PLANNING INNOVATIONS REGIONAL WORKSHOP
HELPING CITIES AND COUNTIES ADOPT SB1000 PLANNING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

Bay Area Metro Center
• Provide City/County staff important background and technical requirements on determining qualification for and implementing SB 1000 within their jurisdictions.

• Present some key “early adopters” and best practices in adopting Environmental Justice into the General Plan.

• Provide information on available tools, resources, partnership support and technical assistance to help local jurisdictions.

• Help regional agencies understand the need for further follow-up assistance on any specific aspects of implementing SB1000.
SB1000 - WORKSHOP PANELS AND FACILITATED DISCUSSION
Planning for Healthy Communities: Environmental Justice in General Plans

SB 1000 Implementation Toolkit

Tiffany Eng
Green Zones Program Manager
California Environmental Justice Alliance
California Environmental Justice Alliance (CEJA) 

CEJA is a statewide, community-led alliance that works to achieve environmental justice by advancing policy solutions.
Environmental Justice, Defined

**A People’s Definition:**

“The basic **right** of people to live, work, go to school, play, and pray in a healthy and clean environment.”

**State of California Definition:**

The **fair treatment** of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the **development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement** of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

(Cal.Gov.Code §65040.12, subd. (e.))
**The Inspiration for SB 1000: EJ Communities**

- **Community Driven:** SB 1000 was inspired by community-led campaigns to integrate EJ into local land use planning:
  - **Jurupa Valley HEJ Element** *(CCAEJ – San Bernardino)*
  - **National City EJ Element** *(EHC – San Diego)*

- **Incompatible Land Use:**
  CCAEJ’s “Toxic Tour” inspired Senator Leyva (D-Chino) to work on the bill.

CEJA and the Center for Community Action and Environmental Justice (CCAEJ) co-sponsored SB 1000 (Leyva) in 2016.
Create Plans to Stop

“The Bad”

- Pollution from industrial sources
- Limited mobility
- Housing displacement
- Poor air quality
- Lack of clean drinking water
- Lack of access to fresh and affordable food
- Low recreational opportunities
- High unemployment

Create Plans to Bring in

“The Good”

- Active transportation infrastructure
- More access to parks and centers
- Increased transit service
- Healthy and affordable housing
- Healthy and affordable food
- Access to renewable energy
- Energy efficiency, weatherization
- Disaster relief plans
- Jobs and workforce development
Benefits of SB 1000

Intelligent planning creates healthy and vibrant communities while preventing outcomes that can be costly.

EJ has historically been a part of planning

- Avoid lawsuits and conflicts
- Promote equity and civil rights
- Abide by Planner Code of Ethics
- Leverage funding and resources
SB 1000: Address Past Legacies, Promote Equity

Redlining map: City of Oakland  
CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Map: Results
Polluting and toxic sources are more likely to be located near low-income communities and residents of color, affecting their health, education, jobs, and livelihoods.
Best Practices

• Use SB 1000 to promote smarter and more common sense planning, shared prosperity.
• Collaborate with community residents, CBOs and advocates who have local expertise and decades of direct experience.
• Design goals, policies and actions to facilitate implementation and create meaningful improvements on the ground.

www.caleja.org/sb1000-toolkit  tiffany@caleja.org
SB 1000 Implementation
Overview of SB 1000 Requirements & Best Practices
» In 2017, SB 1000 passed

» OPR’s 2017 General Plan Guidelines include extensive updates on health, equity, community engagement and environmental justice

» OPR is currently updating its chapter on EJ
An environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county has a disadvantaged community.
Who has to implement SB 1000?

➢ Does your jurisdiction have a “disadvantaged community”?

➢ Are you updating two or more elements of your General Plan?
Who has to implement SB 1000?

Does your jurisdiction have a “disadvantaged community”?

» Does your jurisdiction have census tracts from CalEnviroScreen in the top 25%?
Who has to implement SB 1000?

» Does your jurisdiction have a low income area disproportionately affected by environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure, or environmental degradation?

» What is a “low income area”?
  • An area at or below statewide median income OR
  • An area at or below Department of Housing and Community Development’s (HCD’s) state income limits

» What is “disproportionately affected by environmental pollution”? 
  • Look to pollution data to identify pollution burdens
    ▪ CalEnviroScreen pollution indicators
    ▪ California’s Healthy Places Index
    ▪ Other data sources?
CalEnviroScreen: Examine if any of the general plan catchment planning area falls in the top 25%.

