

South Sacramento/Florin Community Air Protection

Steering Committee Meeting #25
Tuesday, March 23, 2021

Agenda

6:00 – 6:10 pm	Welcome & Administrative Items
6:10 – 6:15 pm	District Update
6:15 – 6:25 pm	Outreach Subgroup Report Back
6:25 – 6:35 pm	Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Status Update
6:35 – 7:00 pm	American Cancer Society Presentation
7:00 – 7:40 pm	City of Sacramento & County of Sacramento a. Presentation b. Panel Q & A
7:40 – 7:50 pm	New Business and Future Agenda Topics
7:50 – 8:00 pm	Public Comments
8:00 pm	Adjourn

Logistics

- Staff is available if you have technology trouble; please email AB617Clerk@airquality.org
- You can message the host or co-host if you are having technical difficulties.
- During the Steering Committee discussion period or during Public Comment period, each person who wants to speak will need to raise their virtual hand:
 - On Zoom web application – Click either Participants or Reactions, then press “Raise hand”
 - On the phone – Dial *9 to raise your virtual hand.
 - Please state your name and affiliation.
- When you are called – Please unmute yourself on the app or the phone (press *6)
- Email public comments to Clerk of the Committee at AB617Clerk@airquality.org



raise hand

Administrative Items



- 1) Approve previous meeting notes
- 2) Recommendation on SC application

District Updates

(5 minutes)

Outreach Subgroup Report Back

(10 minutes)

Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Status Update (10 minutes)

American Cancer Society Presentation

(25 minutes)



Health Equity & Environmental Disparities

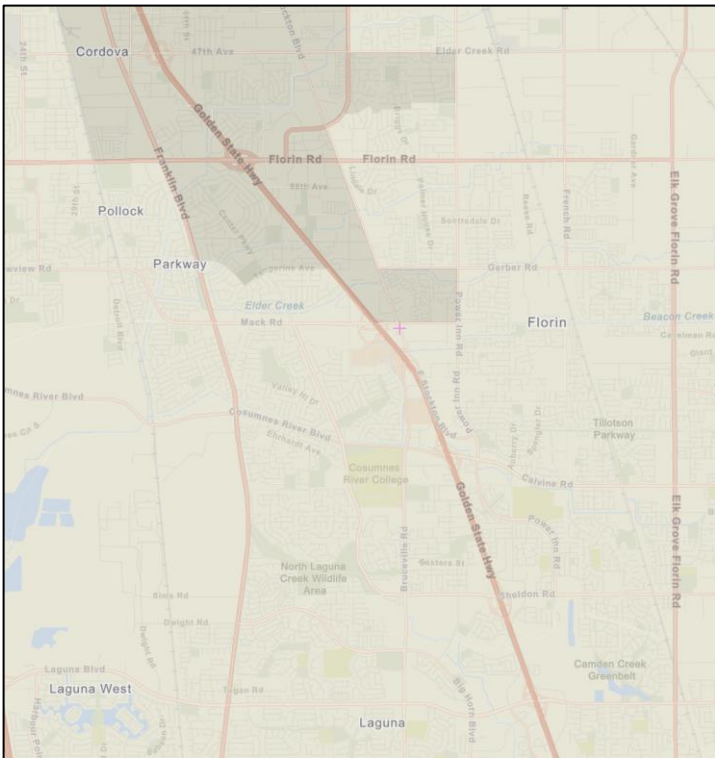
Dan Witzling, Executive Director, American Cancer Society
March 2021



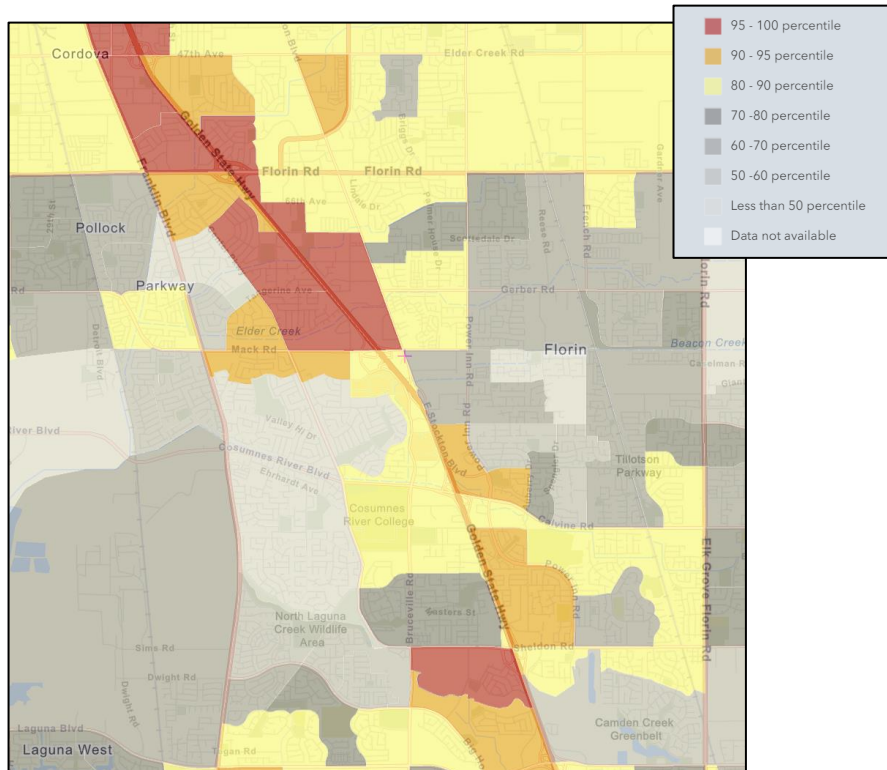
Cancer is a disease that can affect anyone, but it does not affect everyone equally

- **Socioeconomic (SES) disparity** in overall cancer mortality is widening rather than narrowing
- In 2015, **non-Hispanic Black women** have breast cancer mortality rates that are 39% higher than those in non-Hispanic Whites.
- During 2011-2015, **Hispanic/Latina women** had cervical cancer incidence rates that were nearly 40% higher than those in non-Hispanic whites.
- In 2016, colorectal cancer screening rates among adults ages 50 and older who **didn't have health insurance** were less than half that of those who had insurance, 25% and 60%, respectively.
- HPV vaccination rates for adolescents are 15% lower in **non-urban areas** than in urban areas.
- About 1 in 5 (20.5%) **lesbian, gay, or bisexual adults** smoke cigarettes compared with about 1 in 7 (15.3%) heterosexual/straight adults.

Air pollution is a potential driver of health disparities



Diesel Exposure



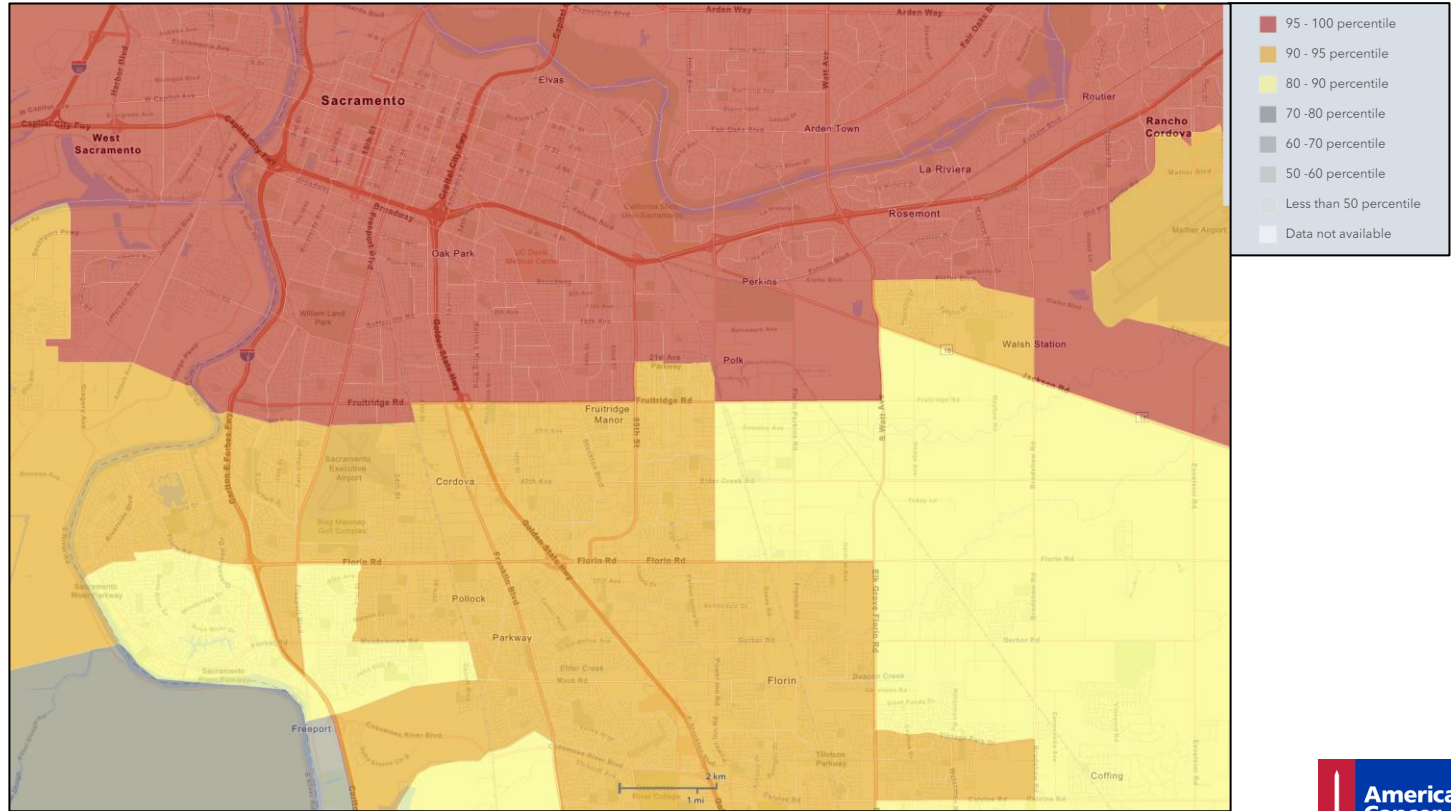
Proximity to Traffic



<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

*AB 617 Zone

Air pollution is a potential driver of health disparities



<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

South Sacramento - Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (NATA Respiratory HI)

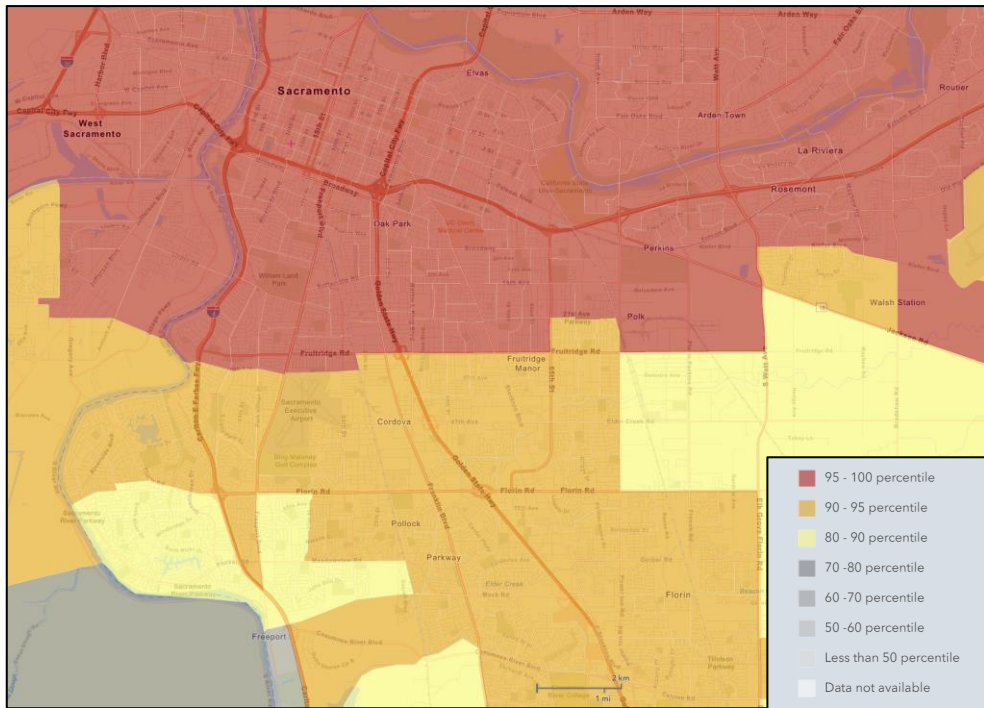
Risk Factors are Often Compounded by Socioeconomic Factors

More than 40% of cancer cases and about 45% of cancer deaths in the US are attributed to potentially modifiable risk factors. These risk factors include:

