents in these communities to be part of the planning process.

Examples of Environmental Injustices

- Information about public meetings and community engagement opportunities are only available in English, even though several residents of the community speak Spanish.
- Community meetings are always held in the early evenings, which makes it difficult for people who work nights to attend meetings to provide input.
- Public meetings and engagement opportunities are always held at places that are far away from low-income communities and are difficult for people without cars to get to.



Compromiso Civil

La participación significativa de la comunidad es una parte importante del proceso de planificación. Resulta en mejores decisiones y políticas que abordan las necesidades de todos los residentes, independientemente de su raza, color, origen nacional o ingresos. Desafortunadamente, las comunidades de justicia ambiental han sido históricamente excluidas del proceso de toma de decisiones, lo que resulta en prácticas de planificación inequitativas. Cosas como las barreras del idioma, el tiempo y el lugar de las reuniones, el acceso a Internet y el conocimiento de los temas influyen en si las personas participan en los esfuerzos de alcance comunitario y cómo lo hacen. Mejorar los esfuerzos de participación comunitaria en las comunidades de justicia ambiental puede ayudar a identificar problemas en estas comunidades y alentar a los residentes de estas comunidades a ser parte del proceso de planificación.

Ejemplos de injusticia ambiental

- La información sobre reuniones públicas y oportunidades de participación comunitaria solo está disponible en inglés, aunque varios residentes de la comunidad hablan español.
- Las reuniones comunitarias siempre se llevan a cabo temprano en la noche, lo que dificulta que las personas que trabajan de noche asistan a las reuniones para proporcionar información.
- Las reuniones públicas y las oportunidades de participación siempre se llevan a cabo en lugares que están lejos de las comunidades de bajos ingresos y son difíciles de llegar para las personas sin automóviles.

SAFE AND SANITARY HOUSING / VIVIENDA SEGURA Y SANITARIA



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with safe and sanitary housing? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to safe and sanitary housing, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimenta con la vivienda segura y sanitaria? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escriba un problema relacionado con la vivienda segura y sanitaria que identificó.

"An issue I experience related to safe and sanitary housing in Lodi is..."

"Un problema que experimento relacionado con la vivienda segura y sanitaria en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

FOOD ACCESS / ACCESO A LOS ALIMENTOS



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with food access? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to food access, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimenta con el acceso a los alimentos? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escriba un problema relacionado con el acceso a los alimentos, luego escriba una posible solución al problema que identificó.

"An issue I experience related to food access in Lodi is..."

"Un problema que experimento relacionado con el acceso a los alimentos en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

POLLUTION EXPOSURE / EXPOSICIÓN A LA CONTAMINACIÓN



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with pollution exposure? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to pollution exposure, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimenta con la exposición a la contaminación? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escriba un problema relacionado con la exposición a la contaminación, luego escriba una posible solución al problema que identificó.

"An issue I experience related to pollution exposure in Lodi is..."

Un problema que experimento relacionado con la exposición a la contaminación en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY / ACTIVIDAD FÍSICA



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with physical activity? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to physical activity, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimenta con la actividad física? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escriba un problema relacionado con la actividad física, luego escriba una posible solución al problema que identificó.

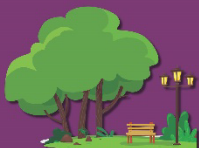
"An issue I experience related to physical activity in Lodi is..."

"Un problema que experimento relacionado con la actividad física en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

PUBLIC FACILITIES / INSTALACIONES PÚBLICAS



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with public facilities? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to public facilities, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimentas con las instalaciones públicas? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escribe un problema relacionado con las instalaciones públicas, luego escribe una posible solución al problema que identificó.

"An issue I experience related to public facilities in Lodi is..."

"Un problema que experimento relacionado con las instalaciones públicas en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT / COMPROMISO CIVIL



Think about the areas in Lodi where you live, work, and play. What issues do you experience with civic engagement? Is this issue specific to a certain street or neighborhood? Or is it a citywide issue? In the space below, write down an issue related to civic engagement, then write down a possible solution to the issue you identified.

Piensa en las áreas de Lodi donde vives, trabajas y juegas. ¿Qué problemas experimenta con el compromiso cívico? ¿Es este problema específico de una determinada calle o vecindario? ¿O es un problema de toda la ciudad? En el espacio a continuación, escriba un problema relacionado con el compromiso cívico, luego escriba una posible solución al problema que identificó.

"An issue I experience related to civic engagement in Lodi is..."

"Un problema que experimento relacionado con el compromiso cívico en Lodi es ..."

"I would solve this issue by..."

"Resolvería este problema por..."

Pop-Up #1 Materials

The following materials were used to facilitate the activity during the first pop-up event at the Lodi Farmer's Market.



Environmental Justice Element

Elemento de Justicia Ambiental

Topics of Focus

Temas de Enfoque



Food Access

Acceso a los Alimentos



Safe & Sanitary Housing

Vivienda Segura e Higiénica



Physical Activity

Actividad Física



Public Facilities

Instalaciones Públicas



Pollution Exposure

Exposición a la Contaminación




Community Engagement

Participación Comunitaria

<p>Issue/Problema: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Location/ Ubicación: _____</p> <p>Solution/Solución: _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> PF <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> O </p>
--

Pop-Up #2 Materials

The following materials were used to facilitate the activity during the second pop-up event at the Lodi Farmer's Market.



Civic Engagement/Compromiso Civil

Civic engagement is the active participation and involvement of individuals in their communities through actions such as attending public meetings voting.
El compromiso cívico es la participación activa y la participación de individuos en sus comunidades a través de acciones tales como asistir a reuniones públicas de votación.

What Lodi residents are saying...

Low-income residents don't feel comfortable speaking up at meetings out of fear of retaliation.
Los residentes de bajos ingresos no se sienten cómodos hablando en las reuniones por temor a represalias.


It can be difficult to understand how topics discussed at public meetings directly affect residents.
Puede ser difícil entender cómo los temas discutidos en las reuniones públicas afectan directamente a los residentes.

The terms and concepts used in City documents and presentations can be difficult to understand.
Las palabras y conceptos utilizados en los documentos y presentaciones de la Ciudad pueden ser difíciles de entender.

Residents feel their voices don't matter.
Los residentes sienten que sus voces no importan.

Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.

Agree/Acuerdo
Disagree/Desacuerdo



Public Facilities/Instalaciones Públicas

Public facilities are physical spaces or structures intended for public use and provide essential services or amenities such as parks, libraries, schools, and transportation systems.
Las instalaciones públicas son espacios físicos o estructuras destinadas al uso público y proporcionan servicios o comodidades esenciales como parques, bibliotecas, escuelas y transporte público.

What Lodi residents are saying...

No public outdoor pool.
No hay piscina pública al aire libre.

Additional police and fire stations/services to meet community growth.
Estaciones / servicios adicionales de policía y bomberos para satisfacer el crecimiento de la comunidad.

Poor sidewalk and street conditions.
Malas condiciones de la acera y la calle.

Increase capacity of Lodi Middle School.
Aumentar la capacidad de la Escuela Intermedia Lodi.

Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.

Agree/Acuerdo
Disagree/Desacuerdo



Physical Activity/Actividad Física

The built environment affects the availability of recreational opportunities (such as parks, bike paths, sidewalks, and open spaces) that allow people to get enough physical activity to live a healthy life.

El entorno construido afecta la disponibilidad de oportunidades recreativas (como parques, carriles para bicicletas, aceras y espacios abiertos) que permiten a las personas realizar suficiente actividad física para vivir una vida saludable.

What Lodi residents are saying...

Traffic along major roadways and intersections make it feel unsafe to walk or bike (i.e., near Lodi High School, Lockeford Street, Cherokee Lane, Victor Road).

El tráfico a lo largo de las principales carreteras e intersecciones hace que se sienta inseguro caminar o andar en bicicleta (cerca de Lodi High School, Lockeford Street, Cherokee Lane, Victor Road).

Lack of recreational opportunities that encourage physical activity throughout the community (i.e., public pool, exercise stations at parks, bike facilities).

Falta de oportunidades recreativas que fomenten la actividad física en toda la comunidad (es decir, piscina pública, estaciones de ejercicio en parques, instalaciones para bicicletas).

A lack of adequate street lighting makes it feel unsafe to be outside after dark.

La falta de alumbrado público adecuado hace que se sienta inseguro estar afuera después del anochecer.

There is a lack of ADA compliant curbs throughout Lodi.

Hay una falta de restricciones que cumplan con la ADA en todo Lodi.

**Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.**

Agree/Acuerdo

Disagree/Desacuerdo



Food Access/Acceso a los alimentos

Food access refers to the availability, affordability, and proximity of healthy and culturally appropriate food options for individuals and communities to have a healthy diet.

El acceso a los alimentos se refiere a la disponibilidad, asequibilidad y proximidad de opciones de alimentos saludables y culturalmente apropiados para que las personas y las comunidades tengan una dieta saludable.

What Lodi residents are saying...

Many small markets/stores (i.e., corner stores) lack fresh produce and healthy foods.

Muchos mercados / tiendas pequeñas (es decir, tiendas de la esquina) carecen de productos frescos y alimentos saludables.

The Lodi Farmer's Market is not year-round.

El mercado de agricultores de Lodi no es todo el año.

There is a lack of community gardens throughout Lodi.

Hay una falta de jardines comunitarios en todo Lodi.


Lack of information about how people in need of food assistance can access resources in Lodi.

Falta de información sobre cómo las personas que necesitan asistencia alimentaria pueden acceder a los recursos en Lodi.

**Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.**

Agree/Acuerdo

Disagree/Desacuerdo



Pollution/Contaminación

Pollution exposure occurs when people come into direct contact with harmful substances in the air, water, food, and soil. This usually happens when polluting land uses such as agriculture, freeways, and heavy industrial sites are placed near residential areas.

La exposición a la contaminación ocurre cuando las personas entran en contacto directo con sustancias nocivas en el aire, el agua, los alimentos y el suelo. Esto suele suceder cuando los usos contaminantes de la tierra, como la agricultura, las autopistas y los sitios industriales pesados, se colocan cerca de áreas residenciales.

What Lodi residents are saying...

Dust and air pollution from industrial land uses.

Polvo y contaminación del aire por usos industriales del suelo.

Noise pollution from high-volume and high-speed traffic in residential areas and near Highway 99.

Contaminación acústica del tráfico de alto volumen y alta velocidad en áreas residenciales y cerca de la autopista 99.


Homeless encampments can create unsanitary environments on sidewalks, parks, and the river.

Los campamentos para personas sin hogar pueden crear ambientes insalubres en las aceras, los parques y el río.

Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.

Agree/Acuerdo

Disagree/Desacuerdo



Housing/Vivienda

Everyone should have access to adequate shelter that meets health and safety standards and creates a living environment that is free from hazards, promotes well-being, and protects the physical and mental health of residents.

Todos deben tener acceso a una vivienda adecuada que cumpla con las normas de salud y seguridad y cree un entorno de vida libre de peligros, promueva el bienestar y proteja la salud física y mental de los residentes.

What Lodi residents are saying...

Lack of affordable housing and housing types that meet the needs of all Lodi residents.

Falta de viviendas asequibles y tipos de vivienda que satisfagan las necesidades de todos los residentes de Lodi.

Lack of services and facilities for people experiencing homelessness in Lodi (i.e., mental health services, public restrooms, skills training).

Falta de servicios e instalaciones para las personas sin hogar en Lodi (es decir, servicios de salud mental, baños públicos, capacitación en habilidades).

Older and overcrowded homes on the east of Highway 99 are in need of repair.

Las casas antiguas y superpobladas en el este de la autopista 99 necesitan reparación.

Do you agree? Place a dot.
¿Estás de acuerdo? Coloque un punto.

Agree/Acuerdo

Disagree/Desacuerdo



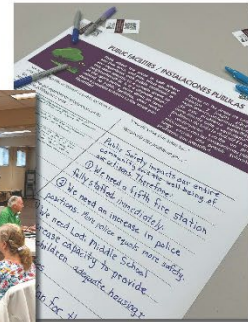
Environmental Justice Outreach

Check out what we've done so far!

A key part of preparing the Environmental Justice Element is community engagement and outreach. In June 2023, the City hosted a series of community engagement activities to gain a better understanding of the issues residents experience in Lodi and get feedback on how those issues could be addressed in the Environmental Justice Element.

June 6, 2023: Community Workshop

On June 6th, the City hosted a community workshop at the LOEL Senior Center. The purpose of this workshop was to provide community members with information about environmental justice topics and have attendees identify key issues in Lodi and think of possible solutions to those issues. About 25-30 people attended the workshop, which lasted about two hours.

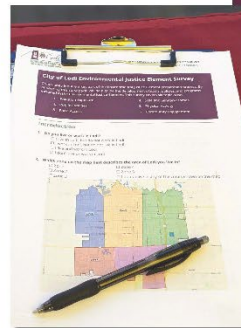


June 8, 2023: Farmer's Market Booth

On June 8th, the City setup a booth at the Lodi Farmer's Market where project team members were available to answer questions and have discussions with market goers. Community members also had the opportunity to be "Mayor for the Day" where they were asked how they would solve issues in their community if they were mayor for the day.

