

1. General Plan Advisory Committee Meeting Agenda

Documents:

[GPAC MEETING AGENDA _2020-01-23.PDF](#)

2. General Plan Advisory Committee Agenda Packet

Documents:

[GPAC AGENDA PACKET_2020-01-23.PDF](#)



Gilroy General Plan Advisory Committee Meeting

January 23, 2020
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Gilroy Library Community Room, 350 W 6th Street
(Located Directly Adjacent to City Hall)

Chair: Councilmember Cat Tucker

Vice-Chair: Mayor Roland Velasco

Know your rights under the Gilroy Open Government Ordinance Government's duty is to serve the public reaching its decisions in full view of the public. Commissions, task forces, councils and other agencies of the City exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that the City operations or deliberations are conducted before the people and that the City operations are open to the people's review. For information on your rights under the open Government Ordinance, to receive a free copy of the ordinance, or to report a violation of the Ordinance, contact the open Government Commission staff at (408) 846 -0204 or e- mail Shawna.freels@cityofgilroy.org

Agenda

I. Call to Order

- a. Report on posting of the agenda

II. Meeting Minutes

- a. Approve action minutes from August 22, 2019 meeting.

III. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda

Please limit your comments to three minutes. This portion of the meeting is reserved for persons desiring to address the Committee on matters not on this agenda. The law does not permit Committee action or extended discussion of any item not on the agenda except under special circumstances. If Committee action is requested, the Committee may place the matter on a future agenda. All statements that require a response will be referred to staff for reply in writing.

IV. Overview of the Equity and Engagement Workshop Summary:

Consultant Presentation

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC will receive a presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss the results of the Equity and Engagement Workshop. (10 minutes)

- a. Committee discussion and comments
- b. Public Comment
- c. Committee action: No action required.

V. Overview of the updated Draft General Plan Policy Document:

Consultant Presentation

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC will receive a presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss updates to the Draft General Plan Policy Document based on recent changes in State law, the UGB initiative, the results from the Equity and Engagement Workshop, and associated environmental justice policies and programs. (110 minutes)

- a. Committee discussion and comments
- b. Public Comment
- c. Committee action: The GPAC will vote to make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council regarding the Draft General Plan Policy Document.

VI. Description of the Schedule for the Remainder of the General Plan Update Process.

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC to receive the presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss the information presented. No GPAC action is required.

VII. Announcements

- a. TBD.

VIII. Correspondence

- a. TBD

IX. No further General Plan Advisory Committee meetings are scheduled at this time.

In compliance with the American Disabilities Act (ADA), the City will make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting. If you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk 72 hours prior to the meeting at (408) 846 -0491. A sound enhancement system is available in the City Council Chambers. Materials related to an item on this agenda submitted to the Planning Commission after distribution of the agenda packet are available for public inspection with the agenda packet in the lobby of Administration at City Hall, 7351 Rosanna Street during normal business hours. These materials are also available with the agenda packet on the City website at www.cityofgilroy.org



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Gilroy General Plan Advisory Committee Meeting

August 22, 2019
6:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Gilroy Library, 350 W. Sixth St.
Community Room (2nd Floor)

Chair: Councilmember Cat Tucker
Vice-Chair: Mayor Roland Velasco

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Action Minutes

I. Call to Order

Members Present: Councilmember Tucker (Chair), Bentson, Brownlow, Donahoe, J. Fierro, Fischer, Galloway, Howard, Lira-Baus, Mitchell, Reeder, Reinhart, Sabharwal, Speno, Suner, Taft, Tognetti, Troini, Weitz, Wendt, Wolfe, Zollinger

Members Absent: Mayor Velasco (Vice-Chair), Armendariz, Ashford, N. Fierro, Granter, Kim, Lerner, Pace, Suner, Vanni

Staff Present: Ketchum, Heap, Wyrick

Consultants: Gibbons, Harnish

II. Meeting Minutes

- a. The Minutes from the March 28, 2019 meeting were approved.

III. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda

Gilroy resident Bob Weaver spoke regarding what he called the farmer's field, the area identified as Focus Area 2 in the General Plan Alternatives Analysis. He stated that the area should be used for economic development, not housing, including housing for students and faculty at Gavilan College.

IV. Overview of the General Plan Process (Where we are and where we are going)

Brent Gibbons, from Mintier Harnish, presented a summary of the General Plan process, to-date. No GPAC action was required.

V. Overview of the Alternatives Process and previously selected GPAC Focus Area Concepts and Citywide Land Use Alternatives.

Brent Gibbons, from Mintier Harnish, presented a summary of the alternatives process and previously selected GPAC focus area concepts and citywide land use alternatives. No GPAC action was required.

VI. Overview of the July 2019 Community Workshops (July 22, 23, 2019).

Brent Gibbons, from Mintier Harnish, presented a summary of the results of the July 22, 23 Community Workshops. No GPAC action was required.

VII. Preferred Alternative Selection Process.

The GPAC voted unanimously to select the following combination of focus area concepts as their Preferred Land Use Alternative for recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council: Focus Area 1 - Concept three (3) Employment Center and Neighborhood District High; Focus Area 2 - Concept two (2) Neighborhood District High; Focus Area 3 - Concept one (1) Mixed Use Low; Focus Area 4 - Concept one (1) Current Downtown Specific Plan; and Focus Area 5 – Concept 3 Employment Center.

VIII. Announcements – Staff stated that the next GPAC meeting will cover the General Plan Policy document. The date has not been scheduled

IX. Correspondence – none

X. Adjournment to the next General Plan Advisory Committee meeting - The meeting was adjourned at 8:30 p.m.



City of Gilroy
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
7351 Rosanna Street, Gilroy CA 95020
(408) 846-0451 (408) 846-0429 (fax)
www.cityofgilroy.org

DATE: January 23, 2020

TO: General Plan Advisory Committee

FROM: Stan Ketchum, Senior Planner
General Plan Project Manager

SUBJECT: Overview of GPAC Meeting Agenda and Packet Materials

This memo provides an overview of the agenda and packet materials for the January 23, 2020 GPAC meeting.

The primary purpose of the meeting is for the GPAC to review and make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council regarding the Draft 2040 General Plan Policy Text. Staff and the consultants will provide a summary of the remaining steps and schedule for the remainder of the General Plan Update process.

Agenda Item IV. Overview of Equity and Engagement Community Workshop

The General Plan Consultants will present an overview of the results of the Equity and Engagement Community Workshop, held on November 8, 2019. The meeting packet includes the Equity and Engagement Workshop Summary, describing the input provided by the community members that attended the workshop. The workshop included an overview presentation and two table exercises. The exercises were designed to collect information regarding community members' personal experiences and issues they face day to day and their opinions on how to address those issues. Information gathered formed the basis for the proposed goals, policies and implementation programs contained in draft Environmental Justice Element.

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC to receive the presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss the information presented. No GPAC action is required.

Agenda Item V. Review and Recommendation Regarding Proposed Updated Draft General Plan Policy Text.

The Draft Policy Text (sent to the GPAC previously under separate cover) was originally completed in 2015. The City Council approved the Draft Policy Text for the purposes of defining the project to be analyzed in the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The consultants will present the proposed revisions, focusing on the content of the new Environmental Justice Element. Two documents are included in the packet. Item Va is the Environmental Justice section of the General Plan Background Report which provides additional background information regarding the Environmental Justice element requirements. Item Vb contains the Draft General Plan Policy Text revisions. The GPAC will be asked to make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council to approve the Draft General Plan Policy Text for the purposes of defining the project to be analyzed in the General Plan Environmental Impact Report EIR.

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC will receive a presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss updates to the Draft General Plan Policy Document based on recent changes in State law, the UGB initiative, the results from the Equity and Engagement Workshop, and associated environmental justice policies and programs. (110 minutes)

- a. Committee discussion and comments*
- b. Public Comment*
- c. Committee action: The GPAC will vote to make a recommendation to the Planning Commission and City Council regarding the Draft General Plan Policy Document.*

Agenda Item VI. Description of the Schedule for the Remainder of the General Plan Update Process.

This meeting is expected to be the final meeting of the General Plan Advisory Committee, barring any unforeseen need to reconvene. Staff will present a brief description of the remaining schedule for the General Plan Update process.

Agenda Item Objective: The GPAC to receive the presentation and have the opportunity to ask questions and discuss the information presented. No GPAC action is required.

Should you have any questions about the packet material prior to the meeting, please give me a call at (408) 846-0566.

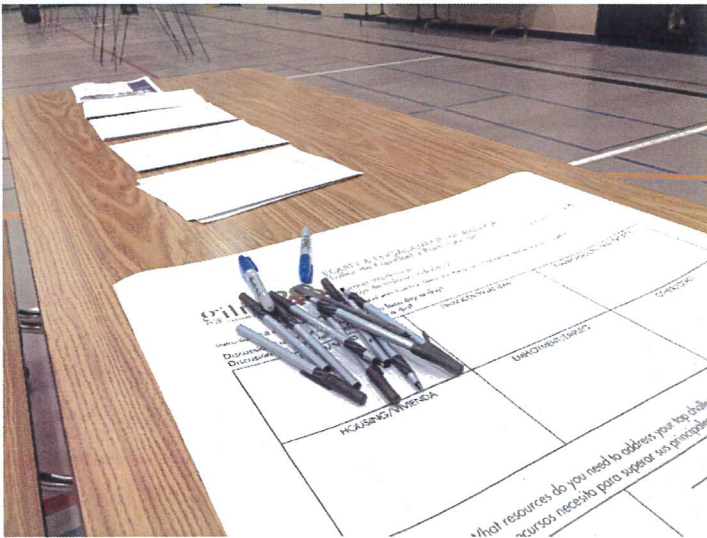


COMMUNITY WORKSHOP #6
EQUITY AND ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP



WORKSHOP SUMMARY

DECEMBER 2019



INTRODUCTION

The City of Gilroy is currently updating its General Plan. The updated General Plan will guide the development and growth of the city for the next two decades. So far, the City has completed an extensive review of the existing conditions and history of Gilroy, identified issues and opportunities, established a vision and guiding principles for the plan, and has selected a preferred land use alternative. Throughout the process, the City has reached out to the community, using the feedback to inform the update process.

One important aspect of the update process is implementing the requirements specified under Senate Bill (SB) 1000. SB 1000 is a State law requiring local governments to address environmental justice, described as the fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes, in the planning of their communities. The law requires cities to identify areas that may experience disproportionate impacts from pollution and other health hazards. For this step, the City completed the following:

- Identified an impacted area in the community, Equity and Engagement District (EED), using criteria established by the California Environmental Protection Agency
- Provided residents living in the EED with an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision-making process for the 2040 General Plan
- Based on community feedback, created goals, policies, and programs to reduce health risks for those living in the EED.

The following document is divided into four sections. The **Event Description** section summarizes the intent of the workshop and the City's outreach efforts for the event. The **Workshop Stations** and **Discussion Questions** sections describe the workshop activities attendees participated in and the materials used. Lastly, the **Workshop Summary** section provides an overview and summary of the feedback City staff and Consultants received from attendees of the workshop.

EVENT DESCRIPTION

The City hosted and facilitated a community workshop on important social, economic, health, and environmental issues facing residents living in the EED. The City conducted extensive outreach publicizing the workshop. This outreach included the following efforts:

- Provided a flyer promoting the workshop in the City water bills for approximately 15,000 residences and businesses
- Posted flyers at approximately 20 area businesses
- Advertised the workshop on the City of Gilroy social media outlets
- Distributed flyers to families at six local public schools through the Gilroy Unified School District electronic distribution system
- Distributed a press release to local media outlets
- Handed out flyers to 500 attendees at Spanish-speaking masses at St. Mary's Parish

The workshop was held on November 8, 2019, at Gilroy Prep School in the Cesar Chavez Gym. The workshop included a guided group discussion that lasted approximately two hours, from 6:30pm to

8:30 p.m. Over 30 community members attended the workshop, in addition to several City staff members, GPAC members, Planning Commissioners, and City Council members. The City encouraged all residents of Gilroy, not just those who live in the EED, to join in the community dialogue. The workshop was conducted in English, with Spanish translation services provided.

Prior to the beginning of the workshop events, participants were encouraged to visit the General Plan Overview station which provided information on the 2040 General Plan and described the requirements of SB 1000. The workshop began with an introduction of the City staff and Consultants working on the project. Next, City staff provided a brief description of the broader General Plan Update and how SB 1000 is integrated into the update process. This was followed by a presentation on SB 1000 and the EED by the Consultants.

After the introduction and presentation, participants took part in group discussions. Each discussion group included one or two bilingual facilitators (i.e., City staff or a member of the Consultant Team) who led the groups in a series of discussions related to economic, environmental, and health issues that residents in the EED face daily. All materials were provided in both English and Spanish. The stations and workshop discussion questions are described below.

WORKSHOP STATIONS

There was a total of two stations at the workshop: Welcome Station and the General Plan and Environmental Justice Overview Station. Each station provided information to attendees that would aid them in the group discussion activities later in the workshop.

STATION 1: WELCOME STATION

Station 1 included four parts: an area for City staff to check in participants, an area for participants who preferred Spanish translation to sign out translation headsets, a place for participants to sign up for the 2040 General Plan Update mailing list, and a table with refreshments.

STATION 2: GENERAL PLAN OVERVIEW STATION

Station 2 was staffed by both bilingual City staff members and the Consultants. The station included posters in both English and Spanish describing the General Plan Update (Figure 1), why the City is updating the plan, why the update is important to the community, the project timeline, and other ways for community members to get involved in the update process. This station also featured an Environmental Justice and Equity and Engagement District overview poster (Figure 2), provided in English and Spanish, which included a brief description of SB 1000, examples of effective community engagement, a map showing the EED, and a list of indicators that were assessed.

GILROY 2040 GENERAL PLAN UPDATE

ABOUT THE GENERAL PLAN

Every city and county in California must have a general plan, which is the local government's **long-term blueprint for future growth and development**. It provides **general guidance** the city will use to direct future land use and resource decisions, **covers a wide range of topics** (e.g., land use, transportation, community facilities, economic development), and **achieves the community vision**. General plans will include goals, policies, and implementation actions that address both immediate and long-term needs.

WHY UPDATE THE CURRENT GENERAL PLAN?

So much has changed since the last time the General Plan was updated! The General Plan will be updated to reflect changes in the community, new issues and opportunities, changes in State law (e.g., reducing greenhouse gas emissions), and new trends (e.g., autonomous cars, impacts of online shopping).

THE GENERAL PLAN PROCESS

Project Initiation (Oct. 2013) → **Economic Development Strategic Plan** (Feb. 2014) → **Background Report** (Apr. 2014) → **Vision and Guiding Principles** (Jun. 2014)

Land Use Alternatives (Jan. 2014 to May 2015) → **City Council Selection of Preferred Alternative** (May 2015) → **Draft General Plan** (Dec. 2015) → **Voters Approve Urban Growth Boundary** (Nov. 2016)

Re-evaluate Land Use Alternatives (Jun. 2017 to Aug. 2017) → ***WE ARE HERE: Review and Revise General Plan** (Sept. 2019 to Feb. 2020) → **Prepare Environmental Impact Report** (Sept. 2019 to Oct. 2020) → **Adoption** (Oct. 2020 to Dec. 2020)

General Plan Documents

As the General Plan Update is prepared, several major documents will be available for public review and comment. These documents are described below.

VISIT THE PROJECT WEBSITE TO:

- Stay informed
- Find out about upcoming meetings
- Sign up for email updates
- Share your ideas

www.gilroy2040.com

FIGURE 1: GENERAL PLAN OVERVIEW POSTER

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

WHAT IS ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE?

Defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), environmental justice means "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies."

Environmental justice focuses on the fair distribution of both environmental benefits and burdens, and the meaningful participation of all citizens in decision-making processes. The 2040 Gilroy General Plan Update will include a new Environmental Justice element, and equity will be addressed citywide.

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) has identified areas in California that are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health or environmental effects. This area in Gilroy is known as the Equity and Engagement District (EED) and has been mapped by the City based on 20 different indicators. Some examples of indicators are shown below:

Examples of Indicators

Poverty	Ozone Exposure	Proximity to Solid Waste Sites
Pesticide Use	Educational Attainment	Asthma

Environmental Justice in Action

- Locating homes and schools away from industries and activities that create pollution.
- Sufficient private and public investment for all schools, parks, roads, and community infrastructure.
- Adequate access to healthcare and community services for all citizens.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

Neighborhoods scoring 75 percent or higher than the statewide average for the indicators are designated as impacted, and are included in the Equity and Engagement District, shown on the map.

The City expects to develop goals, policies, and programs in the General Plan to address the environmental, economic, and social impacts in this area.