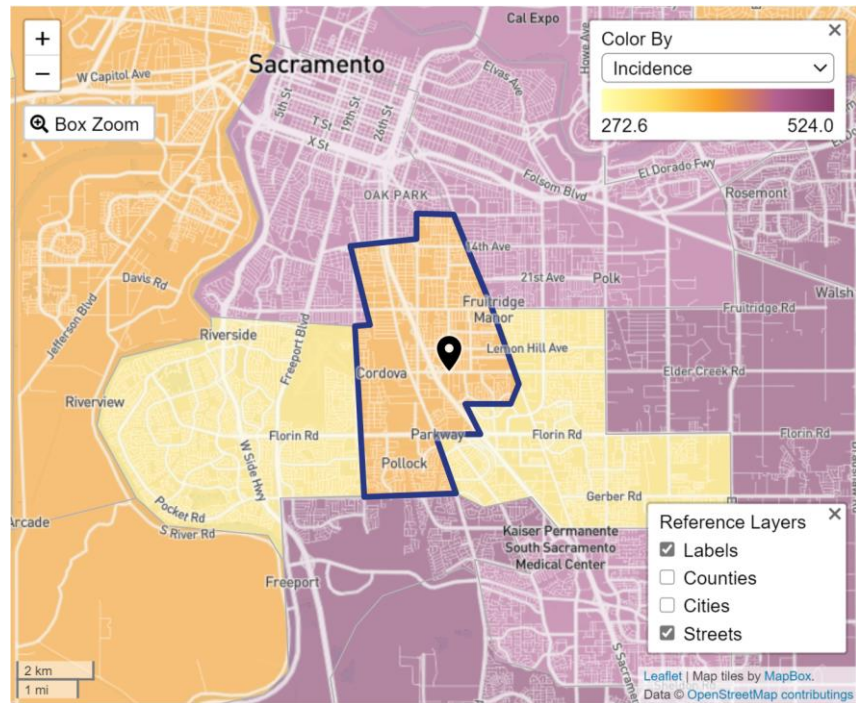
- Smoking
- Excess body weight
- Alcohol
- Physical inactivity
- Poor nutrition
- Too much sun or ultraviolet (UV) exposure
- HPV (human papillomavirus) infection
- Exposure to carcinogens in the environment or workplace

<https://www.cancer.org/cancer/cancer-causes.html>

South Sacramento Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel



**Air Toxics
Exposure**



Cancer Incidence Rate Map

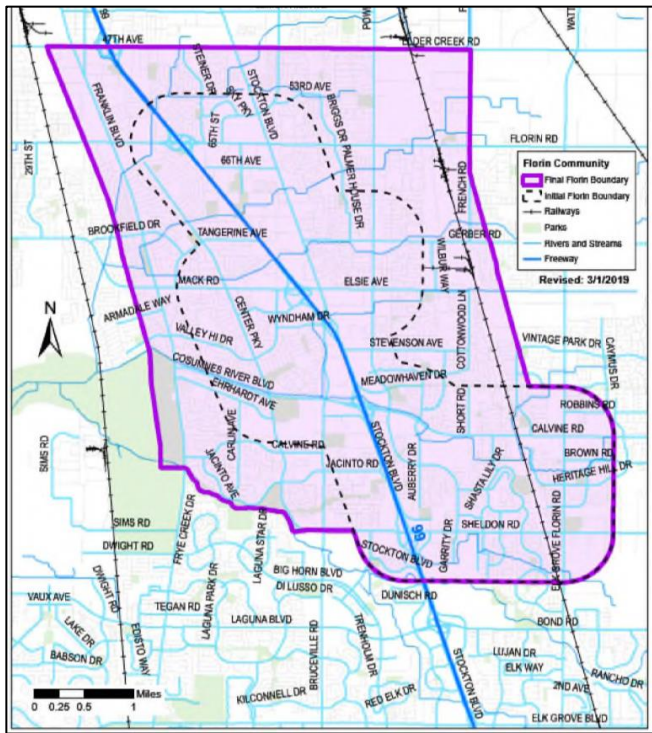


<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

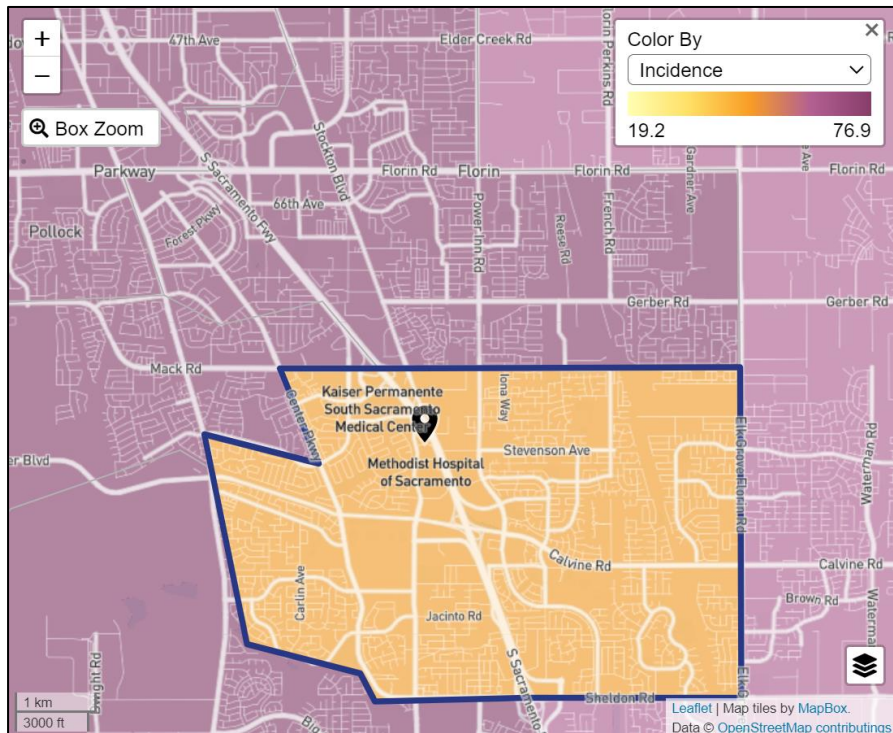
South Sacramento - Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (NATA Respiratory HI)

<https://www.californiahealthmaps.org>

AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate



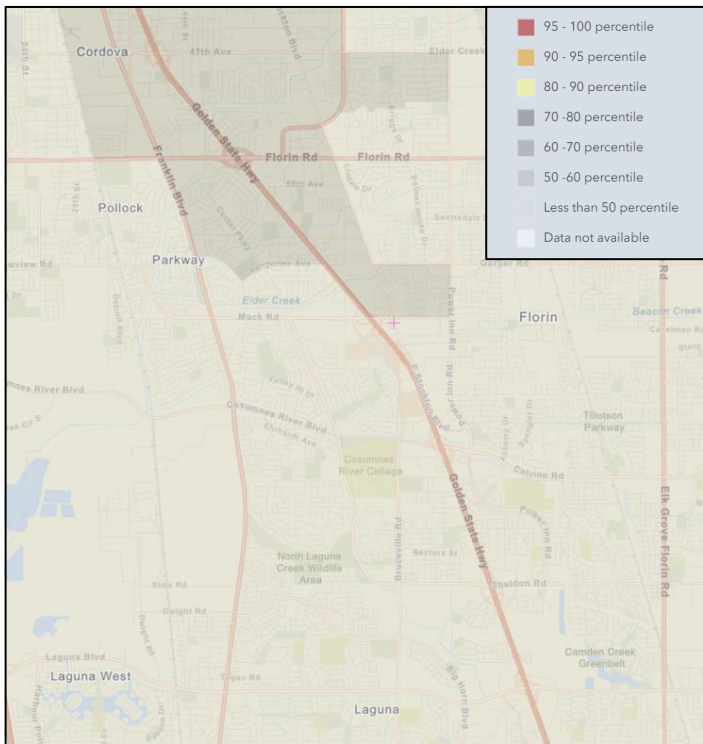
AB 617 Map



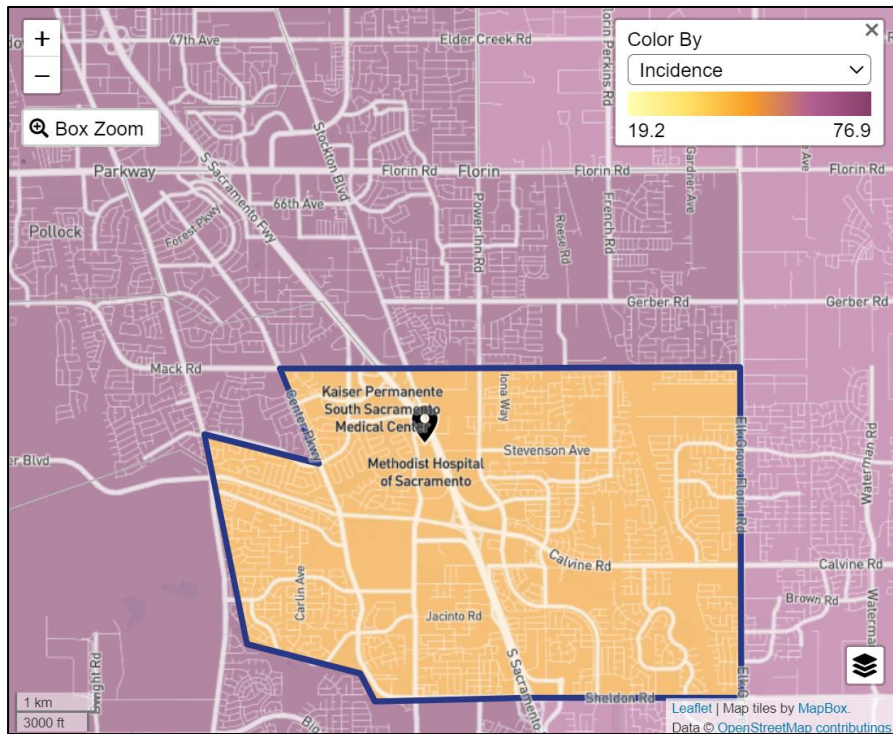
Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Map



AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel



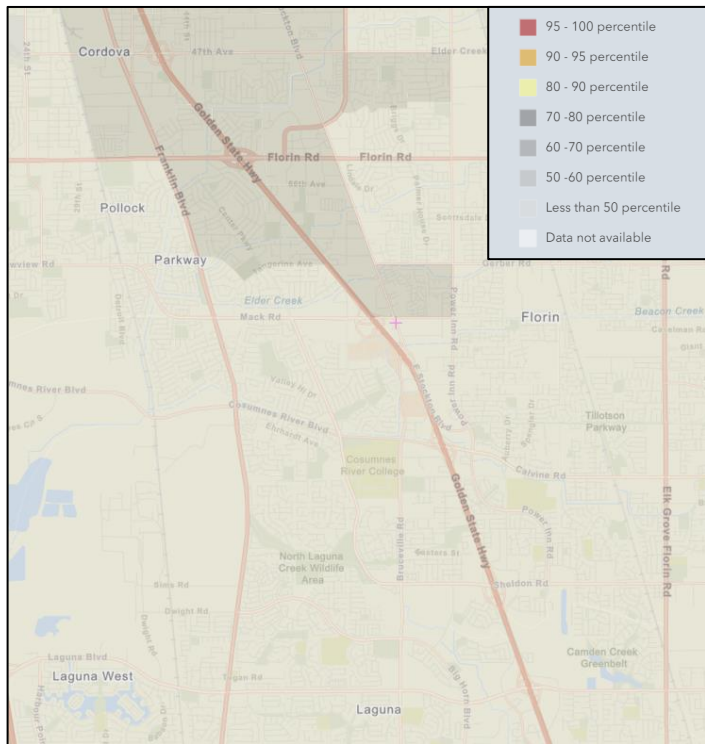
Diesel Exposure



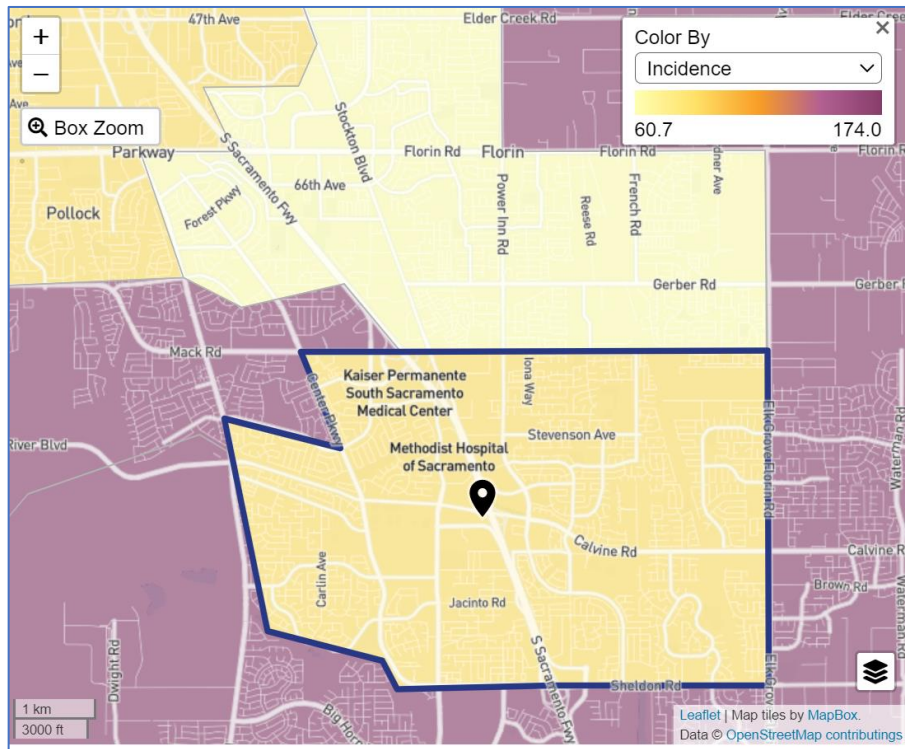
Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Map