June/July 2023: Community Survey

On June 6th, the City hosted a community workshop at the LOEL Senior Center. The purpose of this workshop was to provide community members with information about environmental justice topics and have attendees identify key issues in Lodi and think of possible solutions to those issues. About 25-30 people attended the workshop, which lasted about two hours.



What's Next?

**AUG
2023**

**Public Review Draft
Environmental Justice
Element**

**NOV
2023**

**Planning Commission
& City Council
Public Hearings**

Appendix C: Survey Responses and Community Comments

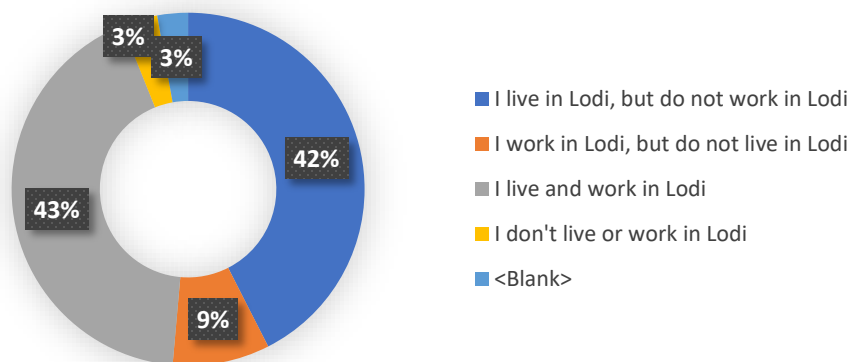
Appendix C includes a summary of all community survey responses and all written comments received regarding the Environmental Justice Element. Community members had the opportunity to submit written comments outside of organized outreach activities via comment cards at all outreach events, the survey, and the project website. A total of 56 comments were received.

Survey Results

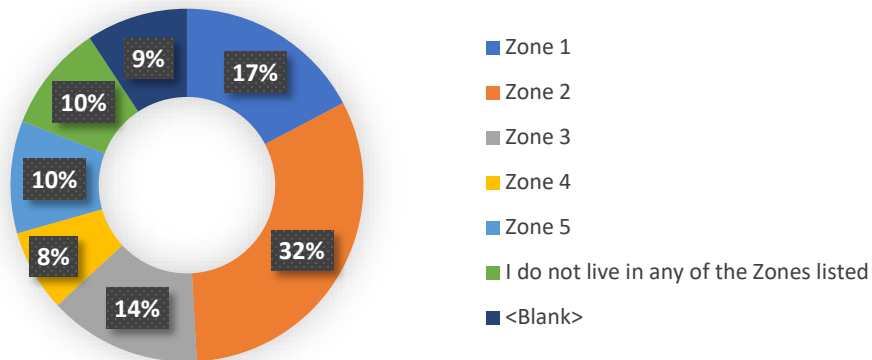
General Questions

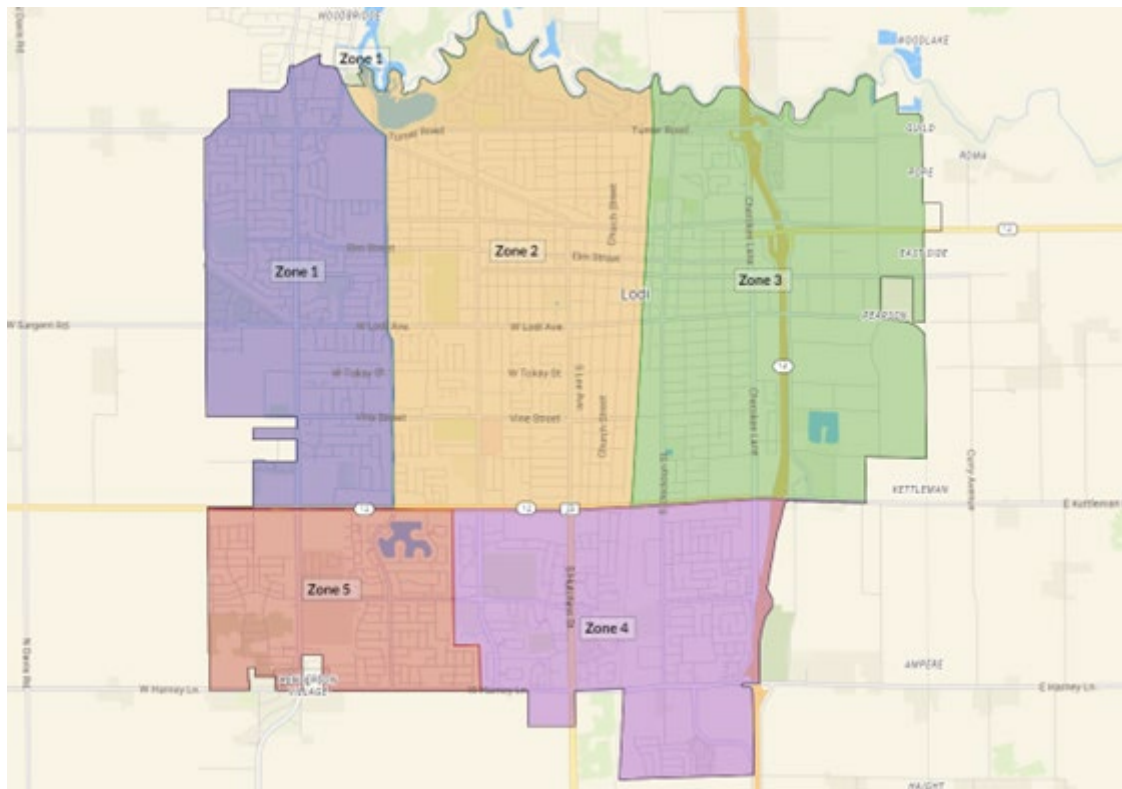
The first section of the survey asked participants to identify where they lived in Lodi by selecting one of five zones provided on a map and indicate if they live and/or work in Lodi. The zones were created by the Project Team by grouping census tracts using key features (such as major roads and railroad tracks) and CalEnviroScreen 4.0 census tract scores. This information allowed the Project Team to better understand where in Lodi respondents live while also maintaining anonymity of individual respondents. A map of the five zones is provided below.

Q1: Do you live or work in Lodi?



Q2: Which Zone on the map best describes the area of Lodi you live in?





The second section of the survey asked participants what types of pollution they experience in their neighborhood. The first question provided eight answer choices in which participants could select as many that applied. The second question asked participants to draw a point on the map of where they experience pollution and provide comments in a pop-up box.

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Air pollution from pesticides or dust	51.4%	29.4%	36.7%	62.5%	40.9%	34.6%
Air pollution from cars and trucks	35.1%	27.9%	30.0%	50.0%	31.8%	29.4%
Unpleasant smells or fumes from surrounding land uses	10.8%	11.8%	20.0%	6.3%	27.3%	12.1%
Trash or illegal dumping	13.5%	20.6%	50.0%	31.3%	9.1%	22.9%
Abandoned buildings or vacant lots	0.0%	4.4%	23.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
Bad drinking water	10.8%	14.7%	6.7%	18.8%	4.5%	9.8%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Noise pollution from trucks, cars, planes, and/or surrounding land uses	48.6%	35.3%	26.7%	37.5%	40.9%	32.2%
I do not experience any pollution in my neighborhood.	24.3%	27.9%	10.0%	18.8%	13.6%	19.2%
Other	5.4%	5.9%	16.7%	12.5%	4.5%	6.5%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - Containers of food thrown on street either from a car or left from a homeless person. (Regarding the map, the respondent said "The wind blows dirt and chemicals from the west fields." to the boxed area.)
 - Gas lead blowers and lawn blowers. ALL DAY EVERY FRIDAY at nearby condos. Neighbor gas power lawn and leaf blowers.
- Zone 2
 - Air pollution from metal works factory.
 - Trash on my street and dead animals (response translated from Spanish)
 - Gardening blower fumes as well.
 - Noise mostly from the high percentage of modified exhaust systems allowed on cars, peeling out and revving engines at stops, and loud motorcycles
 - Noise pollution from trains
 - not far there are homeless camps full of garbage
 - Smoke at night that seems to come from fire pits in neighbors' backyards. We are also troubled periodically by nighttime noise from events at First Hall at Hutchins Street Square, a problem we have discussed with City staff. Regarding fumes, people leave their cars running while waiting for students to be finished at Liberty High School, and ambulances like to park across the street and leave their motors running.
 - The streets in my neighborhood are well maintained with the street sweeper but the public areas of town and parks are covered in filth.
 - train and neighbor burns trash in her fireplace
 - unhoused trash and debris
- Zone 3
 - Abandoned vehicles, garbage bins blocking sidewalks, no sidewalks, dirty streets
 - Firework
 - homeless people; people hanging out in cars
 - Year-round fireworks go off late nights. From close to blocks away in all directions.
- Zone 4
 - Smell comes from the water retention basin fi the wind is blowing from west to east
- Zone 5
 - Too much pollen from swamp area at De Benedetti Park. We have a rat problem as well. I trap them running the fence line.

Public Facilities

The third section of the survey asked participants about what public facilities in their neighborhood need improvement. The first question provided 14 answer choices in which participants could select as many applicable answers. The second question asked participants to draw points on the map of where they experience pollution and provide comments in a pop-up box.

Q5: Which of the following places or services need improvement in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Public parks	24.3%	42.6%	60.0%	31.3%	45.5%	35.5%
Public recreational facilities (i.e., swimming pool, skate park, sports fields/courts)	24.3%	25.0%	30.0%	25.0%	45.5%	23.8%
Health care facilities	8.1%	10.3%	23.3%	18.8%	13.6%	11.7%
Childcare facilities	8.1%	4.4%	16.7%	25.0%	0.0%	7.5%
Schools	18.9%	10.3%	20.0%	18.8%	9.1%	12.6%
Public transportation	13.5%	17.6%	26.7%	12.5%	22.7%	17.3%
Community centers	16.2%	19.1%	13.3%	12.5%	18.2%	15.4%
Public libraries	5.4%	8.8%	13.3%	6.3%	13.6%	7.9%
Solid waste and recycling services	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	18.8%	18.2%	13.6%
High-speed internet access	13.5%	13.2%	33.3%	31.3%	36.4%	19.2%
Road maintenance	48.6%	50.0%	40.0%	43.8%	22.7%	38.3%
Streetlights	10.8%	17.6%	26.7%	12.5%	13.6%	14.0%
I don't think any of these places or services need to be improved in my neighborhood.	18.9%	10.3%	0.0%	6.3%	9.1%	10.3%
Other	10.8%	11.8%	3.3%	12.5%	9.1%	8.4%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
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Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - Homeless
 - Lower sac
 - Public transport to connect Sacramento and Sacramento airport
 - Reduce speeding and other traffic violations such as illegal mufflers and street racing. Increase residents safety by changing streets to one line with center turn lane and bicycle lanes (like Church St, Elm St, etc.)
 - Sidewalks
 - Storm water run off
 - Streets, Streets and Streets.
- Zone 2
 - Cameras to know who throws all the trash and people of bad behavior (response translated from Spanish)
 - Lodi is severely lacking in trails (walking, biking, etc). Dog friendly!! Dog park needs to come back at Lodi Lake (enclosed). Instead your building another ugly water plant.
 - More crosswalks, light controlled crosswalks on major roads and near schools. Lodi Ave & Turner for example have crosswalks on 4-lane streets with excessive speeding and no lights to cross at for several block. Crosswalks have no blinking red lights for safety. They need to be either light controlled or add stop signs and SLOW the traffic down.
 - MORE SPEED HUMPS NEED TO BE PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS.
 - More streetlights and/or stop signs to slow down speeding cars.
 - Need for additional street trees and traffic calming to support people walking and biking. Existing parks are underactivated.
 - Public transportation seems limited. Are there community centers? Love the library!
 - Traffic signal at Edgewood/California and Turner, and safer crossing at Loma/Lodi lake.
 - Transients
 - Turner and California St desperately needs a light. Very difficult to cross on foot.
 - Water drainage during winter rains
- Zone 3
 - Clearing the homeless encampments.
 - High Speed Internet access- in rural areas, Harney Lane Camp
- Zone 4
 - More police surveillance (response translation from Spanish)
 - Need more local stops, not less.
 - some of the Lodi streets are in bad and need immediate rehabilitation or resurfacing.
 - Traffic lights. They need a protected turn on Harney/Stockton. They need to fix the light for the protected turn on Lebaron/Reynolds Ranch to actually trigger and not have to wait forever.
- Zone 5
 - Bicycle facilities/infrastructure
 - Cellular service is terrible in ALL of Lodi
 - Roads are in terrible condition. De Benedetti park is full of gofer holes and weeds.
- I don't live in any of the Zones listed
 - I live in Lodi (county) so none of these services apply. I own a business in zone 3 and we are most effected by the homeless/mental health and drug users that frequently cause issues. Fix this and the east side of town can once again be a nice place to work/live."

