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 CalIEPA/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)