

## <u>Agenda</u>

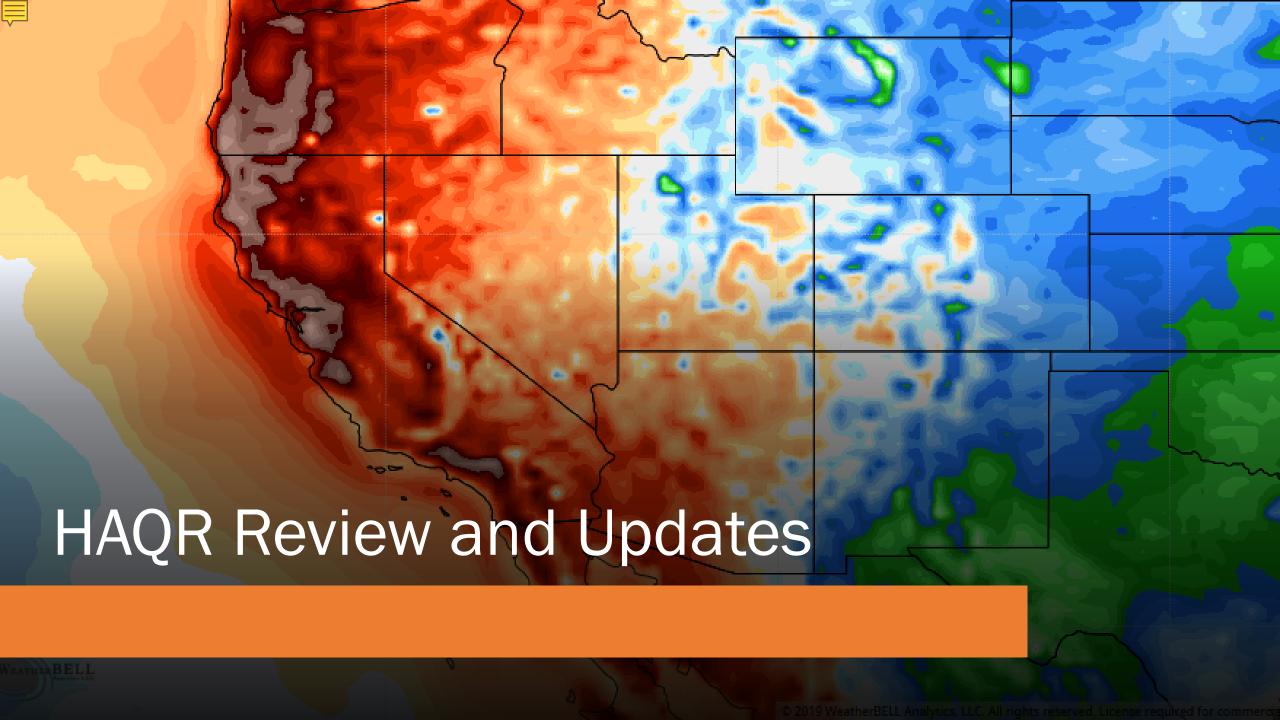
- HAQR Updates
- Introductions to Implementation
   Teams
- Implementation Team Activities and Schedule
- Next Steps

# Coordination Committee 1

05.07.21 10am-11am

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## **Background on Extreme Heat and Air Quality**

- Climate change makes San Francisco's extreme heat events and wildfire smoke events more frequent and more intense.
- These events have significant, cascading, and compounding impacts on public health and these health impacts are not evenly
  distributed. The communities who carry the heaviest health burden are the ones most exposed, most sensitive, and least likely to
  have the economic, social, or political resources necessary to prepare or adapt.
- San Francisco is particularly vulnerable to the health impacts of extreme heat and wildfire smoke because our built and natural
  environment are not adapted for them.
- The actions necessary to reduce health impacts from extreme heat or wildfire smoke exist across departments and requires collaboration from agencies that 1) plan or executive emergency preparedness and response activities, 2) build regulate or maintain housing or other facilities, 3) plan or manage open space, infrastructure and other public works, 4) provide health care and other community services, or 5) who represent, engage, or work closely with the communities most vulnerable to the health impacts of these events.
- While the City has carried out interdepartmental planning to identify medium-to-long term resilience strategies, there has not been any sustained and coordinated effort to implement these strategies or a centralized space to discuss emergent issues and share resources.

# **Project Structure**

HAQR Municipal Coordination Support Team

HAQR Research
Support Team

HAQR Finance Support Team

## HAQR Coordination Committee

Existing
Buildings
Implementation
Team

Community
Readiness
Implementation
Team

Emergency
Response
Implementation
Team

Green
Infrastructure
Implementation
Team

## Heat and Air Quality Resilience Project <u>Draft</u>Objectives

The objective of the Heat and Air Quality Resilience Project is to increase San Francisco's resilience to the health impacts of climate change-related extreme heat and air quality hazards, with a particular focus on the resilience disproportionately impacted frontline and BIPOC communities.

