ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Past & Present: The State of an Evolving Movement Stacey Halliday, Arnold & Porter Sheronda Rose, Chesapeake Bay Foundation ELI Summer School 2025

Agenda

Introductions

History and Foundations of EJ

Federal Laws and Regulations

State and Tribal Laws and Regulations

EJ Litigation and Enforcement

Summary & Key Takeaways

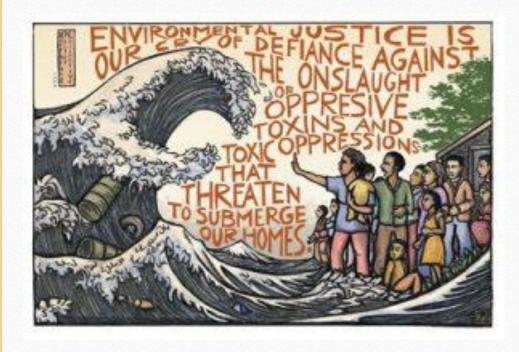
Q & A

Aspects of Environmental Injustice Experienced by Historically Marginalized Communities

- 1. Distributive Injustice
- 2. Procedural Unfairness
- 3. Corrective Injustice
- 4. Social Injustice



Environmental Justice Definitions and Key Terms



Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.- U.S. EPA

- Marginalized
- Meaningful Involvement
- Fair Treatment
- Overburdened
- Cumulative Impacts

Timeline of the Movement

First National People of Color Environmental Warren County, NC PCB landfill protests— Biden Administration Civil Rights era backlash Executive Order 12898 Current Administration against disproportionate pollution in low-income implementing regulatory rollbacks and industry reforms federal decisioninitiatives, including widely seen as the EJ Justice40 and Executive Leadership Summit. making to prioritize EJ. and minority movement's inception. Orders 13985 and 14096 deregulation neighborhoods. 1960s-70s 1982 1991 1994 2025

Federal EJ Rollbacks

- EO 14151 (Jan 20, 2025): Terminated all federal DEI, DEIA, and EJ programs and offices, and rescinded EO 12898.
- **EO 14173** (Jan 21, 2025): Revoked Biden era EJ-related EOs and centralized anti-discrimination enforcement, excluding EJ mandates from federal contracting.
- Termination of EJ Offices and resources: ~160 EPA OEJECR staff placed on administrative leave; office abolished. EJScreen mapping tool and CJEST taken offline.
- Grant cancellations:
 - Stopped funding under the EPA Environmental and Climate Justice Grants (\$3 billion IRA-authorized grants). Legal challenges filed by nonprofits, Tribes and local governments to reinstate them.
 - Community Change Grants programs and other FEMA/DOE-administered funding frozen. Courts intervened in some states to restore access.
- Regulatory and Policy Rollbacks: Over 140 regulatory rollbacks impacting vulnerable communities.
- Enforcement Rollback: DOJ dropped federal suit against Denka petrochemical plant in Louisiana ("Cancer Alley"), reversing a key Biden-era EJ enforcement action.

Litigating Environmental Justice Issues

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

- Requires environmental impact assessments (EIAs) that include community input and analysis of environmental justice impacts.
- Litigants can challenge agencies for **failing to evaluate EJ impacts** properly.

Clean Air Act (CAA) & Clean Water Act (CWA)

- Citizens can sue for violations like air emissions or water discharges that affect overburdened communities.
- Often combined with EJ arguments about cumulative pollution.

Administrative Procedure Act (APA)

 Used to challenge arbitrary or unlawful federal agency decisions especially regulatory rollbacks affecting vulnerable populations.

State and Tribal Initiatives

Restorative justice & climate legislation

Model legislation & academia involvement

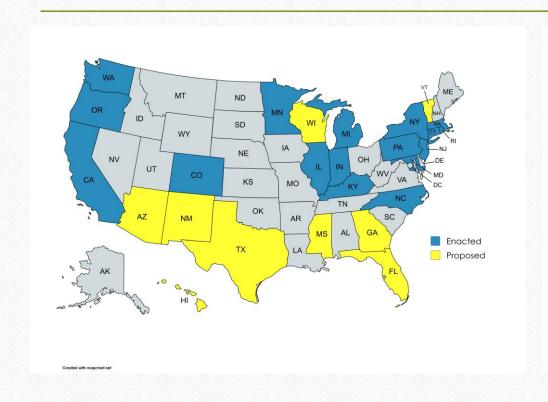
Permitting laws - incorporating cumulative impacts