Area at or below statewide median income by census tract AND disproportionate burden.

Area at or below Department of Housing and Community Development’s state income limits (if different from statewide median income limits) AND disproportionate burden.

Incorporate granular data and examine for additional pollution burden.
What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

» **Identify disadvantaged communities** in your jurisdiction, including the needs and unique or compounded health risks experienced by those communities

» **Identify objectives and policies** to reduce the unique or compounded health risks in disadvantaged communities by:
  
  • reducing pollution exposure, including the improvement of air quality
  • promoting public facilities
  • food access
  • safe and sanitary homes
  • physical activity . . .
What do I need to do to implement SB 1000?

» Identify objectives and policies that
  • *promote civil engagement* in the public decision making process
  • *prioritize improvements and programs* that address the needs of disadvantaged communities
Community Engagement

- Design process from beginning
- Advisory boards and novel ways to integrate partners
- Culture and equity considerations
- Data
- Tools
Community Engagement

Traditional planning engagement falls on the **consult and involve** spectrum.

- **Principles:**
  - Inclusion
  - Transparency
  - Democratic participation
Process is Important

- Existing Program Analysis
- Program and Partner Analysis
- Forthcoming additional policy language
Example policies

Ideas for Data and Analysis

• Prevalence child/adult obesity
• Prevalence diabetes
• Prevalence heart disease
  ~
• Map of grocery stores
• Map of community gardens
• Map of farmers markets

Potential Policy Options

• Establish a food policy council
• Facilitate use of unused land for community gardens
• Increase access to healthy food retail environments
• Preserve agricultural land
Example policies

Idea for Data and Analysis
• Prevalence child/adult obesity
• Prevalence diabetes
• Prevalence heart disease

Potential Policy Options
• Increase proximity to parks and recreation
• Build connected trail ways to jobs/amenities
• Pursue urban greening programs
Series of Case Studies

Healthy Community and Environmental Justice Case Study
City of Jumps Valley Environmental Justice Element
Summary

The Jumps Valley Environmental Justice Element was established as part of the 2018 General Plan, including the Environmental Justice Element. The City of Jumps Valley is a community located in the southeast corner of the County of San Diego, which has a diverse mix of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. The Environmental Justice Element was developed to address the need for a comprehensive, inclusive, and equitable approach to planning and development in the community. The Element focuses on addressing issues related to environmental justice, sustainability, and quality of life. It also includes provisions to ensure that the benefits of development projects are shared equitably among all residents of the community. The Element was adopted on November 8, 2018.

LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Jumps Valley is the lead agency for the Environmental Justice Element, working closely with the Community Action Agency for Environmental Justice (CAAEJ). The Element is supported by local elected officials, community leaders, and stakeholders. The CAAEJ works with local government, non-profit organizations, and community groups to ensure that the needs and priorities of the community are addressed.

Southwest Specific Plan | City of Fresno
Summary

The Southwest Specific Plan (SSP) was adopted by the City of Fresno in 2018, and it includes the Environmental Justice Element. This plan was created to address the need for a comprehensive, inclusive, and equitable approach to planning and development in the community. The SSP is designed to ensure that the benefits of development projects are shared equitably among all residents of the community. It focuses on addressing issues related to environmental justice, sustainability, and quality of life. The SSP was adopted on November 8, 2018.

LEAD AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS

The City of Fresno is the lead agency for the Environmental Justice Element, working closely with the Community Action Agency for Environmental Justice (CAAEJ). The Element is supported by local elected officials, community leaders, and stakeholders. The CAAEJ works with local government, non-profit organizations, and community groups to ensure that the needs and priorities of the community are addressed.