SB 1000

The Planning For Healthy Communities Act

Requires cities and counties with Equity and Engagement Districts to incorporate environmental justice policies into their general plans

Areas of Focus

- Food Access
- Public Facilities
- Civic Engagement
- Reduction of Pollution Exposure
- Safe and Sanitary Housing

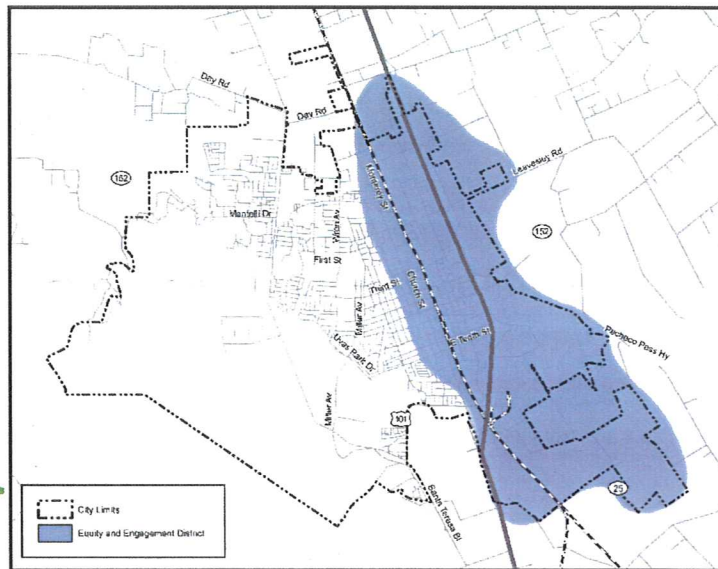


FIGURE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE OVERVIEW POSTER

WORKSHOP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

The discussion questions were designed to encourage attendees to talk about their personal experiences and issues they face day to day, while also asking for their opinions on how to address these issues. The questions were based on environmental and health indicators in the EED that exceeded established CalEPA thresholds. Participants were asked to answer the questions individually on a worksheet and then share their answers with the group.

DISCUSSION 1A

Individual worksheets (Figure 3, 4) were provided to participants at both the Welcome Table at Station 1 and at each of the assigned tables as part of Station 2. The worksheet included the following question:

What challenges do you face day to day?

The objective of the question was to spur discussion and gather feedback related to participant experience living in the EED. Participants were asked to respond to the question and consider the following categories when answering how challenges relate to them: health, finances, transportation, housing, employment, and other. When each participant in the group completed their individual worksheet, the facilitator led a group discussion based on individual comments and completed a group tabletop worksheet (Figure 5) that represented group consensus.

DISCUSSION 1B

As a follow-up to the question posed to participants in Discussion 1A, participants were asked to list the resources they needed to address the identified challenges. Using the top three challenges listed on the group worksheet (Discussion 1A), participants engaged in a discussion and listed resources they believed are needed to address the top three challenges. The objective of this question was to identify resources that would help EED residents.

DISCUSSION 2

The Discussion 2 question asked participants to identify and assess the environmental problems in their neighborhood. Discussion 2 consisted of three questions:

- In your neighborhood, do you feel like the air is dirty?
- In your neighborhood, do you feel like the water is dirty?
- In your neighborhood, do you feel like it is too noisy?

After each participant filled out their individual worksheet, the facilitator led the participants in a discussion and took notes on the provided tabletop worksheet.

GROUP PRESENTATION

After each group completed Discussions 1A, 1B, and 2, they were asked to appoint a group spokesperson to summarize the results of their discussion for all community workshop participants.



EQUITY & ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Individual Worksheet | November 8, 2019

Group # _____

Help us understand who you are!

Do you live in the Equity and Engagement District (see map on table)?

Yes No

What is your age?

Under 18 18-30 31-50 51-65 65+

What is your primary language?

If applicable, what is your secondary language?

Instructions:

For every discussion, you will be asked to first answer the question individually. Then, the group will discuss everyone’s answers and fill out the group worksheet on the table.

Discussion 1a: What challenges do you face day-to-day?

List your challenges for each category. When you are finished, circle your top three most important challenges (they can be from different categories).

HEALTH	FINANCES	TRANSPORTATION
HOUSING	EMPLOYMENT	OTHER

FIGURE 3: INDIVIDUAL WORKSHEET, PAGE 1



EQUITY & ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Individual Worksheet | November 8, 2019

Discussion 1b: What resources do you need to address your top challenges?

Write the three challenges you circled in Discussion 1a on the three blank lines below. In the space provided below each challenge, describe what resources might help address these challenges.

<hr/> <p>(Challenge)</p>	<hr/> <p>(Challenge)</p>	<hr/> <p>(Challenge)</p>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Discussion 2: Environmental Problems


For each question, circle "Yes", "No", or "I'm not sure". If yes, please explain in the space provided.

2a. In your neighborhood, do you feel like the air is dirty? Yes / No / I'm not sure
If yes, what do you think is making the air dirty?

2b. In your neighborhood, do you feel like the water is dirty? Yes / No / I'm not sure
If yes, what do you think is making the water dirty?

2c. In your neighborhood, do you feel like it is too noisy? Yes / No / I'm not sure
If yes, what do you think is making too much noise?

FIGURE 4: INDIVIDUAL WORKSHEET, PAGE 2



EQUITY & ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP

Taller de Equidad y Participación

Group/Grupo # ____

Group Worksheet
Hoja de trabajo individual

Instructions: Fill out the questions on your individual worksheet first. Afterwards, the group will fill out the tabletop worksheet together.

Discussion 1a: What challenges do you face day-to-day?
Discusión 1a: ¿Qué retos enfrentas día a día?

HEALTH/SALUD	FINANCES/FINANZAS	TRANSPORTATION/TRANSPORTE
HOUSING/VIVIENDA	EMPLOYMENT/EMPLEO	OTHER/OTRO

Discussion 1b: What resources do you need to address your top challenges?
Discusión 1b: ¿Qué recursos necesita para superar sus principales retos?

(Challenge/Desafío)	(Challenge/Desafío)	(Challenge/Desafío)
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Discussion 2: Environmental Problems
Discusión 2: Problemas ambientales

2a. Do you feel that the air is dirty in the EED? 2a. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que el aire está sucio?	2b. Do you feel that the water is dirty in the EED? 2b. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que el agua está sucia?	2c. Do you feel that it is too noisy in the EED? 2c. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que hay demasiado ruido?
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FIGURE 5: TABLETOP GROUP WORKSHEET

WORKSHOP RESULTS

This section summarizes the workshop results. Responses from both the individual worksheets and tabletop worksheet were translated and categorized (Appendix A). Workshop comment cards were also collected at the end of the workshop and translated (Appendix B).

DISCUSSION 1A: WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU FACE DAY TO DAY?

HEALTH

Participants expressed frustration over the lack of adequate public infrastructure. Many stated that the sidewalks in their neighborhood were in poor condition and the roads were in disrepair. Some participants agreed there are not enough parks in the city, while others expressed interest in creating more recreation centers for youth. Some groups suggested the City implement a comprehensive complete streets program that encourages the planning of more street trees, road repair, and wider sidewalks.

Air quality and noise pollution were the health-related issues about which most participants were concerned. Several felt the traffic from U.S. Highway 101 is worsening and is causing asthma and other health problems associated with increased pollution in the EED. Additionally, some participants were concerned about the amount of pesticides being used on local farms and potential impacts on water. They were afraid the pesticides were leading to worsening pollution and could potentially be dangerous for children living in close proximity to these areas.

Lack of affordable healthcare and health services was another concern identified by the groups. Participants agreed high insurance costs and lack of clinics for mental health and drug abuse were detrimental to the community. Some participants indicated that because they worked multiple jobs to afford to provide for their family, they did not have time to go see a doctor.

FINANCES

Groups expressed concerns about the high cost of living in Santa Clara County. Many participants stated they did not have enough money to pay for healthy food, new clothes, or health care. Participants explained that high rents, expensive mortgages, low salaries, lack of local high-paying jobs, and expensive gas are the main reasons why residents are short on money.

TRANSPORTATION

Many participants expressed their frustration about the infrequency of the Valley Transit Authority (VTA) buses and the lack of bike and pedestrian infrastructure. Additionally, the groups agreed the lack of parking downtown and the high level of in-town traffic made it difficult for them to go shopping and navigate around the city.

HOUSING

A majority of participants stated there was not enough affordable housing in Gilroy. They explained the cause of the lack of housing was due to low-paying jobs and high cost of living.

EMPLOYMENT

Many groups agreed there was a high poverty level in the city, especially in the EED. The poverty is attributed to lack of jobs, high cost of living, and lack of affordable housing. Some participants felt they are forced to work two or more jobs to make ends meet, while others said they felt discriminated against at work and were too afraid to report it. Almost all groups agreed the City should take advantage of Gilroy's Opportunity Zones, should implement programs to increase salaries, and develop a plan to attract better paying jobs in the city.

DISCUSSION 1B: WHAT RESOURCES DO YOU NEED TO ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES?

HEALTH

Participants suggested the City place more stringent limitations on the use of pesticides and implement more regulations on the development of industrial uses on the east side of Gilroy. Most participants agreed that access to affordable healthcare is important and requires the development of more hospitals, health clinics, and mental health rehabilitation centers. Some participants expressed interest in the City creating a healthy food program that encourages the distribution of affordable healthy foods, specifically in the EED.

FINANCES

Participants suggested the City increase the minimum wage to \$15.00 per hour to enable families to make ends meet. Others stated there should be better support for small business owners and programs to encourage local entrepreneurs. Participants also suggested they would like the local schools (i.e., Gilroy High School, Christopher High School) to offer affordable job training classes.

TRANSPORTATION

Most participants agreed they would like to see more investment in public infrastructure. Some suggested adding more bike lanes and implementing a Complete Streets Program. The intensification of land uses (i.e., multi-family housing, mixed-use development) to help encourage alternative modes of transportation was also widely supported by the groups. A few participants recommended the City construct additional City-operated parking facilities in and around downtown.

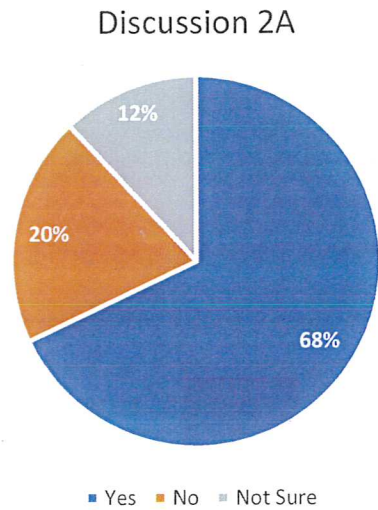
HOUSING

Almost all participants expressed concern about the housing crisis. To solve this issue, groups suggested the City encourage the construction of transitional housing for both troubled youth and the homeless population. Some participants expressed their interest in alternative housing types, such as sweat equity housing. In addition to creating more affordable housing, groups also suggested the City create its own down payment and first-time homeowner assistance programs. Along with a buyer assistance program, there was support for the creation of City-sponsored home improvement loans. A few participants stated that due to the high cost of living in the area, many homeowners cannot afford to take care of their homes, leaving many homes in the EED to fall into disrepair.

EMPLOYMENT

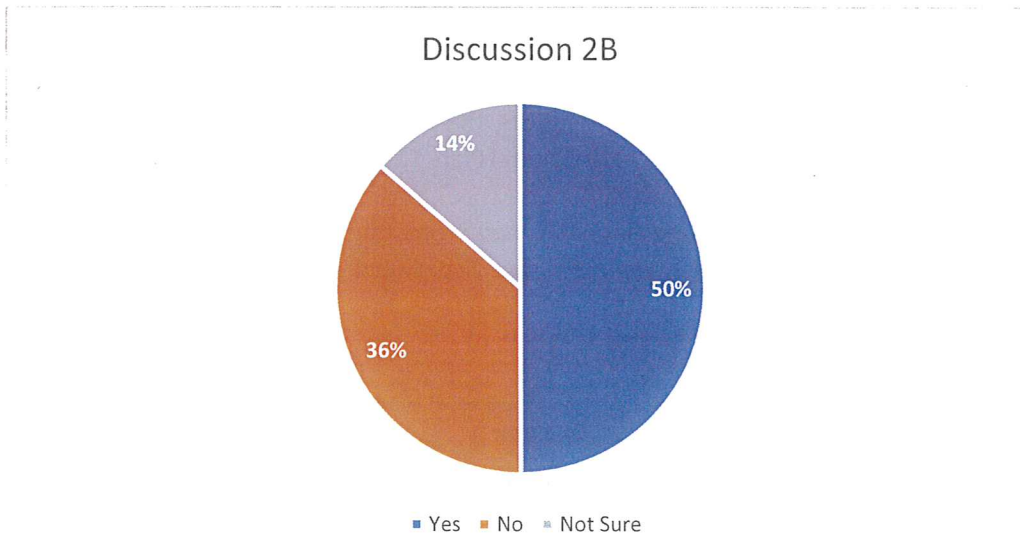
Participants showed overwhelming support for the creation of a neighborhood revitalization plan for the EED, along with a new Downtown Specific Plan. Groups stated the neighborhood plan should include design guidelines and allow for intensification of housing by adopting a missing middle housing zoning amendment. Additionally, many participants encouraged the City to prioritize Opportunity Zones. By focusing on these zones and prioritizing economic development, more businesses would likely move to the city and developers would be more willing to construct more housing. Participants also reiterated the importance of creating a small business investment programs and the creation of an employment overlay zone.

DISCUSSION 2A: IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD, DO YOU FEEL THE AIR IS DIRTY?



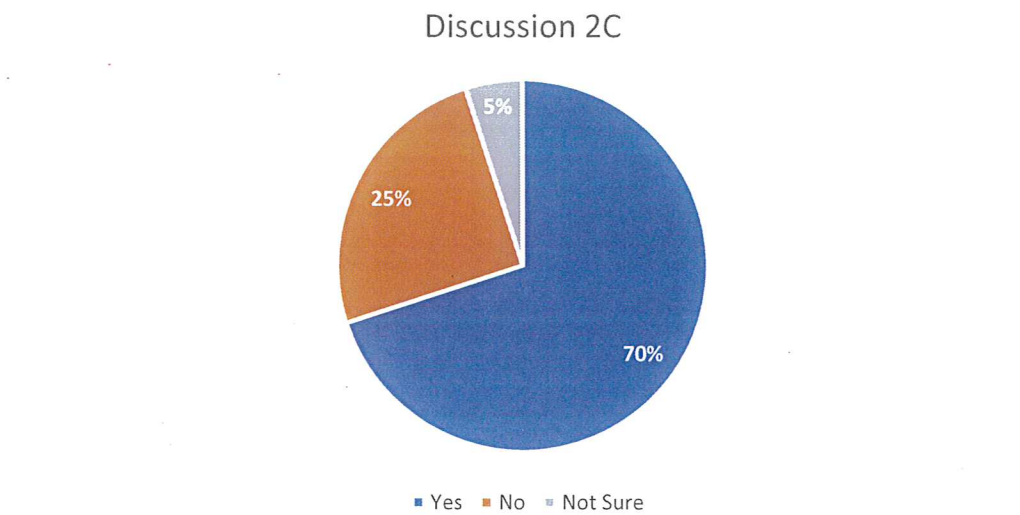
Of the 25 responses to discussion question 2A, 68 percent of participants answered “Yes.” Those who answered “Yes” explained they felt the air was dirty due to traffic on U.S. Highway 101, excessive pesticide use, burn piles, and smog.

DISCUSSION 2B: IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD, DO YOU FEEL THE WATER IS DIRTY?



Of the 24 responses to discussion question 2B, 50 percent of participants answered “Yes.” Those who answered “Yes” stated they felt their water was dirty due to the excessive use of pesticides, a high number of homeless encampments along the water ways, old pipes in their homes, and the lack of access to affordable water filtration systems. Many stated the water is often yellow in color, tastes like plastic, and sometimes smells like chlorine and chemicals. Some who answered “No” stated they had their own well on their property and, therefore, felt it was safer and cleaner.

DISCUSSION 2C: IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD, DO YOU FEEL LIKE IT IS TOO NOISY?



Of the 20 responses to discussion question 2C, 70 percent of participants answered “Yes.” Those who answered “Yes” attributed the excess noise to heavy traffic from U.S. Highway 101, lack of sound walls along the freeway, trains horns, sirens, and illegal fireworks.

NEXT STEPS

Based on the workshop results and feedback from attendees, the City will draft goals, policies, and implementation programs to be included in the 2040 General Plan. The environmental justice policies and programs will seek to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in the EED through strategies such as reducing pollution exposure, improving air quality, and promoting public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity; and promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process.

Many policies that would address environmental impacts and improve the quality of life for residents living the EED are already present in other elements of the General Plan. The goals, policies, and programs in the Environmental Justice Element will aim to fill the gaps and ensure the General Plan fully address the needs of the residents within the EED and the rest of the city.

APPENDIX A: INDIVIDUAL AND TABLETOP WORKSHOP RESPONSES

DISCUSSION 1A: WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU FACE DAY-TO-DAY?

DISCUSIÓN 1A: ¿QUÉ RETOS ENFRENTAS DÍA A DÍA?

