

## Research Paper Outline: Guide

Intro Idea: Talk about focus on white middle class issues when discussing environment.

Thesis: Policy concerning environmental degradation needs to better address the harsh realities of Corporate America's impact on the air, water, and land quality in communities of color.

Major sections:

- I. Topic sentence for section/ pp 1: Something as simple as the air we breathe is often compromised for people of color.
  - a. Evidence for section/ pp 1: "Asthma-related hospital visits in the 92113 ZIP code fell within the highest 10th percentile in the state" puts children, 40% of community, at risk. Income associated with emergency room rates. Asthma hospitalization rates in Barrio Logan are 2.5 times the nation's average (San Diego Union Tribune, Bringing environmental justice...)
  - b. Evidence for section/ pp 1: Barrio Logan has higher amounts of diesel particulate matter than 80 percent of California cities. Carries carcinogens (substances that promote cancer) deep into lungs (San Diego Union Tribune, Bringing environmental justice...)
  - c. Evidence for section/ pp 1: "A report titled "Toxic Waste and Race at Twenty" reviewed data collected over a 20-year time period and found that more than half of the people who live within 1.86 miles of toxic waste facilities in the United States are people of color. A report by the Center for Effective Government found that people of color are nearly twice as likely as white residents to live within a fence line zone of an industrial facility. These facilities contribute to air pollution, safety issues, and health concerns." (Center for American Progress, 5 things to know)
  - d. Connection all this evidence has to sub-topic/ thesis? Clean air act does not address the issue.
  
- II. Topic sentence for section / pp 2: Recently, more attention has been brought to the issue of environmental racism because of the protests in Flint Michigan and the Standing Rock reservation.
  - a. Evidence for section/ pp 2: Tests in 2015 by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Virginia Tech indicated dangerous levels of lead in the water at residents' homes. Lead consumption can affect the heart, kidneys and nerves. Health effects of lead exposure in children include impaired cognition, behavioral disorders, hearing problems and delayed puberty. (CNN flint quickfacts)
  - b. Evidence for section/ pp 2: A total of 210,000 gallons of oil leaked Thursday from the Keystone Pipeline in South Dakota, the pipeline's operator, TransCanada, said. (CNN Keystone Pipeline leaks)
  - c. Evidence for section/ pp 2: She found that nearly 5,200 people had drinking water that exceeded federal nitrate standards, and half were Latino. Another 449,000, more than 40 percent Latino, had medium levels that ranged from just under the limit to half the maximum allowed.

(Scientific American, Pollution, Poverty, and People of Color)

d. Connection all this evidence has to sub-topic/ thesis? Lack of care

III. Topic sentence for section / pp 3: When you think about all of the places that people want to live, the beaches, the green grass, and then think about the demographics of that place, you'll find that the American Dream often takes place in a white community.

a. Evidence for section/ pp : Paradise hills built on a landfill, sinking

b. Evidence for section/ pp : Native american land quality, leverage over reservations due to agriculture and resources

c. Evidence for section/ pp : “Perhaps the most powerful example of this inequity is the communities of color in New Orleans that were affected by Hurricane Katrina. Black homeowners received \$8,000 less in government aid than white homeowners due to disparities in housing values. In 2013, about 80 percent of the mostly black residents of the city’s Lower 9th Ward had not returned to their community due to inadequate building efforts.” (Center for American Progress, 5 things to know)

d. Connection all this evidence has to sub-topic/ thesis? Many of these issues go completely unnoticed and unaddressed.