Fresno’s Active Transportation Plan
Summary

The Fresno’s Active Transportation Plan (ATP) is a comprehensive transportation development plan that focuses on improving active transportation options, including walking, biking, and public transit. The Plan was developed to address the need for a comprehensive, inclusive, and equitable approach to planning and development in the community. It focuses on addressing issues related to environmental justice, sustainability, and quality of life. The Plan was adopted on November 8, 2018.
ALAMEDA COUNTY
Community Health and Wellness Element

LIZ McELLIGOTT, ASS’T PLANNING DIRECTOR
Alameda County Planning Department

KIMI WATKINS-TARTT, DIRECTOR
Alameda County Public Health Department
Ashland and Cherryland Community Health and Wellness Element

An Element of the Alameda County General Plan
Ashland/Cherryland Health Element
Impetus Behind the Health & Wellness Element

- Planning Department
- Public Health Department
- Community Support
- Political Support
Key Tasks in the Planning Process

- Baseline Health Status
- Community Education
- Asset Mapping
- Community Capacity Building
- Participatory Planning
- Participatory Decision Making
Public Health Department’s Contribution
Viewing Land Use through a Health Lens

- Community Health and Built Environment
- Health Messaging
- Community Connections
- Community Health Profile
- Identification of Co-benefits
- Identification of Mitigations for Vulnerable Populations
- Equity Lens
Community Engagement Process

- Project Website
- Wellness Advisory Committee
- Workshops
- ACT Street Fair
- EALI Charrette
- Focus Groups
- Survey
ACT Neighborhood Street Party Booth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SB 1000 Draft Guidance Document Requirements</th>
<th>Ashland and Cherryland Community Health and Wellness Element Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reducing pollution exposure, including improving air quality</td>
<td>Sustainability and Environmental Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting public facilities (public improvements, public services, and community amenities)</td>
<td>Health and Social Services Parks and Community Facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting food access</td>
<td>Agriculture and Healthy Food Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting safe and sanitary homes</td>
<td>Land Use and Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting physical activity</td>
<td>Active and Safe Transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify objectives and policies to promote civil engagement in the public decision-making process</td>
<td>Public Safety and Social</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identify objectives and policies that prioritize improvements and programs that address the needs of disadvantaged communities</td>
<td>Throughout plan. Example: Policy B.13 Enhance local self-governance by increasing resident involvement in neighborhood improvement efforts, including issues concerning safety, neighborhood character, planning, and revitalization.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wellness Element in Action

- Continuing to use a “health lens” in all aspects of planning
- Continuing relationship with community groups
- Climate adaptation
Continuing the Partnership ...

Cooling Our Communities
A Heat Preparedness and Tree Planting Program

- Community Forums
- Tree Planting Program
ENVIROMENTAL JUSTICE

UPDATING SACRAMENTO’S GENERAL PLAN FOR 2040
INCLUDING EQUITY & ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

EJ as a mechanism for systemic change

Removing Barriers
ENVIRONMENTAL INJUSTICE

- The proximity of residents to negative land uses.

- Disinvestment that impacts the health and well-being of the community.

- Disparities or differences in health or the factors that shape health that are systemic, avoidable & therefore considered unjust or unfair.
Environmental Justice:
“The fair treatment & meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, & enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, & policies.”
THE ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ELEMENT (SB 1000) SPIRIT OF THE LAW

- **Identify** communities of concern

- Build stronger **relationships** between underserved communities and planners

- Build the capacity of neighborhoods to **engage** in complex planning efforts

- Give planners, planning commissioners, communities, and developers **tools to address health equity**
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PLAN OBJECTIVES

- Create a community dialogue on the values, needs & visions within the 8 council districts of Sacramento.
- Repair community relationships.
- Increase opportunities to collaborate.
- Using public health as a lens to approach EJ is easiest.
FRAMING THE CONVERSATION

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

• Changing demographics by age and race.

• Creating income opportunities

• Equity = stronger & more resilient economic growth

• Conflict is a part of growth

• Business partnership & collaboration are necessary

Bake it in, don’t sprinkle it on.