	Health	Salud
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back problems. • Not enough exercise. • Not enough time between work and family. • High-voltage power lines should be underground. • Cancer center on my block. • Stress. • Chronic asthma. • High blood pressure. • Overweight. • Not time for wellness. • Education on how to live a healthier life. • Preventive measures. • Healthy food is too expensive. • Farming next to sports park. I have seen children in sports, games, while pesticides are being applied. • Sidewalk repair. • Sidewalks that don't meet. • On Medicare, which covers a lot of expenses. • Some asthma. Worse when fire pits burn. • Suggest: • Lack of trees! • Maintenance. • Car pollution from Hwy. 101 and Monterrey. • Lack of bicycle lanes and complete streets with other forms of transportation. • More pollution from traffic and emergency vehicles or train. • Many sidewalks need repair. • Unhealthy air. • Water is [illegible]. • Homelessness. • Why would the city even consider selling the St. Louise hospital land? • Anxiety, just day to day stuff. Overthinking. • Remodel existing buildings or use vacant buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problemas de espalda. • No hay suficiente ejercicio. • No hay suficiente tiempo entre el trabajo y la familia. • Las líneas de alta tensión deben estar bajo tierra. • Centro de cáncer en mi cuadra. • Estrés. • Asma crónica • Hipertensión • Sobrepeso. • No hay tiempo para el bienestar. • Educación sobre cómo vivir una vida más saludable. • Medidas preventivas. • La comida sana es muy cara. • Agricultura junto al parque deportivo. He visto niños en deportes, juegos, mientras se aplican pesticidas. • Reparación de la banqueta. • Banquetas que no se unen. • En Medicare, que cubre muchos gastos. • Algo de asma. Peor cuando las fogatas se queman. • Sugerir: • ¡La falta de árboles! • Mantenimiento. • Contaminación por automóviles en la autopista 101 y Monterrey. • Falta de carriles para bicicletas y calles completas con otras formas de transporte. • Más contaminación por tráfico y vehículos de emergencia o trenes. • Muchas banquetas necesitan reparación. • Aire insalubre. • El agua es [illegible]. • Personas sin hogar. • ¿Por qué la ciudad consideraría vender el terreno del hospital St. Louise? • Ansiedad, solo cosas del día a día. sobre pensar. • Remodelar edificios existentes o usar edificios vacantes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emergency rooms. 24-hour pharmacy. • Pollution. Clean air. • Medicine. • Would increasing health services and making it easier to obtain alter the zones on the map for Gilroy 2040? • Pollution free zone. • Medical insurance. • Stress. • There is a lot of pressure and stress to keep up with the payment of rent. • Stress. Depression. • Dental. Physical. • Concern and stress due to limited income. • Expensive health costs. • Lack of mental health and drug abuse. • Health problems. • Medical insurance is very expensive for children and adults. • Accessible insurance. • Dietitian. • Problems with medical insurance. It is expensive and there are people with health problems. • Insurance for Latinos, specially, dental. • Very expensive insurance. • Expensive insurance. • No hospitals nearby. • No rehab centers for people with drug and alcohol problems. • Access to health services. • Live in an area without pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mas servicios de urgencias. Farmacia 24 horas. • Contaminación. Aire limpio. • Medicina. • ¿Aumentar los servicios de salud y facilitar la obtención alteraría las zonas en el mapa para Gilroy 2040? • Zona libre de contaminación. • La aseguranza medica. • Estrés. • Hay mucha presión y estrés para mantener el pago de renta. • Estrés. Depresión. • Dental. Física. • Preocupación y estrés por tener ingreso limitado. • Costos de salud caros. • Falta de salud mental y drogadicción. • Problemas de salud. • El seguro médico es muy costoso tanto para niños, como para adultos. • Seguro accesible. • Nutricionista. • Problemas de seguro médico, es caro y hay personas con problemas de salud. • Aseguranzas para latinos, especialmente, dental. • Muy cara la aseguranza. • Aseguranza cara. • No hay hospitales cerca. • No hay centros de rehabilitación para gente con problemas de drogas y alcohol. • Tener acceso a servicios de salud. • Vivir en un área sin contaminación.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair sidewalks. • Improve tree canopy. • Improve air quality. • Promote "complete streets". • Reduce noise pollution • Homeless encampments • Air quality. • Pollution-free neighborhood. • Affordable health care/services. • Stress. • No time to work out. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reparación de banquetas. • Mejora el verdadero dosel de árboles. • Mejorar la calidad del aire. • Promover "calles completas". • Reducir la contaminación acústica. • Campamentos de personas sin hogar. • Calidad del aire. • Vecindario libre de contaminación. • Atención / servicios de salud economico. • Estrés. • No hay tiempo para hacer ejercicio.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No time to go to a doctor. Mental health service. High insurance costs. Lack of recreational centers. Lack of parks. High level of diabetes, obesity. Lack of clinics for mental health and drug abuse. Mosquitoes by rivers. Exposed to pesticides. Sidewalks in bad conditions, which might cause accidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No hay tiempo para ir al médico. Servicio de salud mental. Alto costo de aseguranza. Falta de centro de recreación. Falta de parques. Alto nivel de diabetes, obesidad. Falta de clínicas para salud mental y abuso de drogas. Mosquitos en los arroyos. Expuestos a los pesticidas. Banquetas en mal estado que pueden provocar un accidente.
	Finances	Finanzas
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kids have access to drugs. Too many lives ruined. Too much debt. Most of the wage goes to paying rent. Hard young couples to buy a home. Good paying jobs. I am retired on a pension, which is paid by GUSD. If I were working as a teacher. Suggest: URM ordinances have created blighted conditions, reducing both property values and rents. Not enough income. Too expensive. Homelessness. Money saving. Not spending money on food. Community credit union by grass roots to avoid predatory lending institutions. Income gap. Not enough income for lower income. Would that alter the zone as well, because wouldn't it alter the way of life? Limited. Low income. Not enough to afford daily life. Limited. Such high rent affects my economy. Limited. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Los niños tienen acceso a las drogas. Demasiadas vidas arruinadas. Demasiada deuda. La mayor parte del salario es para el pago de la renta. Es difícil para las parejas jóvenes comprar una casa. Trabajos bien pagados. Estoy retirado con una pensión pagada por GUSD. Si estuviera trabajando como maestra. Sugerir: Las ordenanzas de URM han creado condiciones arruinadas, reduciendo tanto los valores de propiedad como las rentas. No hay suficientes ingresos. Demasiado caro. Personas sin hogar. Ahorro de dinero. No gastar dinero en comida. Cooperativa de crédito comunitaria por organizaciones populares para evitar las instituciones de préstamos abusivos. la diferencia de los salarios. No hay suficientes ingresos para personas de bajos ingresos. ¿Eso también alteraría la zona, porque no alteraría la forma de vida? Limitada. Ingresos bajos, no es suficiente para mantener la vida de día a día. Limitada. La renta tan alta, afecta mis finanzas. Limitada.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low salaries. • High prices of gas. • Very high taxes. • This is a low-income area in all senses. • This is a low-income area in all senses. • Low salaries. • High taxes. • Very high taxes. • Everything is too expensive, like gas, food and, specially, housing. • They need to invest more on the east side of Gilroy, specially, in houses and homes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salarios bajos. • Precios altos de la gasolina. • Impuestos muy altos. • El área es de bajos recursos en todos los sentidos. • El área es de bajos recursos en todos los sentidos. • Salarios bajos. • Impuestos altos. • Impuestos muy altos. • Todo está muy caro, como gasolina, comida y, sobre todo, viviendas. • Necesitan invertir más en el lado Este de Gilroy, especialmente en las casas y hogares.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize CEPG funds to assist employment and training. • Inequality. • Zero access to home improvement loans. • Rent. • High-paying jobs (trabajos que paguen más) • Low salaries. • High taxes in Gilroy. • High life costs. Not enough money for healthy food, clothes and payment of health services. • Expensive gas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilizar los fondos de CEPG para ayudar al empleo y la capacitación. • Desigualdad. • Cero accesos a préstamos para mejoras del vivienda. • Renta. • Trabajos que paguen más (high-paying jobs). • Salarios bajos. • Impuestos altos en Gilroy. • Alto costo de vida. El dinero no alcanza para la comida saludable, ropa y pago de servicios de salud. • Gasolina cara.
	Transportation	Transporte
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kids and family need to go lots of places, no public transit service. • Vehicle repairs. • Gas. • Lots of traffic. • High gas prices. • VTA: More bus stops. • More CAL train. • Parking. • Possibly more public transportation is needed here. • VTA: In charge of this. • Sidewalks need repair. Curbs also. • I do not have to work, but when I do go out, I time it to avoid all the traffic everywhere. • Suggest: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los niños y la familia deben ir a muchos lugares sin servicios de transporte público. • Reparaciones de vehículos. • Gasolina. • Mucho tráfico. • Altos precios de la gasolina. • VTA: más paradas de autobús. • Más tren CAL. • Estacionamiento. • Posiblemente, se necesita más transporte público aquí. • VTA: A cargo de esto. • Muchas banquetas necesitan reparación. Bordillos también. • No tengo que trabajar, pero cuando salgo, mido el tiempo para evitar todo el tráfico en todas partes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car train and VTA buses need to be increased. • Promote more transportation alternatives, rather than by car. • Repair streets to higher standard. • Roads are terrible. • Too many cars in Gilroy now. • Homelessness. • Poor street conditions. • Excessive speed. • Lewis St. needs drastic repair. • In my neighborhood, the traffic is bad, specially, at the school. • The roads are a disaster. • I don't have my license yet, but I have great friends that give me rides. The roads are super bumpy. • More school transportation. • Social Service. • Gas. City Council districts now. • Constant traffic. • Too many checkpoints on main and side streets. • Expensive car costs and expensive gas. • Expensive gas. • Our car wears off from driving far to obtain services. • VTA does not have a good schedule. [Illegible] • High price of gas. Pollution. High transportation. Too much traffic. • Traffic day and night. Very expensive gas. • Difficult, because there is only one car. • Pollution. • Excessive traffic in our area. • Lack of authority around Gilroy. • Accessible transportation. • Lack of transportation outside downtown. • More transportation. • There is not transportation in all of Gilroy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sugerir: • Es necesario aumentar el tren de coches y los autobuses VTA. • Promover más alternativas de transporte, en lugar del automóvil. • Reparar las calles a un nivel más alto. • Las calles son terribles. • Demasiados autos en Gilroy ahora. • Personas sin hogar. • Malas condiciones de la calle. • Exceso de velocidad. • Lewis St. necesita una reparación drástica. • En mi vecindario, el tráfico es malo, especialmente, es decir (automóviles) en la escuela. • Las calles son un desastre. • Todavía no tengo mi licencia, pero tengo grandes amigos que me llevan. Los caminos tienen muchos baches. • Más transporte escolar. • Servicio social. • Gasolina. Distritos del Ayuntamiento ahora. • Tráfico constante. • Demasiados puestos de control en las calles principales y secundarias. • Costo de carro muy caro y gasolina cara. • Gasolina cara. • Se desgasta nuestro auto por manejar lejos para obtener servicios. • VTA no tiene buen horario. [Illegible]. • Gasolina muy alto precio. Contaminación. Altos transportes. Mucho tráfico. • Tráfico día y noche. Gasolina muy cara. • Difícil, porque hay un solo carro. • Contaminación. • Tráfico excesivo en nuestra área. • Falta de autoridad alrededor de Gilroy. • Transporte accesible. • Falta transportación fuera del centro. • Más transporte. • No hay transporte por todo Gilroy.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase frequency of car train of VTA buses. • Plan for warning and talking. • Downtown parking. • Traffic • Specifically, Lewis street. • Parking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aumentar la frecuencia del tren de coches de los autobuses VTA. • Planificar para advertir y hablar. • Estacionamiento en el centro. • Tráfico • Específicamente, la calle Lewis. • Estacionamiento.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less public transit for public (local) education. • Gas price. • Public transportation is bad/ college students. • Paint bike lanes. • Specialized services. • Lack of transportation outside Gilroy, school, work. • Pollution and excessive noise in this area, due to freeway traffic, outlets and train. • Bumps on the roads, and they damage our cars. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menos transito público para la educación pública (local). • Precio de la gasolina. • El transporte público es malo / estudiantes universitarios. • Pintar carriles de bicicletas. • Servicios especializados. • Falta de transportación en las afueras de Gilroy, a la escuela, al trabajo. • Contaminación y ruido excesivos en esta área, a causa del tráfico del freeway, los outlets y el tren. • Baches en las calles y descomponen los carros.
	Housing	Vivienda
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worried about where my kids will live when they grow up. • We always take in extra people can't afford housing. • Mortgage. • High rent compared to wages. • Need more affordable housing. • Higher density. • I am sure affordable housing is a problem to find for people living here, as well as other parts of the city. • We bought our home in 1987 when homes were affordable. \$180,000. • How do people afford homes? • Rents are high. • Is there a cap? • Prepare a neighborhood revitalization plan to compliment the downtown revitalization plan. • Develop design guidelines to compliment the historic character of the existing neighborhoods. • Adopt missing middle housing strategy to allow more types of housing and increase density. • Cost of living. • Affordable housing. • Homelessness. • High rent. • Lack of affordable housing. • No pets. • N/A. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Me preocupa dónde vivirán mis hijos cuando crezcan. • Siempre aceptamos personas adicionales que no pueden pagar vivienda. • Hipoteca • Alto renta en comparación con los salarios. • Necesita más viviendas económicas. • Mas densidad. • Estoy seguro de que la vivienda económica es un problema para las personas que viven aquí, así como para otras partes de la ciudad. • Compramos nuestra casa en 1987 cuando las casas eran económicas. \$ 180,000. • ¿Cómo la gente paga casas? • Los rentas son altas. • ¿Hay una limite? • Preparar un plan de revitalización del vecindario para complementar el plan de revitalización del centro. • Desarrollar guías de diseño para complementar el carácter histórico de los vecindarios existentes. • Adoptar la estrategia de vivienda media que falta para permitir más tipos de vivienda y aumentar la densidad. • Costo de vida. • Vivienda económica. • Personas sin hogar. • Renta alta. • Falta de vivienda economica. • No admiten mascotas. • N/A