Food Access

The fourth section of the survey asked participants about accessibility of healthy foods in their neighborhood and lifestyle. The first question asked participants to select which grocery stores they shop at to buy fresh fruits and vegetables from a provided list with the option to write in additional answers. The second question asked participants to identify any barriers they experience in regularly purchasing and preparing healthy foods. The last question of this section asked participants about their use of food assistance benefits.

Q5: Where do you purchase fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Rancho San Miguel Market	2.7%	20.6%	50.0%	31.3%	9.1%	22.4%
Dos Hermanos Market	0.0%	10.3%	16.7%	0.0%	9.1%	8.9%
Casa Del Pueblo	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Valley Food Market	10.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Buy 4 Less	5.4%	8.8%	6.7%	6.3%	4.5%	6.5%
Safeway	67.6%	22.1%	13.3%	50.0%	54.5%	31.8%
Target	27.0%	16.2%	6.7%	18.8%	27.3%	16.4%
Raley's	73.0%	38.2%	23.3%	18.8%	31.8%	33.6%
Save Mart	29.7%	51.5%	23.3%	31.3%	9.1%	29.9%
Smart & Final Extra!	2.7%	22.1%	46.7%	6.3%	0.0%	19.2%
Sprouts	24.3%	27.9%	10.0%	31.3%	31.8%	22.4%
FoodMaxx	5.4%	7.4%	0.0%	43.8%	22.7%	10.3%
Food 4 Less	21.6%	26.5%	20.0%	31.3%	27.3%	24.8%
Grocery Outlet	8.1%	10.3%	20.0%	6.3%	4.5%	10.3%
Lodi Farmer's Market	21.6%	39.7%	13.3%	37.5%	9.1%	23.4%
Private or community garden	13.5%	22.1%	6.7%	6.3%	9.1%	12.1%
Other	21.6%	20.6%	16.7%	12.5%	31.8%	18.7%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
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Answers from Responses Marked “Other”

- Zone 1
 - COSTCO
 - Costco. We also grow some but had to fight our HOA. Are HOAs allowed to stop you from growing food?
 - I shop at Trader Joe’s and Sacramento Natural Foods because local markets do not meet my needs
 - Stockton Farmer's Market.
 - Walmart
 - Wal-Mart
- Zone 2
 - COSTCO
 - Costco, Walmart
 - Fruit stand
 - Fruit stands
 - Galt flea market.
 - Local farm produce stands (seasonal)
 - Lower Sac Strawberry stand.
 - Stockton farmers market
 - Target and Food 4 Less are not in my 'hood. (For question below: Farmer's Market is not available from Oct through May.)
 - Walmart
- Zone 3
 - Arteagas
 - Arteaga's Food Center, always fresh
 - COSTCO
 - Walmart
- Zone 4
 - Fruit stands
 - Walmart
- Zone 5
 - Costco and Walmart
 - Costco, fruit stand
 - Fruit stands
 - Walmart

**Q6: What prevents you and your family from regularly getting fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods?
(Select all that apply)**

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Healthy food is too expensive.	2.7%	19.1%	40.0%	37.5%	18.2%	20.6%
Fast food restaurants are more convenient in my neighborhood.	0.0%	2.9%	3.3%	0.0%	4.5%	1.9%
I do not have a way to get to a store that has healthy food choices.	0.0%	2.9%	13.3%	6.3%	4.5%	3.7%
I do not have time to cook and prepare healthy meals regularly.	5.4%	2.9%	6.7%	12.5%	9.1%	4.7%
Physical disability	2.7%	1.5%	3.3%	6.3%	0.0%	1.9%
I am not good at cooking.	0.0%	1.5%	3.3%	6.3%	0.0%	1.4%
I do not have the kitchen and/or tools to prepare healthy meals at home.	0.0%	1.5%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
I do not want to eat more healthy foods.	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	4.5%	0.9%
I do not have any problems with getting and preparing healthy food on a regular basis.	40.5%	42.6%	43.3%	37.5%	27.3%	35.0%
Other	5.4%	2.9%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%

Q7: Which of the following best describes your use of food assistance benefits such as SNAP or CalFresh? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
I am currently using food assistance benefits.	0.0%	7.4%	13.3%	6.3%	0.0%	6.5%
I am not currently using food assistance benefits but have in the past 5 years.	2.7%	1.5%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
I want to use food assistance benefits, but I am not eligible.	8.1%	5.9%	6.7%	6.3%	13.6%	6.1%
I am not currently using food assistance benefits and have not used food assistance benefits in the past five years.	40.5%	47.1%	43.3%	62.5%	31.8%	38.3%

Safe and Sanitary Housing

The fifth section of the survey asked participants about housing issues and conditions in their neighborhood. The first question asked participants to select the types of housing problems in their neighborhood from a list of 10 answer choices in which they could select as many that applied and write in additional responses. The second question asked participants to describe the condition of homes in their neighborhood by selecting one of four options.

Q8: What types of housing problems exist in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Homes are old and need major repairs.	2.7%	27.9%	56.7%	31.3%	4.5%	23.8%
Housing is too expensive.	40.5%	52.9%	63.3%	50.0%	36.4%	45.8%
There are not enough choices of housing units to meet people's needs.	16.2%	32.4%	26.7%	25.0%	18.2%	22.0%
Too many people live together in one home.	5.4%	5.9%	20.0%	25.0%	13.6%	10.3%
It is too expensive to make necessary repairs to make homes safe and comfortable.	13.5%	19.1%	26.7%	6.3%	9.1%	15.4%
People trying to buy or rent a home are discriminated against because of race, ethnicity, gender, disability, having children, or age.	0.0%	8.8%	16.7%	6.3%	0.0%	5.6%
Homes feel unsafe and/or uncomfortable.	0.0%	2.9%	13.3%	12.5%	4.5%	4.2%
Homes do not have air conditioning, heating, or other updated appliances to live comfortably.	0.0%	7.4%	13.3%	6.3%	4.5%	5.6%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
I do not think there are any housing problems in my neighborhood.	37.8%	17.6%	13.3%	25.0%	22.7%	19.2%
Other	2.7%	14.7%	3.3%	12.5%	9.1%	7.5%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - Now that we put food waste in the yard bin, they need to be picked up weekly. It is attracting pests.
 - Renters not being respectful to the property or their neighbors.
- Zone 2
 - Abandoned vehicles in driveways and street not being enforced by the City per code enforcement rules. Kirkwood Dr
 - All of Calif
 - Front areas are unkept, used for storage of broken down vehicles, RVs, and various items needing to be in a storage facility.
 - I think it is a problem when a few one-story single family homes built in the mid-20th century occupy lots that could accommodate 3 or 4 more modest-sized homes. I don't think that would necessarily spoil the neighborhood. I know ADUs are encouraged. What about in-fill on existing large lots? Also, instead of just a new bakery where Alexander's Bakery used to be, how about a bakery with two or three floors of apartments above? There are already apartments south of Lodi Ave. in that area. When we don't have enough affordable housing within walking distance of services, it ends up being a problem for everyone.
 - Lack of affordable housing to purchase and/or rent
 - Maintenance, safety and cleanliness need to be assessed for HUD and other low income Senior housing. Serious issues exist that management and owners neglect.
 - Not a range of housing for purchase for my children
 - Not enough protections for historic older homes.
 - Our City Manager needs to allow our Police Dept to address transients in our City.
 - People parking cars all over the yard.
 - Too many cars parked on the street. Blocks safe view of children playing and also prevent street sweeper caused decay in asphalt from plants growing. Taking notice to CC&Rs should be encouraged.
- Zone 3
 - HOMELESS PEOPLE NOT LOOKING FOR HOMES
- Zone 4
 - I'm sure there are problems I'm unaware of because I have the privilege of being able to afford a nicer home.
 - We just need more affordable housing in Lodi area.
- Zone 5
 - The area consists of primarily single family homes. There are some apartments, but they are not maintained well.
 - Too many people do not take pride in there home and maintain it.
 - Yards are not big enough for our children to be active
- I do not live in any of the Zones listed
 - I can't speak to any issues on housing because I own my own home. However employees at my business frequently have trouble finding affordable places to rent. May of the places for rent on the east side are poorly maintained.

Q9: Which of the following best describes the conditions of the homes in your neighborhood?

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Several homes are in need of major repairs	0.0%	11.8%	30.0%	12.5%	4.5%	10.7%
Some homes need major repairs, several homes need minor repairs	5.4%	4.4%	23.3%	12.5%	0.0%	7.9%
Most homes are older, but in overall good condition with only some needing minor repairs	62.2%	51.5%	33.3%	31.3%	13.6%	37.4%
Several homes are newly constructed new or newly remodeled	13.5%	1.5%	0.0%	31.3%	50.0%	10.7%

Physical Activity

The sixth section of the survey asked participants about any barriers they experience getting regular physical exercise, focusing specifically on walking and biking in their neighborhood. The first question asked participants what generally prevents them from getting regular exercise and provides a list of eight answer choices in which they could select as many that applied and/or write in additional responses. The second question asked participants to identify issues that prevent them from walking as much as they would like in their neighborhood and provided a list of eight answer choices with the option to write in additional responses. The third question was similar to the previous question but with a focus on barriers to biking. The final question of this section asked participants to draw points on the map of where they don't like walking or biking in their neighborhood.

Q10: What prevents you from getting regular exercise? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Gym memberships are too expensive.	10.8%	16.2%	20.0%	31.3%	9.1%	15.4%
There are not enough fields or courts to play recreational sports.	0.0%	11.8%	10.0%	12.5%	18.2%	8.4%
Available fields, courts, or parks in my neighborhood are not in good condition.	5.4%	10.3%	20.0%	12.5%	9.1%	9.8%
I do not have time to exercise because of work, childcare, etc.	16.2%	17.6%	13.3%	37.5%	22.7%	18.7%
My job includes physical labor so I do not exercise outside of work.	0.0%	1.5%	10.0%	12.5%	4.5%	4.2%
I have a disability or health condition that makes it difficult for me to exercise.	8.1%	11.8%	16.7%	18.8%	13.6%	10.7%
I do not like or want to exercise.	5.4%	4.4%	16.7%	6.3%	9.1%	7.0%
I do not have any problem getting regular exercise.	45.9%	41.2%	30.0%	25.0%	31.8%	33.2%
Other	13.5%	17.6%	3.3%	6.3%	4.5%	9.8%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ If I wait until it's cool/dark, I worry about crime ○ No real walking or biking trails like elk grove ○ There are not enough Gyms in Lodi ○ We would like to bicycle places such as our home on turner to Debendetti park for kids soccer games but it feels unsafe to cycle with kids in Lodi. ○ Worry about crime, especially at night 						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zone 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Don't feel safe walking alone ○ I am my worst enemy when it comes to getting enough exercise. ○ I walk my young grandson in a stroller and the trash cans on the sidewalks in my area make it dangerous to navigate ○ I would like to swim but public pools are few and have very limited hours. ○ Need more trails. ○ Health problems (response translated from Spanish) ○ Safe places to walk are needed. Unable to walk without being approached or subjected to homeless and mentally unstable people. ○ The road infrastructure, driving culture, and often reckless driving by citizens and police make the streets extremely unsafe to use a bicycle or other method of exercise or transportation. If Lodi had a green line that would solve a lot of dangerous problems ○ The roads need to be more supportive for non-motorized travel ○ This is a ridiculous question. People are responsible for their own well being. Not the Government. Anyone can get out and walk if they WANT to. ○ too many transients wandering the streets to feel safe..and on the river. Was threatened kayaking by homeless camping on the river ○ Wish there was open-to-all exercise in local parks • <u>Zone 3</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I exercise 3x a week. • <u>Zone 4</u> • <u>Zone 5</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No running, walking, biking trails. • <u>I do not live in any of the Zones listed</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anyone can exercise if they chose to. Walking, running, biking are easy to do at low to zero cost anywhere. • <u><Blank></u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I go for a walk and ride my bike at home (response translated from Spanish) 						