AB 617 Breast Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel



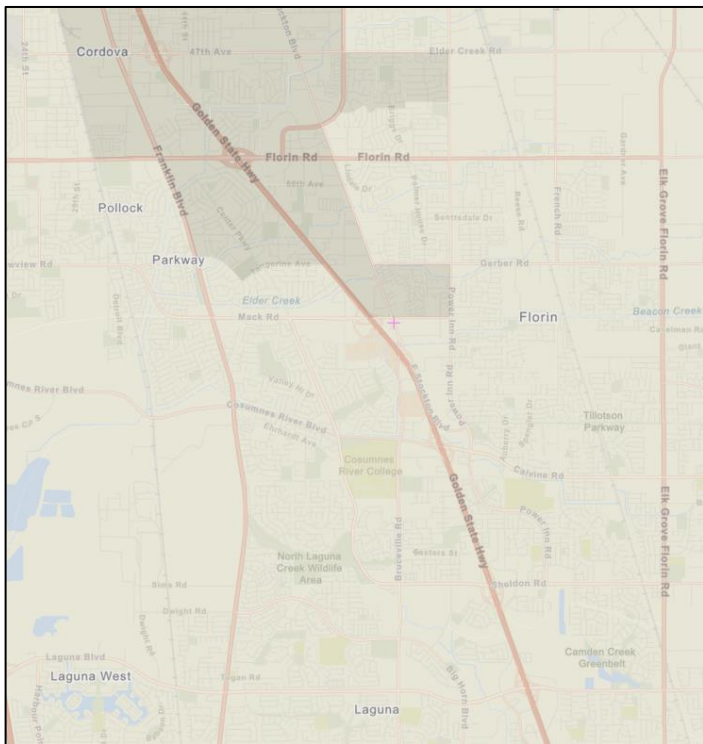
Diesel Exposure



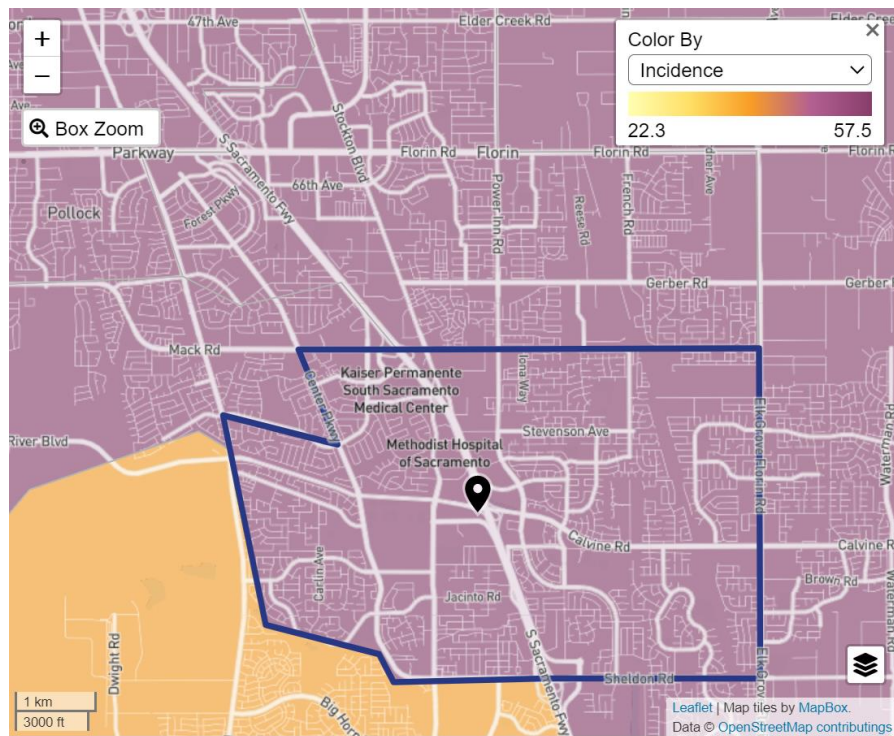
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate Map



AB 617 Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel



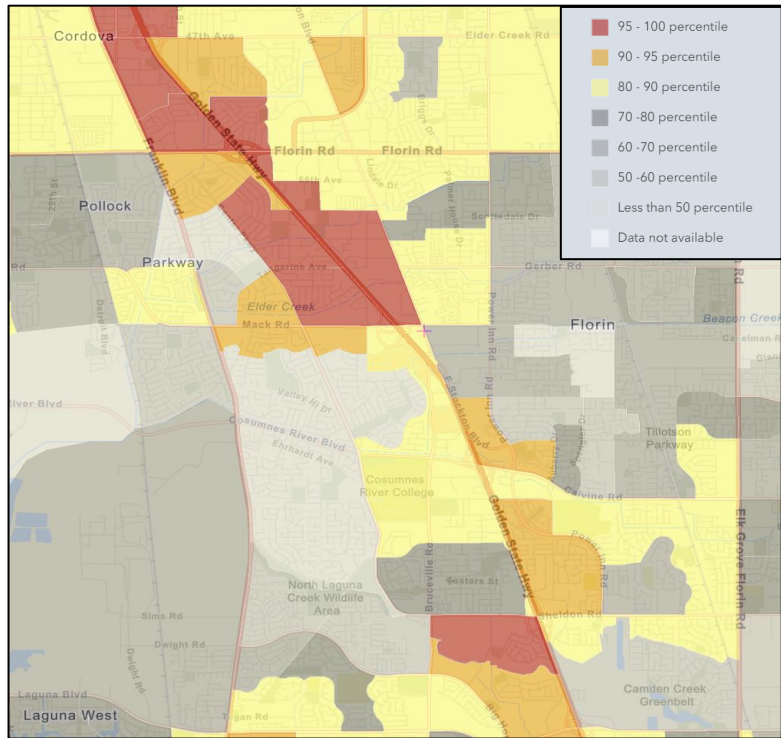
Diesel Exposure



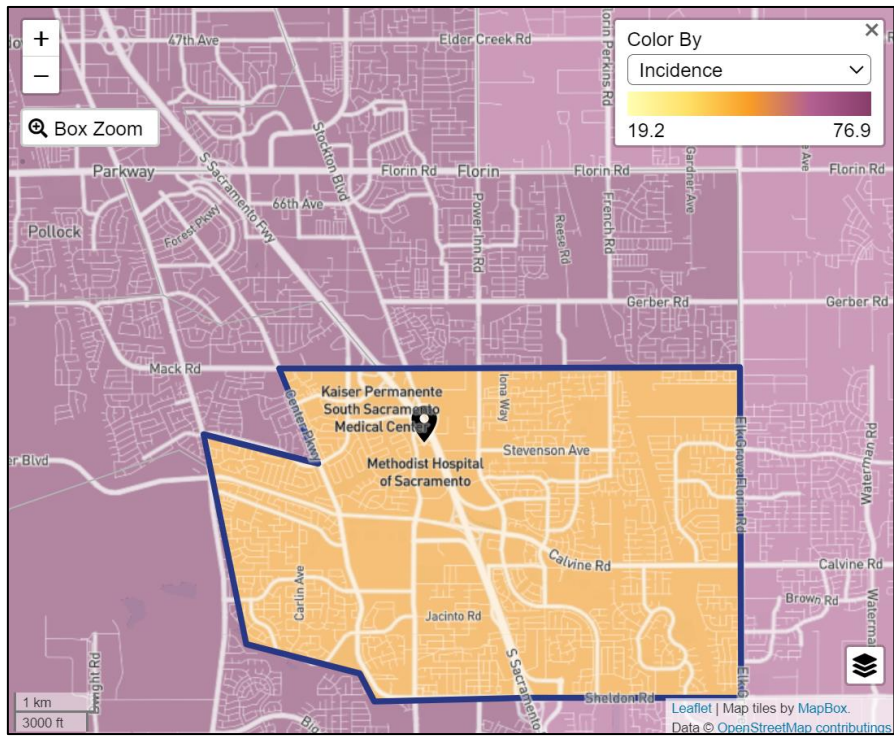
Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate Map



AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate vs Traffic



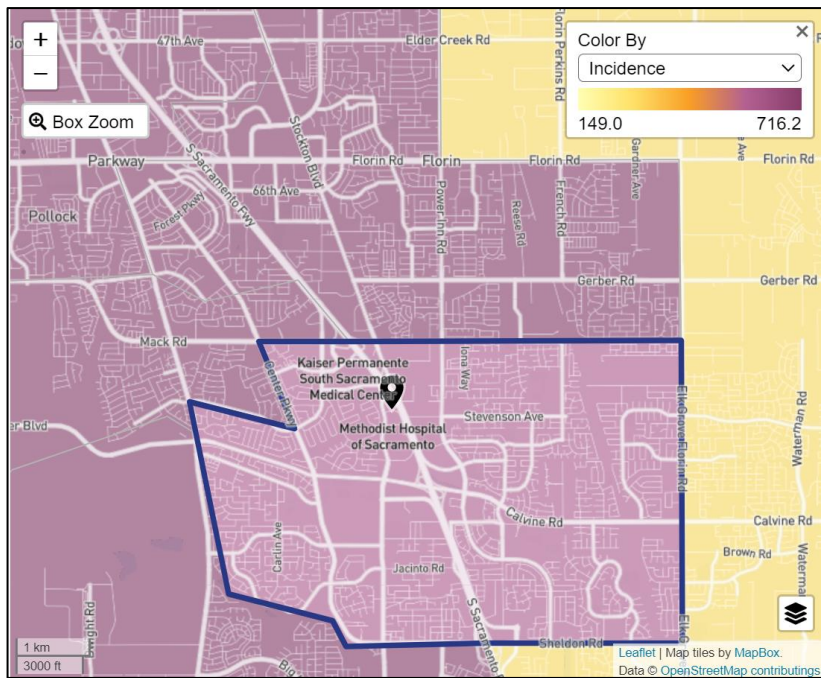
Proximity to Traffic



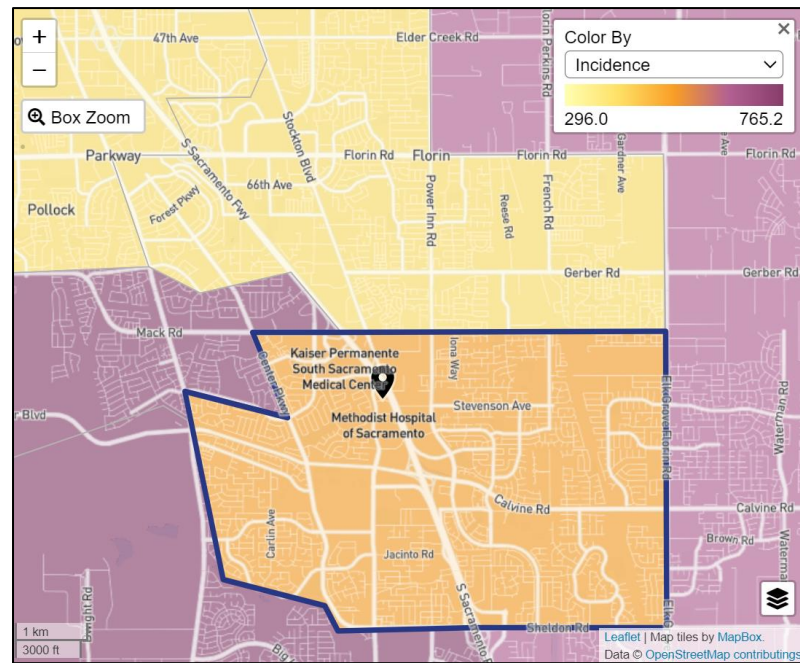
Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Map



Additional layers of inequality could also be playing a roll in health disparities



