

Review

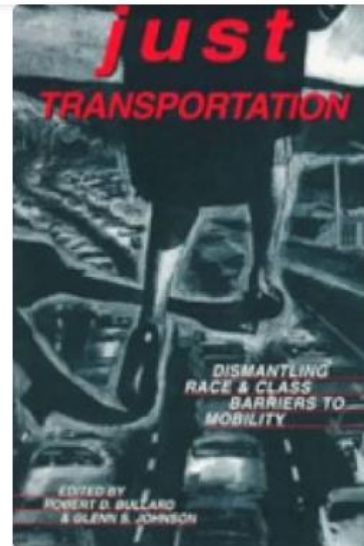
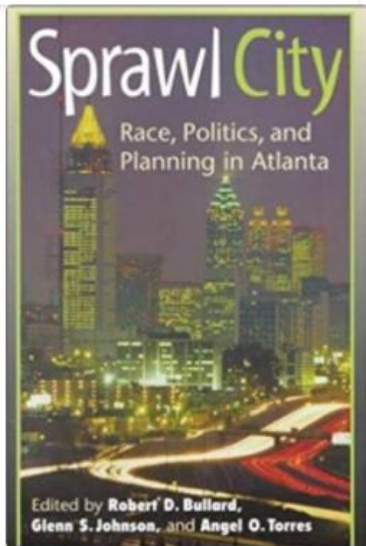
- Class 1: Material and Social Ordering
- Class 2: Environmental Perception – The use of green images
- Class 3 (Today): Environmental Justice
- Class 4 (Next week): ??????

Freedom and Human Dominion

- Freedom from nature is a(n)...
 - created freedom
 - relational freedom
 - embodied freedom

Environmental Justice

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies (epa.gov).



Dr. Robert D. Bullard

Father of the environmental justice

Philippians 2:3-8

Do nothing from selfish ambition or conceit, but in humility regard others as better than yourselves. Let each of you look not to your own interests, but to the interests of others. Let the same mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus, who, though he was in the form of God, did not regard equality with God as something to be exploited, but emptied himself, taking the form of a slave, being born in human likeness. And being found in human form, he humbled himself and became obedient to the point of death—even death on a cross.

A large pile of discarded plastic bottles and containers, including water bottles, soda cans, and various plastic jugs, is shown under a corrugated metal roof. The plastic waste is piled high, filling the frame. The text "THE PLASTIC PROBLEM" is overlaid in large white letters, with a recycling symbol integrated into the word "PLASTIC".

THE PLASTIC PROBLEM

 PBS NEWSHOUR

WWW.PBS.ORG/NEWSHOUR

A large pile of electronic waste (e-waste) including tangled wires, cables, and metal components. The word "AWAY" is overlaid in large, white, sans-serif capital letters across the center of the image.

AWAY



<http://senseable.mit.edu/monitour/>



<https://www.wired.com/2015/06/infamous-e-waste-slum-needed-us-got-razed-instead/>



PCB Landfill Protest – Afton, NC, 1982

Looking to skirt costly new environmental laws, the Ward Transformer Company began dumping toxic waste along the shoulders of North Carolina roads in 1978. From June to August, a team of men used the cover of night to spray transformer oil — laced with hazardous chemicals such as dioxin, dibenzofurans, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) — onto the ground, polluting lakes, farmland, and groundwater. In final tally, some 31,000 gallons of transformer oil were dumped, contaminating 60,000 tons of earth along 240 miles of highway.



Toxic Wastes and Race at Twenty 1987—2007

A Report Prepared for the
United Church of Christ
Justice & Witness Ministries



Justice & Witness Ministries:

Rev. M. Linda Jaramillo
Executive Minister

Dr. Carlos J. Correa Bernier
Minister for Environmental Justice

Principal Authors:

Robert D. Bullard, Ph.D.
Paul Mohai, Ph.D.
Robin Saha, Ph.D.
Beverly Wright, Ph.D.

United Church of Christ
© March 2007

“People of color make up the majority of those living in host neighborhoods within 3 km of the nation’s hazardous waste facilities.”

From Workshop to Waste Magnet

Environmental
Inequality in
the Philadelphia
Region

DIANE SICOTTE

- In the Philadelphia area, the root causes of environmental inequality are social class disadvantage and white privilege

1820-1845: First stage of industrialization

- Heavy industry near Delaware River

1845-1949: Second Layer

- Advent of steam and then electric power allowed factories to expand beyond the Delaware River

1950-2010: Final Layer

- Manufacturing industries remained economically robust, but people and businesses left Philadelphia for suburbs
- In 1970 there is a change in waste disposal practices
- Social and racial privilege used to push waste disposal burden onto others
 - Crime, poor schools, vacant houses make these areas attractive for waste



Where is our away?

From Workshop to Waste Magnet

Environmental
Inequality in
the Philadelphia
Region

DIANE SICOTTE

- The drawbacks associated with the incineration facilities in Camden and Chester “fueled the suspicions to residents that their community had been chosen because it was seen as a place that lacked the capacity to successfully resist unwanted and unhealthy waste disposal technologies” (113).
- The story of how trash incinerators came to be sited in Camden and Chester...is not one of hazardous facilities being imposed by the powerful on an unwilling community...” (129)
- Waste magnet: “...once a community agrees to host large-scale waste facilities, it becomes the ‘go-to’ place for more and more waste disposal land uses” (136).

New Jersey Environmental Justice Law (S-232)

- September 2020: Gov. Phil Murphy signed a new law that gives hundreds of communities a lot more say in blocking projects that add to the pollution burden for residents. The legislation ([S-232](#)) requires the state Department of Environmental Protection to evaluate the environmental and public health impacts on vulnerable communities when reviewing permit applications for certain new facilities such as gas-fired power plants, incinerators, sewage plants, landfills and others. It's touted as the strongest law of its kind in the nation.

Pennsylvania Environmental Justice Advisory Board (EJAB)

- Meeting on May 20, 2021
- <https://www.dep.pa.gov/PublicParticipation/OfficeofEnvironmentalJustice/pages/default.aspx>
- What would you suggest at this meeting?

DPC Strategic Plan (2018-2023)

- Three Strategic Themes:
 1. Worship of God
 2. Growing in Faith
 3. Mission and Service
- What is DPC's role in promoting environmental justice and how does this relate to the three strategic themes?



For a list of e-steward disposal sites that do not export to other nations:

<http://e-stewards.org/>

STAPLES®

Pennsylvania Regulators Won't Say Where 66% of Landfill Leachate w/ Radioactive Material From Fracking is Going... "It's Private"

- <https://publicherald.org/pennsylvania-regulators-wont-say-where-66-of-landfill-leachate-w-radioactive-material-from-fracking-is-going-its-private/>