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable for low income. • More housing for seniors and veterans. • South valley housing where families can work building their dream house. • Low income housing. • Provide year-round housing for homeless. • Veteran housing. • Too much development, rather than internal growth. • Requesting new homes creates more pollution and traffic. • Rents are too high. • Very expensive rent. • Rent increase. • The price of houses is expensive. • High rent. • House or apartment owners do not have mercy on the people, they only come by to increase the rent. • Rents are too high. Gas. • High rent. • Expensive rent. • High rent charges. • Lack of affordable housing. • Housing is expensive and hard to access. • Rents are too high. • High rents. I live in an area where we need air conditioning. • Very high. • No rent control. • Only rich people who have a lot of money can buy new houses. • There are many homeless. • New houses for families with low incomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Más económica para bajos ingresos. • Más viviendas para personas mayores y veteranos. • Vivienda en el valle sur donde las familias pueden trabajar construyendo la casa de sus sueños. • Viviendas para personas de bajo recursos. • Proporcionar viviendas durante todo el año para personas sin hogar. • Vivienda para veteranos. • Demasiado desarrollo, en lugar de crecimiento interno. • Solicitar nuevas viviendas crea más contaminación y tráfico. • Rentas muy altas. • Renta muy cara. • Aumento de renta. • Precio de casas son altas. • Alta renta. • Los dueños de las casas o apartamentos no tienen compasión de la gente, y solamente llega para subir la renta. • Son muy altas las rentas. La gasolina. • Renta alta. • Renta cara. • Alto cargo de renta. • Faltan viviendas económicas. • La vivienda es cara y poco accesible. • Están muy caras las rentas. • Altas rentas. Yo vivo en un área donde necesitamos aire acondicionado. • Muy alto. • No hay un control de rentas. • Las nuevas casas solo las pueden comprar la gente rica y que gana mucho dinero. • Hay mucha gente sin hogar. • Que haya nuevas viviendas para familias de bajo ingreso.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing • Promote "missing middle" housing. • Prepare a former neighborhood. • Revitalization plan. • Affordable housing. • We don't have housing for the homeless. • We don't have affordable housing from low income. • Too many houses that are unaffordable. • Zero housing for veterans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Más viviendas económicas. • Promover viviendas "medianamente olvidadas". • Preparar un vecindario antiguo. • Plan de revitalización. • Vivienda económicas. • No tenemos viviendas para personas sin hogar. • No tenemos viviendas económicas de bajos ingresos. • Demasiadas casas que no son económicas. • Cero viviendas para veteranos.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent increase. • More than one family per unit. • Renters rights packets. • Expensive rents. • Lack of housing. • Lack of maintenance. • Uncontrollable rent increase. • Lack of protection for renters. • High cost of credit check. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aumento del renta. • Más de una familia por unidad. • Paquetes de derechos de inquilinos. • Rentas caras. • Falta de vivienda. • Falta de mantenimiento. • Aumento de rentas incontrolables. • Falta de protección a los inquilinos. • Costo alto del cheque de crédito.
	Employment	Empleo
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most jobs in Gilroy don't pay enough to live here. I am a lucky exception. • Too much work. Not enough time for wellness. • Low pay. • Need better paying jobs. • Retired, but teaching art classes at a local school. • Develop incubators in the downtown and business classes. Use CBDL funds. • Take advantage of the opportunity zones to drive employment and new development. • Incentivize business to locate downtown. • Add parking downtown to support downtown businesses. • Have to commute. • Wages too low. • We live in the [illegible]. • Why do we only require minimum wage to be \$12 hr? • N/A. • More high-tech companies. • Bring companies such as Google and offer high-tech to Gilroy companies. • None. • I have to go outside Gilroy, because in Gilroy, there are not many jobs. • Very low salary. • Low salaries. • No raise. • Two jobs. • Very low salary. • We only depend on the salary from one person, because I don't work. • High poverty level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La mayoría de los trabajos en Gilroy no pagan lo suficiente para vivir aquí. Soy una excepción afortunada. • Demasiado trabajo. No hay suficiente tiempo para el bienestar. • Mal pagados. • Necesita trabajos mejor pagados. • Jubilado, pero enseñando clases de arte en una escuela local. • Desarrollar incubadoras en el centro y clases de negocios. Usar fondos de CBDL. • Aprovechar las zonas de oportunidad para impulsar el empleo y el nuevo desarrollo. • Incentivar negocios para ubicar en el centro. • Agregar estacionamiento en el centro para apoyar a las empresas del centro. • Tener que viajar al trabajo. • Salarios demasiado bajos. • Vivimos en el [illegible]. • ¿Por qué solo requerimos un salario mínimo de \$ 12 h? • N/A • Más empresas de alta tecnología. • Traer compañías como Google y ofrecer alta tecnología a las compañías de Gilroy. • Ninguno. • Tengo que salir a trabajar fuera del Gilroy porque en Gilroy no hay mucho trabajo. • Salario muy bajo. • Salarios bajos. • No hay aumento. • Dos trabajos. • Salarios muy bajos. • Solo contamos con el sueldo de una persona, porque no trabajo. • Nivel alto de pobreza.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We need better salaries to live in this area. Work is not well paid and we are discriminated. Low salaries. Low pay. They do not pay enough so we can pay for all of our expenses. We need two or more jobs, and we neglect our children. Then they become drug addicts. Educational training for low-income people. Job training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faltan mejores salarios para vivir en esta área. El empleo es mal pagado y es uno discriminado. Bajos salarios. Pago bajo. No pagan lo suficiente para pagar todos nuestros gastos. Uno tiene que tener dos o más trabajos, y descuidas a los hijos. Después caen en drogas. Entrenamiento educativo para personas de bajos ingresos. Entrenamientos de capacitación.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take advantage of Gilroy's opportunity zone(s). Attract better paying jobs. Lowest wages in the region. Low salary. Multiple jobs. Car. Many families have two jobs. Discrimination at work and fear to report it. High poverty level. We need higher salaries. Salaries. We go to other cities to find a job. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aprovechar las zonas de oportunidad de Gilroy. Atraer trabajos mejor pagados. Salarios más bajos que la región. Salario bajo. Empleos múltiples. Auto. Muchas familias tienen dos trabajos. Discriminación en el trabajo y miedo a reportar. Nivel alto de pobreza. Necesitamos salarios más altos. Salarios. Salimos a otras ciudades para buscar empleo.
	Other	Otro
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social: my kids' friends are sometimes not allowed to come over because their parents think my neighborhood is dangerous (it isn't). East Side overlooked and dismissed by council. We don't need to gentrify it; we need to embrace it. College costs. Poor and park needed on IVE side. Swimming pool on East Side of town. Bike lanes. Husband is handicapped and finds it difficult to always find parking. Fireworks should not be allowed. Too many are illegal, and they are dangerous. Higher wireline as impractical area for fire. Need more parks in the area. Open school yards to the neighborhoods. More health products. Merchandise are all too high. Homelessness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social: los amigos de mis hijos a veces no pueden venir porque sus padres piensan que mi vecindario es peligroso (no lo es). El lado Este es pasado por alto e ignorado por el consejo. No necesitamos gentrificarlo; necesitamos aceptarlo. Costos de colegio. Pobres y parques necesarios en el lado IVE. Piscina en el lado Este de la ciudad. Caarril de bicicleta. Mi esposo es discapacitado y le resulta difícil siempre encontrar estacionamiento. Los fuegos artificiales no deben permitirse. Demasiados son ilegales y son peligrosos. Cableado más alto como área poco práctica para el fuego. Necesitamos más parques en la zona. Patios escolares abiertos a los vecindario. Más productos de salud. La mercancía es demasiado alta. Personas sin hogar.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public drug use (our alley). • We need more trees in this neighborhood and the whole city. Some or many trees died. • Youth center. • Youth center. • Traffic. • Before building new homes, expand roads. Make it mandatory for contractors and city planning. • Youth center on East Side. • Better notifications. • Youth center. • All the previous problems are stressful for us. • Schools have limited resources. • Immigration services. • Cost of day care. • Transportation for students. • All that was mentioned above causes stress, anxiety, discomfort. • Cost of day care. • Environmental pollution. • Youth center. • More sports. • Help with tutoring for youth. • Specific areas for sports and safety for teenagers. • Youth center. • Sports. • We need financial support, so people can buy their own house. There are people who have lived in Gilroy for a long time, and they have low incomes. • Youth center. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uso público de drogas (nuestro callejón). • Necesitamos más árboles en este vecindario y en toda la ciudad. Algunos o muchos árboles murieron. • Centro para jóvenes. • Centro para jóvenes. <p>Tráfico.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antes de construir nuevas viviendas, expandir las carreteras. Que sea obligatorio para los contratistas y la planificación de la ciudad. • Centro para jóvenes en el lado Este. • Mejor notificación. • Centro para jóvenes. • Todos los problemas anteriores lo estresan a uno. • Escuelas tienen recursos limitados. • Servicios de inmigración. • Costo de cuidado de niños. • Transporte para los estudiantes. • Todo lo anteriormente mencionado provoca estrés, ansiedad, malestar. • Costo de cuidado de niños. • Contaminación ambiental. • Centro para jóvenes. • Más deportes. • Ayuda con tutorías para jóvenes. • Áreas específicas para deportes con seguridad para los adolescentes. • Centros para jóvenes. • Deportes • Necesitamos apoyo financiero para que la gente pueda comprar su propia casa. Gente que tiene viviendo mucho tiempo en Gilroy y es de bajos ingresos. • Centros para jóvenes.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need more open space/parks. • Need pool on east side. • Street trees. • Homelessness. • No youth centers on the East Side of Gilroy. • Not a good outreach effort for this event!!! • Babysitting. • Cost of college/ living in Gilroy. • Streetlights. • Sidewalks. • Power lines (East Side). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necesita más espacios abiertos / parques. • Necesita piscina en el lado este. • Árboles en las calles. • Personas sin hogar. • Ningún centro para jóvenes en el lado Este de Gilroy. • ¡No hay un buen esfuerzo! • Servicio de guardería. • Costo de la universidad / vida en Gilroy. • Alumbrado público. • Banquetas. • Líneas eléctricas (lado Este).

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homelessness. • Parents need to have two jobs and neglect their children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personas sin hogar. • Los padres tienen que tener dos trabajos y desatender a los hijos.
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DISCUSSION 1B: WHAT RESOURCES DO YOU NEED TO ADDRESS YOUR TOP CHALLENGES?

DISCUSIÓN 1B: ¿QUÉ RECURSOS NECESITA PARA SUPERAR SUS PRINCIPALES RETOS?

	Health	Salud
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start walking. • Do yoga. • Healthy eating. • Well, I have my help and thankfully, I have community solutions. A local therapy department. • Accessible to few but not all, specially, in areas of lower income. Changing that, would alter the map. • Avoid, somehow, or reduce the concerns that were mentioned before, and perhaps, that would help us feel less pressure. • More access to medical insurance. • Access to medical insurance with fair price. • Ban new industries from the neighborhood. • Not allow industries to build new building in the neighborhood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comenzar a caminar. • Hacer yoga. • Alimentación saludable. • Bueno, tengo mi ayuda y, afortunadamente, tengo soluciones comunitarias. Un departamento de terapia local. • Accesible para pocos, pero no para todos, especialmente, en áreas de bajos ingresos. Cambiar eso, alteraría el mapa. • Evitar, de algún modo, o reducir las preocupaciones mencionadas antes, y tal vez eso ayudaría a sentir menos presión. • Mejor acceso a seguro médico. • Acceso a seguro médico a un precio justo. • Prohibir nuevas industrias de la vecindad. • Prohibir industrias de construir nuevos edificios en la vecindad.

<p style="text-align: center;">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire an urban forester to help maintain the urban canopy and add more trees. • Reduce noise pollution. Fireworks. Sirens. • Repair sidewalks. • More ERs and expand hospitals. • Mobile clinics for homeless. • Stricter regulations on pollution, restrictions on industrial construction in the east communities of Gilroy. • Affordable pharmacies on the East Side. • High cost of medical prescriptions. • Local mental health. • No health insurance from a lot of employers. • Co-pays too high. • ER costs. • Lifetime prescriptions (program). • Free health classes. • Outdoor workout equipment stations (Cunningham Parks). • Farmers' market with affordable costs. • Drug problem (no detox). • Low-cost insurance. • Increase income thresholds to qualify for medical services. • Parks for physical activity. • Safe and open areas where we can walk. • Nutrition classes. • Mental health and addiction clinics. • More restriction for pesticide use. • Find a more accessible way of paying. • Perhaps increase the earning limit of families as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contratar a un silvicultor urbano para ayudar a mantener el dosel urbano y agregar más árboles. • Reducir la contaminación acústica. Fuegos artificiales Sirenas. • Reparación de banquetas. • Más salas de emergencias y expandir hospitales. • Clínicas móviles para personas sin hogar. • Regulaciones más estrictas sobre la contaminación, restricciones a la construcción industrial en las comunidades en el Este de Gilroy. • Farmacias económicas en el lado Este. • Alto costo de las recetas médicas. • Salud mental local. • No hay seguro de salud de muchos empleadores. • Los copagos son demasiado altos. • Costos de urgencias. • Receta de por vida (programa). • Clases gratuitas de salud. • Estaciones de equipos de entrenamiento al aire libre (Cunningham Parks). • Mercado de agricultores con costos económicos. • Problema de drogas (no hay desintoxicación). • Asegurancia a bajo costo. • Subir los límites de ingreso para calificar para servicio médico. • Parques de actividad física. • Áreas libres para caminar y seguras. • Clases de nutrición. • Clínicas de salud mental y adicciones. • Más restricción en el uso de pesticida. • Encontrar una manera más accesible para pagar. • Quizás aumentar también el límite de ganancia para las familias.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Finances</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Finanzas</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Individual</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better paying jobs. • Attract business. • Increased minimum wage. • Better classes at the local schools, in order to understand how to learn these tips. • Very expensive rent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trabajos mejor pagados. • Atraer negocios. • Aumento del salario mínimo. • Mejores clases en las escuelas locales, para entender cómo aprender estos consejos. • La renta muy alta.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low salary. • High rent: rent is increased without any notice. • There are few options of places for rent. • Fair jobs. • To be able to find a job, so we have more money available. • Better paid jobs. • Lower taxes. • Control of gas prices. • Better paid jobs. • Loans to maintain and improve houses. • Loans for family and local businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salario muy bajo. • Renta alta: Se aumenta la renta sin notificación. • Hay pocas opciones de lugares para rentar. • Empleos más justos. • Tal vez poder conseguir empleo, para tener mas dinero disponible. • Trabajos mejor pagados. • Bajar los impuestos. • Control de precios de la gasolina. • Trabajos mejor pagados. • Préstamos de mantener y mejorar viviendas. • Préstamos para negocios familiares y locales.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher paying jobs. • \$15 minimum pay. • Accountability to local employers. • Pay worker center (SI connection). • Small business development. • Expand health insurance. • High salaries. • Lower taxes in Gilroy. • Control the price of gas. • Aid to buy a house. • Aid to buy healthy food. • Aid to take vacations with family. • Aid to spend time with our children. • Aid to buy good-quality and organic products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empleos mejor pagados. • Pago mínimo de \$ 15. • Responsabilidad por parte de los empleadores locales. • Centro de trabajadores (conexión SI). • Desarrollo de pequeñas empresas. • Expandir seguro de salud. • Salarios altos. • Bajar los impuestos en Gilroy. • Controlar el precio de la gasolina. • Asistencia para comprar vivienda. • Asistencia para comprar comida saludable. • Asistencia para tomar vacaciones con la familia. • Asistencia para dedicarle tiempo a los hijos. • Asistencia para comprar productos de buena calidad y orgánicos.
	Transportation	Transporte
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to expand local minibus lines. • Color bike lanes to make them safer and make wider. • Vehicle repairs: Save money for a rainy day. • Gas: Try to organize my work calendar, so I don't drive to SI every day. • Sidewalk repair. • Public transportation: Sidewalks for walking. • Encourage VTA to have more bus routes at the commuter times. • Repair and replace broken sidewalks by city. • Traffic. • Street repair (Lewis!). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necesitamos expandir las líneas locales de minibus. • Pintar los carriles para bicicletas para hacerlos más seguros y anchos. • Reparaciones de vehículos: ahorrar dinero para un día lluvioso. • Gas: Intentar organizar mi calendario de trabajo, así no conduzco a SI todos los días. • Reparación de banquetas. • Transporte público: banquetas para caminar. • Animar a VTA a tener más rutas de autobús en los horarios de viajar diariamente al trabajo. • Reparar y reemplazar las banquetas rotas por la alcaldía. • Tráfico. • Reparación de calles (¡Lewis!).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair sidewalks. • Traffic. Lewis St. • A decent sidewalk. • A safe day RD. • Too chocked. • Constant traffic. • Sometimes dangerous. • Slow progress on first is a hindrance and should be set up. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reparación de banquetas. • Tráfico. Lewis St. • Una banqueta decente. • Un día seguro RD. • Demasiado atorado. • Tráfico constante. • A veces peligroso. • El progreso lento en la calle 1st es un obstáculo y debe configurarse.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby VTA and CAL train for more services. • Intensify land use to provide more transit riders. • Encourage more transit riders. • Zone for walking/biking. • Plan and provide additional parking in downtown. • Street repair prioritization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presionar a VTA y tren CAL para más servicios. • Intensificar el uso del espacio para proporcionar más pasajeros en tránsito público. • Fomentar más pasajeros en tránsito público. • Zona para caminar/ andar en bicicleta. • Planificar y proporcionar estacionamiento adicional en el centro. • Priorización la reparación de calles.
	Housing	Vivienda
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing for people with extremely low incomes. Seniors, disabled, service workers, college students. • Encourage ADUs. • We have a lot of homes that are overcrowded due to cost. • Affordable housing. • Higher density. • Affordable housing: Make sure that areas for affordable housing are allowed throughout the city, so as not to concentrate them all in this area. • Zone for it in all areas by city. • Affordable housing. • Homelessness. • Homelessness: Affordable housing. • Safe parking. • Supervised housing. • Mental health services. • Housing: Affordable housing. • Project sentinel. • Law foundation. • Rent central. • Affordable housing: Rent control. • Housing vouchers. • Law foundation and operation sentinel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viviendas más económicas para personas con ingresos extremadamente bajos. Personas mayores, discapacitadas, trabajadores de servicios, estudiantes universitarios. • Animar las ADU. • Tenemos muchas casas que están sobrepobladas debido al costo. • Viviendas económicas. • Mayor densidad. • Viviendas económicas: Asegúrese de que las áreas para viviendas económicas estén permitidas en toda la ciudad, para no concentrarlas todas en esta área. • Zona para ello en todas las zonas de la ciudad. • Vivienda económica. • Personas sin hogar. • Personas sin hogar: viviendas económicas. • Estacionamiento seguro. • Vivienda supervisada. • Servicios de salud mental. • Vivienda: Vivienda económicas. • Proyecto "sentinel". • Fundamento de derecho. • Renta central. • Vivienda asequible: Control de renta. • Vales de vivienda. • Fundación jurídica y operación "sentinel".

