



# Community Risk Reduction Plans and Community Development Guidelines

**CARE Task Force Meeting**

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# Community Risk Reduction Plans (CRRPs)

- Supports community-wide planning approach to reduce cumulative impacts of air pollution
- Promote strategies that support sustainable & livable communities
  - Support mixed-use, infill, transit-oriented development
- Streamline CEQA review for projects consistent with plan
- Invite public participation in setting goals for the community
- Collaborative effort between local governments & Air District
- Pilot projects underway in San Jose, San Francisco
- Air District provide funds to local jurisdictions to support CRRP development and implementation



# CRRP Elements

- Define Planning Area
- Develop Local-scale Emission Inventory
  - Permitted sources, freeways & major roadways, rail road lines, and non-permitted area sources (e.g., distribution centers, construction)
- Develop Local-scale Risk/Hazards Modeling
- Set Goal or Reduction Target
- Establish Emission Reductions and Other Mitigation Measures
- Set Monitoring and Updating Mechanism
- Involve Public in CRRP Development

# Community Development Guidelines

- Simplify process for analyzing and mitigating risk & hazard impacts for local jurisdictions
- Provide worksheet/checklist to streamline approach
- Standardize setbacks and mitigation measures
  - Indoor air quality filters and ventilation
  - Building heights and air intakes
  - Truck routes and idling limits
  - Setbacks for back-up generators, gas stations, etc.
  - Land use and transportation planning to reduce vehicle emissions
- Analysis based on local-scale modeling
- Draft anticipated July 2011
- Use as project mitigation, can also inform measures in CRRPs





# CRRP Update

- **San Francisco**

- Collaborating with staff to identify city-wide targets for CRRP
- Reached consensus on modeling approach
- Developing an approach for integrating filtration as a mitigation measure

- **San Jose**

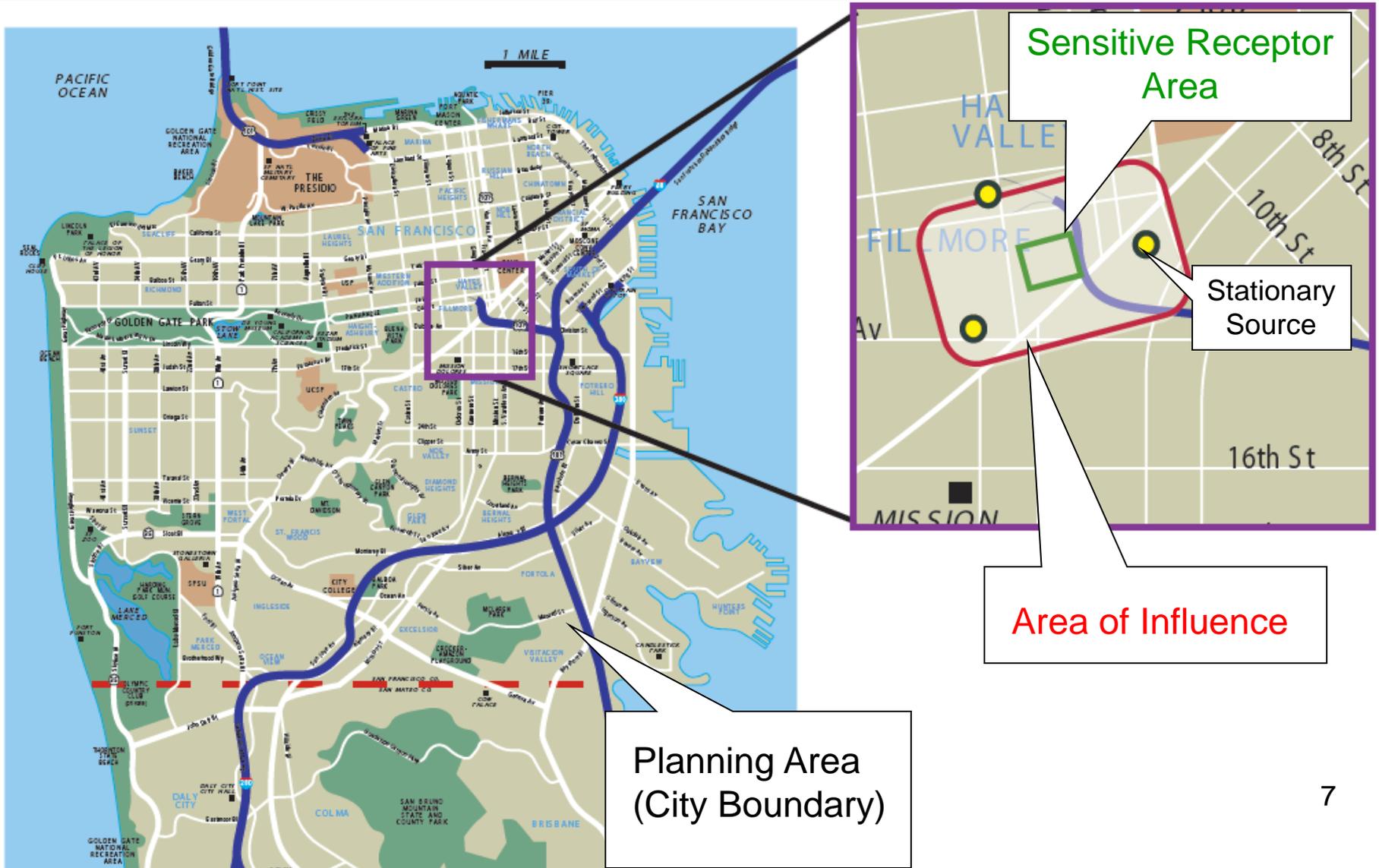
- Collaborating with staff in identifying risk-reduction strategies
- Preparing local emissions inventory and initiating air quality modeling
- Participated in two public workshops