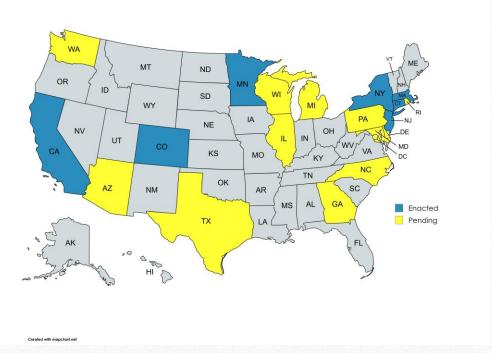
States developed EJ mapping tools

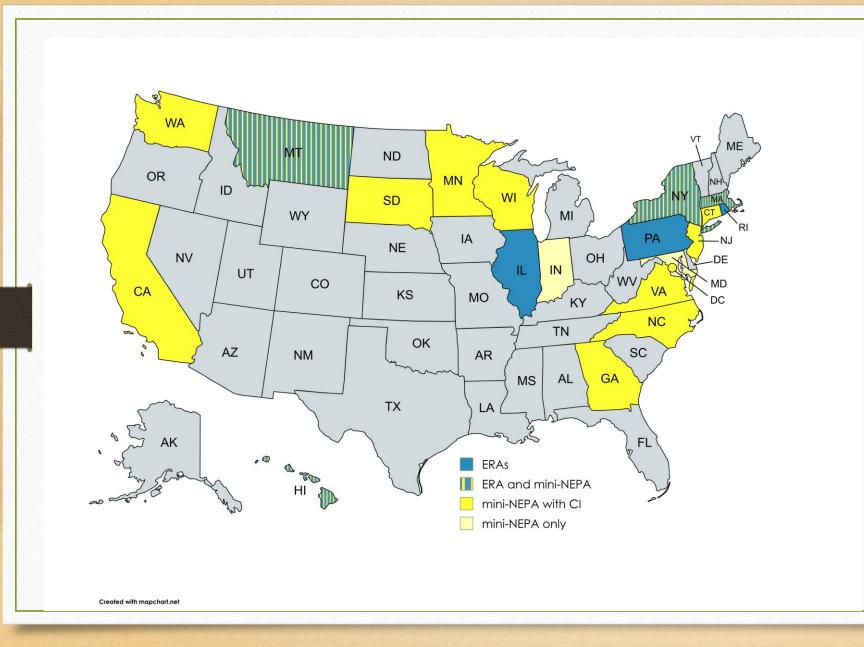
State EJ laws and/or councils, state mini-NEPAs, and state ERAs

States with EJ laws and policies

States with cumulative impacts laws







States with mini-NEPAs and/or ERAs

State Level Laws and Legal Tools

- New Jersey EJ Law requires DEP to evaluate the environmental and public health impacts of certain facilities on overburdened communities and issue decisions on those facilities' permit applications.
- California Environmental Quality Act requires that state and local agencies disclose and evaluate the significant environmental impacts of proposed projects and adopt all feasible mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate those impacts
- New York Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act mandates prioritization of disadvantaged communities in environmental reviews.

Additional Legal Tools: Nuisance, Tort, and Constitutional Litigation



PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NUISANCE LAW



NEGLIGENCE AND STRICT LIABILITY



TOXIC TORT SUITS



CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIMS: DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION, AND STATE ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS CLAIMS

Recap - Current Trends



Court activity: Legal action by environmental organizations to restore EPA grant funding.



State momentum: Continued clean energy and EJ-based funding by state legislatures regardless of federal pullbacks.



Green workforce training and equity: States are reinvesting in EJ-focused workforce development and infrastructure projects.



Engaged civil society: Tribes, NGOs, and locally led projects continue EJ work independent of federal funding.

Engaging Multiple Stakeholders in EJ Processes

- •Early, inclusive planning: Include impacted communities, including low-income, minority, tribal groups in policy discussions.
- •Collaborative governance: Co-develop decisions with state, tribal, local agencies, NGOs, and private sector.
- •Culturally responsive outreach: Multilingual communications, compensation for participation, accessible formats.
- •Data transparency: Share environmental and health data openly; utilize state/local EJ screening tools.
- •Capacity building: Support community-led monitoring, leadership training, community lawyering, and local EJ advocacy.



Summary and Key Takeaways

Environmental justice is a people centered movement to address harms impacting their communities, take action, and realize meaningful results and change.

Federal rollbacks under the current administration dramatically reversed key EJ gains and eliminated EJ mandates, offices, grants, and tools.

State, tribal & local governments continue advancing EJ action despite federal retreat.

Opportunities and risks persist: Legal challenges, grassroots organizing, state-led funding offer pathways to resilience.

Think Longterm: be an engaged stakeholder.

Links to EJ Resources

- https://www.eli.org/events/cumulative-impacts-policies-across-united-states
- https://www.eli.org/vibrant-environment-blog/rumor-versus-reality-whats-next-nepa (webinar link embedded in blog post)
- https://www.eli.org/research-report/environmental-justice-and-renewable-energy-and-storage
- https://ejstatebystate.org/
- https://eelp.law.harvard.edu/tracker-type/environmental-justice-tracker/
- https://www.americanbar.org/groups/environment energy resources/resources/environmental -justice/
- https://dep.nj.gov/wp-content/uploads/ej/docs/ej-law.pdf

Links to EJ Resources

- https://news.bloomberglaw.com/bloomberg-law-analysis/analysis-state-laws-are-codifying-environmental-iustice
- https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-05-07/mapping-policies-for-environmental-justice
- https://www.eli.org/eli-press-books/environmental-justice-legal-theory-and-practice-5th-edition
- https://www.eli.org/eli-press-books/nepa-deskbook-4th-edition
- https://www.eli.org/environmental-protection-trump-era (2018)