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No charges to apply for housing. Homelessness: Affordable housing. Affordable housing. Low income housing. Not for me, but others. Too many homes are growing up that aren't affordable for all. There is not enough housing. Homeless are increasing. Build more apartment buildings. Buy a house: It is difficult to fulfill my dream to buy a house. Programs to help people who are new buyers. Rent: Rent is very high, and when we notify the owners about things that are not working, they are not willing to fix them. More payment access. More affordable housing. Implement a law to avoid rent increase whenever landlords feel like it. Affordable housing. Rent control. Rent control. Build more houses for low-income people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No aplicar cargos para solicitar vivienda. Personas sin hogar: vivienda asequible. Viviendas económicas. Viviendas para personas de bajo recursos. No para mí, sino para otros. Demasiadas casas están creciendo y no son accesibles para todos. No hay suficiente Vivienda. Se está aumentando la gente que vive en la calle. Construir más edificios de apartamentos. Comprar casa: Se me hace difícil realizar mi sueño de comprar casa. Programas para ayudar gente que son nuevos compradores. Renta: Muy alta la renta y cuando avisas a los dueños que se te descomponen las cosas, no quieren arreglar. Un mejor acceso de pago. Viviendas más económicas. Implementar una ley para evitar el aumento de rentas cada vez que los propietarios de casas quieran. Viviendas económicas. Control de renta. Control de renta. Construir más viviendas de bajos ingresos.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affordable housing. Safe parking. Mental health services. Supervised housing. Rent control. Law foundation & project sentinel. No application fees. Housing vouchers. Building actual low-income house to decrease number of homeless. More home-improvement loans for homeowners on the East Side. Building transitional housing for homeless and foster youth. Build more homeless shelters. Renters protection. No no-fault eviction. Move truly higher paying jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viviendas económicas. Estacionamiento seguro. Servicios de salud mental. Vivienda supervisada. Control de renta. Fundación jurídica y proyecto "sentinel". No para aplicar tarifas. Vales de vivienda. Construir casas actuales de bajos ingresos para disminuir el número de personas sin hogar. Más préstamos de mejoras para el hogar para propietarios de viviendas en el lado Este. Construcción de viviendas de transición para jóvenes sin hogar y de hogar temporal. Construir más refugios para personas sin hogar. Protección de inquilinos. No desalojar sin culpa. Mover trabajos verdaderamente mejor pagados.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More affordable housing. Not 100% of county median. • Habitat for humanity. • More sweat equity housing. • South county housing back. Local community based. • Safe parking. • Tiny homes. • Year-round shelter. • Fair control of rents for the landlord and the tenant. • Build low-income housing, exclusive for Gilroy. • Build houses exclusively to be bought by Gilroy residents. • Aid program to afford the down payment for a house. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Más viviendas asequibles. No es el 100% de la mediana del condado. • Hábitat para la humanidad. • Más viviendas equitativas. • Viviendas al sur del condado. Basada en la comunidad local. • Estacionamiento seguro. • Casas pequeñas. • Refugio durante todo el año. • Control justo de rentas para el dueño y el inquilino. • Construcción de vivienda de bajos ingresos, exclusivo para Gilroy. • Construcción de viviendas exclusivamente para que las compren residentes de Gilroy. • Programas de asistencia para el entre de una casa.
	Employment	Empleo
Individual		
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote investment through EDC of the city's opp. zones. Business, housing, commercial. • Create an overlay zone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promover la inversión a través de EDC de las zonas de oportunidad de la ciudad. Negocio, vivienda, comercio. • Crear una zona de superposición.
	Other	Otro
Individual	<p>Challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social: Change perceptions. There is a lot of racism in Gilroy and classism (West Side vs. East Side). West-siders look down on east-siders. • We need a dog park on the East Side. • Recreation: Need a swimming pool in this area again. City should budget for one. • Other fireworks: Firework anxiety, fires fears. • Police are stretched so far; they can't check out every call. • Fear of fires now. • What resources do you need? Law. No fireworks. No sane fireworks. Too big of a chance of starting a fire. 	<p>Desafío</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social: Cambiar las percepciones. Hay mucho racismo en Gilroy y clasismo (lado oeste vs. lado este). Los del Oeste hacen de menos a los del Este. • Necesitamos un parque para perros en el lado este. • Recreación: Necesitamos una piscina en esta área nuevamente. La ciudad debe presupuestar para una. • Otro: Fuegos artificiales: Ansiedad por fuegos artificiales, miedo a incendios. • La policía tiene mucho trabajo. No pueden ver todas las llamadas. • Miedo a los incendios ahora. • ¿Qué recursos necesitas? Leyes. No más fuegos artificiales. No más fuegos artificiales. Demasiada posibilidad de iniciar un incendio.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handicapped parking: Need more handicapped parking spaces. What resources do you need? Need one handicapped placard checker to check parking lots, and stores designate more parking spaces to handicapped. Traffic: Dangerous. Speeding. Red light runners. What resources? More police. Monitors. Improve tree canopy: Hire an urban forester to help neighborhoods maintain and plant additional trees. Improve neighborhoods: Develop a neighborhood revitalization plan along with a new downtown specific plan. Neighborhood plan should include design guidelines and allow intensification by adopting a missing middle housing zoning amendment. Opportunity zones: Make promotion of opportunity zones a priority for the city and economic development to encourage more business development and re-investment, such as commercial and housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estacionamiento para discapacitados: Necesitamos más espacios de estacionamiento para discapacitados. ¿Qué recursos necesitas? Necesitamos un verificador de carteles para discapacitados para revisar los estacionamientos, y las tiendas deben designar más espacios de estacionamiento para discapacitados. Tráfico: peligroso. Exceso de velocidad. Se pasan la luz roja. ¿Qué recursos? Más policía. Monitores. Mejorar el dosel de los árboles: Contratar a un ingeniero forestal urbano para ayudar a los vecindarios a mantener y plantar árboles adicionales. Mejorar los vecindarios: Desarrollar un plan de revitalización del vecindario junto con un nuevo plan específico para el centro. El plan de vecindario debe incluir guías de diseño y permitir la intensificación mediante la adopción de una enmienda de zonificación de vivienda media que falta. Zonas de oportunidad: Hacer promoción a las zonas de oportunidad una prioridad para la ciudad y desarrollo económico para animar más desarrollo empresarial y reinversión, como comercial y de vivienda.
Group	<p>Challenge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building youth center on the East Side. Better outreach for the equity and engagement workshop. 	<p>Desafío</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construir centro para jóvenes en el lado Este. Mejor esfuerzo del el aviso para el taller de equidad y participación.

DISCUSSION 2: ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

DISCUSIÓN 2: PROBLEMAS AMBIENTALES

	<p>2a. In your neighborhood, do you feel the air is dirty? If yes, what do you think is making the air dirty?</p>	<p>2a. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que el aire está sucio? En caso afirmativo, ¿qué crees que está ensuciando el aire?</p>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Exhaust from highway 101 (sound pollution too). Herbicide and pesticide. Fertilizer from fields. You can smell it when they spray. Yes. Dusty, car exhaust. Yes. Seasonal pollens, dust. I'm not sure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sí. Escape de auto en la autopista 101 (también contaminación acústica). Herbicida y pesticida. Fertilizante de campos. Puedes olerlo cuando rocían. Sí. Polvoriento, escape del auto. Sí. Polen estacional, polvo. No estoy seguro.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Sometimes. Fireworks, pit fires, smog, exhaust. • Yes. Traffic and diesel trains. • Yes. Comes from everywhere. • No. • No. • Yes. There is a lot of traffic. • I'm not sure. I have asthma. My sister has asthma. My little brother has asthma. • No, I live in farmland area, so it's usually farmers and their crops. • No. • No. I live in the countryside away from city. • I'm not sure. • Yes. • Yes. Almost all the time, specially, in the morning, there is a fertilizer smell which is annoying. • Yes. Excessive traffic. The air is foggy. Many people with asthma. • Yes. Smog from the traffic (excess of cars) and pesticides. • Yes. Cigarettes. Polluted air. • Yes. The air. Excessive pesticides and smog. • Yes. • Yes. The air has a bad smell. • Yes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sí. A veces. Fuegos artificiales, fogatas, smog, escape de auto. • Sí. Tráfico y trenes diesel. • Sí. Viene de todos lados. • No. • No. • Sí. Hay mucho tráfico. • No estoy seguro. Tengo asma. Mi hermana tiene asma. Mi hermano pequeño tiene asma. • No, vivo en tierras de cultivo, por lo que generalmente son los agricultores y sus cultivos. • No. • No. Vivo en el campo lejos de la ciudad. • No estoy seguro. • Sí. • Sí. Casi siempre, especialmente por las mañanas, hay un aroma como de fertilizante que molesta mucho. • Sí. El tráfico excesivo. El aire se mira nublado. Mucha gente con asma. • Sí. El smog de todo el tráfico (exceso de carros) y los pesticidas. • Sí. Los cigarrillos. Aire contaminado. • Sí. El aire. Pesticidas excesivos y smog. • Sí. • Sí. El aire huele mal. • Sí.
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. Traffic 101/ matter CO2 • Diesel trains/trucks. • Dust in the air. • Pollen. • Yes, due to traffic. • Yes, the freeway (101) is right next to the EED. • Yes. • Asthma detector. • Smell, visual. • Pesticides (smell). • Freeway. Car exhaust. • Yes!!! Pesticide smell. • Excessive smog. • It is foggy. • Many people with asthma. • Lack of maintenance to drainage and sewers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sí. Tráfico 101 / CO2 • Trenes / camiones de disel. • Polvo en el aire. • Polen. • Sí, debido al tráfico. • Sí, la autopista (101) está justo al lado del EED. • Sí. • Detector de asma. • Olor, visual. • Pesticidas (olor). • Autopista. Escape del auto. • Sí!!!! Olor a pesticidas. • Excesivo smog. • Se mira nublado. • Mucha gente con asma. • Falta de mantenimiento en drenajes y alcantarillas.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are rats and roaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hay ratas y cucarachas.
	<p>2b. In your neighborhood, do you feel like the water is dirty? If yes, what do you think is making the water dirty?</p>	<p>2b. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que el agua está sucia? En caso afirmativo, ¿qué crees que está ensuciando el agua?</p>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not sure. Old pipes? • Yes. Dusty tubes. • No. homeless encampments in creeks. • I'm not sure. • I'm not sure. • No. • Yes. Everywhere. Everything that's going into the ground. • No. • No. • I'm not sure. But there are a lot of pollutants (garbage, motor oil on the streets.). • No. I have a well. • I'm not sure. Using pesticide in irrigation. • No. I have my own well. • No. • Yes. • No. • Yes. We notice that the water has a lot. Old pipes with rust and mold. • It is necessary to use filters, water with chemicals. • Lack of maintenance to pipe systems. • Yes. Because of the pipe system. • Yes. Chlorine. Old pipes. • Yes. • Yes. Water has a bad taste and it is yellow. • Yes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No estoy seguro. ¿Tuberías viejas? • Sí. Tubos polvorientos. • No. Campamentos de personas sin hogar en los arroyos. • No estoy seguro. • No estoy seguro. • No. • Sí. En todas partes. Todo lo que va al suelo. • No. • No. • No estoy seguro. Pero hay muchos contaminantes (basura, aceite de motor en las calles). • No. Tengo un pozo. • No estoy seguro. Uso de pesticidas en riego. • No. Tengo mi propio pozo. • No. • Sí. • No. • Sí. Se mira que el agua tiene mucho. Pipas viejas con sarro, moho. • Es necesario usar filtro, agua con químicos. • La falta de mantenimiento en el sistema de tuberías. • Sí. Por el sistema de tuberías. • Sí. Cloro. Tuberías viejas. • Sí. • Sí. El agua sabe mal y está amarilla. • Sí.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. • No. • Yes, the water tastes like plastic. • Construction. • Filter water (can't use tap). • Yes!!!! Water comes out with rust and mold. It is yellow or brown in color. • Water with chemical products. • It is necessary to have filters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. • No. • Sí, el agua sabe a plástico. • Construcción. • Filtrar el agua (no se puede usar de la llave). • Si!!!! El agua sale con sarro y moho. El color es amarillo o café. • Agua con productos químicos. • Es necesario tener filtros.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of maintenance to water pipes. No. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falta de mantenimiento de los conductos de agua. No.
	<p>2c. In your neighborhood, do you feel like it is too noisy? If Yes, what do you think is making too much noise?</p>	<p>2c. En tu vecindario, ¿sientes que hay demasiado ruido? En caso afirmativo, ¿qué crees que está haciendo demasiado ruido?</p>
Individual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Freeway. Insufficient sound wall. No. I'm not sure. Yes/No. Fireworks, train horns, music. Yes. Combination trains, cars and motorcycles. Yes. Speeders, mufflers, illegal fireworks even before and after 4th of July. Yes. Fireworks, motorcycles, train horn, emergency sirens, loud music from vehicles. No. Yes. Welbern traffic. No. Yes. Traffic. Yes. I live next to a freeway. We were promised a noise barrier. It has been 47 years. Yes. Traffic. No. I live on a quiet sub street off Hecher. Sí. No. Sí. Traffic on <i>freeway</i>. Commercial trucks. The train. Yes. Freeway, train system and fast growth of the community. Yes. By New Ave. there is a lot of traffic. Yes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sí. Autopista. Pared de sonido insuficiente. No. No estoy seguro. Sí/No. Fuegos artificiales, bocinas de tren, música. Sí. Combinación de trenes, automóviles y motocicletas. Sí. Alta velocidad, mofle, fuegos artificiales ilegales, incluso antes y después del 4 de julio. Sí. Fuegos artificiales, motocicletas, bocina de tren, sirenas de emergencia, música fuerte de vehículos. No. Sí. Tráfico en Welbern. No. Sí. Tráfico. Sí. Vivo al lado de una autopista. Nos prometieron una barrera de ruido. Han pasado 47 años. Sí. Tráfico. No. Vivo en una calle secundaria tranquila en Hecher. Sí. No. Sí. El tráfico del <i>freeway</i>. Los camiones comerciales. El tren. Sí. El <i>freeway</i>, sistema de tren y el crecimiento rápido de la comunidad. Sí. Por la New Ave. hay mucho tráfico. Sí.
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. Fireworks, loud motorcycles, traffic congestion, UP train horns, CAL train horns, emergency sirens, loud music from [illegible], poor roads. Yes. Yes, the 101 freeway is constantly filled with cars. Let's get sound walls. Fireworks all year round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sí. Fuegos artificiales, motocicletas ruidosas, congestión de tráfico, bocinas de trenes UP, bocinas de trenes CAL, sirenas de emergencia, música fuerte de [illegible], calles en malas condiciones. Sí. Sí, la autopista 101 está constantemente llena de automóviles. Instalemos barreras de sonido. Fuegos artificiales durante todo el año.

Gilroy 2040 General Plan

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freeway.• Motorcycles/ speeding.• Side show.• Yes!!! Excessive traffic on <i>freeway</i>.• Fast growth of the city and increase in the amount of vehicles per family.• Bumps on roads when we are driving.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Autopista.• Motocicletas / exceso de velocidad.• El espectáculo alternativo.• Sí!!!! Tráfico excesivo en el <i>freeway</i>.• Crecimiento rápido de la ciudad y aumento en la cantidad de vehículos por familia.• Baches en las calles cuando pasan los carros.
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APPENDIX B: WORKSHOP COMMENT CARDS

English	Spanish
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City employees on their phones, talking loudly, not really listening, when we are supposed to be engaging with the community to decide on the direction our city will be heading in for the next 20 years. • You need better outreach to the community who does not receive water bills or any type of city utilities. The eastside is part of Gilroy, yet not all employees know anything about the demographics of Gilroy. Stop pimping the needs of the eastside for government grants that never reach the poor people of the eastside. • There was not enough community outreach for this equity and engagement workshop. The majority of residents on the eastside in apartments, ranches, on wells, etc. that do not have water bills did not receive enough (if at all) any notice, which seems to be a well thought out plan, if our opinions really don't matter, and this is all due to a legislation requiring the city to include us in its plans, which it should have always done. A lot of neglect on the eastside. • I find it quite absurd that residents that do not live within the E&E district are planning to decide how to move forward with such plan. It completely remakes the way of life families have that currently live within the E&E borders. That's gentrification. Investing, flipping property is a great idea in retrospect, but if it creates a problem for families to afford the area around them, who exactly are you "helping". Tip: Create a better outreach for this plan, so MORE residents of Gilroy, specifically, the East Side residents, hear what you're planning to do with their communities. • Please provide Spanish email updates on the plan. Thank you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empleados de la ciudad en sus teléfonos, hablando en voz alta, sin escuchar realmente, cuando se supone que debemos comprometernos con la comunidad para decidir en qué dirección se dirigirá nuestra ciudad durante los próximos 20 años. • Necesitamos un mejor aviso para la comunidad que no recibe facturas de agua o cualquier tipo de servicio público de la ciudad. El lado Este es parte de Gilroy, sin embargo, no todos los empleados saben sobre la demografía de Gilroy. Dejar de aumentar las necesidades de subvenciones del gobierno en el lado Este, las cuales nunca llegan a las personas pobres del lado Este. • No hubo suficiente servicio social comunitario para este taller de equidad y participación. La mayoría de los residentes en el lado Este en apartamentos, ranchos, pozos, etc. que no tienen facturas de agua no recibieron suficiente aviso (si es que lo hicieron), lo que parece ser un plan bien pensado, si nuestras opiniones realmente no importan, y todo esto se debe a una legislación que exige que la ciudad nos incluya en sus planes, lo que siempre debería haber hecho. Mucha negligencia en el lado Este. • Me parece absurdo que los residentes que no viven dentro del distrito de E&E planean decidir cómo seguir adelante con dicho plan. Rehacer completamente el estilo de vida que tienen las familias que actualmente viven dentro de los límites de E&E. Eso es gentrificación. Invertir y remodelar propiedades es una gran idea en retrospectiva, pero si crea un problema para que las familias puedan pagar el área a su alrededor, ¿a quién exactamente están "ayudando"? Consejo: Crear un mejor aviso para este plan, de modo que MÁS residentes de Gilroy, específicamente, los residentes del lado Este, escuchen lo que planean hacer con sus comunidades. • Proporcionar actualizaciones en español por correo electrónico sobre el plan. Muchas Gracias.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilroy is predominantly Hispanic/Latino and lives in the eastside, yet no low-income housing is available to them. There is not representation on the City Council, as all the City Council live on the Westside. No City Council members live on the Eastside, so therefore, they don't care about east siders. We need districts in Gilroy. • An increase in minimum wage. Our minimum is \$12.00. At 40 hours a week that equate to \$488 (before tax), \$460 for whole month. • I would recommend that the city of Gilroy used more space to give free food. It is better for people's health. Give information to the people about events like this. It also provides more health to the people who live close to 101 street. • Housing: A very important priority. Better way to announce meetings. A better schedule for these meetings, so there is more attendance. Very important. There are many people who have questions about housing, but they do not know where to go. Provide more information and hold Spanish meetings, like this one. Thank you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gilroy es predominantemente hispano / latino y queda en el lado este, sin embargo, no hay viviendas de bajos ingresos disponibles para ellos. No hay representación en la alcaldía, ya que todos viven en el lado oeste. Ningún miembro de la alcaldía vive en el lado Este, por lo tanto, no les importa la zona Este. Necesitamos distritos en Gilroy. • Un aumento en el salario mínimo. Nuestro mínimo es de \$ 12,00. 40 horas a la semana que equivalen a \$ 488 (antes de impuestos), \$ 460 por mes completo. • Yo recomendaría que en la ciudad de Gilroy hagamos más lugar para dar comida gratis. Es mejor para la salud de la gente. Darle a gente la información de los eventos como eso. También abre más lugar para la salud de la gente cerca de la calle 101. • Vivienda: muy importante prioridad. Mejor manera avisar a estas reuniones. Buscar mejor horario para estas reuniones para tener más asistencia. Muy importante. Hay muchas personas que tienen preguntas de vivienda, pero no saben a quién dirigir. Proveer más información y reuniones en español, como esta. Gracias.
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11



11

CHAPTER X. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

In California, some communities with lower incomes, lower levels of educational attainment, and higher proportions of minority residents bear a disproportionate burden of environmental hazards. These environmental inequities are largely a result of land use policy, zoning regulations (e.g., residential uses located adjacent to industrial uses), and higher levels of exposure to air and water pollution. Environmental justice laws seek to eliminate these inequities.

