

Community Health Risk Reduction Planning:

Taking the HRA to the Next Level

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Background

- Air pollution is associated with numerous adverse health effects.
 - Proposed projects can be new sources; OR
 - New receptors can be exposed to existing sources, triggering Health Risk Assessments (HRAs)
- Recent changes in CEQA:
 - CA Supreme Court decision in *CBIA v. BAAQMD* (2016)
 - Need not analyze effects of environment on the proposed project **unless the project risks exacerbating existing environmental hazards or conditions.**
- SB 1000 (Leyva, 2016) – Environmental Justice
 - EJ Element or equivalent must **“reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by means that include, but are not limited to, the reduction of pollution exposure.”**



Goals for This Session

- **CRRP is a plan-level approach** to analyzing and mitigating air pollution exposure.
- Review **modeling tools and approaches**
- **Guidance** from CalEPA/OEHHA, BAAQMD, others
- **Case studies** and lessons learned from CRRP “early adopters”
- **CEQA streamlining potential**
- **EJ benefits** for SB 1000 compliance



Panelist Introductions

- **Phil Martien, Ph.D. – Community Air Risk Evaluation (CARE) Program Manager, BAAQMD**
 - Regional Perspective on BAAQMD and SF efforts
- **Jessica Range - Senior Environmental Planner, City/County of San Francisco Planning Dept.**
 - Case Study: SF Community Risk Reduction Plan efforts, past and present
- **Dimitri Antoniou, AICP - Air Quality Specialist, Ascent**
 - Case Study: City of Hayward Community Risk Reduction Strategy (integrated with General Plan Update)