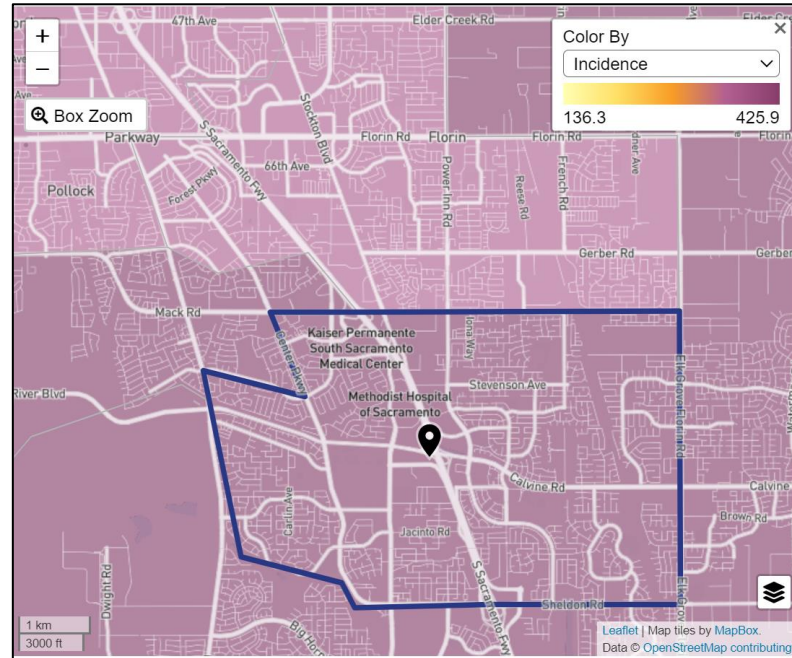
Non-Hispanic Black Cancer Incidence Rate



Non-Hispanic White Cancer Incidence Rate



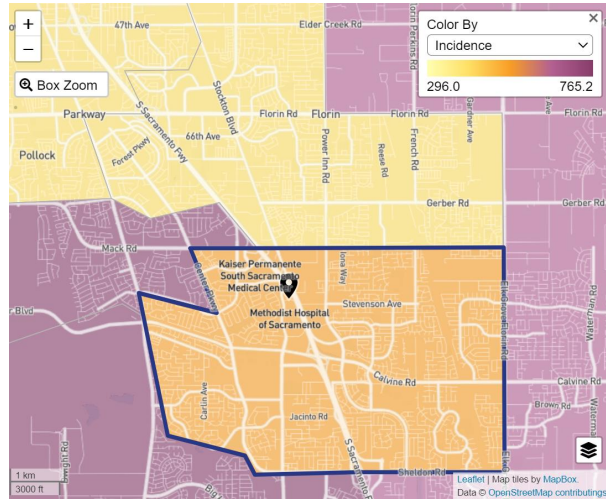
Additional layers of inequality could also be playing a roll in health disparities



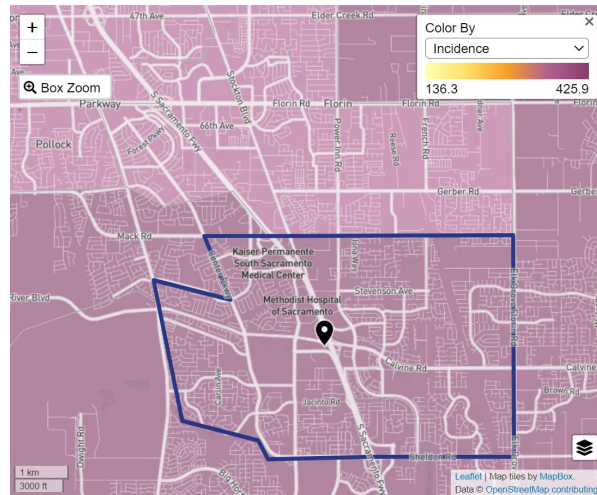
Asian / Pacific Islander
Incidence Rate



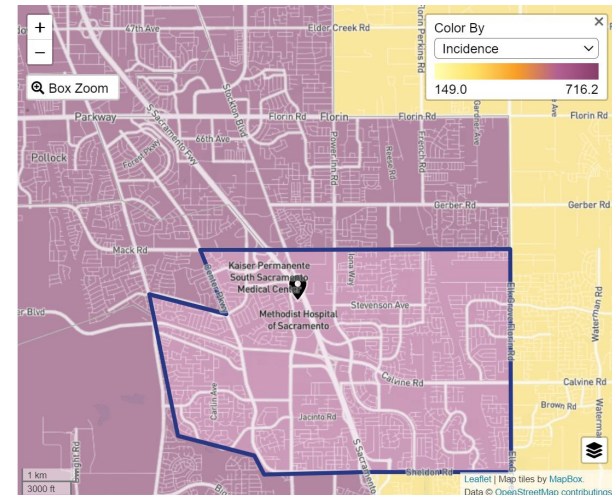
Additional layers of inequality could also be playing a roll in health disparities



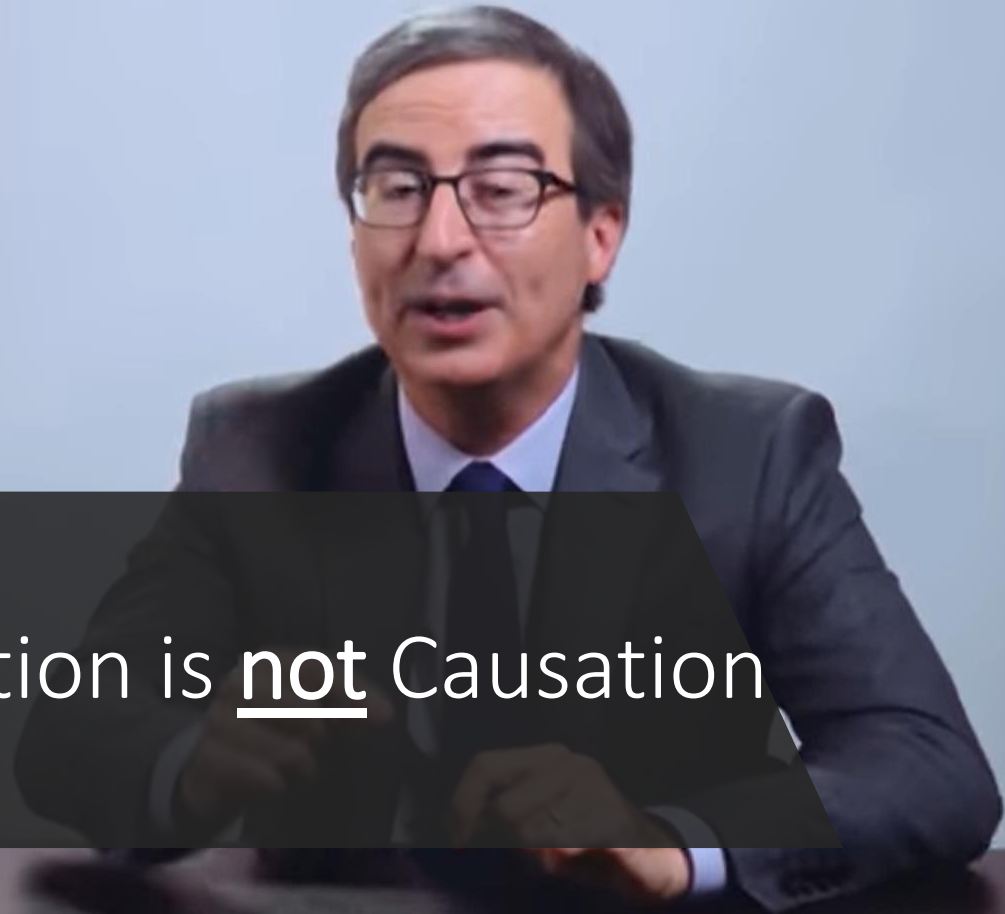
Non-Hispanic White Cancer Incidence Rate



Asian / Pacific Islander Cancer Incidence Rate



Non-Hispanic Black Cancer Incidence Rate



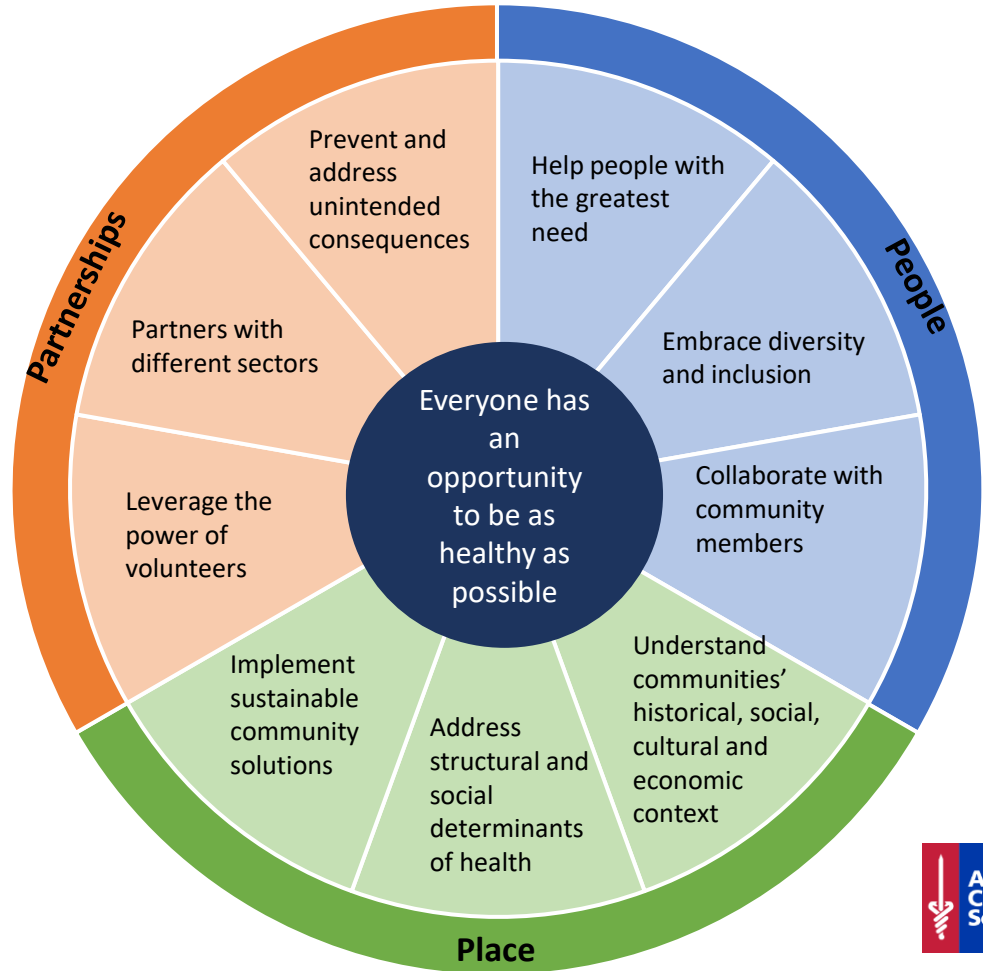
Disclaimer: Correlation is not Causation

ASK THE EXPERTS: Diesel and Cancer

- **WHO:** evidence of a positive association” between diesel exhaust and bladder cancer.
- **NIH:** exposure to diesel exhaust particulates as “reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen,” based on limited evidence from studies in humans (mainly linking it to lung cancer) and supporting evidence from lab studies
- **EPA:** likely to be carcinogenic to humans
- **CDC:** potential occupational carcinogen

ACS Health Equity Guiding Principles

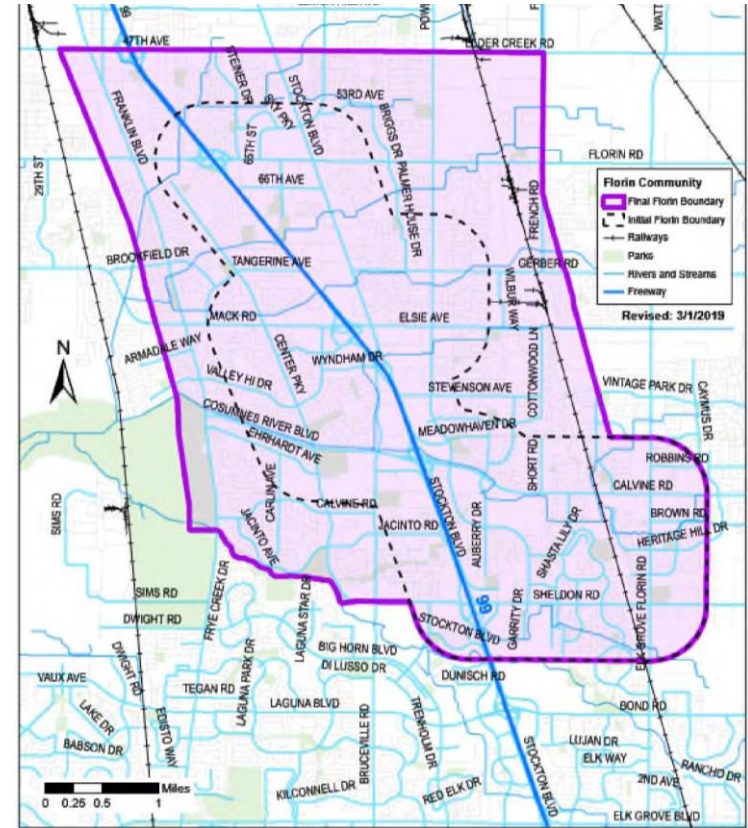
How does ACS work to **advance** health equity and check its health equity practice?