Q11: What prevents you from walking as much as you would like in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Crime	8.1%	25.0%	43.3%	25.0%	18.2%	20.6%
Not enough sidewalks	2.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	4.5%	3.3%
Not enough places to walk to that are close by.	5.4%	8.8%	6.7%	25.0%	4.5%	9.3%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
I feel unsafe crossing streets with vehicle traffic.	10.8%	33.8%	33.3%	18.8%	22.7%	24.3%
Not enough street lighting	2.7%	16.2%	26.7%	6.3%	13.6%	13.6%
I have a health condition or disability that makes it difficult for me to walk.	5.4%	10.3%	10.0%	12.5%	4.5%	7.5%
It is not pleasant to walk in my neighborhood because of noise, air pollution, lack of trees/shade, or something else.	18.9%	16.2%	10.0%	18.8%	22.7%	13.6%
I don't want to walk more.	8.1%	4.4%	6.7%	0.0%	13.6%	5.1%
Other	27.0%	11.8%	6.7%	0.0%	9.1%	10.3%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - Busy, loud, traffic, on lower sac.
 - Cars have actually honked and yelled at my kids (age 12) "where's your mother"
 - extremes in temp summer and winter
 - Lodi says it's bike friendly; I'm a biker and it's not
 - None
 - NOTHING
 - nothing prevents me from walking in my neighborhood
 - Nothing.
 - Regular and frequent vehicle accidents within one block of my home
 - Time
 - Too many neighbors have cut down their trees. Lodi needs more trees in public parks and in neighborhoods.
- Zone 2
 - Drivers and streets generally unsafe because of cars
 - Homeless persons harassing neighbors and children
 - I do walk a lot.
 - I don't have a problem walking in my neighborhood
 - Need more trails
 - No issues
 - No problem
 - NOTHING
 - Nothing much prevents me walking, but many motorists making turns on main streets downtown pay little attention to whether people are trying to cross the street. Maybe the answer is pedestrian crossing lights that give people time to cross the street before vehicle light turns. I actually had to dodge quickly to avoid being hit by someone turning left off Oak onto Church Street, and it was the middle of the day.
 - there isn't anything preventing me from walking in my neighborhood.
 - There's no problem walking in my neighborhood and lots of folks do so.
 - We live in zone 2 behind the buy 4 less area and cars drive exceedingly fast in our area.
- Zone 3
 - FEELING UNSAFE
 - I do not feel safe walking near homeless settlements.
 - It feels scary to walk by myself - not sure why
- Zone 4

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zone 5</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Not safe where homeless people loiter, Kettleman Lane ○ Only one specific walking trail at DeBendetti park. We need walking, biking trails. • <u>I do not live in any of the Zones listed.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I live just outside of town but still considered Lodi. We don't have sidewalks, but it's ag. Around our business in zone 3 I would not walk down many of the streets at night. If I were on the west side of town I would 						

Q11: What prevents you from biking as much as you would like in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Crime	8.1%	16.2%	23.3%	12.5%	18.2%	14.5%
I do not have a bike.	8.1%	11.8%	26.7%	25.0%	4.5%	13.1%
I do not know how to ride a bike.	2.7%	4.4%	20.0%	0.0%	4.5%	6.1%
I'm worried my bike will get stolen.	10.8%	17.6%	13.3%	12.5%	27.3%	13.6%
There is not enough bike parking at my destination.	2.7%	13.2%	20.0%	18.8%	13.6%	10.7%
There are not enough bike lanes.	8.1%	19.1%	30.0%	12.5%	13.6%	15.4%
I don't feel safe riding on streets with a lot of car/truck traffic	21.6%	36.8%	20.0%	37.5%	31.8%	26.2%
Places I want to go are too far away to bike to.	0.0%	5.9%	10.0%	12.5%	9.1%	5.1%
I have a disability of health condition that makes it difficult to bike.	5.4%	10.3%	10.0%	6.3%	4.5%	6.5%
It is not pleasant to bike in my neighborhood because of noise, air pollution, lack of trees/shade, or something else.	8.1%	5.9%	3.3%	6.3%	18.2%	6.5%
I don't want to bike more.	8.1%	11.8%	3.3%	31.3%	4.5%	8.4%
Other	8.1%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	13.6%	5.6%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - Crazy drivers
 - I ride my bike whenever I want to
 - No bicycle lanes near my home. Cars and trucks racing and traveling at freeway speeds near my home. Regular and frequent vehicle accidents within one block of my home.
 - NOTHING

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Zone 2</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Don't have an issue ○ I prefer to ride early Sunday mornings when there is less traffic to dodge. ○ If we had a bike path or green line connecting the lake to downtown things wouldn't be too far away to bike to. ○ Local bike lanes are great and Lodi is a great city to bike in. My bike is in disrepair and have to get around to getting it fixed. Finally we have a nearby store to do that. The big problem is that too much of the summer it's too hot to be outside biking. ○ My bike needs repairs. What about regenerative agriculture instead of pesticides? What about banning rand-up (glyphosate) in yards? What about incentives to convert lawns to native plants? This is being done in the bay area and it's surprising it's not done here at all. Shocking to se beautiful green lawns all summer even though it's 110 degrees. ○ No issue - Why isn't that an option? ○ NOTHING ○ Too old ○ Vinewood area ○ We bike ride as a family a lot. We see no issues, we have our kids ride on the sidewalk for extra protection. • <u>Zone 3</u> • <u>Zone 4</u> • <u>Zone 5</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Have had 2 major accidents. I figure the next will kill me. ○ I get all the bike riding I want. ○ Inadequate bike lanes, speeding cars. • <u>I do not live in any if the Zones listed.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Has anyone checked out the homeless camps. They are strewn with stolen bike parts. 						

Civic Engagement

The seventh section of the survey asked participants about how they receive news and information and any barriers they experience in attending public meetings and providing input on community issues. The first question asked participants to select where and how they get their information about Lodi specific news and events. The second question asked participants to choose the top three things that prevent them from attending public meetings and engaging in the public decision-making process.

Q13: Where do you get most of your information about Lodi news and events? (Select all that apply)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
Social media (Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, etc.)	51.4%	60.3%	53.3%	43.8%	59.1%	49.5%
Local newspaper or magazine	37.8%	32.4%	20.0%	6.3%	27.3%	25.7%
Bulletin boards at local businesses or establishments (churches, community centers, libraries, grocery stores, etc.)	5.4%	10.3%	10.0%	6.3%	4.5%	7.5%
A newsletter from a local community organization or agency	8.1%	10.3%	13.3%	12.5%	4.5%	9.8%

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
School Parent Teacher Association (PTA) or parent newsletter	0.0%	5.9%	3.3%	6.3%	0.0%	2.8%
Word of mouth	43.2%	39.7%	33.3%	25.0%	22.7%	30.8%
The City of Lodi website	29.7%	22.1%	26.7%	31.3%	27.3%	22.4%
Other	13.5%	5.9%	6.7%	6.3%	4.5%	6.1%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - City Manager's update.
 - Lodi 411
 - Neighbors.
 - news feeds
 - NextDoor
 - Things you put in my bills
- Zone 2
 - Follow Lodi City, Lodi PD, Lodi Fire Dept, Library, etc. on Facebook
 - Information is purely communicated. If I do hear about meetings it's usually at the last minute or after the fact. The city website is terrible - hard to navigate, incomplete information, search is poor and lots of old, out of date info.
 - It's hard to get info- I'm not on social media.
 - Radio, TV
 - signs posted around town
- Zone 3
 - Le tele
 - Nextdoor app
 - The city bill inserts
- Zone 4
 - Smart news app
- Zone 5
 - Lodi City Manager's update by email
- I do not live in any of the Zones listed.

Q14: What are the top three things that prevent you from attending public meetings to talk about community issues? (Choose three)

Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
I don't know when or where meetings are happening	27.0%	19.1%	36.7%	43.8%	22.7%	22.9%
I don't feel comfortable speaking in front of people.	10.8%	5.9%	23.3%	25.0%	27.3%	12.1%
I don't trust the government.	8.1%	13.2%	20.0%	0.0%	18.2%	11.2%

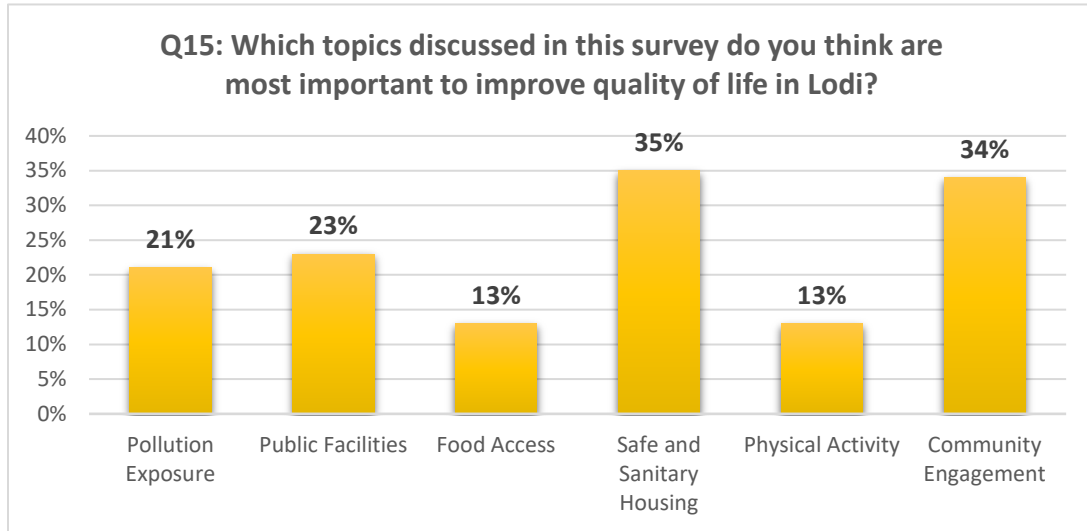
Answer Choices	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	All Respondents
No childcare	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	2.8%
I am too busy to attend meetings	8.1%	11.8%	10.0%	6.3%	4.5%	7.9%
I don't understand or have trouble understanding English.	0.0%	2.9%	10.0%	6.3%	4.5%	3.7%
I am not interested in attending public meetings.	13.5%	2.9%	0.0%	18.8%	4.5%	5.1%
It is too difficult to get to public meetings.	0.0%	2.9%	6.7%	0.0%	4.5%	2.3%
I work evenings or nights when most meetings happen.	0.0%	2.9%	3.3%	6.3%	0.0%	1.9%
I don't think my opinions will be taken seriously or any real change will come from attending meetings.	35.1%	32.4%	23.3%	12.5%	27.3%	25.2%
I attend public meetings regularly without issue.	5.4%	7.4%	13.3%	0.0%	4.5%	7.0%
Other	8.1%	4.4%	3.3%	6.3%	0.0%	4.2%

Answers from Responses Marked "Other"

- Zone 1
 - [I attend public meetings] when I can.
 - Fear of some fringe groups who bully people with opposing views
 - Focus is always on the East side of town.
 - I have seen no evidence of progressive views in public meetings.
 - Schedule is not often available in a timely manner
- Zone 2
 - Council meetings start at 7:00 pm. This is inconvenient, since this allows me to go home and get comfortable prior to the start of the meeting.
 - Don't drive or walk at night.
 - From personal experience I tend to hear about these meetings the day after.
 - I worry about this [I don't think my opinion will be taken seriously or any real change will come from attending meetings.]
- Zone 3
 - I don't believe the city responds well to concerns.
- Zone 4
 - Really not sure how to get involved and invited to Lodi community meetings.
- Zone 5
- I do not live in any of the Zones listed.
 - I do attend east side public meetings. I mostly feel like the City is just checking the box, "OK we had a meeting to show we had a meeting"

Final Questions

The final section of the survey asked participants which of the six topics covered in the survey they feel are the most important to improve the quality of life in Lodi and to provide any additional comments regarding environmental justice issues that were not covered in the survey. At the end of the survey, participants were also able to provide their email address to be added to the project email list. The additional comments received during the survey can be found in Appendix C.