• EJ Collaboratives create strong community & youth leadership development (BHC, LiveWell, HEALZone, BCLC, etc)

• Also… Mayor’s Joint Commission on Climate Change
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Transit Authority - Micro Shuttle Pilot Program</td>
<td>Partnership between Regional Transit, Board of Supervisors, and City Representatives. Shuttles that pick up and drop off riders similar to Uber. Benefits seniors and paratransit riders most, especially if they struggle to get to transit stops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Environmental Justice Engagement</td>
<td>Environmental Justice Element Community Engagement. Food Action Plan. Important implementation vehicle for findings from food access related community engagement at the city level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento Air Quality Management District</td>
<td>Community Air Monitoring Grants and Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Outreach - Inclusive Economic Development</td>
<td>Process to receive community guidance on prioritizing development and investments in disadvantaged communities, including workforce development opportunities. Measure U Advisory Committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Program - Creative Edge</td>
<td>Innovation Initiative Outside Urban Core.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Program - Project Prosper</td>
<td>Working to better understand why communities outside the urban core aren’t thriving, and what can be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Program - Thousand Strong</td>
<td>City Youth Engagement Initiative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Program - Vision Zero</td>
<td>Transportation improvements - will look at all of the corridors, update two corridors a year for the next 5 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City Process - Strategic Plan for Violence Prevention</td>
<td>Strategic plan currently being written by office of violence prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor’s Joint Commission on Climate Change</td>
<td>Pull together city partners to build a cross over between climate strategy and economic development. 3 Sub Groups/Committees. Carbon Zero, Strengthening regional and local partnerships, and bridging community members and business leaders. Concerned with climate action plans, equity and economic prosperity, and attracting investments in the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACOG</td>
<td>Metropolitan Transportation Plan and Sustainable Community Strategy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUDIENCE & STAKEHOLDERS

2010 Census Block Data

1 Dot = 1 Person

- White
- Black
- Asian
- Hispanic
HEALTHY PLACES INDEX

CAL ENVIRO SCREEN
HISTORIC SEGREGATION

HOW DID THIS HAPPEN?
ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
BLACK CHILD LEGACY CAMPAIGN

Arden Arcade
Del Paso Heights & North Sacramento
Foothill Farms & North Highlands
Fruitridge & Stockton

Meadowview
Oak Park
Valley High
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GRADUATE GROUP, UC DAVIS

- Language Assistance
- Facilitation on Housing, Transportation, Food Access, & Public Health
- Identify Neighborhood Specific Goals & Themes
Over 37% of Sacramento residents speak a non-English language at home and 16% report speaking English less than “very well.”

Non-English speakers are twice as likely to face poverty and only half as likely to graduate from high school as proficient English speakers.

What is Language Justice?
ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES

- Partnering with Wide Open Walls for Engagement
- PublicColor
- Clean Up/ Painting Days with SMUD/Neighborworks
- City Staff Canvassing/ EJ Tours/ Meetups
- Second Line Parade
- “Spill the Tea” Lemonade Stand
- Night Market (Summer Night Lights)
- Equity Summit
- Farm to Every Fork Dinner
- Youth Study Mission/Workforce Development
EJ WORKING GROUP

- 25-30 Stakeholders
- Advocates, agencies, residents, & planners
- 6 meetings scheduled
- October master EIR
- Sounding board
  - CE Strat
  - Implementation Measures
  - Accountability Metrics
  - Policy development
6 STEP RECOMMENDATION

1. Race & Equity Training

2. Establish Collaborative Planning Committee

3. Develop a Strategic Outreach Plan

4. Deeply Increase Access & Inclusion

5. Recruit a Facilitation Team

6. Design More Creative Approaches to Participation
Environmental Hazards Analysis

1. Identify areas with CalEnviroScreen composite score > 75th percentile
2. Screen for pollution characteristics and Identify Environmental Threats
3. Screen out areas outside local land use control
Environmental Hazard Policy Outcomes

- **San Bernardino Countywide Plan** (*Policies HZ3.1-14*): Includes coordinating with local & regional agencies to remediate/treat contaminated water/soil

- **Mojave Water Agency Integrate Water Management Plan**: New project (*#2003*) partners with USGS and CA Dept. of Public Health to monitor water quality and provides training and assistance to local water suppliers
Civic Engagement

- Commit from beginning & view as long-term process
  - Face-to-face; deep listening
  - Acknowledge history, problems, politics
  - Value and use local knowledge and data
  - Incorporate input directly into documents

- Ensure a transparent, inclusive process
  - Go to where people are with clear purpose
  - Make accessible and understandable
  - Door to door outreach and direct mailing
Other Best Practices (and example locations)

- Webinars (West Contra Costa County)
- Pre-workshop community training (Menlo Park – Belle Haven)
- Partner with municipal and advocate advisory bodies (Vallejo,)
- Coordinate educational efforts with State depts. & agencies (San Bernardino County)
- Consultation and support for CBOs (Stockton)
- Open a local project office (Fresno)
Southwest Fresno Specific Plan (2017)