AB 617 MAP

“There are five central components to the new AB 617 mandate:

- Community-level air monitoring
- A state strategy and community specific emission reduction plans
- Accelerated review of retrofit pollution control technologies on industrial facilities subject to Cap-and-Trade
- Enhanced emission reporting requirements
- Increased penalty provisions for polluters”



Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (NATA Respiratory HI)

Air toxics respiratory hazard index (the sum of hazard indices for those air toxics with reference concentrations based on respiratory endpoints, where each hazard index is the ratio of exposure concentration in the air to the health-based reference concentration set by EPA). EPA National Air Toxics Assessments

<https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment/2014-nata-assessment-results>

<https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/>

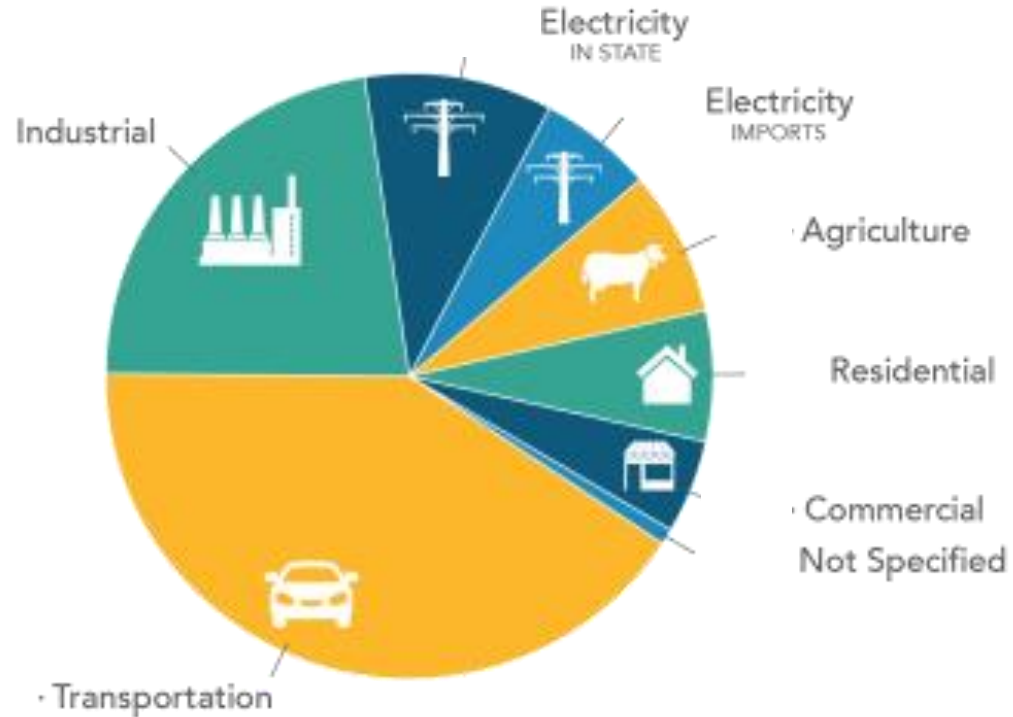
South Sacramento - **Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (NATA Respiratory HI)**

City of Sacramento & County of Sacramento

(40 minutes)

1. Presentation
2. Panel Q & A

Air Quality Sources



Interaction Between Land Use and Air Quality

- Reduce Emission Sources
 - Lower emissions at the sources to reduce impact on surrounding uses.
 - Lower emission vehicles, equipment, appliances, etc.
- Remove Emission Sources
 - Change, remove, or plan for land uses that emit
 - Change: convert from one existing use to a lower emitting source (example: industrial to commercial)
 - Remove: eliminate existing emission source
 - Plan: change future land uses to uses with fewer emissions or design the uses to lower the impacts from emissions.
- Reduce Emission Impacts
 - Lower exposure to emissions
 - Provide ways to reduce exposure to emissions (example: trees, bus shelters, etc)

How Community Interacts with Land Use

- General Plans – designated land uses in an area
- Development Proposals – implementation of a land use plan with specific developments
- Climate Action Plans – policies and procedures that reduce emissions from all sources



Planning and Environmental Review 101

Office of Planning and Environmental Review

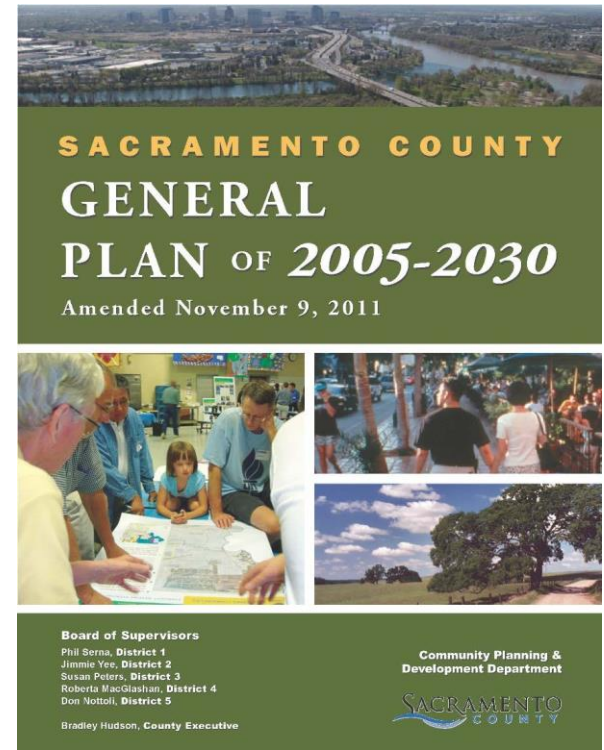
March 23, 2021

Todd Smith, Principal Planner
smithtodd@saccounty.net

Jurisdiction – Land Use and CEQA

2030 General Plan

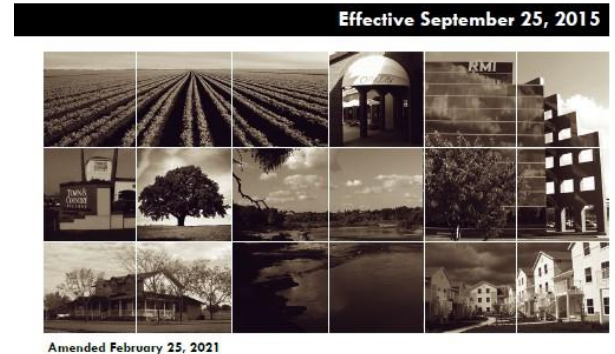
- Last overall update - 2011
- Blueprint for physical development in the unincorporated County.
- Eight mandatory elements: Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise Safety, Environmental Justice (if jurisdiction has disadvantaged communities).
- Eight additional elements: Air Quality, Public Facilities, Hazardous Materials, Agricultural, Scenic Highways, Economic Development, Delta Protection, and Energy.
- <https://planning.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsInProgress/Pages/GeneralPlan.aspx>



Jurisdiction – Land Use and CEQA

- Development Code
 - Zoning Code
 - Development Agreements
 - Special Planning Area Ordinances
 - Neighborhood Preservation Area Ordinances
 - Specific Plans
- Countywide Design Guidelines
 - Design Review Program
 - Design Review Advisory Committee
- <https://planning.saccounty.net/LandUseRegulation/Documents/Pages/Sacramento%20County%20Zoning%20Code.aspx>

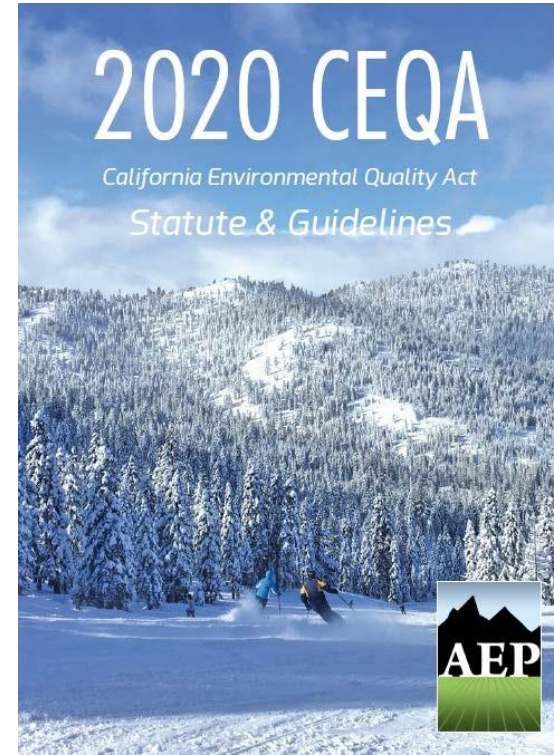
Sacramento County Zoning Code



Office of Planning and Environmental Review
Sacramento County, California

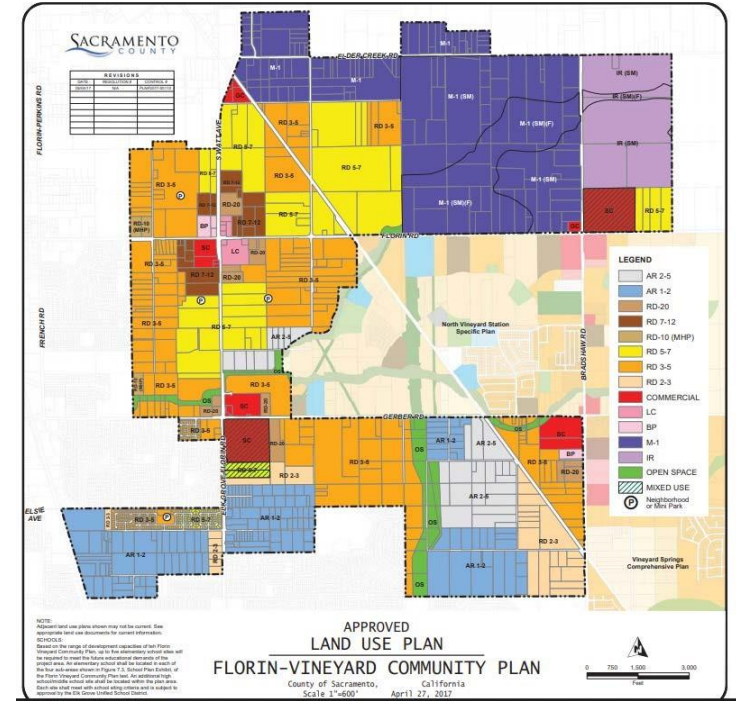
Jurisdiction – Land Use and CEQA

- Land use entitlements and public infrastructure projects require environmental review
- Purpose: public disclosure of potential environmental effects from projects
- Notice of Exemption
- Initial Study/Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration
- Environmental Impact Report
- Public review periods – 20 to 45 days
- Draft and Final EIRs



Environmental Review

- Many topics – Initial Study Checklist (Appendix G)
- Transportation
- Hydrology
- Water Quality
- Public Services
- Water Supply
- Sewer Capacity
- Geology and Soils
- Hazardous Materials
- Agriculture
- Noise
- Biological Resources
- Air Quality
- Climate Change



EJ Initiatives

- Re-Envision West Arden Arcade
 - Multimodal transportation focus
 - <https://planning.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/REWAA.aspx>
- Communitywide Climate Action Plan
 - Public Draft CAP available for review – comments due April 9, 2021
 - <https://planning.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/Pages/CAP.aspx>