Workshop Results

Workshop #1 Activity Results

Table 1: Community Workshop #1 Results		
Topic	Issue	Proposed Solution
Pollution Exposure	[There is] environmental contamination caused by "homeless" individuals on the streets, parks, and river.	Develop a policy or ordinance allowing for citations to individuals letting them know this is not allowed.
	Ditto ^	
	Ditto ^ The homeless problem needs to be actively addressed.	
	I work near a restaurant on Lodi Ave. I have to breathe the smoke from them BBQing food all day long 7 days a week. [Do more regarding] cooking inside.	Code enforcement of Health Department.
	Ditto ^	
	More walkability/ less centric neighborhoods	
	CO2	[Plant] more trees
	[Increase] weed control (foxtails)- animals/ allergies	
	Noise pollution - cars racing through neighborhoods (Kettleman, Lower Sacramento Road areas). Loud music in cars heard by all cars around them.	Enforce laws.
Safe and Sanitary Homes		[Create/ build] more housing types that are affordable for everyone (one of my students lived in a hotel).
	[Need] more affordable housing	
	People sleeping outside, no restrooms for them	Hurry up with a finished Access center- current temporary center HAS NO RUNNING WATER
		More mental health services!
		More social services!
Physical Activity		[Update] outdated sidewalk maintenance
	[Not very] walkable .	
		[Have] public restrooms (self cleaning)
	[Few areas for] biking	[Built/ create] more bike trails/protected lanes
	[Build/ have more] park facilities	[Build/create] exercise stations
	[There is a] lack of ADA curbs	Build them/ grants?
	Being afraid to go out at night when it's cool outside	
	Being afraid to go at night	Close the borders!
	Homeless people on drugs impact businesses on the east side more than	Change the laws and get these people help. If we were truly

Table 1: Community Workshop #1 Results		
Topic	Issue	Proposed Solution
	the west side. Employers and customers are afraid to engage.	compassionate, we would not let people live in filth. Stop drug use [that is] caused by mental health.
	Lack of proper street lighting- street lights not working.	Have city workers out at night to check lights. Replace old lights with newer lights (brighter).
Food Access	Food options for children aging out of foster care/ high school students [who] attend school hungry	
	Smaller community-centric grocery stores with fresh, affordable food options in walking distance	
	What areas/ neighborhoods lack grocery stores with a wide variety of healthy foods that are affordable?	
		I would inform people of "DoorDash" etc.
		Lodi has Salvation Army + several churches in Lodi that supply nourishing meals to all citizens
Public Facilities	The East side needs a revised street/ alley numbering system. The current one is illogical and confusing. Dangerous to those needing emergency care. Inconvenient to parcel delivery.	
	The need to revise Lockeford, Cherokee, Railroad Ave, Victor road traffic movement system. It needs to be X as one traffic pattern, not a separate one.	
	Potholes are a serious concern throughout the city. One city I know of in another state "sold" the potholes. You can pay X to fill one specific pothole. X represented the cost of the fill material, not the salary of the city workers actually filling the hole. "Holes" could be given as birthday presents, etc. Be creative. Make our roads a priority!	
	Identification of roads/ streets that need work to maintain the city are needed. Broken sidewalks need to be replaced.	
	We need "V fisheye" round mirrors in intersections as much of the time. There are so many cars we cannot see on oncoming traffic.	
	Emergency response has not kept up with growth- fire station 5 is needed	

Table 1: Community Workshop #1 Results		
Topic	Issue	Proposed Solution
	now to provide safety standards to all parts of Lodi+ citizens.	
		We need a fifth fire station fully staffed immediately.
		We need an increase in police positions. More police equals more safety.
		We need Lodi Middle School to increase capacity to provide for our children adequate housing + opportunities.
		We need to plan for the 6th fire station and implement its construction before any new developments.
		Lodi Middle School needs a functional gym to provide for the safety of the students and keep them out of trouble.
Civic Engagement	Not enough residents coming to City meetings/ residents believing their voices don't matter.	Using plain language, not jargon like "element"
		Making meeting topics more concrete and clear- explaining why each meeting affects residents directly, what's at risk
	Police treat poor people differently (worse) than they treat wealthy people- makes poor people afraid to speak up/ afraid of retaliation	Find a way that poor people can speak up safely
	City officials (and state officials) work for us. They need to do what the public wants- and the public needs to be heard (and they need to be speaking). Unfortunately, at times residents are NOT involved. But at times they make their wishes known and are disregarded.	
	I read the proposed City Plan. It's long on finance and short on humanity.	Elect better city council members.

Farmer's Market Event #1 Activity Results

Table 2: Farmer's Market Booth #1 Results		
Topic	Issue	Proposed Solution
Pollution Exposure	Dust and pollution from industrial land uses	[Initiate] conversations with those businesses and [create] and enforcement effort.
Safe and Sanitary Homes	Homelessness	Services to help them get off the street and stay off, like therapy and skills training
	Homeless on SR99	[Offer] support services
	Homelessness. Need to create opportunities for self-help programs. Encampments have trash and unsanitary conditions.	Create a program that is a cooperative program where people can receive services from the city and participants provide civic/volunteer services within their community/encampment.
	Homeless people	Create City funded rehab programs
	Old homes and overcrowding on the east side [of Lodi]	
	High construction costs	Depend less on union labor
	Lots of homeless people cause pollution	[Create more] temporary housing for homeless and hire more police
	Homelessness. This is not only blight on the community, but it's an environmental nightmare.	Offer a tiered program that offers [amenities and services such as,] counseling and bedding for a certain number of nights. If all is rejected, they must be moved or detained.
Physical Activity	Can't walk on sidewalks with no ADA ramp with walker	[Install] more ADA ramps
	No public outdoor pool for children and teens	Build a public pool.
Food Access	Farmer's Market should run year-round [and] provide more vendors	More funding [for Farmer's Market operations] and more coordination with farmers
	Too many small markets focus on liquor and not produce or fresh foods.	
	Lack of community gardens	Better relationship with faith-based groups and the Chamber [of Commerce]
	Farmer's Market does not run long enough through [the year]	Encourage the Chamber [of Commerce] to support [extending the Farmer's Market]

Table 2: Farmer's Market Booth #1 Results		
Topic	Issue	Proposed Solution
	Farmer's Market should run year-round [and] provide more vendors	More funding [for Farmer's Market operations] and more coordination with farmers
Public Facilities	Potholes.	Increase funding for roads.
	High drug use and crime	Hire more police. Build a homeless shelter.
	Lack of supportive services for unsheltered [persons]. Need better City cleanup efforts	Complete the access center and supportive, affordable housing. More City sponsored crews.
	[There is a lot] of littering	City should have crews pick up trash in neighborhoods
	Need traffic control for Lodi High [School] at Elm and Pacific after school	[Hire] a crossing guard.
	Traffic	Speed reduction [measures] by Lodi High School
	Holly Drive West Ham is a bypass from Turner to Ham. Average speeding cars are 45-60 mph. Fridays are especially bad.	[Install] a stop signs and speed bumps. One speed bump at Candy Cane Park; one stop sign and speed bump at Cross and Holly; one stop sign and speed bump at street before Loma.
Civic Engagement	None received for this topic.	
Other	Dogs running loose	Require high fences for big dogs and small fences for little dogs.
	Alleyways do not feel safe, especially at night	Put more lights along streets and alleyways

Farmer's Market Event #2 Activity Results

Table 3: Farmer's Market Booth #2 Results	
<i>Civic Engagement</i>	<i>Food Access</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be difficult to understand how topics discussed at public meetings directly affect residents. • Low-income residents don't feel comfortable speaking up at meetings out of fear of retaliation. • Residents feel their voices don't matter. • The terms and concepts used in City documents and presentations can be difficult to understand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Lodi Farmer's Market is not year-round. • Many small markets/stores (i.e., corner stores) lack fresh produce and healthy foods. • There is a lack of community gardens throughout Lodi. • Lack of information about how people in need of food assistance can access resources in Lodi.
<i>Safe and Sanitary Housing</i>	<i>Pollution Exposure</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of services and facilities for people experiencing homelessness in Lodi (i.e., mental health services, public restrooms, skills training). • Lack of affordable housing and housing types that meet the needs of all Lodi residents. • Older and overcrowded homes on the east of Highway 99 are in need of repair. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and air pollution from industrial land uses. • Noise pollution from high-volume and high-speed traffic in residential areas. • Homeless encampments can create unsanitary environments on sidewalks, parks, and the river.
<i>Public Facilities</i>	<i>Physical Activity</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public outdoor pool. • Poor sidewalk and street conditions. • Additional police and fire stations/services to meet community growth. • Increase capacity of Lodi Middle School. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic along major roadways and intersections make it feel unsafe to walk or bike (i.e., near Lodi High School, Lockeford Street, Cherokee Lane, Victor Road). • Lack of recreational opportunities that encourage physical activity throughout the community (i.e., public pool, exercise stations at parks, bike facilities). • There is a lack of ADA compliant curbs throughout Lodi. • A lack of adequate street lighting makes it feel unsafe to be outside after dark.

Community Comments

Comment Source	Comment
Website	I believe the red areas in the map shown tonight would be revised to exclude the areas north of Turner Road. There is now a full-service grocery store that opened less than a year ago and gas station recreation park convenience stores laundromat lots of great restaurants are within a two mile radius of this area. Lots of food for thought tonight. Thanks
Website	Harnish and Rincon work in virtually every region has resulted in higher fees, taxes and a drop in quality of life...unless you're truly a multi-millionaire or receive government money. This "agenda" produces no actual benefit which makes me question who in the Lodi admin is receiving serious benefits.
Website	The Environmental Justice element is headed in the wrong direction because it is not possible to take people out of poverty and blight. However, through education and a knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, people will take themselves out of poverty and blight and create a better city and world for themselves and their extended families. Without these two items it doesn't matter what others do for them, a poverty mentality will exist in their minds and they will treat their environment in a way that reflects their mental state. For a suggestion as to HOW to do this, respond to this message.
Outreach Event Comment Card	What about environment[al] justice for homeless and the communities that exist next to them?
Outreach Event Comment Card	We don't have a voice in the city. We live out of the country and are not allowed to vote for council members. Where is the justice? They make general plans etc. for us who have no voice. Where is the justice? How will this benefit us?
Outreach Event Comment Card	We want a permanent moratorium on all development. The earth can't support what it already has. Infill and build on what has already been covered. Don't cover up any other ground. The animals have nowhere to go! They are dying. Coyotes calling their young- you don't care!
Survey	You didn't miss it, but I don't know how you can engage people. We have a problem of civic education and civic engagement, and it is hard to know how to address it.
Survey	The focus should be on improving jobs and housing in the 4th District, east Lodi. This part of Lodi has been underserved and underrepresented for years. Ramon Yopez, the new Council Member from District 4 can start to make a difference but he needs more support from the city and state.
Survey	1-We also have a HUGE problem with people parking their cars in front of our house. There are several generations living together in houses and that leads to several cars and not enough parking. Tired of people parking in front of my house. Makes it hard when my

	aging parents come over and have nowhere to park. 2-Also tired of liter & trash all around town and in my neighborhood. People are not picking up after themselves and the liter and trash is blowing onto my property and down my street (along with parking lots and other areas across town).
Survey	CLASSES FOR MAKING BETTER CHOICES
Survey	Under Calif's current political leadership, no solutions will be found on creating more affordable housing
Survey	Top way to improve quality of life in Lodi is to vigorously and consistently enforce traffic laws, including speeding, street racing, illegal mufflers, reckless driving, and illegal use of motorized scooters/bicycles, in addition to increasing bicycle lanes, pedestrian crossings, one lane car/truck traffic, and better regulation of motorized scooters and bicycles.
Survey	How to help local homelessness
Survey	Low-income housing will only bring down the neighborhood and the city of Lodi. Just look at Stockton. I was born and raised in Stockton and the thought was you bring the poor into a nice neighborhood, and it will bring up those people. All it does is lower the quality of life in the neighborhood because of the choices most poor people make.
Survey	Meeting with Law Enforcement and local officials could be conducted in a public location. Coffee with a Cop is nice, but reaches a few people at a time, and one or two people take over the entire time.
Survey	Sustainable Water use and increasing Green spaces. Forgot to mention at the Farmers Market there are only two vendors that are organic. That says volumes.
Survey	i think reducing homelessness is the most important issue to improve quality of life for all of us. Thank you.
Survey	We need to increase our urban tree canopy and make growing habitat for wildlife with the use of native plants in public landscaping a priority.
Survey	Police and Fire....additional bodies!
Survey	The city government have to start with engaging communities from different backgrounds. It is very important. As of now the people who live on the east side of the town are left out of everything.
Survey	You need to get rid of the homeless camps and the trash they leave everywhere. Especially near parks and downtown.
Survey	Physical activity, like riding a bike, is also an alternative form of transportation. People do not feel safe letting children ride to school because if cars, etc. safer bike infrastructure could solve many issues. Additionally, the city government has been known to make decisions that are counterproductive to progress and I often feel that any new ideas/solutions will be shut down immediately.

Survey	We have 10 duplexes and a triplex in Lodi. Please don't initiate rent control because we have worked very hard for our places and keep them up very nicely.
Survey	There is not enough green in Lodi. Nature paths and walking paths should be around the city. Debenedetti would be a good place to start.
Survey	One of the biggest problems is affordable housing. Second problem is the amount of speeding. Get more cops on patrol
Survey	Homeless
Survey	This survey asked about my neighborhood but not about the whole city or downtown specifically. Show down the building of more housing tracts. Consider the impact of more water demands/usage.
Survey	Open Drug Scenes. Lodi does not have a housing problem it has a drug problem. That problem is promoted by the ability for users, who often become mentally ill, to camp on our streets and public places.
Survey	The outdoor spaces a community has available to its residents sets the tone for a city. The city of Lodi has repeatedly chosen not to invest in their outdoor spaces. This needs to change.
Survey	cheaper housing and stop new construction to prevent bay area ppl from moving to Lodi.
Survey	I think the City should allow the community to have a choice in what events are planned. There's a lot of young families with not a lot to do to get together. The biggest events (that we love) are the 4th of July pancake breakfast and Parade of lights. There's gotta be more for families to attend. The Grape Festival is becoming more expensive for struggling families. I mean we give free housing to people who choose to be homeless but I find it odd there aren't free more free family events.
Survey	The City should make an effort to go out into the community - not just expect the community to come to them. Centralized meetings (such as at Hutchins Street Square), surveys, info on social media or in the newspaper, booths at Farmers Market are all methods that require residents to come to the city. Meet the residents where they are.
Survey	Crime
Survey	Cleaning up homeless encampments
Survey	I would like to see the railroad tracks that run from Turner Road to downtown turned into a walking, biking trail with public art placed along the route.
Survey	You really missed the problems associated with unhoused people. Please fully fund a real Access Center and hire a second dedicated person to work fulltime with Officer Casio.