IV. Topic sentence for counter argument/ pp 4: When talking about environmental racism, some assume that the placement of facilities that produce hazardous waste has less to do with racism and more to do with cheap land.

a. Evidence for section/ pp : Agency penalties for violation of the hazardous waste laws are **500%** higher in predominantly White communities than in communities with a high percentage of people of color. (University of Dayton, Coincidence or Environmental Racism)

b. Evidence for section/ pp: ““a consistent pattern over a 30-year period of placing hazardous waste facilities in neighborhoods where poor people and people of color live.’ Racial discrimination in zoning and the housing market, along with siting decisions based on following the path of least resistance, may best explain present-day inequities, they concluded.” (University of Michigan, Targeting minorities..)

c. Evidence for section/ pp : “To discount racism as a potential contributor to disparities in health by race and ethnicity is to ignore well-established social history, not to mention the experience of many afflicted persons. Denial serves to perpetuate inequity. It also forecloses studies of racism focusing specifically on ill health and premature mortality.” (American Journal of Health, Environmental Racism and Public Health”

d. Connection all this evidence has to sub-topic/ thesis? I would argue that their belief is partially correct. I think the racism comes in because our society allows for cheap land to be worth more than the health and longevity of communities of color. Institutionally, their corporation has more power than the people that they will be impacting.

V. Conclusion Final thoughts about this subject/ summary of ideas

“U.S. Rep. Keith Ellison (D-Minn.), summarized this inequity by stating, ‘We [Blacks] carry the environmental burden even though we don’t create it. I don’t know any African Americans that own coal plants but we suck in all the lead and mercury. We bear a disproportionate environmental burden but we don’t contribute nearly as much to the problem.’” (Front and Centered 2)

“Make environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations and low income populations (CEQ, § 1-101).” (EPA)

Lack of care/racism in placement of toxin producing projects

Socioeconomic

<http://www.sandiegouniontr>

[bune.com/opinion/commentary/sdut-environmental-justice-california-2015nov04-story.html](http://bune.com/opinion/commentary/sdut-environmental-justice-california-2015nov04-story.html)

<https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/race/news/2016/04/25/136361/5-things-to-know-about-communities-of-color-and-environmental-justice/>

<http://frontandcentered.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Fossil-Fuel-Pollution-Communities-of-Color.pdf>

[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-08/documents/enviro\\_justice\\_309review.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-08/documents/enviro_justice_309review.pdf)

<https://thinkprogress.org/epa-study-pollution-impacts-communities-of-color-59fe867d560d/>

<https://earthjustice.org/news/press/2011/communities-of-color-poverty-bear-burden-of-air-pollution>

<http://www.lung.org/our-initiatives/healthy-air/outdoor/air-pollution/disparities.html?referrer=http://www.google.com/>

<https://www.cnn.com/2016/03/04/us/flint-water-crisis-fast-facts/index.html>

<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/pollution-poverty-people-color-dont-drink-water/>

[http://pacinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/water\\_and\\_environmental\\_justice\\_ch3.pdf](http://pacinst.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/water_and_environmental_justice_ch3.pdf)

<https://www.cnn.com/2017/11/16/us/keystone-pipeline-leak/index.html>

<https://academic.udayton.edu/race/04needs/98jamies.htm>

<http://ns.umich.edu/new/releases/23414-targeting-minority-low-income-neighborhoods-for-hazardous-waste-sites>

Policy concerning environmental degradation needs to better address the harsh realities of Corporate America's impact on the air, water, and land quality in communities of color.

1. What is one good thing they did on their thesis (warm feedback first!)
2. Does it follow the outline of a thesis? Look back to your worksheet on thesis.
3. Can you tell what the position is?
4. What are the three things they are arguing towards to support their position?
5. Can they clarify the wording?
6. Any final suggestions?

Abe

1. The vocabulary that she used was very professional
2. Yes it does
3. Yes, I can tell that this issue is of importance to her because she states that these problems need to be addressed. To make a change
4. She is arguing on the air pollution, water pollution, and land quality. More specifically, in communities of color.
5. I think that it's very easy to follow.
6. Nope

Sofia

1. Summarizes the main topic efficiently and makes a good job of using the persuasiveness
2. Yes, except I don't see more than 1 claim and there should be 3
3. Yes but mostly because I know what your topic is and i'm biased
4. Air ;pollution, water pollution, land equality in communities of color
5. I think the wording is good and very professional
6. VERY GOOD JOB IZA BOBIZA