Process

▪ 17 Steering Committee Meetings (75% super-majority)
▪ 6 Community Workshops
▪ 10 Topic Group Meetings
▪ 3 Community Conversations

Policy Outcomes

▪ Remove Some Industrial Zoning
▪ Eliminate Truck Routes
▪ Require Mix of Housing
▪ Anti-Displacement
▪ Industrial Compatibility Study
Green Space. Promote community physical and mental health through provision and preservation of the urban forest, natural areas, and “green” infrastructure (i.e. best practices water management).

Action CP-1.7A Seek funding to develop and implement an Urban greening Plan that identifies needs, opportunities, projects, and potential funding, in collaboration with community partners.

Action CP-1.7B Regularly maintain the health of City street trees.

Action CP-1.7C Support efforts by stewardship agencies to preserve wetland and open space areas.

Action CP-1.7D Work with partners, including Solano Public Health, universities, and other groups to develop and maintain maps that illustrate access to green spaces within Vallejo neighborhoods.

Action CP-1.7E Continue to implement green infrastructure practices that draw upon natural processes to address storm water drainage and flood control and potentially add to Vallejo’s network of green spaces.

Social Factors Affecting Health

The connections between a host of social factors, such as education and employment, and individual well-being are well established, and the strengthening of such factors is an important theme throughout the General Plan. One cornerstone of a healthy community is youth that successfully complete and even enjoy secondary education. Recognizing and growing partnerships between educators, employers, social service providers, the City, and community organizations will be critical to promoting community health by addressing intertwined social factors.

**TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL**

Tobacco use and alcohol abuse can have significant effects on the community, well beyond the harm they can cause directly to users. Reasonably controlling the effects and availability of these potentially harmful substances can greatly improve the quality of life citywide through policies and actions to reduce exposure to second-hand smoke and third-hand smoke (residual nicotine and other chemicals left on indoor surfaces reacting with common indoor air pollutants) and regulate tobacco and alcohol sales.
Figures 6.1 shows local disadvantaged communities. These areas were mapped using the California Community Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), developed by the State Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment on behalf of the California Environmental Protection Agency. CalEnviroScreen measures pollution and population characteristics using 20 indicators such as air and drinking water quality, waste sites, toxic emissions, asthma rates, and poverty. It applies a formula to each census tract in the state to generate a score that rates the level of cumulative impact on each area. A census tract with a higher score is one that experiences higher pollution burden and vulnerability than census tracts with lower scores.

**GOAL CH-2: RESTORED COMMUNITIES**

Restore disadvantaged communities to help them become more vibrant and cohesive neighborhoods with high-quality affordable housing, a range of employment options, enhanced social and health services, and active public spaces.

**EQUITY MEANS EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL**

Low-income residents, communities of color, tribal nations, and immigrant communities have historically disproportionately experienced environmental burdens and related health problems. This inequity has resulted from many factors, including inappropriate zoning and unsuitable land use planning, which have led to development patterns that concentrate pollution emissions and environmental hazards near communities that have not had the political clout to protect themselves. As many of these “disadvantaged” or “environmental justice” communities continue to face significant barriers to their overall health, livelihood, and sustainability, State law now requires that general plans address environmental justice through Senate Bill (SB) 1000. Just as importantly, community input throughout the Stockton 2040 General Plan process confirmed the need to prioritize these strategies. Therefore, policies and actions throughout the General Plan that help aim to reduce health risks in disadvantaged communities in Stockton are highlighted with this symbol throughout the document.