Process

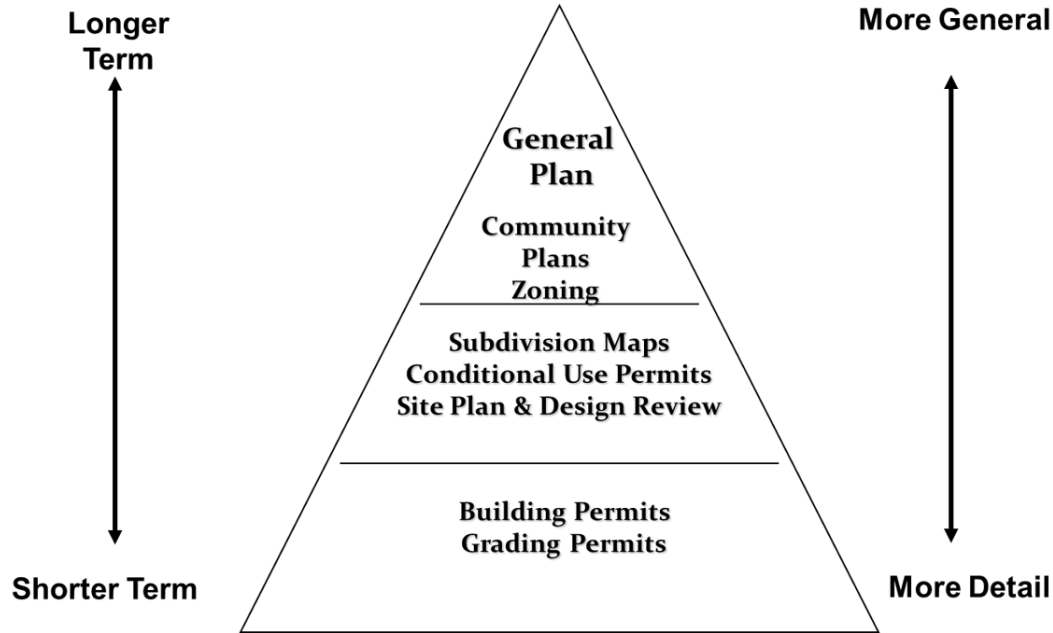
- Public Hearing Bodies for Land Use Entitlements
 - Community Planning Advisory Councils (14) - <https://planning.saccounty.net/CPAC/Pages/default.aspx>
 - Zoning Administrator
 - Subdivision Review Committee
 - County Planning Commission
 - Board of Supervisors
- Major Initiatives
 - More extensive outreach by staff
 - Public hearings at Planning Commission and Board of Supervisors
- Citizen Participation
 - <https://planning.saccounty.net/InterestedCitizens/Pages/default.aspx>

sacramento | 2040

SMAQMD South Sacramento/Florin Steering Committee Meeting | March 23, 2021



WHAT IS PLANNING?



PROJECT LIFE CYCLE (REGULATORY PERSPECTIVE)

- Pre-application/Due Diligence
- Planning Entitlement Process
 - Zoning, Design Guidelines, General Plan, Specific Plan Consistency Review
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)
 - Public Hearings and Conditions of Approval
- Building Permit
 - Plan Check for compliance with Building Code and local codes (transportation, utilities, fire, etc.)
 - Impact Fees
 - Permit Issuance
 - Construction/Inspections
 - Certificate of Occupancy

ENTITLEMENT PROCESS

- STAFF LEVEL PROJECTS
- HEARING LEVEL PROJECTS (DIRECTOR, COMMISSION, COUNCIL)

TIMEFRAME: 3 MONTHS- 1 YEAR

- PLANNING PROCESS:
 - Planner assigned as primary contact
 - CEQA determination
 - Plans routed to multiple departments
 - Conditions of approval drafted
 - Community contact throughout process

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

- Identify environmental impacts of proposed projects
- Noise, air pollution, water quality, historic resources, endangered species
- Identify mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate impacts
- Review Levels
 - Categorically or Statutorily Exempt
 - Negative or Mitigated Negative Declarations
 - Environmental Impact Reports

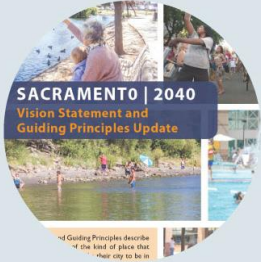
IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY INPUT

- PLANNERS ARE CONDUITS OF INFORMATION. THEY ARE RARELY THE SOURCE OF INFORMATION.
- GOOD PLANS REQUIRE QUALITY **COMMUNITY INPUT** FROM INFORMED STAKEHOLDERS.

GENERAL PLAN UPDATE -PROJECT PHASES AND KEY DELIVERABLES

Feb 2019

General Plan
Vision & Guiding
Principles



PHASE 1: Issue/Opportunity Identification

Draft General Plan
Land Use Map
& Key Strategies



PHASE 2: Options & Alternatives Exploration

We are here

Jan 2021

Draft
General Plan



Draft
Climate
Action Plan



Draft Master
Environmental
Impact Review



PHASE 3: Draft Plan Preparation

Summer 2021

Final
General Plan



Final
Climate
Action Plan



Final Master
Environmental
Impact Review



PHASE 4: Final Plan Adoption

Dec 2021

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE – STATE REQUIREMENTS

- State law requires general plans to include an environmental justice element or set of goals, policies and objectives that:
 - Reduces health risks in disadvantaged communities (DACs)
 - Promotes community engagement in the public decision-making process
 - Prioritizes improvements and programs that address needs of DACs



ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT PROCESS



PHASE I OUTREACH

- Citywide Workshops (4)
- Community Plan Area Workshops (10)
- EJ Listening Sessions (3)
- EJ Working Group Mtgs (4)
- CAP Youth Ambassador Program
- Summer at City Hall Youth
- Pop-up Workshops



PHASE 2 OUTREACH

- Pop-up workshops
- Virtual Citywide Workshop
 - *Student Rewards Program*
- Youth outreach: Virtual Summer at City Hall Youth; Lift Every Voice Virtual Panel
- Scientific Survey
- Community Plan Area Virtual Workshops
 - *Self Guided Workshop Soft Launch*

Sacramento 2040 Virtual Workshop: Livability



Improve access to parks and nature

Promote arts, history, and culture

Make Sacramento welcoming, inclusive, and accessible to all

以及适合各年龄层与不同背景的人士居住

0:38 / 4:05

Sacramento 2040

Central City Community Plan Area

Community Vision: Central City in 2040

Central City is the vibrant urban core of Sacramento, one of the most livable cities in the United States. With low crime rates, thriving businesses, and a dynamic mix of historic and contemporary architecture, Central City is a wonderful place to live and work.

Our goal is to create a vibrant and inclusive community that is welcoming to residents of all income levels and allows people to live in the community from urban farm to urban single-family homes, duplexes, and townhomes to rent with care homes, student, apartment buildings, and senior housing. Fostering a thriving, diverse community. We envision a mix of development in the Urban and in the Street Towns. Each up should be designed to meet the needs and quality of life of Sacramento with the benefits of the Sacramento and focus on transit. Our Sacramento continues to be an engaged and often high-tech oriented and connectivity center. Strong and accessible.

In the end of government for California, the thousands of jobs opportunities that contribute to work from all over the region can create sustainability on the right side of the extension bus network. A number of alternative transit options, including high-speed rail, bus rapid, and regular bus routes, provide public for walking and cycling, and well-managed car/pooling during an available to create an accessible and support the sustainability forward, and the diversity of Central City residents.

Work spaces, libraries, art studios, and vibrant music. Showcase Central City culture and food, but it needs an available from farmers markets, community gardens, and local entrepreneurs and calls Central City Street housing, long-term rental, and public parks, and have well-managed public parks continue to create an engaged urban living, a welcoming blend of Sacramento's rich history and its dynamic future.

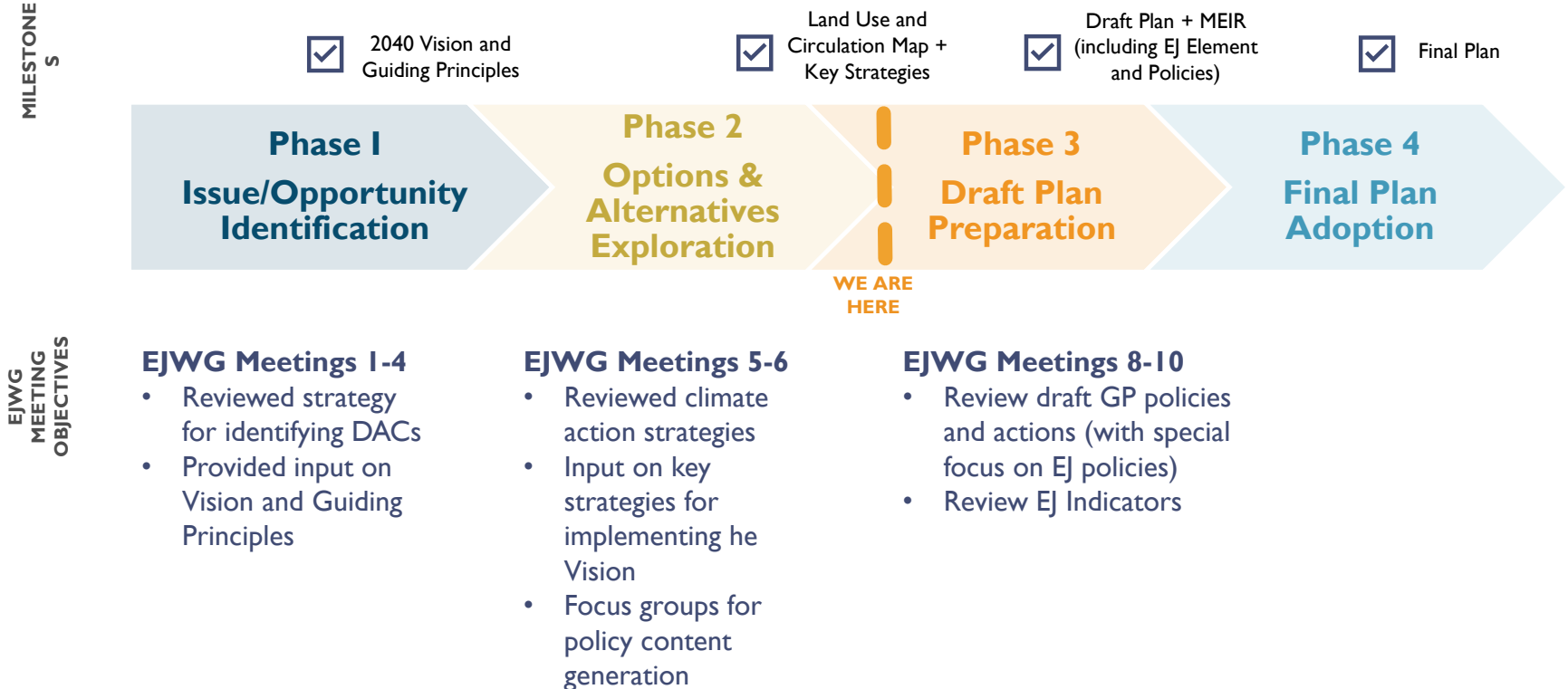
SHARE WITH US

Share your thoughts on the draft vision statement.
Your comments will help refine it for inclusion in the Draft General Plan.

Sacramento 2040

Central City Community Plan Area

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP



Housing Characteristics

Sacramento is one of the **fastest growing** large cities in California. According to the US Census, there are currently **195,750 housing units** within City limits, sixty percent of which are single family homes. The city's housing stock is about **evenly split** between renters and owners, with slightly more homeowners than renters.

From 2010-2018, Sacramento added **9,462 housing units**, which represents a growth rate of about **2.5 percent**. By comparison, Sacramento is growing faster than other California cities of comparable size. Interestingly, however, Sacramento is adding proportionally fewer multifamily housing units than peer cities.

Housing is distributed throughout the city, with the highest concentrations of homes generally located in the **Central City area**. Sacramento's General Plan includes 10 community plans that guide planning and development at the neighborhood level. A breakdown of each community plan area's housing mix, median rent and home sale price, and population is shown at right.