The State legislature established environmental justice laws to ensure that all people have equal protection from environmental hazards regardless of where they live, work, or play. Furthermore, the legislature determined that all people, including those who live in disadvantaged communities, should have an equal ability to participate in the decision-making process regarding environmental policy and regulations. As outlined in the California OPR 2017 General Plan Guidelines, environmental justice is a subject that must be addressed in a General Plan either through integration into one or more of the seven mandatory Plan elements, or as an optional element.

According to California Government Code Section 65040.12,

"...environmental justice is 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."

Senate Bill 1000

In response to increasing concerns about vulnerable communities in California experiencing disproportionate burden of environmental hazards, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill (SB) 1000. SB 1000 requires that general plans adopted after January 2018, include either a stand-alone environmental justice element or goals, policies, and objectives addressing environmental justice integrated into other elements. A disadvantaged community per SB 1000 is defined as a low-income area experiencing disproportionate impacts of environmental pollution and other health hazards. The law requires general plans to do the following:

- Identify disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of a city, county, or city and county.
- Identify the policies to reduce health risks in disadvantaged communities, including reduction of pollution exposure, air quality improvement, and the promotion of public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity.
- Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process.

CalEnviroScreen 3.0

SB 1000 specifies CalEnviroScreen, a tool developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) on behalf of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), as the primary screening method for identifying disadvantaged communities. CalEnviroScreen provides statewide data to help identify communities that are burdened with high levels of pollution and/or are highly vulnerable to its effects. This approach emphasizes the effects of cumulative impacts, which is the

exposures and public health or environmental effects from all sources of pollution in a geographic area. Cumulative impacts also consider groups of people that are especially sensitive to pollution's effects, such as young children and people with asthma, and socioeconomic factors, such as poverty, race and ethnicity, and education.

Reflective of the definition of cumulative impacts, the CalEnviroScreen version 3.0 model uses 20 indicators for measuring health vulnerability, which fall into two categories: pollution burden and population characteristics. These two categories are further divided into four subcategories: exposures, environmental effects, sensitive populations, and socioeconomic factors. **Table X-X** shows the groupings of indicators in the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 model.

CHAPTER X. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

TABLE X-X CALENVIROSCREEN 3.0 MODEL INDICATORS	
Pollution Burden	Population Characteristics
Exposures Contact with pollution	Sensitive Populations Populations with biological traits that may magnify the effects of pollution exposures
Ozone <i>The mean of summer months (May-October) of the daily maximum 8-hour ozone concentration (ppm), averaged over three years (2012 to 2014)</i>	Asthma <i>The rate of asthma attacks, measured by the age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits for asthma per 10,000 people, averaged over three years (2011 to 2013)</i>
Particulate Matter (PM) 2.5 <i>The annual mean concentration of PM2.5 (average of quarterly means, µg/m3), over three years (2012 to 2014)</i>	
Diesel Particulate Matter (PM) <i>The spatial distribution of gridded diesel PM emissions from on-road and non-road sources for a 2012 summer day in July (kg/day)</i>	Low Birth Weight Infants <i>The percentage of babies born with low birth weights, averaged over seven years (2006 to 2012)</i>
Pesticide Use <i>The total pounds of selected active pesticide ingredients used in production-agriculture per square mile, averaged over three years (2012 to 2014)</i>	
Toxic Releases from Facilities <i>The toxicity-weighted concentrations of modeled chemical releases to air from facility emissions and off-site incineration, averaged over three years (2011 to 2013)</i>	Cardiovascular Disease <i>The rate of heart attacks, measured by the number of emergency department visits for acute myocardial infarction (or heart attack) per 10,000 people, averaged over three years (2011 to 2013)</i>
Traffic Density <i>The sum of traffic volumes adjusted by road segment length (vehicle-kilometers per hour) divided by total road length (kilometers) within 150 meters of the census tract boundary (2013)</i>	
Drinking Water Contaminants <i>The sum of the drink water contaminants and violation percentiles</i>	
Environmental Effects Adverse environmental conditions caused by pollution	Socioeconomic Factors Community characteristics that result in increased vulnerability to pollution
Cleanup Sites <i>The sum of weighted cleanup sites, including Superfund sites on the National Priorities List (NPL), within each census tract (December 2016)</i>	Educational Attainment <i>The percentage of the population over age 25 with less than a high school education (ACS five-year estimates, 2011-2015)</i>
Groundwater Threats <i>The sum of weighted scores for sites within each census tract (December 2016)</i>	Linguistic Isolation <i>The percentage of households in the census tract where all members 14 years of age or above have</i>

**TABLE X-X
CALENVIROSCREEN 3.0 MODEL INDICATORS**

Pollution Burden	Population Characteristics
	<i>at least some difficulty speaking English (ACS five-year estimates, 2011-2015)</i>
<p>Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities <i>The sum of weighted permitted hazardous waste facilities and hazardous waste generators within each census tract. (Permitted hazardous waste facilities was downloaded December 2016., Hazardous waste data is from 2012-2014)</i></p>	<p>Poverty <i>The percentage of the population living below two times the Federal poverty level (ACS five-year estimates, 2011-2015)</i></p>
<p>Impaired Water Bodies <i>The sum of pollutants across all water bodies designated as impaired within the area (2012)</i></p>	<p>Unemployment <i>The percentage of people over the age of 16 in the census tract who are unemployed and eligible for the workforce (ACS five-year estimates, 2011-2015)</i></p>
<p>Solid Waste Sites and Facilities <i>The sum of solid waste facilities, including illegal sites, within each census tract</i></p>	<p>Housing Burdened Low-Income Households <i>The percentage of households in a census tract that are both low income (making less than 80 percent of the HUD Area Median Family Income) and severely burdened by housing costs (paying more than 50 percent of their income to housing costs) (ACS five-year estimates, 2009-2013)</i></p>

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (June 2018 Update), 2019.

CHAPTER X. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

OEHHA averages the values of the indicators within the pollution burden or population characteristics categories, then multiplies these scores to produce an overall CalEnviroScreen value. (The environmental effects subcomponent is weighted one-half when combined with the exposures subcomponent to produce the pollution burden value.) A higher score indicates a greater environmental burden compared to other census tracts in California.

Based on CalEnviroScreen 3.0, the city of Gilroy has two disadvantaged communities in census tracts 6085512602 and 6085512603 (see [Figure X-X](#)). [Table X-X](#) provides a breakdown of the indicators in the CalEnviroScreen 3.0 model with the pollution burden and population characteristics scores in bold.

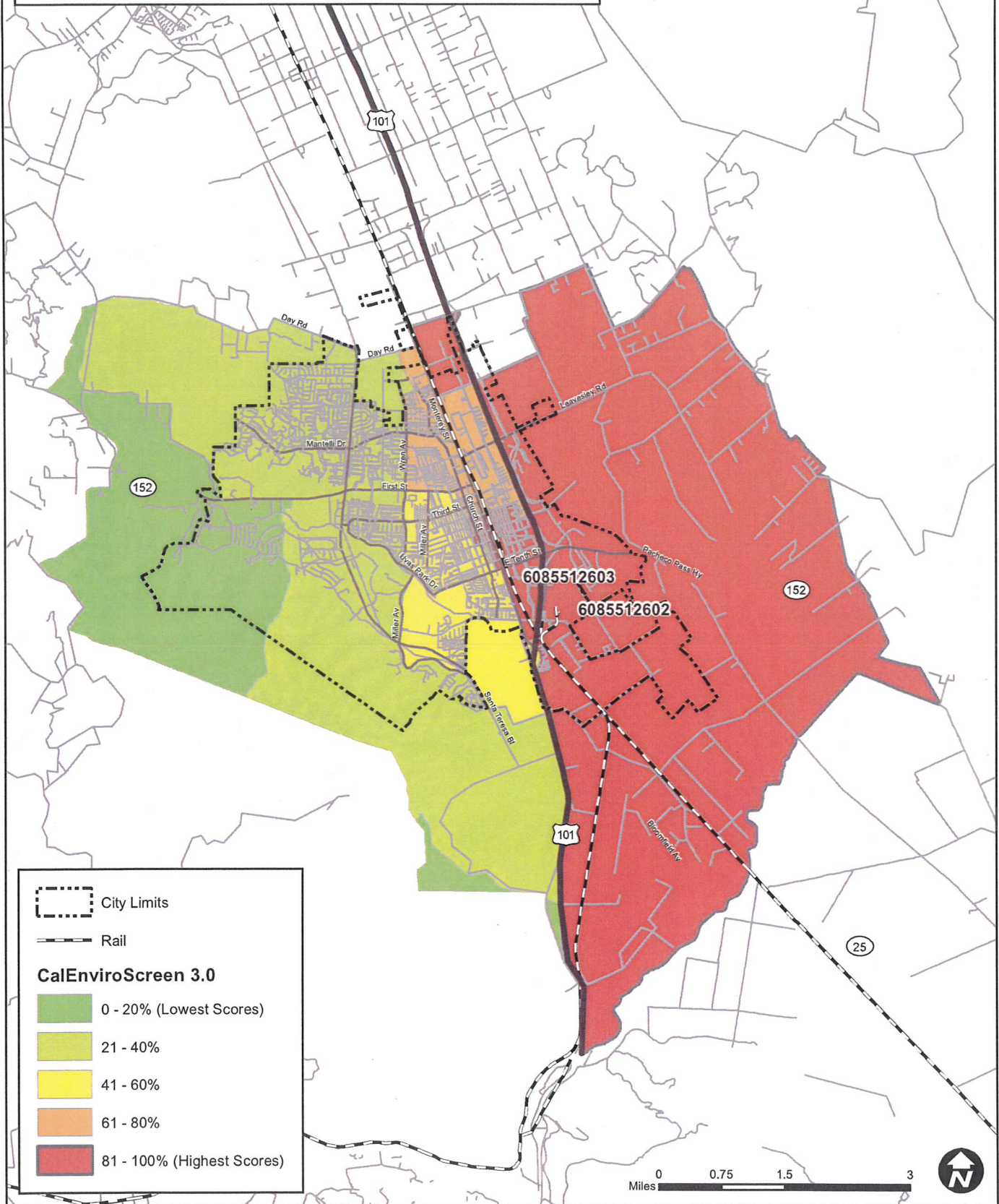
TABLE X-X CALENVIROSCREEN 3.0 RESULTS		
	Census Tract 6085512603	Census Tract 6085512602
Area	513.3 ac	15,984.6 ac
Population	3,954 persons	2,997 persons
Hispanic or Latino	86%	56%
White	10%	38%
Asian American	2%	5%
Native American	2%	1%
African American	1%	0%
Other	1%	2%
Pollution Burden	65%	84%
Ozone	26%	26%
PM 2.5	9%	9%
Diesel PM	81%	28%
Pesticide Use	97%	97%
Toxic Releases from Facilities	6%	10%
Traffic Density	60%	36%
Drinking Water Contaminants	24%	84%
Cleanup Sites	83%	83%
Groundwater Threats	65%	68%
Hazardous Waste Generators and Facilities	55%	69%
Impaired Water Bodies	0%	97%
Solid Waste Sites and Facilities	74%	100%
Population Characteristics	91%	82%
Asthma	76%	74%
Low Birth Weight Infants	66%	62%
Cardiovascular Disease	78%	76%
Educational Attainment	93%	67%
Linguistic Isolation	94%	74%
Poverty	83%	54%
Unemployment	82%	81%
Housing Burdened Low-Income Households	64%	87%

Source: CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (June 2018 Update), 2019.

Census tract 6085512603 is between Fourth and Lewis Streets to the north, Monterey Road to the east, and Highway 101 to the south and east. This area is in the 97th percentile for pesticide use, 81st percentile for diesel particulate matter (PM) air emissions, and in the 83rd percentile for three hazardous substances cleanup sites.

Census tract 6085512602 is east of Highway 101 and spans nearly 16,000 acres, a large proportion of which is outside of city limits and is dedicated to agricultural uses. This tract is also in the 97th percentile for pesticide use and for impaired water because of pollutants in nearby creeks and streams due to runoff from agricultural operations. There are also seven active solid waste facilities and one closed waste disposal site, and five cleanup sites within the census tract.

**Figure X-X
Disadvantaged Communities
(CalEnviroScreen 3.0)**



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CHAPTER X. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Communities of Concern

While SB 1000 specifies CalEnviroScreen as a tool to identify disadvantaged communities, this law also gives local jurisdictions the flexibility to use additional or alternative methods that best characterize on-the-ground conditions, as community issues can vary widely across the state. Other sources, such as the Plan Bay Area 2040 Communities of Concern and City reports, can supplement and/or expand on CalEnviroScreen findings to provide a more thorough discussion of disadvantaged communities.

Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) jointly adopted Plan Bay Area 2040 in July 2017. Plan Bay Area 2040 is a long-range regional transportation and land use plan that guides development in the greater San Francisco Bay Area. In the process of developing Plan Bay Area 2040, MTC and ABAG conducted an equity analysis, which assessed the distribution of benefits and burdens on communities of concern (CoCs) in comparison to the rest of the region. For Plan Bay Area 2040, MTC and ABAG define communities of concern as all census tracts that have a concentration of *both* minority *and* low-income households greater than the specified concentration thresholds, *or* that have a concentration of three or more additional factors in addition to a concentration of low-income households. The CoC variables use the American Community Survey five-year estimates (2012-2016):

- Minority (Hispanic or Latino of any race, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, American Indian, and races other than non-Hispanic White)
- Low-income (200 percent below the Federal Poverty Level)
- Limited English proficiency
- Elderly (75 years and older)
- Zero-vehicle households
- Single-parent households
- People with disabilities
- Severely rent-burdened households

These factors represent a diverse cross-section of populations and communities that could be considered disadvantaged or vulnerable in terms of both current conditions and potential impacts of future growth. Based on this data, MTC and ABAG identified three census tracts in Gilroy as CoCs (see [Figure X-X](#)).

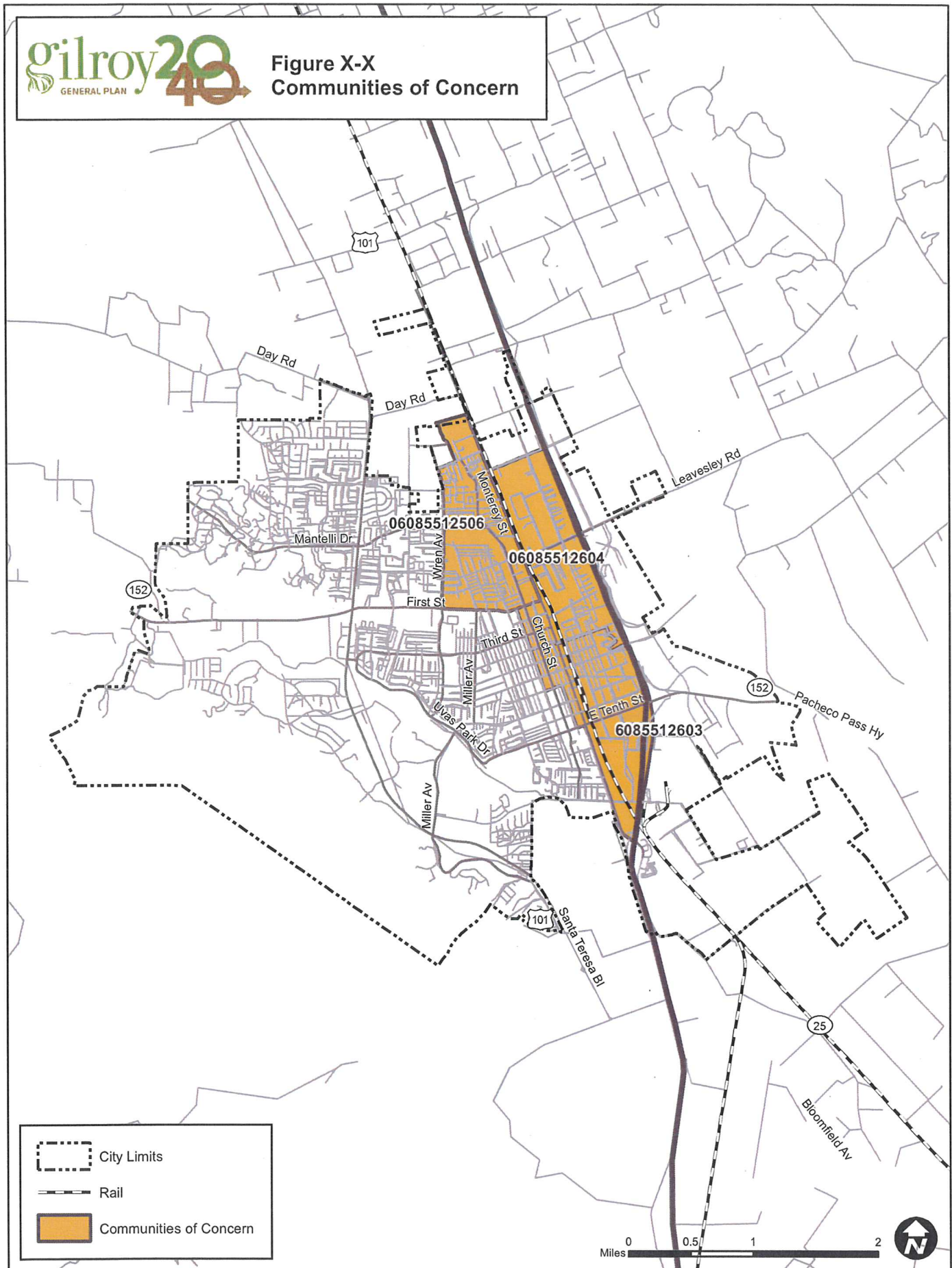
Table X-X provides a breakdown of the CoC variables in these census tracts.