Survey	Why was I only allowed to answer questions about my specific neighborhood, however, this survey is supposed to be for the entire City?
Survey	Wish there were more community gardens locations
Survey	Transients, not homeless are the biggest issue.
Survey	Lodi is not transparent. No Daily Police Activity Log is published so residents are aware of crime. Often there are shootings and only way to learn of them is word of mouth.
Survey	<p>Gangs used to be the biggest safety concern for me, customers and employees. Now the biggest safety issue is coming in contact with the individuals that roam Lodi freely on drugs and have mental health issues. They can be dangerous. If they aren't stealing something, using drugs in our restrooms or camping overnight on the property, leaving garbage and drug paraphernalia. One day one of my guests, employees or myself will be assaulted or worse by a mentally ill or individuals on drugs.</p> <p>Let's stop call the individuals that are causing the majority of the issues homeless.</p> <p>There is just a very small group of people that are legitimately homeless. Let's help them get housing.</p> <p>The individuals that have chosen to be outdoors and do drugs to self-medicate because if mental health issues brought on by drug use or actual medical issue. Let's get them off the streets and into mandatory housing. Find out how to help them if possible.</p> <p>The individuals that can't or won't be helped stay housed.</p>
Survey	We are lacking sports facilities and parks for our youth. The ones we do have are poorly managed and need additional lighting. As a city, we are missing out on potential tax revenue not having the facilities to improve our community's overall health and bring in outside tournaments. Take a look at both Ripon and Mustin as potential examples.
Survey	THE HOMELESS ENCAMPMENTS AND THE FENTANYL CRISIS PLAGUING OUR CITY. THE FACT THAT OUR SO-CALLED CITY COUNCIL KNOWS OF THESE SITUATIONS, AND HAS DONE NOTHING TO FIX IT.
Survey	housing is too expensive
Survey	<p>-For the love of all things holy can we please get the green waste bins picked up more often? They're awful after 2 weeks.</p> <p>-Why on earth can we not get a regular bulky item pickup? The ones we do get aren't advertised. I sometimes get a flyer taped to my door the day of the pickup AFTER they've been by to pick up. I called waste management and they told me that I can't even schedule one through them? That's stupid. I should not have to rent a truck to get rid of a broken chair or a mattress. I should be able to pay for it to be picked up from the curb. I'm paying 5x more for trash pickup</p>

	here than in my last town and I got a bulk pickup once a month there PLUS I could call and schedule a pickup any time I needed it. That city was MUCH CLEANER. I'm convinced this is why people dump huge piles of household waste in the streets. Do better!!
Survey	The biggest issue is the crime/blight caused by the drug abusers in the area and the homeless that are not willing to accept help/resources.
Survey	bad roads, walkways, infrastructure neglect
Survey	Drug access which leads to addiction. Stop the drugs from coming to Lodi. We know who the dealers and drug traffickers are. Stop them. The major influencer to the homelessness and the 210 counted during the last Point in Time count are for the most part all where they are because of drugs and alcohol. Target the root of the problem and a great majority of all these issues will improve.
Survey	People living in the parks and doorways
Survey	Do more to address the homeless problem
Survey	Several homes around the corner from me have multiple vehicles broken down in the driveway and out in front of their houses, junk inside the broken-down cars and with weeds all around. These places are lowering my property values. What can we do about this?
Survey	Under staffing of police and fire puts everyone at risk
Survey	I am a business owner in downtown Lodi. The parking is a REAL problem for my customers. We need a nice BIG free parking lot in a central location. A fully operated shuttle service would be great also.
Survey	We need more Amtrak daily service.
Survey	I hope Lodi will limit its growth to what the infrastructure can support. It is nice and peaceful and there's easy parking and low stress, please keep it this way! Please do something to address the homeless issue. I've noticed more people camping, even in Legion Park and the CVS parking lot. Please provide whatever resources are needed to help these individuals get back to a productive life.
Survey	Apply for housing but too many requests and high rent

Appendix D: Community Survey

Appendix D includes a copy of the printed version of the community survey provided to participants at community events in English and Spanish. The online version of the survey included the same questions, but was optimized for online interaction and participation.

City of Lodi Environmental Justice Element Survey

Community input is a key part of the Environmental Justice Element preparation process. By answering this survey you will help guide the development of goals, policies, and programs included in the Environmental Justice Element. This survey covers six topic areas:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Pollution Exposure | 4. Safe and Sanitary Homes |
| 2. Public Facilities | 5. Physical Activity |
| 3. Food Access | 6. Community Engagement |

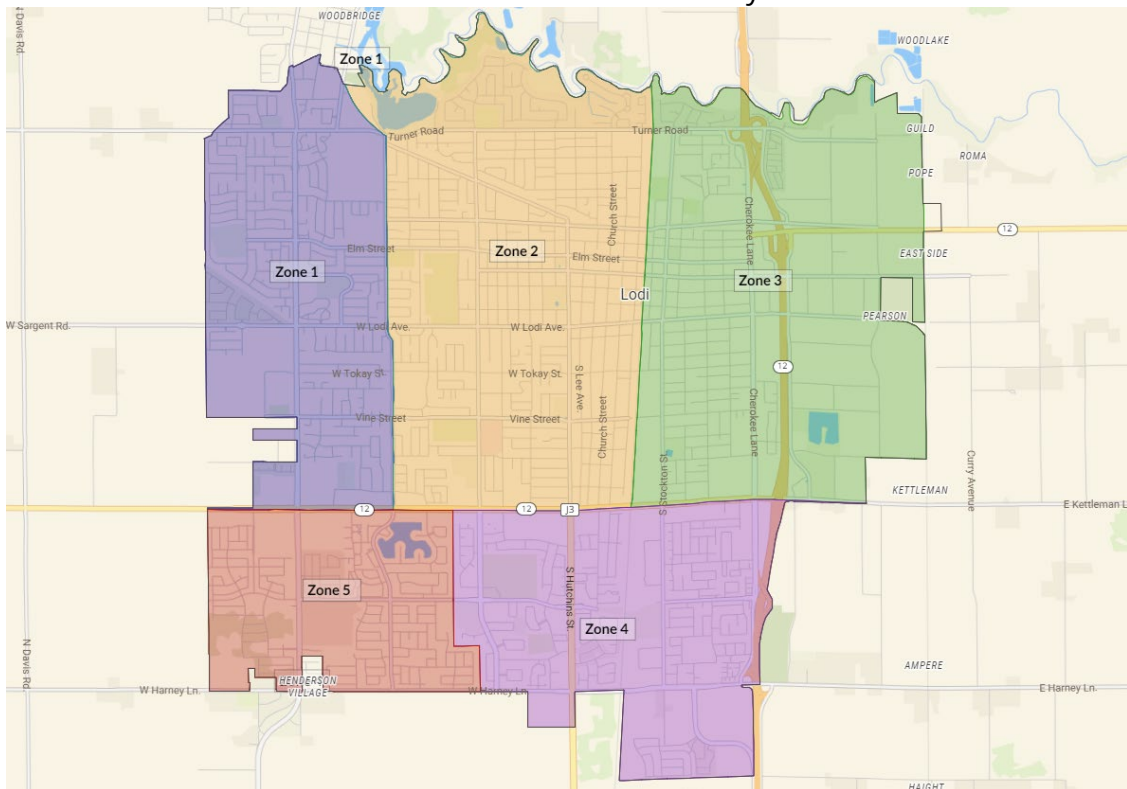
Introduction

1. Do you live or work in Lodi?

- ☐ I live in Lodi, but do not work in Lodi
- ☐ I work in Lodi, but do not live in Lodi
- ☐ I live and work in Lodi
- ☐ I don't live or work in Lodi

2. Which zone on the map best describes the area of Lodi you live in?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 4 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 5 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zone 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not live in any of the zones shown on the map. |



Pollution Exposure

**3. Which of the following types of pollution do you experience in your neighborhood?
(Select all that apply)**

- ☐ Air pollution from pesticides or dust
 - ☐ Air pollution from cars and trucks
 - ☐ Unpleasant smells or fumes from surrounding land uses
 - ☐ Trash or illegal dumping
 - ☐ Abandoned buildings or vacant lots
 - ☐ Bad drinking water
 - ☐ Noise pollution from trucks, cars, planes, and/or surrounding land uses
 - ☐ I do not experience any pollution in my neighborhood.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

Public Facilities

**4. Which of the following places or services need improvement in your neighborhood?
(Select all that apply)**

- ☐ Public parks
 - ☐ Public recreational facilities (i.e., swimming pool, skate park, sports fields/courts)
 - ☐ Health care facilities
 - ☐ Childcare facilities
 - ☐ Schools
 - ☐ Public transportation
 - ☐ Community centers
 - ☐ Public libraries
 - ☐ Solid waste and recycling services
 - ☐ High-speed internet access
 - ☐ Road maintenance
 - ☐ Streetlights
 - ☐ I don't think any of these places or services need to be improved in my neighborhood.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Food Access

6. Where do you purchase fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Rancho San Miguel Market
- ☐ Dos Hermanos Market
- ☐ Casa Del Pueblo
- ☐ Valley Food Market
- ☐ Buy 4 Less
- ☐ Safeway
- ☐ Target
- ☐ Raley's
- ☐ Save Mart
- ☐ Smart & Final Extra!
- ☐ Sprouts
- ☐ FoodMaxx
- ☐ Food 4 Less
- ☐ Grocery Outlet
- ☐ Lodi Farmer's Market
- ☐ Private or community garden
- ☐ Other (please specify below)

7. What prevents you and your family from regularly getting fresh fruits and vegetables and other healthy foods?

- ☐ Healthy food is too expensive.
 - ☐ Fast food restaurants are more convenient in my neighborhood.
 - ☐ I do not have a way to get to a store that has healthy food choices.
 - ☐ I do not have time to cook and prepare healthy meals regularly.
 - ☐ Physical disability
 - ☐ I am not good at cooking.
 - ☐ I do not have the kitchen and/or tools to prepare healthy meals at home.
 - ☐ I do not want to eat more healthy foods.
 - ☐ I do not have any problems with getting and preparing healthy food on a regular basis.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

8. Which of the following best describes your use of food assistance benefits such as SNAP or CalFresh?

- ☐ I am currently using food assistance benefits.
- ☐ I am not currently using food assistance benefits, but have in the past 5 years.
- ☐ I want to use food assistance benefits, but I am not eligible.
- ☐ I am not currently using food assistance benefits and have not used food assistance benefits in the past five years.

Safe and Sanitary Homes

9. What types of housing problems exist in your neighborhood? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Homes are old and need major repairs.
 - ☐ Housing is too expensive.
 - ☐ There are not enough choices of housing units to meet people's needs.
 - ☐ Too many people live together in one home.
 - ☐ It is too expensive to make necessary repairs to make homes safe and comfortable.
 - ☐ People trying to buy or rent a home are discriminated against because of race, ethnicity, gender, disability, having children, or age.
 - ☐ Homes feel unsafe and/or uncomfortable.
 - ☐ Homes do not have air conditioning, heating, or other updated appliances to live comfortably.
 - ☐ I do not think there are any housing problems in my neighborhood.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

10. Which of the following best describes the conditions of the homes in your neighborhood.

- ☐ Several homes are in need of major repairs
- ☐ Some homes need major repairs, several homes need minor repairs
- ☐ Most homes are older, but in overall good condition with only some needing minor repairs
- ☐ Several homes are newly constructed new or newly remodeled

Physical Activity

11. What prevents you from getting regular exercise? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Gym memberships are too expensive.
 - ☐ There are not enough fields or courts to play recreational sports.
 - ☐ Available fields, courts, or parks in my neighborhood are not in good condition.
 - ☐ I do not have time to exercise because of work, childcare, etc.
 - ☐ My job includes physical labor so I do not exercise outside of work.
 - ☐ I have a disability or health condition that makes it difficult for me to exercise.
 - ☐ I do not like or want to exercise.
 - ☐ I do not have any problem getting regular exercise.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