State law defines environmental justice as:

The fair treatment of people of all races, cultures, and incomes with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
Resources & Policy Best Practices

- **Resources**
  - ✓ Health & EJ Advocacy Groups
  - ✓ Local/Agency Knowledge
  - ✓ SB 1000 Toolkit

- **Policy Best Practices**
  - Participatory budgeting
  - Good neighbor agreements
  - Community data gathering and ground-truthing
  - Educate industry & small businesses
  - Community-owned/operated/serving
  - Community funds
  - Neighborhood stabilization to reduce displacement
Air Pollution has decreased in the Bay Area

Not everyone is breathing the same air

Poor, communities of color are adjacent to freeways, power plants, refineries and heavily used transportation corridors

Residents of these communities are exposed to higher concentrations of fine particulate matter and toxic air contaminants and experience greater health risk i.e., asthma, respiratory illness and heart conditions

Staff works closely with California Air Resources Board and communities most impacted by air pollution to reduce exposure in response to Assembly Bill 617
Planning Healthy Places

- Local planning decisions influence public exposure to air pollution
- Air District published planning guidance in 2016
- Encourage local governments to consider and address local air quality issues early in the planning and development process
- Provide tools, guidance and information, including:
  - Detailed maps of local sources of air pollution;
  - Feasible and effective “best practices” to minimize exposure; and
  - Strategies to reduce emissions
- Promote infill development while protecting public health
Maps

**Purple areas:**
Implement best practices to reduce emissions and exposure

**Blue areas:**
Large or complex sources of air pollution, including ports, airports, refineries, and railyards need further study
Best Practices to Reduce Emissions

PHP recommends local government adopt as policies or ordinances best practices to reduce emissions.
Best Practices to Reduce Exposure

Feasible, relatively low cost, and effective ways to reduce exposure to air pollution, thereby minimizing potential adverse health effects
City/County of San Francisco

Article 38
- Adopted in 2008 updated 2014
- Established Air Pollution Exposure Zones to protect public health in San Francisco
- Focused on zip codes with high hospitalization rates and emergency room visits for air pollution illnesses
- Targeted zones include areas 500 feet from a freeway
- Requires enhanced ventilation systems equivalent to MERV 13 in new development projects and to be installed in sensitive use buildings identified in zones

Clean Construction Ordinance
Reduce Emissions at S.F. Construction sites
- Adopted in 2007/Expanded 2015 to sites with high level of background concentrations of air pollution
- Best Practices to reduce exposure in the community
- Use most effective diesel emission control device verified by CARB (Tier 4 engine meets this requirement).
- Restrict idling to two minutes
- Properly maintain and tune equipment

Construction Plan
- Construction Minimization Plan for Projects in Exposure Zones
- Equipment inventory, construction timeline, idling and engine limits
- Monitoring and Reporting of Construction Activities

City of Oakland

Standard Conditions of Approval (SCA)
- SCA for development projects are a part of the municipal code formally adopted in 2008
- SCA for all environmental effects including air quality
- Air quality includes “Basic Controls” for dust and exhaust related construction projects
- “Enhanced Controls” for large residential and demolition projects to address dust and exhaust emissions
- Incorporate specific measures into project design to reduce potential health risk due to exposure to toxic air contaminants in the community
- Air filtration systems; phasing; upper floor receptors; tree planting; receptors distances from trucks; Tier 4 emission standards
AB 617- Community Health Protection Program

Community Protection

➢ More measures are needed to reduce air impacts and protect the health of residents in Oakland’s most resource lacking neighborhoods

➢ Assembly Bill 617 (AB 617) – Community Air Protection Program aims to reduce exposure to PM and TACs in communities most impacted by air pollution

➢ Air District is partnering with the West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project to build on current work done by the City of Oakland

AB 617/West Oakland

➢ Working with the West Oakland Environmental Indicators Project (WOEIP) a local Environmental Justice organization to identify solutions to air pollution in West Oakland

➢ WOEIP partnering with Air District to develop the West Oakland Community Action Plan (WOCAP)

➢ WOCAP builds on existing plans in Oakland and identifies air pollution sources and the people most affected by air pollution in West Oakland

➢ WOCAP provides measures to reduce adverse air emissions and exposure from industrial facilities, freeways, railways and the seaport in West Oakland

California Air Resources Board, “Reducing Toxic Air Pollutants in California Communities”: https://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/brochure.pdf


Public Health and Equity in SB 1000:
Safe and Sanitary Homes and Food Access

Will Dominie, MURP
Policy Manager for Housing Affordability and Equitable Development
MISSION STATEMENT

To transform public health practice for the purpose of eliminating health inequities using a broad spectrum of approaches that create healthy communities.
Bay Area Life Expectancy by Census Tract
A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR REDUCING HEALTH INEQUITIES
BAY AREA REGIONAL HEALTH INEQUITIES INITIATIVE