TABLE X-X COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN				
	Concentration Threshold	Gilroy Census Tract		
		06085512506	06085512604	6085512603
DISADVANTAGE FACTOR				
Minority	70%	84%	91%	91%
Low-Income	30%	46%	60%	56%
Limited English Proficiency	20%	14%	20%	21%
Elderly	10%	2%	5%	3%
Zero-Vehicle Households	10%	5%	9%	10%
Single-Parent Households	25%	31%	36%	32%
People with Disabilities	20%	8%	8%	10%
Severely Rent-Burdened Households	15%	18%	30%	22%

Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) (2018) using 2012-2016 American Community Survey data, 2019.

As shown in the table above, the three census tracts have higher concentrations of minority and low-income residents, which exceed the concentration threshold for identifying Communities of Concern. It is also noteworthy that the three areas have high concentrations of single-parent households and severely rent-burdened households.

**Figure X-X
Communities of Concern**



Source: Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) (2018) using 2012-2016 American Community Survey data, 2019.

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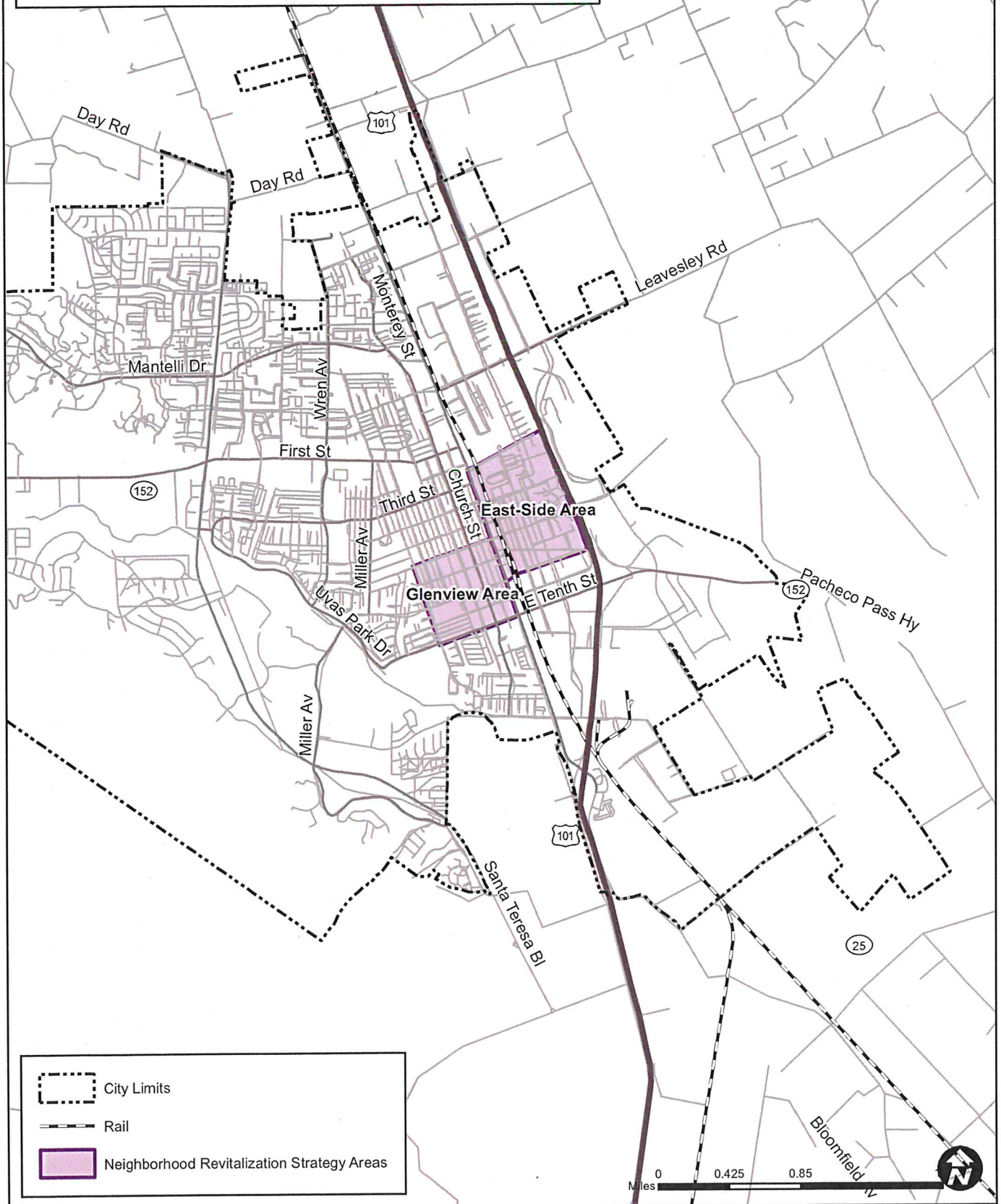
Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Renewal Request

Another pertinent source for identifying disadvantaged communities is local knowledge. The City discussed the need for additional resources for identified disadvantaged communities in its Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Renewal Request for 2013-2018. Jurisdictions prepare these requests as a part of the five-year Consolidated Plan for review and approval from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Through the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) designation, grantees have increased discretion in distributing Community Development Block Grant funds for economic development, housing, and public service activities. HUD approved Gilroy's renewal request, which similar to the MTC Communities of Concern analysis, focuses on census tracts 06085512603, 06085512604, and 06085512506. Furthermore, the renewal request discusses the prevalence of homeless persons in these census tracts compared to surrounding areas.

The renewal request also includes findings from the South County Youth Task Force Community Assessment, which was completed in 2012. The Community Assessment analyzed existing service capacity and deficiencies in the east side of Gilroy, including the area surrounding San Ysidro Park and Eliot Elementary School, and the neighborhood surrounding Glenview Elementary School. As identified in the report, the east-side area is bound by loof Avenue to the north, Highway 101 to the east, 8th Street to the south, and Monterey Road to the west; and the Glenview area is bound by 6th Street to the north, Monterey Road to the east, 10th Street to the south, and Princevalle Street to the west (see [Figure X-X](#)). Based on community outreach, the assessment discusses the need for youth educational and recreational programs to provide healthy alternatives to influences from gangs. These areas also have a need for additional support services to assist low-income, limited English speaking, and single-parent households.



Figure X-X
Neighborhood Revitalization
Strategy Areas



Source: City of Gilroy, Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Renewal Request for 2013-2018. Map Date: 7/14/2019

CHAPTER X. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Regulatory Setting

State

Senate Bill 1000 (SB 1000)

The State passed SB 1000 in 2016, which requires jurisdictions to identify environmentally disadvantaged communities and develop measures to mitigate the adverse effects. SB 1000 uses the California Environmental Protection Agency definition of disadvantaged communities, which is based on Senate Bill 535. The definition of an environmentally disadvantaged community is based on scores derived from CalEnviroScreen 3.0.

KEY TERMS

The following key terms used in this chapter are defined as follows:

Cumulative Impacts. The exposures, public health, or environmental effects from the combined emissions and discharges, in a geographic area, including environmental pollution from all sources, whether single or multi-media, routinely, accidentally, or otherwise released. This includes consideration of sensitive populations and socioeconomic factors.

Disadvantaged Communities. Low-income areas that are disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.

Environmental Justice. 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.

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Revised Public Review Draft

2

Land Use

Urban Growth Boundary

In 2016, the people of the City of Gilroy approved an Urban Growth Boundary (“UGB”) by initiative to protect the unique character of the City of Gilroy and the agriculture and open space character of the surrounding areas. The UGB is a line beyond which urban development is not allowed. Except for public parks, public educational facilities (such as public schools and public colleges), and public wastewater, sewer, storm drain, and water recycling facilities, only uses consistent with: (1) the General Plan “Open Space” land use designation as this designation existed on February 26, 2016; and (2) the uses of “open space land” as set forth in Government Code section 65560, subsections (b), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4) are allowed outside the UGB.

The City of Gilroy’s UGB reflects a commitment to direct future growth within the City’s existing urban areas in order to prevent urban sprawl into the agriculturally and environmentally important areas surrounding the City. The UGB protects the health, safety, welfare, and quality of life of the residents of Gilroy by concentrating future residential, commercial, and industrial growth in areas already served by urban services. The policies implementing the UGB allow sufficient flexibility within its limits to respond to the City’s changing needs over time. The UGB complements General Plan policies encouraging infill development and supporting a thriving downtown center. [Existing GP, 2.13]

LU 1.1. Urban Growth Boundary Implementation

Until December 31, 2040, the following General Plan provisions, as adopted by the Gilroy Urban Growth Boundary Initiative, may not be amended or repealed except by a vote of the people: Policy 2.13 and Policy 2.14 of the Community Design and Development Element.

1. Until December 31, 2040, lands outside the UGB as shown on the General Plan Land Use Plan Map may be redesignated, and the location of the UGB depicted on the Land Use Plan Map may be amended, only by a vote of the people, or by the City Council pursuant to the procedures set forth in subsections (b) through (e) below.
2. The City Council may, if it deems it to be in the public interest, amend the location of the UGB depicted on the Land Use Plan Map, provided that the amended boundary is within or coextensive with the limits of the UGB as established by the Gilroy Urban Growth Boundary Initiative. The City Council, may, if it deems it to be in the public interest, redesignate lands outside the UGB, provided that the new designation allows only uses consistent with (1) the General Plan “Open Space” land use designation as this designation existed on February 26, 2016; and (2) the uses of “open space land” as set forth in Government Code section 65560, subsections (b), (b)(1), (b)(2), (b)(3), and (b)(4).

3. The City Council may amend the location of the UGB located on the Land Use Plan Map, and/or redesignate lands outside the UGB, if the City Council determines that doing so is necessary to comply with State law regarding the provision of housing for all segments of the community. The City Council may do so only if it first makes each of the following findings based on substantial evidence:
 - a) That the land proposed to be brought within the UGB and/or redesignated is immediately adjacent to: (i) the existing UGB; and (ii) available water and sewer connections; and
 - b) That the proposed development will consist primarily of low- and very low-income housing pursuant to the Housing Element of this General Plan;
 - c) That there is no existing vacant or undeveloped residentially-designated land within the UGB to accommodate the proposed development and it is not feasible to accommodate the proposed development by redesignating lands within the UGB for low- and very low-income housing; and
 - d) That the proposed development is necessary to comply with State law requirements for the provision of low- and very low-income housing and the area of land within the proposed development will not exceed the minimum area necessary to comply with State law.

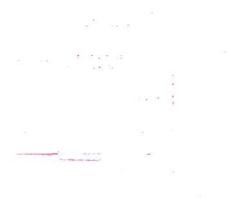
4. To promote sustainable job creation, the City Council may amend the location of the UGB located on the Land Use Plan Map and/or redesignate lands outside the UGB in order to allow uses consistent with the General Plan "General Industrial" land use designation as this designation existed on February 26, 2016, provided that no more than 50 acres of land may be brought within the UGB and/or redesignated pursuant to this subsection in any calendar year. The City Council may do so only if it makes each of the following findings based on substantial evidence:
 - a) That the land proposed to be brought within the UGB and/or redesignated is immediately adjacent to: (i) the existing UGB; and (ii) available water and sewer connections; and
 - b) That the land proposed to be brought within the UGB and/or redesignated is the subject of a pending application to the City for a specific development proposal; and

- c) That there is no existing appropriately designated land within the UGB that could accommodate the development as proposed or with modifications, and that would provide substantially the same benefits; and
 - d) That it is not feasible to accommodate the proposed development by redesignating lands within the UGB for the proposed development.
5. Upon request of an affected landowner with a pending development application, the City Council may amend the location of the UGB depicted on the Land Use Plan Map, and/or redesignate lands outside the UGB, if it makes both of the following findings based on substantial evidence:
 - a) That the application of the UGB depicted on the Land Use Plan Map, or of the Gilroy Urban Growth Boundary Initiative's designation of land outside the UGB, would constitute an unconstitutional taking of the landowner's property; and
 - b) That the UGB amendment and/or land use redesignation will allow additional land uses only to the minimum extent necessary to avoid such a taking of the landowner's property.
6. Prior to amending the location of the UGB or redesignating lands outside the UGB pursuant to subsections (c) through (e) of this Policy, the City Council shall hold at least one noticed public hearing for the purpose of receiving testimony and evidence from the applicant and the public on the proposed amendment and any findings proposed in connection with such amendment. This hearing shall be in addition to any other public hearings required for a General Plan amendment.
7. The General Plan may be reorganized or updated, and individual provisions may be renumbered or reordered in the course of ongoing updates of the General Plan in accordance with the requirements of State law, but Policy 2.13 and Policy 2.14 of the Community Design and Development Element shall continue to be included in the General Plan unless earlier amended or repealed by the voters of the City. After December 31, 2040, this Policy 2.14 shall have no further force and effect, and the City Council, if it deems it in the public interest, may amend the Land Use Plan Map and other General Plan provisions addressed by this Policy 2.14 in accordance with State law without a vote of the people.

The City, and its departments, boards, commissions, officers, and employees, shall not approve any general plan amendment, zoning amendment, specific plan, specific plan amendment,



rezoning, subdivision map, conditional use permit, or take any other discretionary action, that is inconsistent with Policy 2.13 and Policy 2.14 of the Community Design and Development Element of the General Plan. Any general plan amendment, zoning amendment, specific plan, specific plan amendment, rezoning, subdivision map, conditional use permit, or any other discretionary approval granted by the City that either redesignates land outside the UGB or brings land within the UGB under subsections (c) through (e) of this Policy 2.14 must be consistent with the findings made to support that land's redesignation or inclusion within the UGB. [Existing GP, 2.14]



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9

Potential Hazards

Goal PH 1

Minimize potential for loss of life, injury, damage to property, and economic and social dislocation due to natural hazards through development controls and emergency preparedness. [Existing Goal, modified]

PH 1.13 Public Safety Answering Point

Coordinate with local service providers to ensure a backup system is established for telephonic communication with a local public-safety answering point (PSAP). [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-1]

PH 1.14 Alternative Backup Power Generation

Develop alternative backup power generation capabilities in all city essential facilities, including City Hall, fire stations, senior centers, community meeting facilities and alert and warning facilities. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-4]

PH 1.15 Emergency Preparedness Planning

Require new specific plans and City plans and programs to address emergency preparedness. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-5]

PH 1.16 Development Tracking System

Consider the feasibility of procuring and implementing a system to track development in hazard prone areas using GIS software or an appropriate substitute. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-14]

PH 1.17 Continuity of Operations and Government

Consider development of a Continuity of Operations (COOP) and Continuity of Government (COG) Planning Program for essential functions within the Gilroy governmental operations. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-13]

PH 1.18 Address Emergency Preparedness in Plan and Code Updates

Address emergency preparedness during the next update to the Capital Improvement Plan, Storm Water Quality Protection and Discharge Control and Habitat Conservation Plan provisions in the Municipal Code, or any new storm water management plans in order to reduce natural disasters impacts [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-9, -11, -12]

PH 1.19 Plan Maintenance Protocols

Actively participate in the plan maintenance protocols outlined in Volume One of the hazard mitigation plan. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-15]

Flood Hazards

Goal PH 3

Protect life and minimize property damage from potential flood hazards. [New Goal, Consultants]

PH 3.1 Development Restrictions in Flood Areas

Ensure all new development on publicly and privately owned land within flood prone, mudslide, or flood related erosion areas (as indicated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the flood hazards zones or in Ordinance no. 2017-01) incorporate uniform enforceable measures that reduce losses due to flood related hazards to an acceptable level of risk. [Existing GP, 25.18, SCHMP, Gil-10, modified]

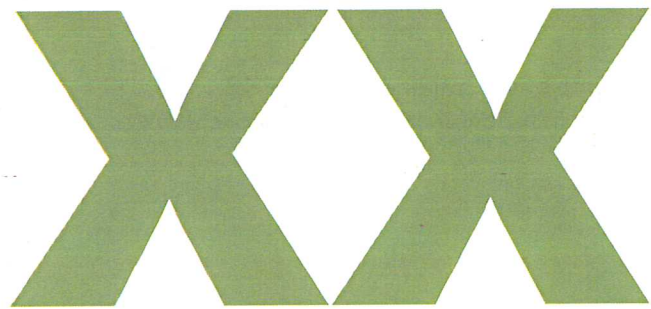
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Implementation Programs