12. What prevents you from walking as much as you would like in your neighborhood?

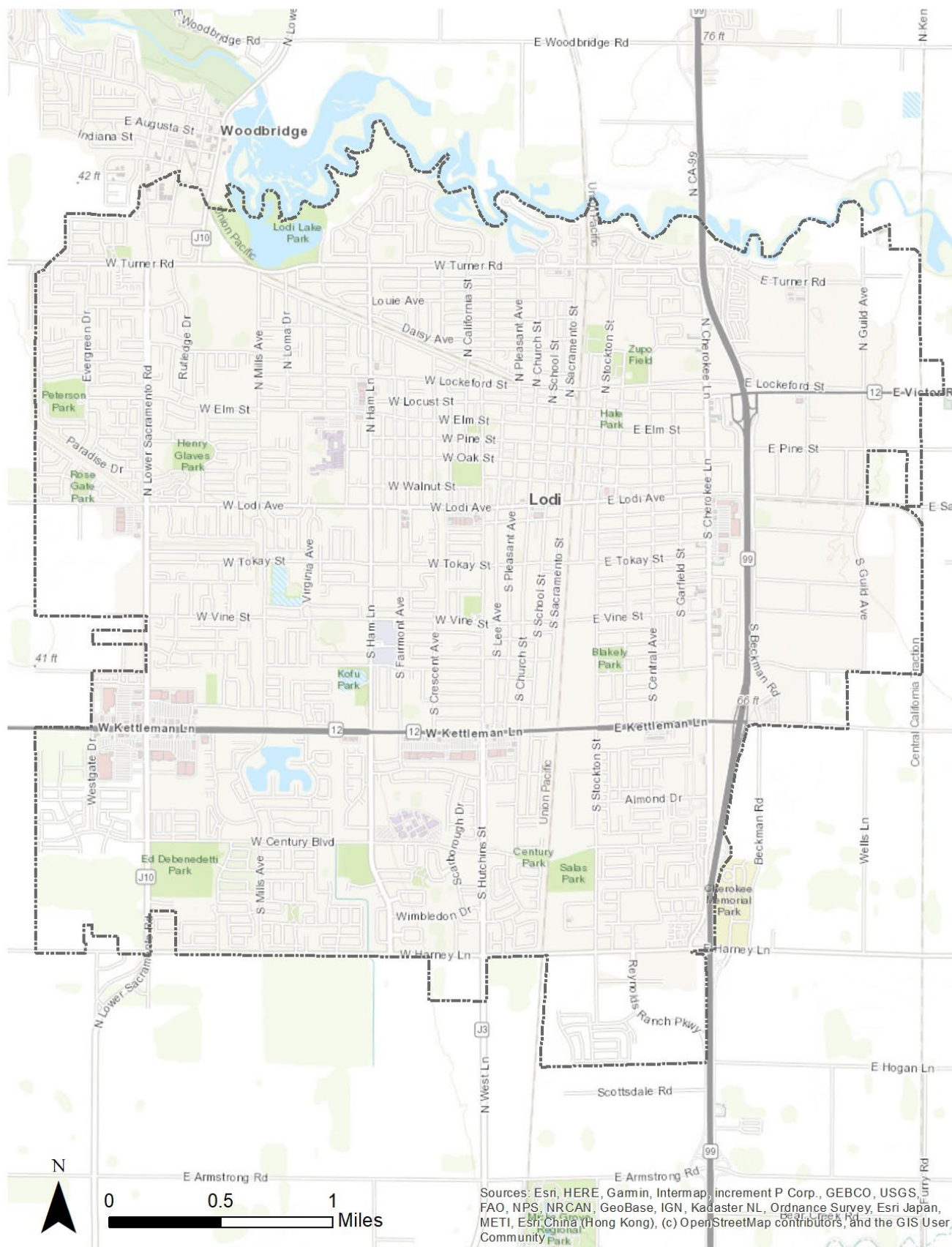
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Not enough sidewalks
- ☐ Not enough places to walk to that are close by.
- ☐ I feel unsafe crossing streets with vehicle traffic.
- ☐ Not enough street lighting
- ☐ I have a health condition or disability that makes it difficult for me to walk.
- ☐ It is not pleasant to walk in my neighborhood because of noise, air pollution, lack of trees/shade, or something else.

- ☐ I don't want to walk more.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

**13. What prevents you from biking as much as you would like in your neighborhood?
(Select all that apply)**

- ☐ Crime
 - ☐ I do not have a bike.
 - ☐ I do not know how to ride a bike.
 - ☐ I'm worried my bike will get stolen.
 - ☐ There is not enough bike parking at my destination.
 - ☐ There are not enough bike lanes.
 - ☐ I don't feel safe riding on streets with a lot of car/truck traffic
 - ☐ Places I want to go are too far away to bike to.
 - ☐ I have a disability or health condition that makes it difficult to bike.
 - ☐ It is not pleasant to bike in my neighborhood because of noise, air pollution, lack of trees/shade, or something else.
 - ☐ I don't want to bike more.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

14. Where in your neighborhood do you experience the issues with walking or biking selected above?



Community Engagement

15. Where do you get most of your information about Lodi news and events?

- ☐ Social media (Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, etc.)
 - ☐ Local newspaper or magazine
 - ☐ Bulletin boards at local businesses or establishments (churches, community centers, libraries, grocery stores, etc.)
 - ☐ A newsletter from a local community organization or agency
 - ☐ School Parent Teacher Association (PTA) or parent newsletter
 - ☐ Word of mouth
 - ☐ The City of Lodi website
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

16. What are the top three things that prevent you from attending public meetings to talk about community issues? (Choose three)

- ☐ I don't know when or where meetings are happening
 - ☐ I don't feel comfortable speaking in front of people.
 - ☐ I don't trust the government.
 - ☐ No childcare
 - ☐ I am too busy to attend meetings
 - ☐ I don't understand or have trouble understanding English.
 - ☐ I am not interested in attending public meetings.
 - ☐ It is too difficult to get to public meetings.
 - ☐ I work evenings or nights when most meetings happen.
 - ☐ I don't think my opinions will be taken seriously or any real change will come from attending meetings.
 - ☐ I attend public meetings regularly without issue.
 - ☐ Other (please specify below)
-

17. Which topics discussed in this survey do you think are most important to improve quality of life in Lodi?

- ☐ Pollution Exposure
- ☐ Public Facilities
- ☐ Food Access
- ☐ Safe and Sanitary Housing
- ☐ Physical Activity
- ☐ Community Engagement

What did we miss? Please provide any additional comments you have regarding environmental justice in Lodi.

Encuesta de Elemento de Justicia Ambiental de La Ciudad de Lodi

El participación de la comunidad es una parte importante del proceso de preparación del Elemento de Justicia Ambiental. Al responder a esta encuesta, ayudará a guiar el desarrollo de objetivos, políticas y programas incluidos en el Elemento de Justicia Ambiental. Esta encuesta cubre seis temas:

1. Exposición a la contaminación
2. Instalaciones públicas
3. Acceso a los alimentos
4. Vivienda Segura e higiénica
5. Actividad física
6. Participación de la comunidad

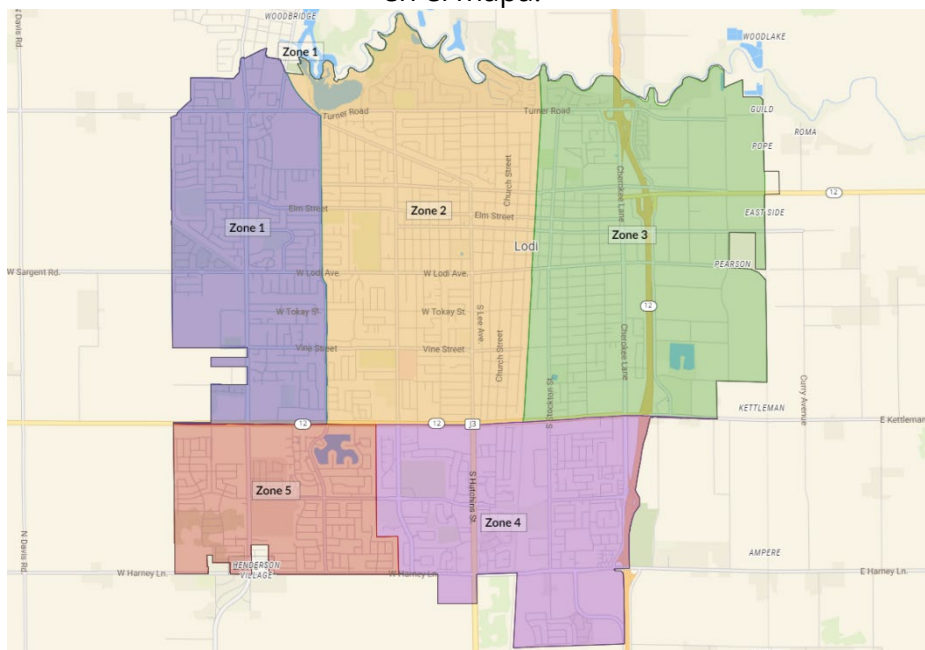
Preguntas General

1. ¿Vives o trabajas en Lodi?

- ☐ Vivo en Lodi, pero no trabajo en Lodi
- ☐ Trabajo en Lodi , pero no vivo en Lodi
- ☐ Vivo y trabajo en Lodi
- ☐ No vivo ni trabajo en Lodi

2. Which zone on the map best describes the area of Lodi you live in?

- ☐ Zona 1
- ☐ Zona 2
- ☐ Zona 3
- ☐ Zona 4
- ☐ Zona 5
- ☐ No vivo en ninguna de las zonas que se muestran en el mapa.



Exposición a la contaminación

3. ¿Cuál de los siguientes tipos de contaminación experimenta en su vecindario? (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

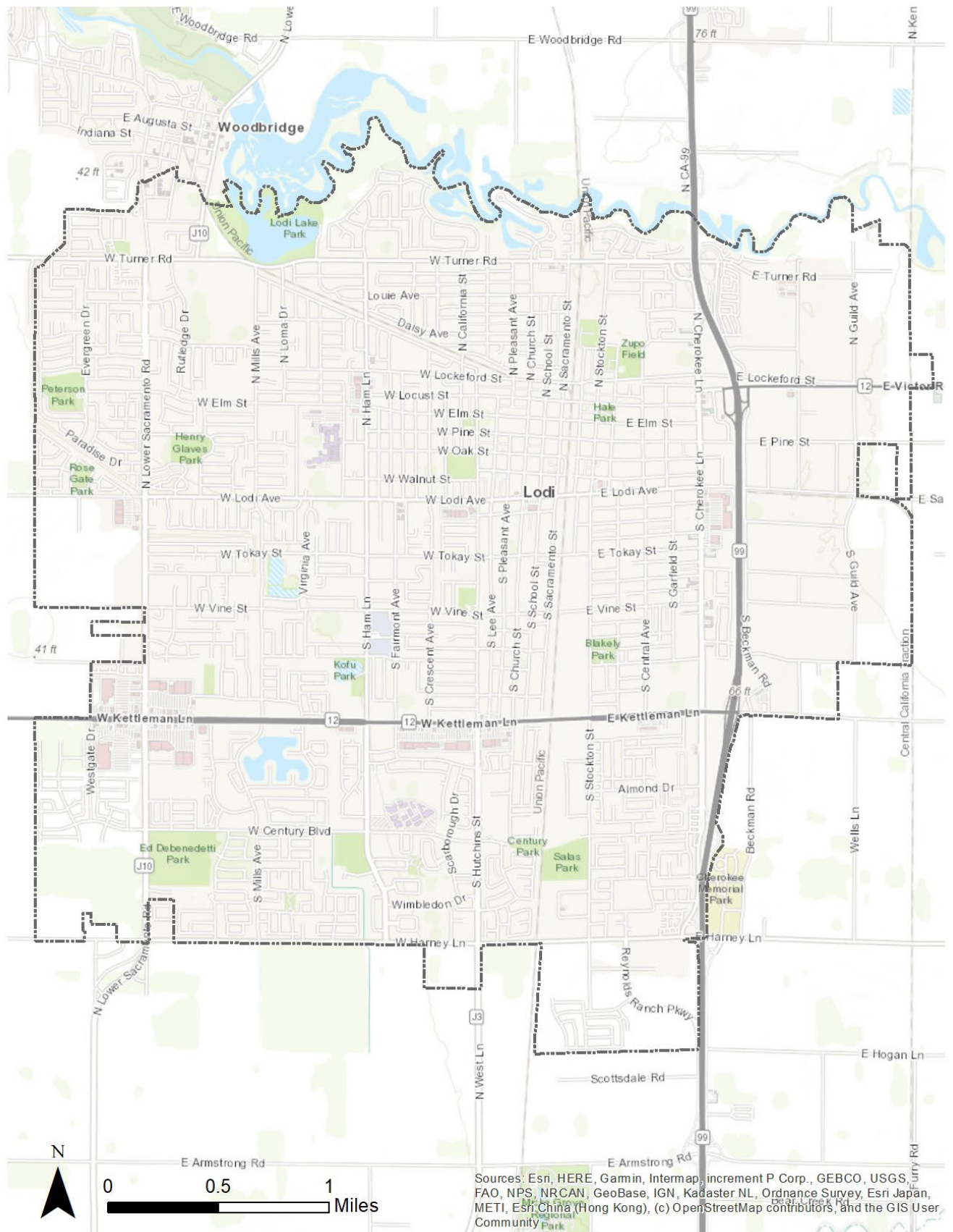
- ☐ Contaminación del aire por pesticidas o polvo
 - ☐ Contaminación del aire de automóviles y camiones
 - ☐ Olores o humos desagradables de los usos de la tierra circundantes
 - ☐ Basura o vertido ilegal
 - ☐ Edificios abandonados o terrenos baldíos
 - ☐ Agua potable en mal estado
 - ☐ Contaminación acústica de camiones, automóviles, aviones y / o usos de la tierra circundantes
 - ☐ No experimento ninguna contaminación en mi vecindario.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

Instalaciones públicas

4. ¿Cuáles de los siguientes lugares o servicios necesitan mejoras en su vecindario? (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Parques públicos
 - ☐ Instalaciones recreativas públicas (es decir, piscina, parque de patinaje, canchas deportivas)
 - ☐ Centros de salud
 - ☐ Guarderías
 - ☐ Escuelas
 - ☐ Transporte público
 - ☐ Centros comunitarios
 - ☐ Bibliotecas públicas
 - ☐ Servicios de residuos sólidos y reciclaje
 - ☐ Acceso a Internet de alta velocidad
 - ☐ Mantenimiento de carreteras
 - ☐ Farolas
 - ☐ No creo que ninguno de estos lugares o servicios necesite ser mejorado en mi vecindario.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

5. ¿En qué parte de su vecindario experimenta los tipos de contaminación seleccionados en la pregunta anterior?