UPSTREAM
SOCIAL INEQUITIES
- Class
- Race/Ethnicity
- Immigration Status
- Gender
- Sexual Orientation

INSTITUTIONAL INEQUITIES
- Corporations & Businesses
- Government Agencies
- Schools
- Laws & Regulations
- Not-for-Profit Organizations

LIVING CONDITIONS
- Physical Environment
- Land Use
- Transportation
- Housing
- Residential Segregation
- Exposure to Toxins
- Economic & Work Environment
- Employment
- Income
- Retail Businesses
- Occupational Hazards

Social Environment
- Experience of Class
- Racism
- Gender
- Immigration
- Culture - Ads - Media
- Violence
- Service Environment
- Health Care
- Education
- Social Services

Community Capacity Building
Community Organizing
Civic Engagement

POLICY

DOWNSTREAM
RISK BEHAVIORS
- Smoking
- Poor Nutrition
- Low Physical Activity
- Violence
- Alcohol & Other Drugs
- Sexual Behavior

DISEASE & INJURY
- Communicable Disease
- Chronic Disease
- Injury (Intentional & Unintentional)

MORTALITY
- Infant Mortality
- Life Expectancy

Emerging Public Health Practice
Current Public Health Practice

Source: BARHII and California Office of Health Equity
Opportunities for Health and Planning Partnership for SB 1000
EJ Data Support: Rohnert Park and the Sonoma County Health Department

Environmental Justice Whitepaper

Source:

[Diagram of data graphs showing metrics such as uncrowded housing, active commuting, and food access.]

Source: California Healthy Places Index, 2018.
EJ Data Support: Healthy Places Index
Strategy #4: Reduce food insecurity and hunger.

Food security means ensuring access by all people at all times to enough food, active, healthy life. Low-income neighborhoods suffer from disproportionately access to outlets that sell fresh produce, and they have disproportionately high concentrations of restaurants and retail establishments that typically feature healthy foods. Food assistance programs and policy changes to increase access, affordable, healthy foods can help increase community food security.

Policies:

HE-F.16 Food assistance programs. Support expanded participation of federal food assistance programs through partnerships with agencies, food banks, and community-based organizations.

HE-F.17 Healthy food for low-income shoppers. Encourage farmer’s markets, community-supported agriculture, and all healthy food outlets to accept payment mechanisms from federal, state, or food assistance programs.
Policy Support: Richmond Health Element

Action HW5.G  Code Enforcement Procedures

Regularly review and update the rental inspection ordinance to clarify code enforcement procedures. Consider the Los Angeles Housing Code as a model. Include provisions to protect tenant rights so they are not penalized for reporting or living in a dwelling unit that does not meet health and safety standards.
Preserve and Improve Existing Housing

Proactive Rental Inspection/Code Enforcement is the practice of routinely inspecting residential housing units to identify and correct unsafe or unhealthy housing conditions. Proactive inspection means units are inspected even when tenants have not made a complaint. This ensures units are inspected even when tenants are intimidated or lack knowledge of their rights or available resources to ensure habitable living spaces. Proactive Rental Inspection programs and code enforcement more generally can increase the risk of displacing tenants living in substandard housing. Jurisdictions can mediate these risks by requiring relocation assistance; working with building owners to get buildings up to code; referring, tracking and supporting tenants’ cases; setting up escrow accounts; and partnering with community based organizations and tenants’ groups to ensure tenants know their rights and receive culturally and linguistically appropriate services. Programs can also be set up to be triggered when public health nursing programs identify asthma triggers or other unsafe conditions. See, for example: Alameda County’s Healthy Housing Pipeline and Los Angeles’ inspection program in ChangeLab Solutions’ A Guide to Proactive Rental Inspections.