Table 9-2: Potential Hazards Implementation Programs

	2020-2022	2023-2027	2028-2040	Annual	Ongoing
<p>5. Post-Disaster Recovery Plan The City shall prepare a Post-Disaster Recovery Plan following the County’s adoption of their Recovery Framework. [New policy: SCHMP, Gil-6]</p> <p>Implements Policy: PH 1.6, 1.8 Responsible Department: Administration</p>		X			
<p>6. Maintain National Flood Insurance Program Compliance The City shall maintain good standing and compliance under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) through the implementation of floodplain management programs that will, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the NFIP, including enforcement of the flood damage prevention ordinance, participate in floodplain identification and mapping updates, and provide public assistance/information on floodplain requirements and impacts. [New program: SCHMP, Gil-16]</p> <p>Implements Policy: PH 3.1, 3.8 Responsible Department: Public Works</p>					X

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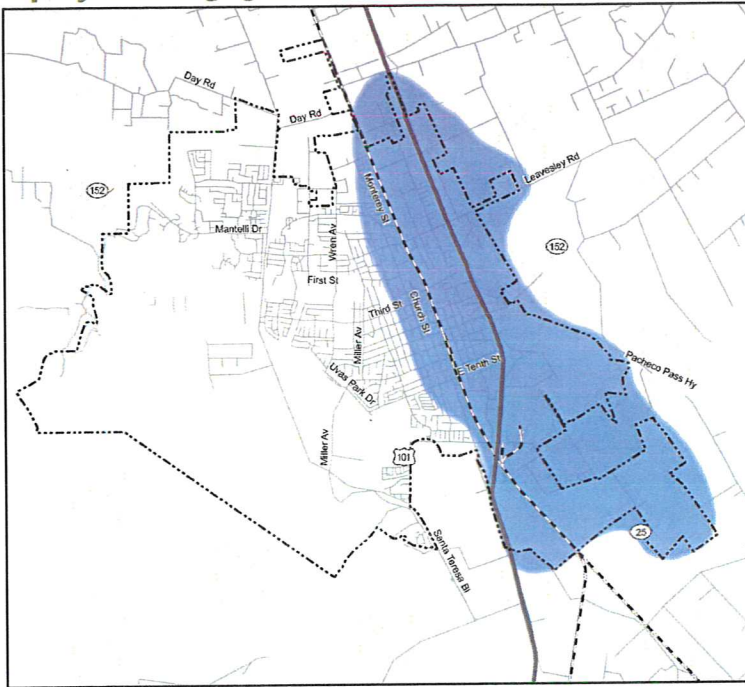
**Environmental
Justice**

Environmental Justice Element

Environmental justice is "...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." Today, and throughout much of California and United States history, communities with lower incomes, lower levels of education, and higher proportions of minority residents often bear a disproportionately large burden of exposure to environmental hazards. These environmental inequities are largely a result of land use policy and zoning regulations (e.g., residential uses located adjacent to industrial uses) that have led some communities to experience higher levels of exposure to air and water pollution. Environmental justice laws seek to address these inequities. California Senate Bill 1000, enacted in 2016, requires general plans adopted after January 2018 to include an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives, integrated in other elements. Environmental justice objectives and policies should seek to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities through strategies such as reducing pollution exposure, improving air quality, and promoting public facilities, food access, safe and sanitary homes, and physical activity; promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process; and prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities.

To assist in identifying disadvantaged communities, the California Environmental Protection Agency developed an analytical tool, CalEnviroScreen 3.0, which uses 20 different indicators that provide health, environmental, and socioeconomic measures. These indicators are combined to produce individual scores for each census tract throughout California. Census tracts scoring in the 75th percentile or higher are designated as disadvantaged communities. Health, environmental, and socioeconomic indicators for two census tracts in Gilroy ranked at or above the 75th percentile include pesticide use, traffic, drinking water contaminants, effects from solid waste sites and facilities, asthma, cardiovascular disease, unemployment, and linguistic isolation. Using these two census tracts as a starting point, the City then broadened the boundaries of the area to more accurately reflect potentially impacted neighborhoods. For planning purposes, the City refers to this area as the Equity and Engagement District (EED), shown in Figure EJ-1, which is the focus of the Environmental Justice goals, policies, and programs.

**Figure EJ-1
Equity and Engagement District**



Many policies that would address environmental impacts and improve the quality of life for residents living in the EED are already present in other elements of the General Plan. Table EJ-1 below provides a list of these policies. The goals, policies, and programs in the Environmental Justice Element aim to fill the gaps and ensure that the General Plan fully addresses the needs of the residents within the EED and the rest of the city.

Table EJ-1: Policies in Other Elements Supporting Environmental Justice Efforts

Outreach and Inclusion in the Decision-Making Process		
M 3.10	Public Involvement	Page M-18
PFS 9.5	Community Engagement	Page PFS-17
Infrastructure Accessibility, Design, and Maintenance		
M 2.1	Serving All Users	Page M-15
M 3.1	Roadway Design	Page M-16
M 3.3	Sidewalk Network Gaps	Page M-17
M 3.4	Bicycle and Pedestrian Path Network	Page M-17
M 3.5	Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation Plan	Page M-17
M 3.6	Bicycle and Pedestrian Priority	Page M-17

M 3.9	Bicycle Parking	Page M-18
M 3.10	Public Involvement	Page M-18
M 3.13	Road Maintenance and Bicycles	Page M-19
M 3.14	Safe Routes to School	Page M-19
M 3.16	Pedestrian Signage	Page M-19
M 3.17	Traffic Impact Fee for Bicycle/Pedestrian Improvements	Page M-19
M 5.6	Road Maintenance	Page M-23
NCR 3.6	Bicycle Infrastructure Expansion	Page NCR-10
LU 8.1	Community Beautification	Page LU-39
PFS 7.2	Sidewalk Maintenance	Page PFS-14
PFS 7.5	Street Trees	Page PFS-14
Managing Environmental Concerns		
PFS 3.1	Water System Master Plan	Page PFS-7
PFS 3.2	Urban Water Management Plan	Page PFS-7
PFS 3.5	Water Quality	Page PFS-8
PFS 3.7	Water System Reliability	Page PFS-8
PFS 4.1	Wastewater System Master Plan	Page PFS-9
PFS 5.1	Storm Drain Master Plan	Page PFS-11
NCR 4.1	Consistent Standards	Page NCR-11
NCR 4.2	Pollution Prevention	Page NCR-12
NCR 4.3	Drinking Water Quality	Page NCR-12
M 1.4	Residential Traffic	Page M-13
PH 6.1	Noise and Land Use	Page PH-11
PH 6.6	Setbacks and Earth Berms	Page PH-12
PH 6.9	Transportation Noise	Page PH-13
Job Training and Development		
EP 1.5	Training Facilities and Programs	Page EP-4
EP 2.1	Employment Recruitment	Page EP-5
EP 3.4	Development Incentives	Page EP-7
EP 3.5	Business Support Services	Page EP-8

EP 8.2	Jobs to Employed Resident Ratio	Page EP-14
Affordable and Fair Housing		
EP 1.6	Workforce Housing	Page EP-4
Public Transit		
M 4.1	Access to Transit	Page M-20
M 4.7	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority (VTA)	Page M-21
M 4.8	Updated Transit Plan	Page M-21
Provision of Public Facilities and Services		
PFS 1.1	Public Facilities and Development	Page PFS-4
PR 1.2	Healthy Community	Page PR-7
PR 1.3	Parks and Recreational System Master Plan	Page PR-7
PR 1.10	Facility Distribution	Page PR-9
PR 2.1	Recreational Needs	Page PR-11
Policies from the Housing Element		
H-1.4	The City shall support the development of workforce housing to enable the manufacturing workforce to live in the community.	Page H-2
H-2.1	The City shall encourage the provision of new affordable housing.	Page H-4
H-2.2	The City shall provide incentives for affordable housing, including but not limited to the density bonus ordinance, expedited project review, and Affordable Housing Exemption in the Residential Development Ordinance.	Page H-4
H-2.3	The City shall support homeownership opportunities for low- and moderate-income households.	Page H-4
H-2.4	The City shall encourage partnerships between non-profit and for-profit housing developers to encourage affordable housing production.	Page H-4
H-2.5	The City shall continue to require 15 percent of new housing in the Neighborhood District to be affordable to very low-, low-, and moderate-income households.	Page H-4
H-2.6	The City shall consider the development of single-room occupancy units, studio apartments, and other similar unit types that are affordable to extremely low-income residents in higher-density areas of the city.	Page H-4

H-2.7	The City shall continue to participate in programs that assist lower- and moderate-income households to secure affordable housing, such as the County's Mortgage Credit Certificate program, Section 8 rental voucher programs, and the Housing Trust Fund of Santa Clara County.	Page H-4
H-3.2	The City shall strive to preserve the affordability of existing below market rate housing units.	Page H-7
H-4.1	The City shall encourage housing opportunities for special needs groups, including seniors; persons with disabilities, including developmental disabilities; the homeless; large households; single female-headed households; and farmworkers.	Page H-9
H-4.2	The City shall encourage the development, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable and market-rate housing for seniors, particularly in neighborhoods that are accessible to public transit, commercial services, and health and community facilities.	Page H-9
H-4.3	The City shall support efforts to provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons and those at risk of homelessness.	Page H-9
H-4.4	The City shall support the development of permanent and seasonal farmworker housing in appropriate areas of the city.	Page H-9
H-5.1	The City shall promote fair housing standards.	Page H-12
H-5.2	The City shall refer discrimination complaints to Project Sentinel or other organizations that address housing discrimination.	Page H-12
H-6.1	The City shall consolidate and disseminate housing related resources to provide better access to information on available housing programs and affordable housing units.	Page H-13
H-6.2	The City shall encourage the production of secondary units in single family districts through outreach and educational materials.	Page H-13

Community Outreach and Inclusion in the Decision-Making Process

A key component to environmental justice is to proactively encourage involvement of community members who both live and work in the EED in the public decision-making process, especially those residents most impacted by pollution, toxins, and other environmental problems. Facilitating community outreach during the decision-making process also helps City leadership understand where their constituents' priorities lie, which will help City leaders prioritize resources to address issues that are most critical to resolve and most relevant improving the day-to-day lives of residents.

The purpose of this section is to ensure residents are informed of and have a say in City decisions that may impact their health and well-being. This section addresses public outreach strategies that ensures the consideration and inclusion of all neighborhoods in the decision-making process.

Goal EJ 1

To encourage involvement of all Gilroy neighborhoods in the public decision-making process. [New Goal, Consultants]

- EJ 1.1 Translation at Public Meetings.** Provide Spanish translation at public meetings, as requested. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.2 Translation for Public Notices.** Publish public meeting notices in English and Spanish. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.3 Assess Community Priorities.** Consult with local community leaders to ensure community priorities are being addressed. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.4 Meeting Accessibility.** Strive to schedule public meetings at convenient times and in different locations around the City to bring discussion of City issues to all neighborhoods in Gilroy. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.5 Consider All Neighborhoods.** When updating a citywide plan or a regional plan that covers the entire city, incorporate consideration for the viewpoints and concerns of all neighborhoods within Gilroy. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.6 Public Outreach Materials.** Strive to make public outreach and education materials available online and in-person, in Spanish and English, and accessible to Gilroy neighborhoods. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 1.7 Accessibility and Transparency.** Report and summarize findings from studies or evaluations that impact the health and well-being of all neighborhoods within

Gilroy. Materials produced for this purpose should be designed and written in a way that is easily accessible to the public. [New Policy, Consultants]

- EJ 1.8 Leverage Plans and Programs.** Seek opportunities, where feasible, to leverage other plans, programs, and initiatives to involve and support residents in the Equity and Engagement District. [New Policy, Consultants]

Access to Health Care and Healthy Foods

Access to health care and healthy foods is a critical component of community health. Policies in this section address accessibility to mental health services, health and wellness education, as well as support to local food vendors to provide healthy foods to their customers.

Goal EJ 2

To improve access to healthy foods, health services, and resources to enhance quality of life. [New Goal, Consultants]

- EJ 2.1 Supply Healthy Foods.** Encourage the County of Santa Clara Public Health Department to assist local vendors such as markets and convenience stores in supplying fresh produce for their customers. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 2.2 Economic Incentives.** Explore opportunities for the creation of economic incentives for local retail vendors to bring healthy foods to underserved areas. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 2.3 Farmer's Markets.** Encourage and facilitate the establishment of one or more farmer's markets in Gilroy. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 2.4 Accept EBT Payments at Farmer's Markets.** Work with Farmer's Market vendors to accept payment through Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT), which allows residents in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) to purchase foods with their program benefits. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 2.5 Mental Health Services.** Encourage the County of Santa Clara Behavioral Health Services to improve city resident access to and awareness of resources for mental health services, substance use services, and suicide prevention. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 2.6 Health and Wellness Education.** Encourage the County of Santa Clara Public Health Department to provide health education such as wellness classes, healthy cooking classes, as well as to raise awareness of healthy habits and other current public health issues. [New Policy, Consultants]

Managing Environmental Concerns

This section addresses environmental concerns related to air and noise pollution. Policies in other elements of the General Plan address water quality concerns through infrastructure improvements. Most of the City has been built out, making it difficult to change the location of existing industries or build noise-reduction structures around existing homes and businesses. Most of the policies in this section promote retrofitting existing homes to filter out air contaminants and outside noise.

Goal EJ 3

To reduce noise and air pollution impacts in residential areas. [New Goal, Consultants]

- EJ 3.1 Air Purification Home Retrofit Program.** Explore the feasibility of a program to provide residents the resources to retrofit their homes to filter air contaminants and purify the air inside. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 3.2 Noise Reduction Retrofit Program.** Explore the feasibility of a program to provide residents the resources to retrofit their homes with noise reduction features. [New Policy, Consultants]
- EJ 3.3 Noise Attenuation for Existing Development.** Explore the feasibility of constructing sound walls between Highway 101 and residential neighborhoods adjacent to Highway 101. [New Policy, Consultants]

Job Training and Development

Income burden can negatively influence physical health and overall well-being. Residents working multiple jobs may not have time for exercise or cooking healthy meals. Not having enough disposable income can cause families to make difficult decisions, such as deciding whether to buy healthy food or pay rent. Improving access to well-paying jobs and increasing earning potential can fundamentally improve the well-being of residents by eliminating the need to choose between food or rent. This section addresses the provision of and access to job training programs.

Goal EJ 4

To increase opportunities for and support access to employment and job training resources. [New Goal, Consultant]

- EJ 4.1 Financial and Employment Assistance.** Encourage the County of Santa Clara Department of Employment and Benefit Services to improve city resident access to and awareness of available financial and employment assistance. [New Policy, Consultants]

EJ 4.2 Employment Training. Encourage organizations such as Gavilan Adult Career Education Services (ACES), the Gilroy Unified School District, and local non-profit organizations to improve city resident access to and awareness of available employment training resources. [New Policy, Consultants]

Table EJ-2: Environmental Justice Implementation Programs

	2020-2022	2023-2027	2028-2040	Annual	Ongoing
<p>1. Translation Develop a program of phased implementation of Spanish translation of public meeting notices and translation provided at public meetings. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policies: EJ 1.1, 1.2 Responsible Department: Communication & Engagement Manager</p>	X				X
<p>2. Community Engagement Program Provide opportunities for City Council, Planning Commission, and City staff and residents to communicate and engage throughout the year. Examples of such events include “coffee with city leaders” and community forums and meetings. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policies: EJ 1.3 Responsible Department: Communication & Engagement Manager</p>	X			X	
<p>3. Maintain List of Meeting Facilities Create and periodically update the City’s website to maintain a current list of meeting facilities located throughout Gilroy. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policy: EJ 1.4 Responsible Department: Recreation</p>	X				X
<p>4. Identify Plans, Programs, and Initiatives Identify plans, programs, and initiatives that may address issues identified in the Equity and Engagement District. The inventory should include but is not limited to the Consolidated Plan/Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy, the Downtown Specific Plan Update/Station Area Master Plan, and Opportunity Zones.</p> <p>Implements policy: EJ 1.8 Responsible Department: Community Development</p>	X			X	

Table EJ-2: Environmental Justice Implementation Programs

	2020-2022	2023-2027	2028-2040	Annual	Ongoing
<p>5. Farmer’s Market Vendor Resources Encourage and facilitate the establishment of farmer’s markets in Gilroy and to encourage and help facilitate vendor acceptance of EBT payments. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policies: EJ 2.3, 2.4 Responsible Department: Economic Development</p>	X			X	
<p>6. Home Retrofit Program Study 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. Actively seek and apply for grants that can provide financing for a feasibility study and for implementation of this program. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policy: EJ 3.1, 3.2 Responsible Department: Community Development</p>			X		
<p>7. Sound Wall Feasibility Analysis Coordinate with Caltrans and Valley Transportation Authority to conduct a feasibility analysis on building sound walls along Highway 101 adjacent to sensitive receptors, e.g., residences and parkland. Actively seek and apply for grants that can provide financing for a feasibility study and for implementation of this program.</p> <p>Implements policy: EJ 3.3 Responsible Department: Community Development</p>			X		
<p>8. Career and Job Fair Coordinate with the Chamber of Commerce, Gavilan College and other organizations to organize an annual career and job fair with local employers to highlight local employment and employment training opportunities for Gilroy residents. [New Program, Consultants]</p> <p>Implements policy: EJ 4.2 Responsible Department: Economic Development</p>	X			X	