Acceso a los alimentos

6. ¿Dónde compra frutas y verduras frescas y otros alimentos saludables en su vecindario? (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Rancho San Miguel Market
 - ☐ Dos Hermanos Market
 - ☐ Casa Del Pueblo
 - ☐ Valley Food Market
 - ☐ Buy 4 Less
 - ☐ Safeway
 - ☐ Target
 - ☐ Raley's
 - ☐ Save Mart
 - ☐ Smart & Final Extra!
 - ☐ Sprouts
 - ☐ FoodMaxx
 - ☐ Food 4 Less
 - ☐ Grocery Outlet
 - ☐ Mercado de agricultores de Lodi
 - ☐ Jardín privado o comunitario
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

7. ¿Qué le impide a usted y a su familia obtener regularmente frutas y verduras frescas y otros alimentos saludables??

- ☐ La comida saludable es demasiado cara.
 - ☐ Los restaurantes de comida rápida son más convenientes en mi vecindario.
 - ☐ No tengo una manera de llegar a una tienda que tiene opciones de alimentos saludables.
 - ☐ No tengo tiempo para cocinar y preparar comidas saludables regularmente.
 - ☐ Discapacidad física
 - ☐ No soy bueno cocinando.
 - ☐ No tengo la cocina y/o herramientas para preparar comidas saludables en casa.
 - ☐ No quiero comer más alimentos saludables.
 - ☐ No tengo ningún problema con conseguir y preparar alimentos saludables de forma regular.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

8. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor su uso de los beneficios de asistencia alimentaria como SNAP o CalFresh??

- ☐ Actualmente estoy usando beneficios de asistencia alimentaria.
- ☐ Actualmente no estoy usando beneficios de asistencia alimentaria, pero lo he hecho en los últimos 5 años.
- ☐ Quiero usar los beneficios de asistencia alimentaria, pero no soy elegible.
- ☐ Actualmente no estoy usando los beneficios de asistencia alimentaria y no he utilizado los beneficios de asistencia alimentaria en los últimos cinco años.

Vivienda Segura e Higiénica

9. ¿Qué tipos de problemas de vivienda existen en su vecindario? (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Las casas son viejas y necesitan reparaciones importantes.
 - ☐ La vivienda es demasiado cara.
 - ☐ No hay suficientes opciones de unidades de vivienda para satisfacer las necesidades de las personas.
 - ☐ Demasiadas personas viven juntas en una casa.
 - ☐ Es demasiado costoso hacer las reparaciones necesarias para que las casas sean seguras y cómodas.
 - ☐ Las personas que intentan comprar o alquilar una casa son discriminadas por motivos de raza, etnia, género, discapacidad, tener hijos o edad.
 - ☐ Los hogares se sienten inseguros y/o incómodos.
 - ☐ Las viviendas no disponen de aire acondicionado, calefacción, ni otros electrodomésticos actualizados para vivir cómodamente.
 - ☐ No creo que haya ningún problema de vivienda en mi vecindario.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

10. ¿Cuál de las siguientes opciones describe mejor las condiciones de las casas en su vecindario?

- ☐ Varias casas necesitan reparaciones importantes
- ☐ Algunas casas necesitan reparaciones mayores, varias casas necesitan reparaciones menores
- ☐ La mayoría de las casas son más antiguas, pero en buenas condiciones en general, y solo algunas necesitan reparaciones menores
- ☐ Varias casas son de nueva construcción o recién remodeladas

Actividad física

11. ¿Qué le impide hacer ejercicio regularmente? (Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Las membresías de gimnasio son demasiado caras.
 - ☐ No hay suficientes campos o canchas para practicar deportes recreativos.
 - ☐ Los campos, canchas o parques disponibles en mi vecindario no están en buenas condiciones.
 - ☐ No tengo tiempo para hacer ejercicio debido al trabajo, el cuidado de los niños, etc.
 - ☐ Mi trabajo incluye trabajo físico, por lo que no hago ejercicio fuera del trabajo.
 - ☐ Tengo una discapacidad o condición de salud que me dificulta hacer ejercicio.
 - ☐ No me gusta ni quiero hacer ejercicio.
 - ☐ No tengo ningún problema para hacer ejercicio regularmente.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

12. ¿Qué te impide caminar tanto como te gustaría en tu vecindario?

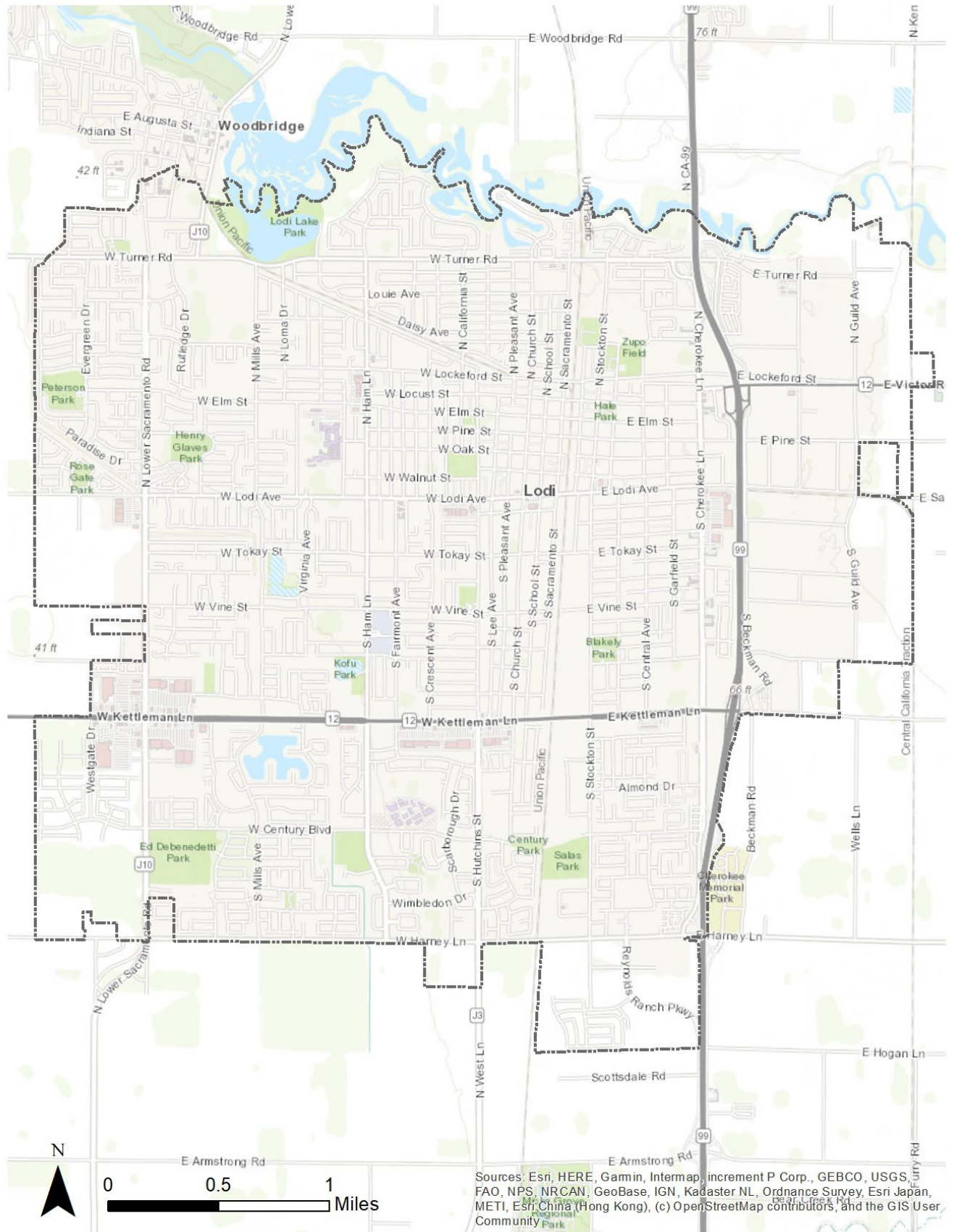
- ☐ Crimen
 - ☐ No hay suficientes aceras
 - ☐ No hay suficientes lugares para caminar que están cerca.
 - ☐ Me siento inseguro cruzando calles con tráfico de vehículos.
 - ☐ No hay suficiente alumbrado público
 - ☐ Tengo una condición de salud o discapacidad que me dificulta caminar.
 - ☐ No es agradable caminar en mi vecindario debido al ruido, la contaminación del aire, la falta de árboles / sombra u otra cosa.
 - ☐ No quiero caminar más.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

13. ¿Qué te impide andar en bicicleta tanto como te gustaría en tu vecindario?

(Seleccione todas las que correspondan)

- ☐ Crimen
 - ☐ No tengo bicicleta.
 - ☐ No sé andar en bicicleta.
 - ☐ Me preocupa que me roben la bicicleta.
 - ☐ No hay suficiente estacionamiento para bicicletas en mi destino.
 - ☐ No hay suficientes carriles bici.
 - ☐ No me siento seguro conduciendo en calles con mucho tráfico de automóviles / camiones
 - ☐ Los lugares a los que quiero ir están demasiado lejos para ir en bicicleta.
 - ☐ Tengo una discapacidad o condición de salud que hace que sea difícil andar en bicicleta.
 - ☐ No es agradable andar en bicicleta en mi vecindario debido al ruido, la contaminación del aire, la falta de árboles / sombra u otra cosa.
 - ☐ No quiero andar más en bicicleta.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

14. ¿En qué parte de su vecindario experimenta los problemas con caminar o andar en bicicleta seleccionados anteriormente?



Participación de la comunidad

15. ¿Dónde obtiene la mayor parte de su información sobre las noticias y eventos de Lodi?

- ☐ Redes sociales (Instagram, Facebook, TikTok, etc.)
 - ☐ Periódico o revista local
 - ☐ Tablones de anuncios en negocios o establecimientos locales (iglesias, centros comunitarios, bibliotecas, supermercados, etc.)
 - ☐ Un boletín informativo de una organización o agencia comunitaria local
 - ☐ Asociación de Padres y Maestros de la Escuela (PTA, por sus siglas en inglés) o boletín para padres
 - ☐ De mi familia y amigos
 - ☐ Sitio web de la ciudad de Lodi
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

16. ¿Cuáles son las tres cosas principales que le impiden asistir a reuniones públicas para hablar sobre temas comunitarios? (Seleccione tres)

- ☐ No sé cuándo o dónde se llevarán a cabo las reuniones
 - ☐ No me siento cómodo hablando frente a la gente.
 - ☐ No confío en el gobierno.
 - ☐ Sin cuidado de niños
 - ☐ Estoy demasiado ocupado para asistir a las reuniones
 - ☐ No entiendo o tengo problemas para entender inglés.
 - ☐ No estoy interesado en asistir a reuniones públicas.
 - ☐ Es demasiado difícil llegar a las reuniones públicas.
 - ☐ Trabajo por las tardes o noches cuando ocurren la mayoría de las reuniones.
 - ☐ No creo que mis opiniones sean tomadas en serio o que cualquier cambio real venga de asistir a las reuniones.
 - ☐ Asisto a reuniones públicas regularmente sin problemas.
 - ☐ Otros (especifique a continuación)
-

17. ¿Qué temas discutidos en esta encuesta crees que son más importantes para mejorar la calidad de vida en Lodi?

- ☐ Exposición a la contaminación
- ☐ Instalaciones públicas
- ☐ Acceso a los alimentos
- ☐ Vivienda segura e higiénica
- ☐ Actividad física
- ☐ Participación de la comunidad

18. What did we miss? Please provide any additional comments you have regarding environmental justice in Lodi.