HOUSING FACTS (2010-2018): SACRAMENTO AND PEER CITIES



Sacramento
 Population: 508,517
 Total housing units: 195,749
 Single family*: 67% | Multifamily: 33%
 Housing added, 2010-2018: 9,462 units | 2.5% growth
 Percent of new units that are multifamily: 41%



Oakland
 Population: 429,114
 Total housing units: 171,829
 Single family: 47.4% | Multifamily: 52.6%
 Housing added, 2010-2018: 11,358 units | 1.9% growth
 Percent of new units that are multifamily: 92%



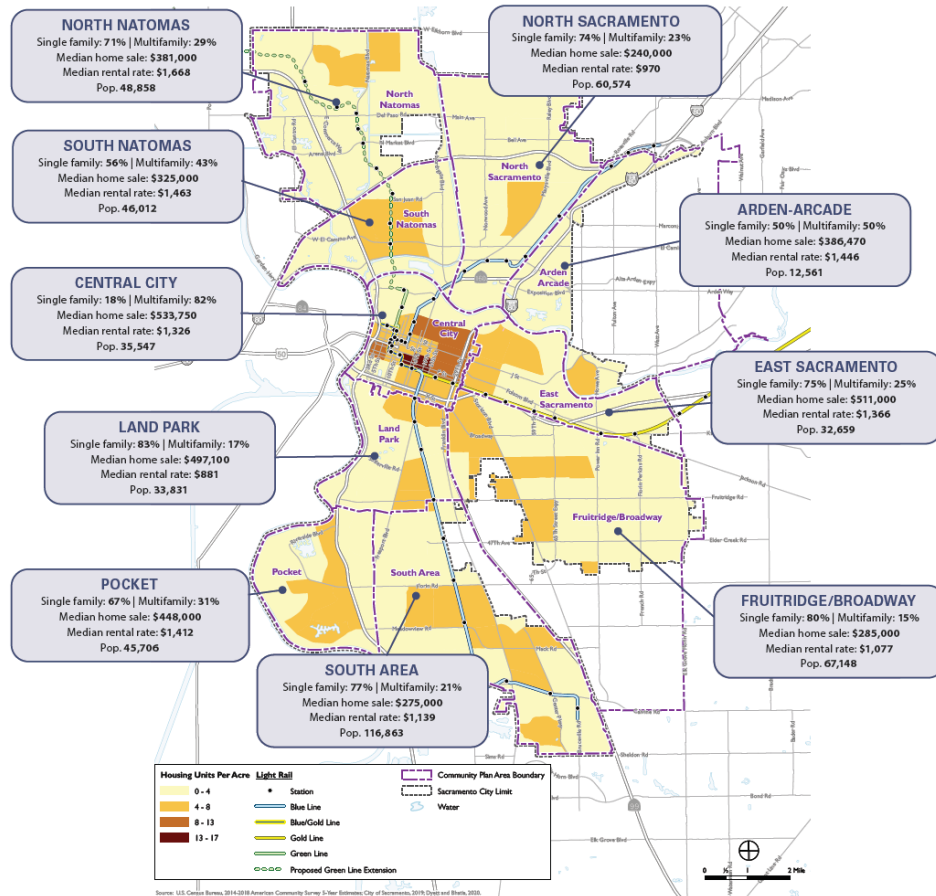
Long Beach
 Population: 467,353
 Total housing units: 175,235
 Single family: 44.2% | Multifamily: 55.8%
 Housing added, 2010-2018: 2,742 units | 1.6% growth
 Percent of new units that are multifamily: 84%



Portland
 Population: 652,573
 Total housing units: 282,139
 Single family: 59% | Multifamily: 41%
 Housing added, 2010-2018: 36,417 units | 6.1% growth
 Percent of new units that are multifamily: 81.4%

*Includes single family attached | Source: ACS, 2018; Zillow.

Distribution of Housing in Sacramento



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Integrated City of Sacramento, 2018 Census and Blocks, 2018.

Housing Quality

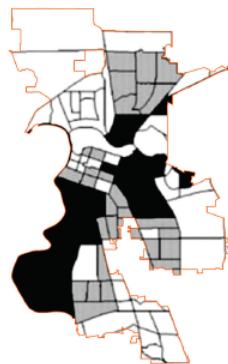
Quality housing means housing that is decent, safe, sanitary, and in good repair. Data collected by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) identifies four kinds of housing problems for households: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems. Data from HUD's Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy indicates that many more households experience housing cost burdens than overcrowding or lacking in facilities across all geographies. In Sacramento, housing problems are experienced disproportionately by Black and Latino residents (see graph, right.)

The quality of available housing stock has direct health implications, especially for cost-burdened households. Poor quality and unstable housing quality have been linked to asthma, injury, depression, behavioral problems and educational delays, low birth weights, infectious diseases, skipped meals and medical care, and food insecurity. Households who are burdened by housing costs may only be able to afford housing with substandard conditions. Additionally, when housing prices rise, household occupancy rates can increase, which can result in overcrowded and unsafe living conditions.

Background: How did Housing Quality and Security Issues Arise?

Like other American cities, Sacramento has a past of systematic segregation and exclusion in housing policy. This includes redlining, the federally-sanctioned practice of refusing to insure mortgages in and near Black neighborhoods; and racially restrictive covenants, which kept people who were not white from buying or even occupying land in certain neighborhoods.

Redlining and racial covenants made it difficult for communities of color to get loans for homeownership, conduct home maintenance, build wealth, or have access to public investment/infrastructure improvements. Although these practices were formally outlawed in the 60s and early 70s, impacts of redlining and racial covenants remain, playing a contributing role to concentrations of under-employment, poverty, access to credit, and housing quality issues, all factors influencing housing security and quality.

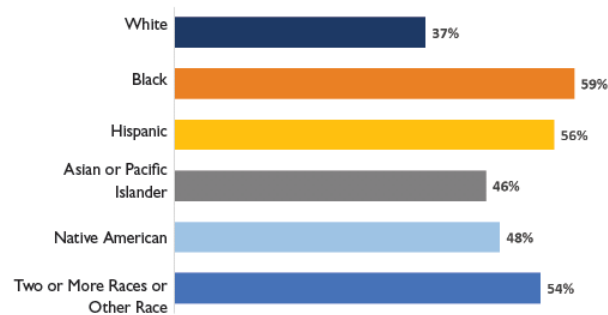


Mortgage Deficient
 Covenants Evidenced

Historic Racially Restrictive Covenants

Source: J. Hernandez, (2009). Redlining Revisited: Mortgage Lending Patterns in Sacramento 1930-2004. International Journal of Urban and Regional Research. 33. 291-313.

CITY OF SACRAMENTO: HOUSEHOLDS EXPERIENCING ANY OF 4 HOUSING PROBLEMS



Source: Sacramento Valley Fair Housing Collaborative. Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, 2019.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ANY OF 4 HOUSING PROBLEMS, 2016: SACRAMENTO AND PEER CITIES



Source: American Community Survey, 2014-2018; HUD CHAS, 2012-2016; City of Sacramento, 2019; Dyett & Bhatia, 2020.

HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO PLUMBING OR KITCHEN FACILITIES, 2016: SACRAMENTO AND PEER CITIES



OVERCROWDING, 2018: SACRAMENTO AND PEER CITIES



IDENTIFYING
DISADVANTAGED
COMMUNITIES



DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES – STATE DEFINITION

“An area identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)... or a **low-income** area that is **disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards** that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation.”

-SB 1000 (The Healthy Communities Act)

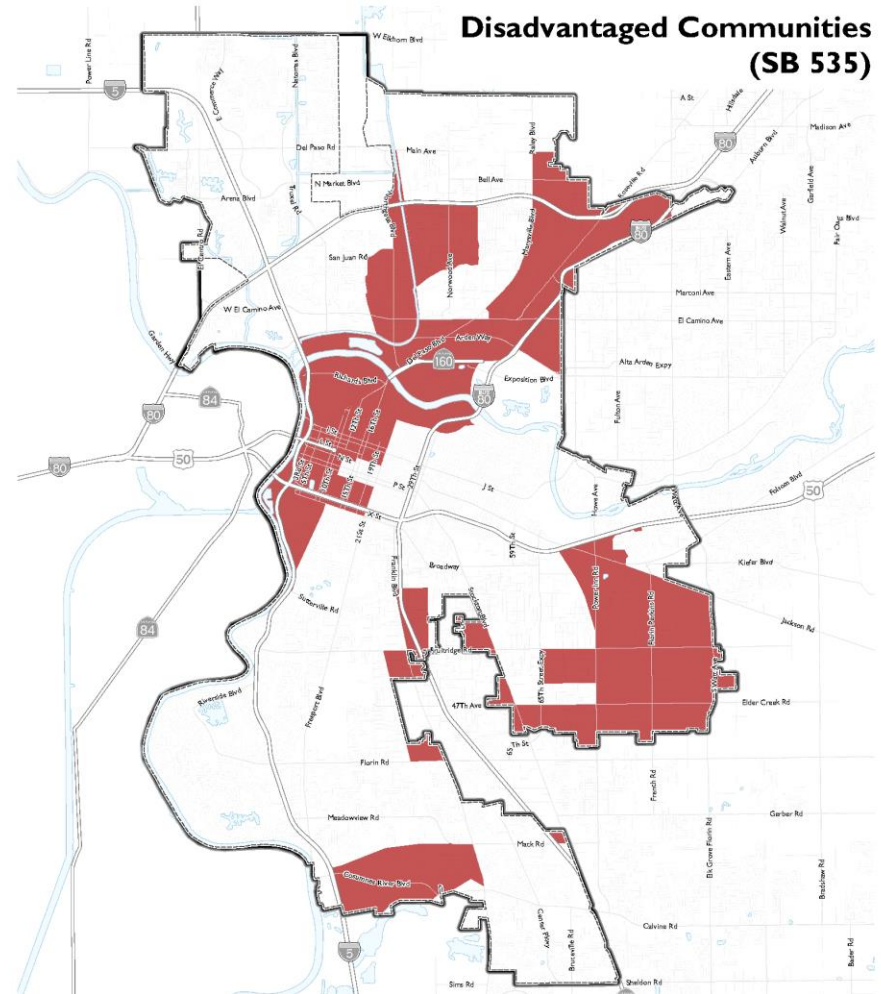
STATEWIDE DAC MAPPING

- SB 535 gave CalEPA responsibility for identifying DACs
- CalEnviroScreen is a mapping tool that identifies census tracts most vulnerable to pollution and its effects
- On the basis of 20 indicators, scored and ranked all 8,000 census tracts in California
- Census tracts with cumulative scores in the top **25 percent** statewide are designated DACs

CALENVIROSCREEN 3.0 INDICATORS			
POLLUTION BURDEN		POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	
EXPOSURES	ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	SENSITIVE POPULATIONS	SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS
 Ozone Concentrations	 Cleanup Sites	 Asthma ER Visits	 Educational Attainment
 PM2.5 Concentrations	 Groundwater Threats	 Cardiovascular Disease (ER visits for heart attacks)	 Housing Burdened Low Income Households
 Diesel PM Emissions	 Hazardous Waste	 Low Birth Weight Infants	 Linguistic Isolation
 Toxic Releases from Facilities	 Drinking Water Contaminants	 Poverty	
 Traffic Density	 Pesticide Use	 Solid Waste Sites and Facilities	 Unemployment

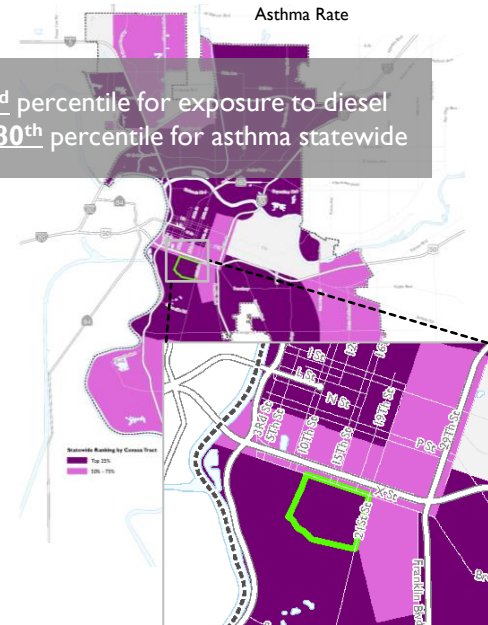
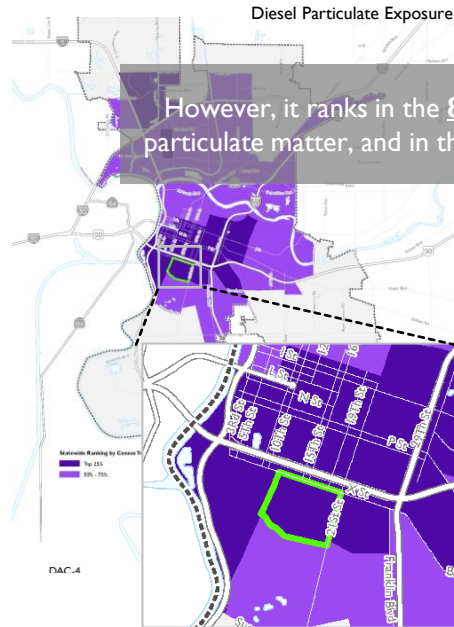
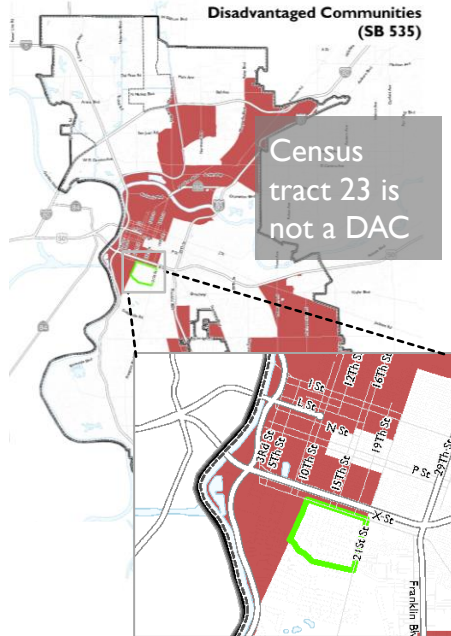
SACRAMENTO DACs

