South Sacramento/Florin Community Air Protection

Steering Committee Meeting #25
Tuesday, March 23, 2021
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
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)
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

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

South Sacramento Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel

Air Toxics Exposure

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/
South Sacramento - Air Toxics Respiratory Hazard Index (NATA Respiratory HI)

Cancer Incidence Rate Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ - EPA Diesel Exposure Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org - Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Map
AB 617 Breast Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel

Diesel Exposure

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate Map

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ - EPA Diesel Exposure Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
AB 617 Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate vs Diesel

Diesel Exposure

Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate Map

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ - EPA Diesel Exposure Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
AB 617 Lung Cancer Incidence Rate vs Traffic

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ - EPA Diesel Exposure Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
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

https://ejscreen.epa.gov/mapper/ - EPA Diesel Exposure Map

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
Additional layers of inequality could also be playing a roll in health disparities

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
Additional layers of inequality could also be playing a roll in health disparities

https://www.californiahealthmaps.org
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
How does ACS work to advance health equity and check its health equity practice?

Everyone has an opportunity to be as healthy as possible

- Embrace diversity and inclusion
- Engage partners from different sectors
- Leverage the power and skills of volunteers
- Implement sustainable solutions
- Prevent unintended consequences
- Help people with the greatest need
- Collaborate with community members
- Understand communities’ historical, social, cultural and economic context
- Address structural and social determinants of health
- Implement sustainable community solutions
- Leverage the power of volunteers
- Partners with different sectors

American Cancer Society
“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://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

- Transportation
- Residential
- Commercial Not Specified
- Agriculture
- Electricity Imports
- Electricity In State
- Industrial
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).
• [Website Link]

[Website Link]: https://planning.saccounty.net/PlansandProjectsIn-Progress/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/LandUseRegulationDocuments/Pages/Sacramento%20County%20Zoning%20Code.aspx
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
WHAT IS PLANNING?

- General Plan
- Community Plans Zoning
  - Subdivision Maps Conditional Use Permits Site Plan & Design Review
  - Building Permits Grading Permits

Longer Term

More General

Shorter Term

More Detail
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

PHASE 1: Issue/Opportunity Identification

- General Plan Vision & Guiding Principles

PHASE 2: Options & Alternatives Exploration

- Draft General Plan Land Use Map & Key Strategies

PHASE 3: Draft Plan Preparation

- Draft General Plan
- Draft Climate Action Plan
- Draft Master Environmental Impact Review

PHASE 4: Final Plan Adoption

- Final General Plan
- Final Climate Action Plan
- Final Master Environmental Impact Review

We are here: Jan 2021
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
ENVIROMENTAL JUSTICE WORKING GROUP

Phase I
Issue/Opportunity Identification

Phase 2
Options & Alternatives Exploration

Phase 3
Draft Plan Preparation

Phase 4
Final Plan Adoption

MILESTONES

EJWG Meetings 1-4
• Reviewed strategy for identifying DACs
• Provided input on Vision and Guiding Principles

EJWG Meetings 5-6
• Reviewed climate action strategies
• Input on key strategies for implementing Vision
• Focus groups for policy content generation

EJWG Meetings 8-10
• Review draft GP policies and actions (with special focus on EJ policies)
• Review EJ Indicators

2040 Vision and Guiding Principles
Land Use and Circulation Map + Key Strategies
Draft Plan + MEIR (including EJ Element and Policies)
Final Plan

EJWG MEETING OBJECTIVES

WE ARE HERE
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.


- **Sacramento**
  - Population: 508,517
  - Total housing units: 191,749
  - 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: 171,355
  - 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: 632,573
  - 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%

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*Includes single family attached | Source: ACS, 2019; Zillow*
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 burden 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 underemployment, poverty, access to credit, and housing quality issues, all factors influencing housing security and quality.

Historic Racially Restrictive Covenants

IDENTIFYING DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES
“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)
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.
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
However, SB 535 DAC map doesn’t tell the whole story.

Census tract 23 is not a DAC. 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:

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.

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.
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:

The city staff report is available here:
New Business and Future Agenda Topics
(10 minutes)
**Brainstorm – April/May Agenda Topics?**  
80 min available for topics

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

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  • 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