Weatherization Programs help low-income residents ensure that their homes are energy efficient, weatherproof, and more protected from pollution, usually at low or no cost to residents. To maximize public health co-benefits, weatherization programs may also operate in conjunction with programs to address asthma triggers and improve indoor air quality, or include job training and employment opportunities for people with barriers to employment. In making homes more air-tight, weatherization can increase the need for well-maintained ventilation systems. In areas with high proportions of renters, some programs allow tenants to request weatherization services with the consent of their landlords, and pay for improvements from savings on energy bills. Some programs will install air conditioning for medically vulnerable applicants. Weatherization programs can include cool roof coatings, insulation and other treatments that work to keep homes cool when temperatures are high and to save residents money. There are a number of funding sources/programs for low-income weatherization in California, including the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, Weatherization Assistance Program, Low Income Weatherization Program, and others. For more
Policy Support: BARHII and ChangeLab

Healthy Planning Policies

Healthy Food Access
- Agricultural Preservation
- Local Food
- Urban Agriculture
- Farmers’ Markets
- Healthy Food Retail
- Emergency Food and Food Assistance

Source:
Partnerships for EJ and Health Equity: Healthy Resilient Housing Leadership Program

APA California Northern Section is co-sponsoring a “Healthy and Resilient Homes Leadership Program” with the Bay Area Regional Health Improvement Initiative (BARHII), the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, and the Great Communities Challenge. This program’s goals are to:

- Build a cohort of leaders on healthy, resilient, stable housing across Bay Area Health Departments.
- Increase the knowledge, skills, and relationships needed to implement health equity solutions.
- Foster connections between health departments and sister agencies working on housing quality, stability, and resilience.
- Support multi-disciplinary teams to implement departmental priority solutions to improve housing quality, stability, and resilience.
- Draw down new revenue sources for healthy resilient housing.

BARHII is the coalition of the 11 Bay Area public health departments tasked to address the preventable health disparities that exist by race, income, and neighborhood. BARHII convenes public health staff across the region to identify emerging public health trends and to advance best practices for health equity. BARHII staff and members have been involved in MTC’s CASA process. (They are doing amazing work and have great insights; see their website: https://barrhii.org)

This partnership is part of a network of national and state APA initiatives. In 2018, with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National APA was joined with the American Public Health Association (APHA) to implement a three-year, $9 million program to help communities combat the determinants of chronic disease - lack of physical activity and lack of access to nutritious foods. The first two years were called “PlannersHealth” and the third year was called “PlannersHealth Cities.” During the third year, in 2021, California APA was awarded a PlannersHealth grant (https://barrhii.org) to build the capacity of planners to incorporate a public health lens into their work. An outcome of this initiative was to create a PlannersHealth coalition consisting of planners at each local level who would be responsible for organizing professional development activities to strengthen our ability to address public health issues in our communities.

Overview of Healthy and Resilient Homes Leadership Program. Over the course of 2019, BARHII’s Health Environment Committee will train and support a cohort of local public health department staff and Bay Area planners to implement their jurisdiction’s priority solutions to improve housing quality, stability, and resilience.

BARHII will conduct ongoing webinars with local health department staff to bring them up to speed on all the new housing legislation and planning opportunities. The first of these trainings occurred on March 15, 2019, with representatives from all the local health departments.

This program will also involve staff from counties and city housing authorities and planning departments to training on health equity, health, housing, and sustainability and public health solutions to those issues. Planners and public health staff will also implement training sessions to advance solutions.

BARHII will work to pair up planners with their health department staff so they can collaborate on an annual housing and health equity project.

(continues on page 203)
Bay Area Regional Health Inequities Initiative

It is our mission to transform public health practice for the purpose of eliminating health inequities using a broad spectrum of approaches that create healthy communities.

Will Dominie, Policy Manager:  WDominie@barhii.org
Resources

- Your local public health department *(BARHII is happy to connect you with policy and epidemiological staff)*
  - And their Community Health Needs Assessment
- The California Healthy Places Index: [https://healthyplacesindex.org/map/](https://healthyplacesindex.org/map/)
- BARHII Healthy Planning Guide [https://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/healthy-planning-policies](https://www.changelabsolutions.org/publications/healthy-planning-policies)
- BARHII and the APA’s Healthy and Resilient Housing Leadership Program [https://norcalapa.org/2019/03/planners4health-co-sponsors-healthy-resilient-homes-leadership-program/](https://norcalapa.org/2019/03/planners4health-co-sponsors-healthy-resilient-homes-leadership-program/)
WEBSITE LINKS:

• Governor’s Office of Planning and Research
  • http://www.opr.ca.gov/planning/general-plan/

• Air District (BAAQMD)
  • http://www.baaqmd.gov/plans-and-climate

• Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC)
  • https://mtc.ca.gov/our-work/plans-projects
THANK YOU!

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