- Sacramento has 32 DACs (out of 123 census tracts)
- SB 535 DACs are the standard used by State agencies and must be considered in the GPU
- DACs are a powerful lever to access Cap-and-Trade funding to benefit DACs



GAP ANALYSIS

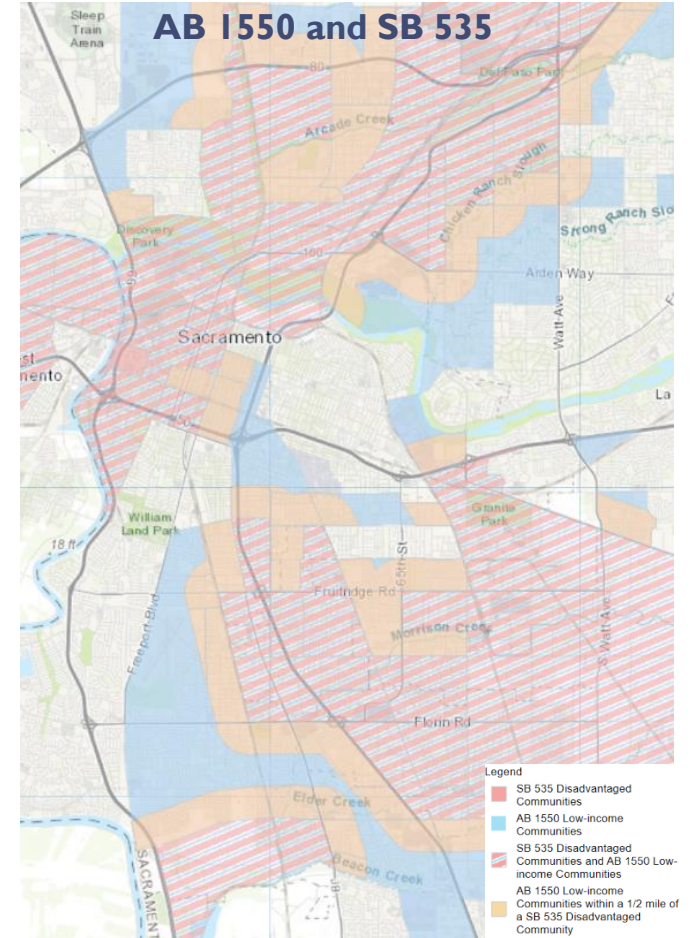
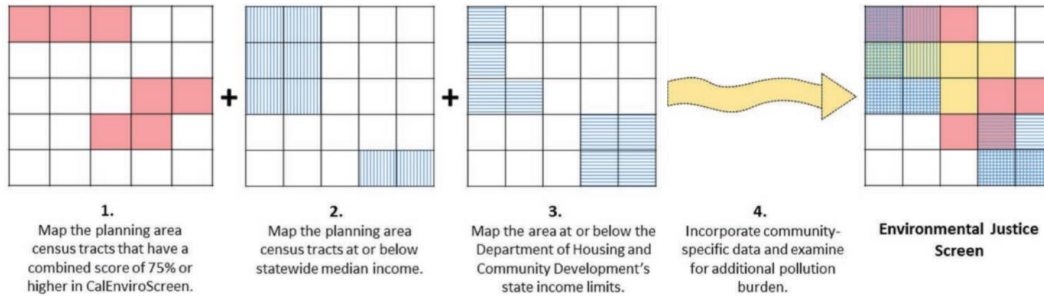
- However, SB 535 DAC map doesn't tell the whole story



However, it ranks in the 83rd percentile for exposure to diesel particulate matter, and in the 80th percentile for asthma statewide

OPR GUIDANCE

- OPR's approach results in a broad application of the DAC designation
 - Sacramento has limited resources to prioritize investment
- “Pollution burden” in Step 4 does not examine other health equity issues that may be related, but not causally (e.g., food access)

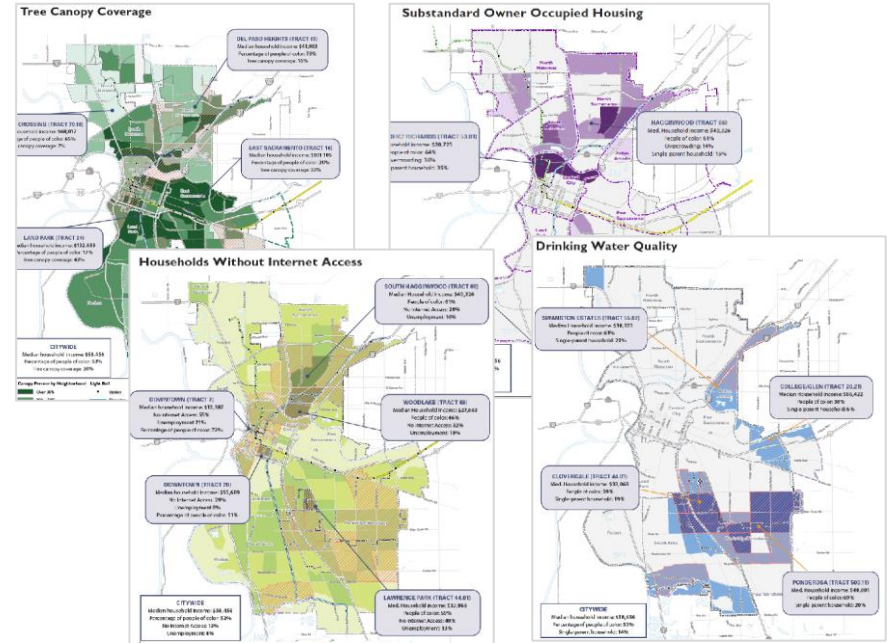


OUR APPROACH

1. Address Required Topic Areas Individually

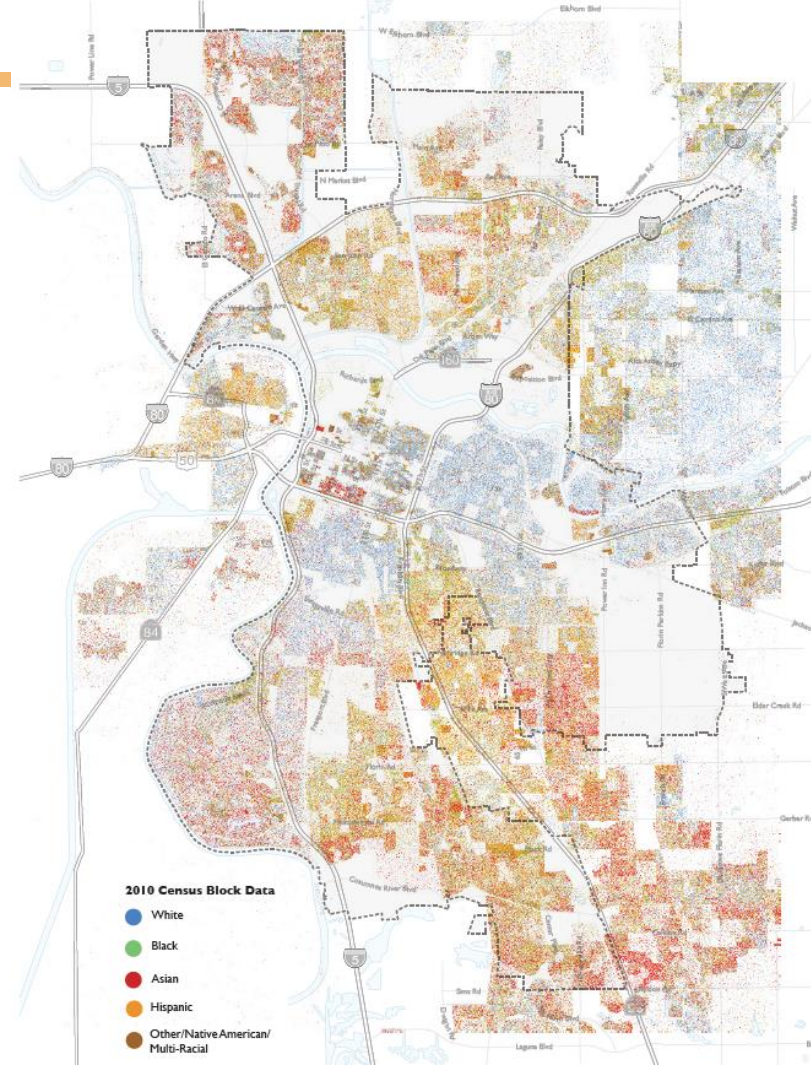
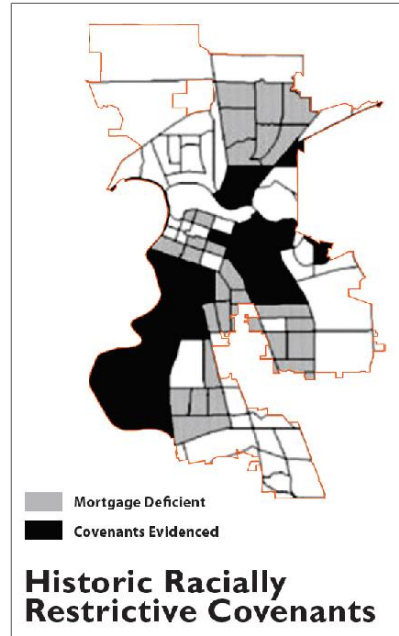


2. Create Composite Map of all Factbook Topic Area Indicators and Compare to SB535



OTHER FACTORS IN ANALYSIS

- Use critical race/ethnicity lens, historic context, and other factors to further prioritize



SCHEDULE/ NEXT STEPS

- Draft policy development **March 2021**
- 3x EJWG mtgs **Spring 2021**
- MEIR preparation **Spring 2021**
- Public release of Draft Plan **Summer 2021**

New Building Electrification Ordinance – Title 15

For building permits filed on or after:

All-electric
construction

1

January 1, 2023, for newly constructed buildings that are three stories or less to be all-electric buildings.

2

January 1, 2026, for newly constructed buildings that are four stories or more to be all-electric buildings.

EV
infrastructure

3

January 1, 2023, new construction to provide 20% EV capable charging spaces and at least one installed, operational Level 2 EV charger, for new construction of three stories or less

4

January 1, 2026, new construction to provide 20% EV capable charging spaces and at least one installed, operational Level 2 EV charger, for new construction of four stories or more.

New Building Electrification Ordinance – Title 17

The Ordinance also includes amendments to Title 17, Sacramento's Planning and Development Code to support EV charging with incentives that would allow:

- **Incentivize EV charging stations** by allowing the substitution of one EV parking space with a Level 2 charger or a direct current fast charger to be substituted for two parking spaces.
- **Incentivize zero emission carsharing** by allowing the substitution of one zero emission carsharing space for four required on-site vehicle parking spaces up to a maximum of 20% of the required on-site vehicle parking spaces.
- Effective thirty days after adoption.

New Building Electrification Next Steps

- **Adoption of Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Ordinance:**
 - City Council (Pass for Publication): April 13, 2021
 - City Council (Final Action): April 20, 2021
- **Adoption of New Building Electrification Ordinance:**
 - Revisions in process per Law and Legislation Committee direction on 3/2
 - Return to Law and Legislation Committee: TBD

Upcoming Event: City Planning & Design Commission

Status Update on the Preparation of the Environmental Justice Element for the 2040 General Plan

Thursday, March 25, 2021 at 5:30pm

Agenda is available at:

http://sacramento.granicus.com/GeneratedAgendaViewer.php?view_id=21&event_id=3955

The city staff report is available here:

https://sacramento.granicus.com/MetaViewer.php?meta_id=621237

New Business and Future Agenda Topics

(10 minutes)

Brainstorm – April/May Agenda Topics?

80 min available for topics

Collaborative Decision-Making Training	60-90 mins
Air Monitoring Data/Phase 3 Location Discussion	60 mins (April at earliest)
Air District Land Use Presentation	30 -60 mins
Subgroup Report Out (Outreach? TAG?)	Variable
Pre-CERP/Local Solution and Pre-CERP Subgroup: a) CARB/District presentation on CERP elements b) Discussion of forming Pre-CERP exploratory subgroup	60-90 mins
Partnership building: a) City planning & County Planning Other: Health care? Education? Industry? Transportation?	Variable
Urban Heat Island presentation	30-45 mins

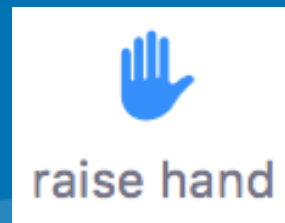
SACRAMENTO METROPOLITAN



Public Comments

(10 minutes)

- To participate, please raise your virtual hand:
 - On Zoom web application – Please press “Raise your virtual hand button” under the Reactions button.
 - On the phone – Dial *9 to “Raise your virtual hand button.”
 - Please state your name and affiliation.
- When you are called – Please unmute yourself on the app or the phone (press *6)



Adjourn

Next Meeting Date: Tuesday, April 27, 2021

