The Struggle for Water Justice: A Focus on Disadvantage Unincorporated Communities

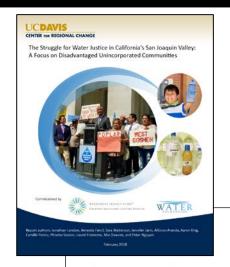
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Identification and Characterization of Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities in the Westside Integrated Regional Water Management Area



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Disadvantaged Unincorporated Communities (DUCs)



- D: Less than 80% of CA Median Household income
- U: Outside of city or incorporated boundaries (no city government = limited representation)
- C: Communities often lack basic infrastructure (drinking water, sewer, storm water, lighting, sidewalks) and resources (grocery stores, medical facilities)

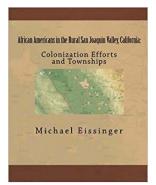


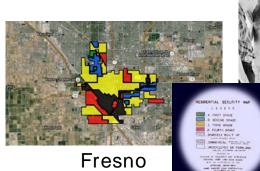
How did we get here?













"Public commitments to communities with little or no authentic future should be carefully examined before final action is initiated. These non-viable communities would, as a consequence of withholding major public facilities such as sewer and water systems, enter a process of long term, natural decline as residents depart for improved opportunities in nearby communities." - 1971 Tulare County General Plan

The Struggle for Water Justice in San Joaquin Valley Study's 3 Main Goals



- Identify, map, and document conditions in DUCs in the San Joaquin Valley
- Highlight problems of access to safe drinking water
- Inform policy and advocacy to improve drinking water access in the San Joaquin Valley with lessons learned for California as a whole

Data

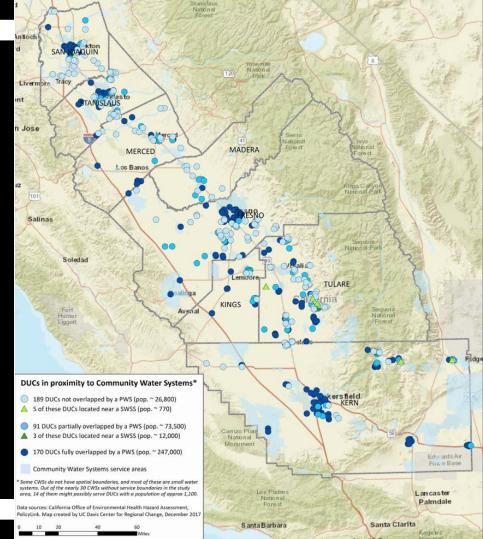
- 2010 US census block population, race, ethnicity data
- 2013 American Community Survey income data
- 2013 PolicyLink DUC spatial layer;
 DUC = 250 parcels/sq. mi density
- 2016 community water system boundaries (OEHHA's CalEnviroscreen 3.0)
- Human Right to Water (HRTW) Portal Compliance Status
- Collected inventory of state small systems from 8 SJV counties, mapped if possible
- Expert interviews; planning documents

Methods

- spatial analysis
 overlapping boundaries as
 indication of
 a) service provision and
 b) provision of safe water
- distance between center of DUC and center of CWS suppling safe water (based on HRTW Portal Compliance status)

1: Which DUCs do systems serve?

Map 1. DUCs and Access to Community Water Systems



Mapping Unincorporated Communities

Our 2018 study, updates prior Policy Link mapping effort (2013) with 2010 census data:



350,000 people

Live in 450 low-income unincorporated communities in the San Joaquin Valley

71% live w/i a service area

247,000 residents of DUCSs were fully overlapped by a CWS boundary or service area