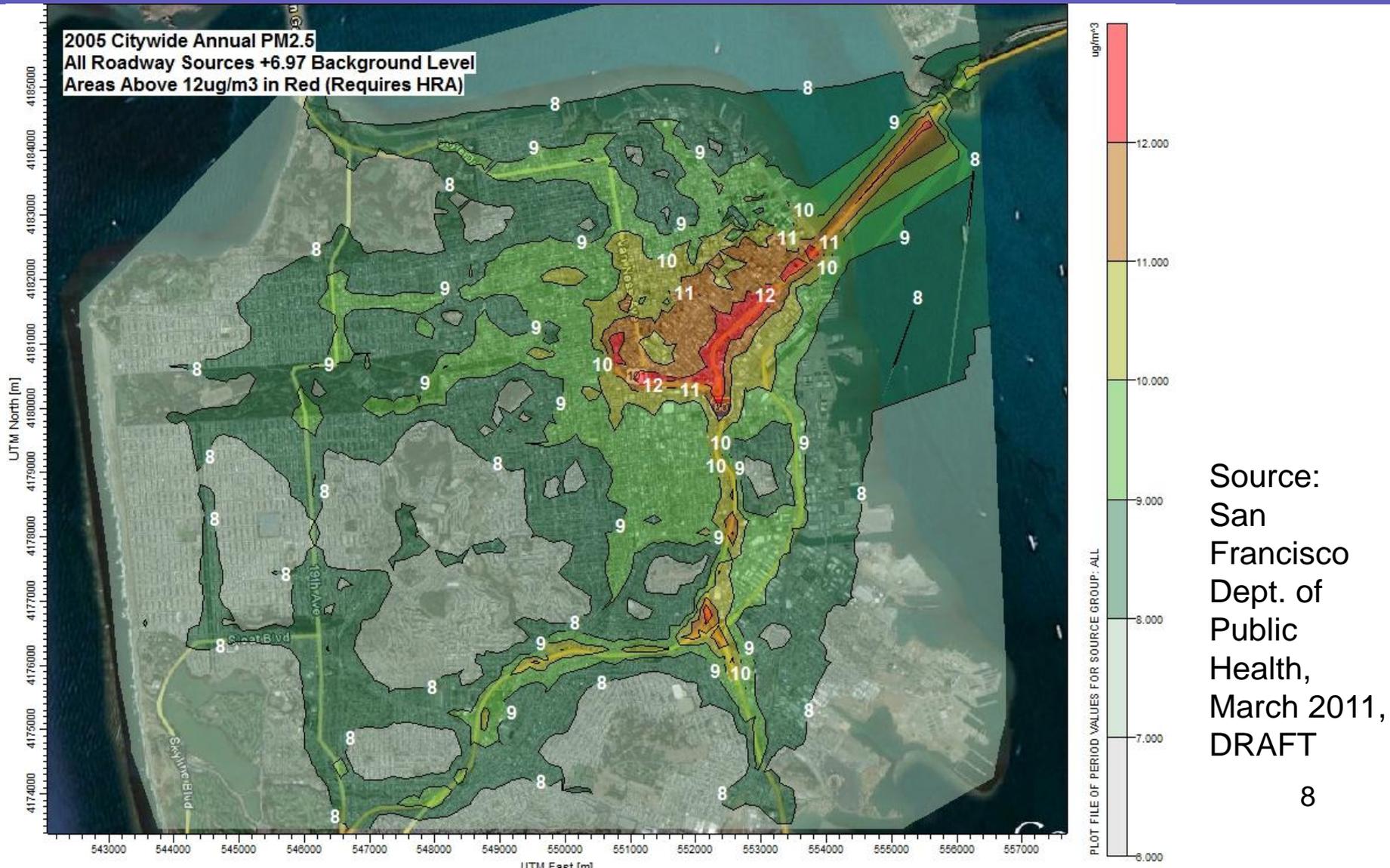
# Options for CRRP Reduction Targets

- Use Air District CEQA project-level threshold
  - For each sensitive receptor area, meet Air District CEQA air quality risk and hazard thresholds.
- Use city-wide threshold, such as State standards
  - For example, apply State  $PM_{2.5}$  threshold to planning area
- Percent reduction relative to a base level
- Include an index for considering demographic inequities

# Possible framework for establishing a reduction target based on Air District CEQA thresholds



# Possible framework for establishing a reduction target based on State PM2.5 standard (City of San Francisco DRAFT example)



A background image of a lush forest with tall trees and green ferns in the foreground. The title 'Risk Reduction Strategies' is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, bold, black font with a white drop shadow.

# Risk Reduction Strategies

- Grant allocations / developer fees to assist with mitigations
- Air District new or amended rules for stationary sources
- Air filtration systems—improves indoor air quality
- Building heights and air intakes
- Tree and vegetation buffers
- Construction equipment technologies
- Truck routes and idling limitations
- Source-specific setbacks, e.g., for gas stations
- Land use / transportation planning to reduce vehicle emissions



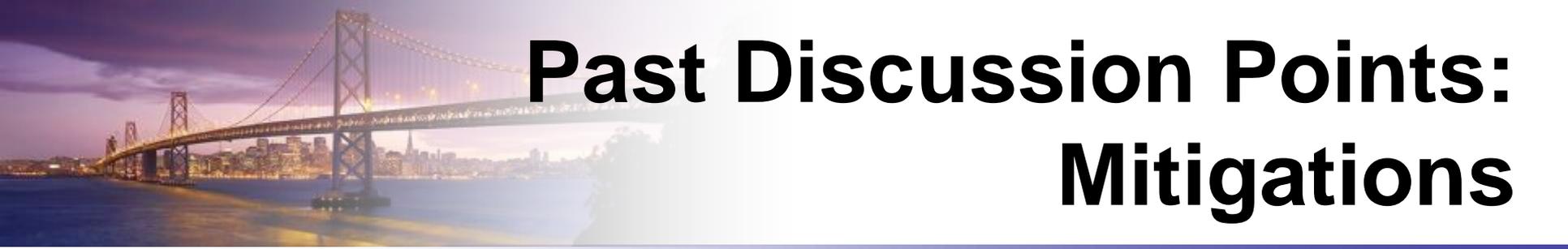
# Past Discussion Points: General

- The goal of CRRPs should be to improve air quality and health outcomes in communities and not just to streamline infill development projects
- How much public involvement in project review once a CRRP is developed?
- What is the overlap with Sustainable Communities Strategies and SB375?
- In developing the technical tools for CRRPs, the scale of the analysis will be important
- Have an update on the pilot CRRPs



# Past Discussion Points: Thresholds

- Health outcomes should not be used as thresholds
  - complications in interpreting the data and other confounding factors
- There should be a consideration of demographic inequities and areas currently impacted
- Who is accountable for compliance, and what agency would oversee? City or Air District?
- Will it be a requirement to be below the thresholds? Or a target to make progress towards?



# Past Discussion Points: Mitigations

- Develop a set of qualified mitigations to be applied when the projects/plans do not achieve the thresholds
- CRRPs should develop funding mechanisms to implement the mitigations
- Who quantifies mitigation effectiveness?
- CRRPs are an ideal vehicle for local communities to work with local jurisdictions to develop mitigations
- How can CRRPs reduce pollution impacts for existing residents?
  - For example, how to reduce exposures to traffic pollution for residents near highway 101 in South San Francisco?