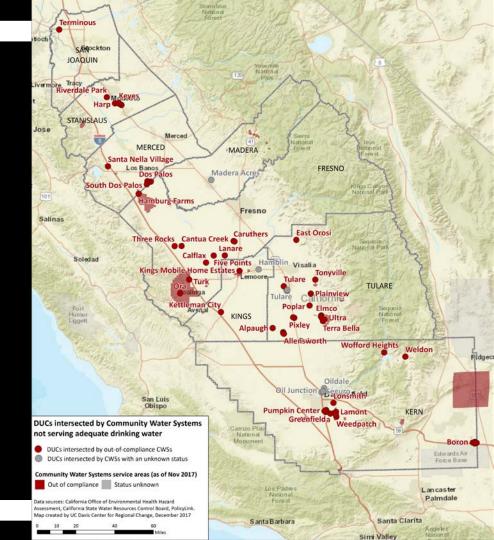
21% may be served by CWS

73,500 residents of DUCSs were partially overlapped by a CWS boundary or service area

8% outside of service area

3: Who is not getting safe water?

Map 3. DUCs Within or Intersected by Out-Of-Compliance Community Water Systems



Access to Safe Drinking Water is Inadequate

| CWS System Compliance Status | No. of Residents | No. of DUCs |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| IN or RETURNED to COMPLIANCE | 257,324 | 197 |
| Full Overlap | 197,898 | 129 |
| Partial Overlap | 59,426 | 68 |
| OUT- OF- COMPLIANCE | 43,599 | 57 |
| Full Overlap | 30,201 | 36 |
| Partial Overlap | 13,398 | 21 |

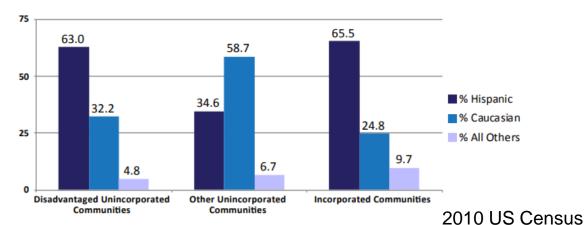
- 1 in 4 water systems serving DUCs are providing unsafe drinking water to ~ 44,000 residents
- 26,800 residents on private wells are also likely to receive unsafe drinking water

Source: Map 2. Compliance Status of DUCs Within or Intersected by Community Water Systems

Access to Safe Drinking Water is Inequitable

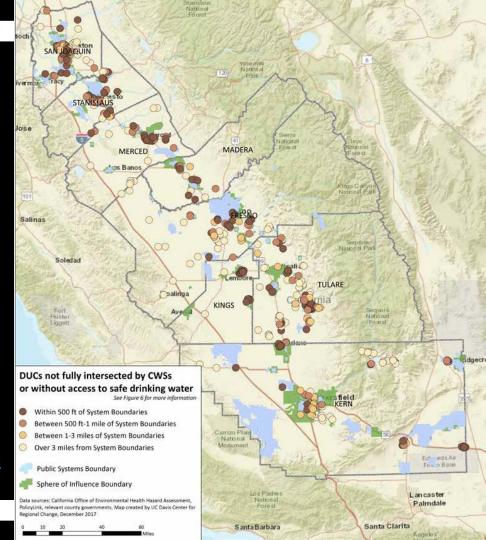
For example, Hispanic residents:

- 49% of SJV residents but 68% of DUC residents
- 63% of DUC residents and 66% of city residents with unsafe water
- 64% of DUC residents w/o water system service



5: How close is safe water?

Map 5. Proximity of DUCs to In-Compliance Public Systems



proximity analysis results

Proximity is an important metric.

Suggests feasibility of service extension or consolidation.

proximity analysis 1

DUC

Centroid to centroid

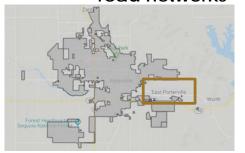
Water System

proximity analysis 2

East Porterville,

- DUC
- Outside CWS boundary
- 7,558 people

'least cost path' via road networks



< 1mi from the City of Porterville

Proximity analysis 1 results

Mapping Unincorporated Communities

Proximity to in compliance publicly-owned water system by DUC residents without safe water or not fully overlapped by a boundary:



350,000 people

Live in 450 low-income unincorporated communities in the San Joaquin Valley

44% live within 500'

65,344 DUC residents not fully intersected by CWSs or without access to safe drinking water

22% live within 1 mile

32,768 DUC residents not fully intersected by CWSs or without access to safe drinking water

33% live beyond 3 miles

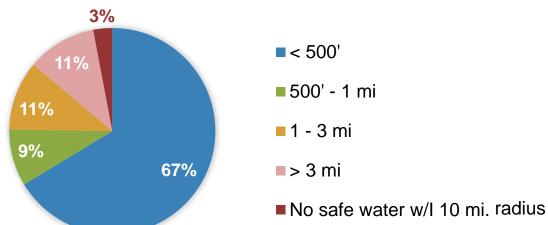
proximity analysis 2 results

Mapping Distance to Safe Water

A least-cost path analysis (road network based) between a DUC and the closest IN-COMPLIANCE system:



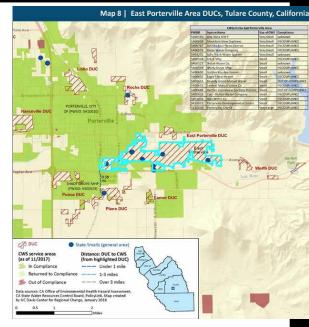
Percent of DUCs:



Source: Table 3B. Least Cost Path Analysis

Drought Emergency and Municipal Service Extension in East Porterville:

- DUC on private (dry and contaminated wells
- Community Water Center + other local non-profits
- Emergency bottled and hauled water
- Extra-territorial Service Agreements



755 homes now connected



Study Recommendations

- Improve enforcement of existing laws on consolidation and annexation
- Expand and sustain funding for existing water systems and new connections for DUCs
- 3. Enforce land use and annexation policies
- 4. Enhance and coordinate data systems
- 5. Expand study (statewide, waste water, cost, private wells, small systems)

2018 Westwide IRWM DUC Study



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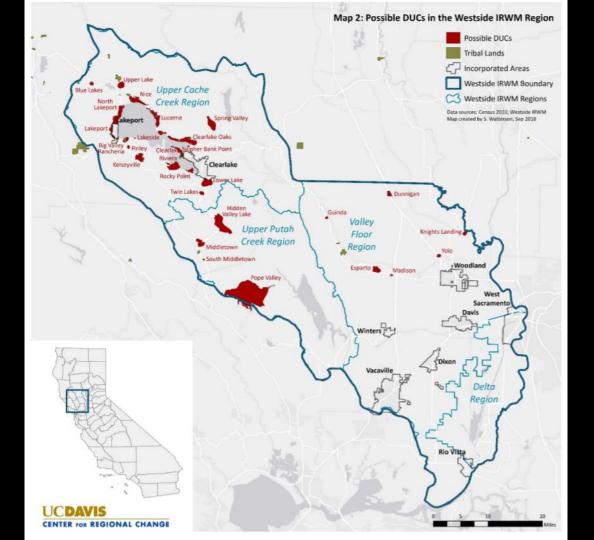
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Data

- 2010 US census block population, race, ethnicity data
- 2018 EHIB Water Boundary Tool CWS Service Area Boundaries
- American Community Census Median Household Income data from 3 different 3-yr estimates to identify possible disadvantage
- Human Right to Water Portal Compliance Status

Methods

- analysis to identify UCs kernel density of parcel data of parcels that were populated and unincorporated at density of 150 parcels/sq mi.
 - + combined ACS data to determine disadvantage (D)
- proximity analysis
 distance between center
 of DUC and center of CWS
 suppling safe water (based
 on HRTW Portal)





no system can be sustainable if there are structural inequities that deprive some populations and places from full consideration and participation

Water Justice Principles

Distributional

who is and isn't getting equitable access

Procedural

who is and isn't included meaningfully in decision-making

Recognitiona

whose
experiences
and knowledge
is and isn't
respected as
valid

Thanks!

Any questions?

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