The Heat and Air Quality Resilience Project will:

- Facilitate the implementation and improvement of medium to long-term mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, and resilience strategies by aligning plans and policies, leveraging resources, sharing data and best practices, and coordinating engagement.
- Increase San Francisco's capacity to collaborate on both current and future extreme heat and air quality resilience initiatives by creating a centralized space for City, regional, community, and academic stakeholders to share successes, identify barriers, propose solutions, and prioritize best practices.
- Advance equity through the just distribution of risk reduction and resilience benefits by increasing community involvement in the decision-making process and using data-driven analyses to ensure that resources are targeted to the frontline communities that carry the heaviest health burden of air quality and extreme heat-related hazards.
- Increase funding for extreme heat and air quality strategies by integrating extreme heat and air quality into the City's capital planning and budgeting process, working with departments to align funding priorities, and identifying outside revenue sources to supplement these investments.
- Increase efficacy of resilience strategies by **Coordinating research and evaluation activities** to inform more effective implementation, measure benefits, and continuously improve strategies.
- Increase community involvement in extreme heat and air quality resilience efforts by increasing stakeholder engagement opportunities, aligning outreach and engagement processes, and communicating City activities.

# **Community Involvement**

## Menu of Options for Involvement Dependent on Interest and Capacity

- Introduction to the Heat and Air Quality Resilience Project
  - One-Pager
  - Presentations
  - Follow-Up Surveys
- Sustained Engagement
  - Regular Outreach to Community Groups
  - Coordination Committee
  - Implementation Teams



# **Existing Buildings Implementation Team**

## **Purpose**

Support existing weatherization and retrofit programs to identify and address technological, social, and economic barriers for weatherization (mechanical and non-mechanical cooling, green or cool roofs, windows, ventilation) in public and private facilities (including SROs, SNFs, RCFEs, Supportive Housing, Senior Housing)

## **HCR Strategies**

- B-3.02: Increase privately-owned building weatherization rates
- C-5.15: Study overlap between vulnerable populations and vulnerable buildings

#### **Potential Actions**

Focus on Permanent Supportive Housing and/or Affordable Housing

- Develop a toolkit for making cooling and clean air improvements according to building type/constraints (e.g., age, construction type, energy load, ventilation, etc.).
  - Identify most appropriate options, key stakeholders, funding mechanisms and how to align incentives.
- Select and study a limited number of heat/AQ challenged buildings
  - Conduct building-specific studies to identify the cooling/clean air options for each building.
  - Develop an implementation plan for each building.
  - Apply the lessons from these buildings to the broader housing stock.

#### **Confirmed Roster to Date**

- ORCP (Melissa Higbee, Chair)
- DPH
- MOHCD
- SFE

## **Green Infrastructure Implementation Team**

## **Purpose**

Supports strategies to reduce urban heat islands and poor air quality through trees, open space and natural areas, parks and recreation, cool pavement interventions, and other strategies that use green infrastructure or the built environment to reduce temperatures or improve air quality

## **HCR Strategies**

- IN-2.06: Expand the StreetTreeSF climate resilient tree planting initiative
- IN-2.10: Explore increasing tree canopy and shade structures in parks
- IN-2.11: Assess current plant palettes to consider future climate conditions in plant selection
- IN-2.16: Strengthen citywide efforts to conserve, restore, and steward biodiversity

#### **Potential Actions**

- Identifying strategies to incorporate and communicate health, exposure, and adaptative capacity data when designing, implementing, or evaluating actions
- Identifying and addressing short-term and long-term operations and funding constraints
- Develop a communication/data strategy around tree plantings
- Pursue cool pavement initiatives from the standpoint of carbon emissions as well as albedo

#### **Confirmed Roster to Date**

- DPW/Urban Forestry Bureau
- RPD
- SFE

## **Emergency Response Implementation Team**

#### **Purpose**

The Emergency Response Implementation Team supports Emergency Response and Health Care services to prepare for and respond to heat and air quality-related hazards events

#### **Potential Actions**

- Development of an equitable and interdepartmental respite center strategy which includes
  - Standardizing operational expectations for respite centers
  - Establishing a year-round communication strategy
- Alignment and coordination of health care and emergency response services to scale with surge with hazard events

## **HCR Strategies**

- B-3.01: Study emergency clean aid and cooling capacity at key community facilities
- C-5.01: Identify and create clean air and cooling hubs and public respite facilities
- C-5.05: Develop a preparedness equipment purchase program to direct and fund purchases of preparedness equipment

#### **Confirmed Roster to Date**

- DEM (Adrienne Bechelli, Chair)
- DPH
- LIB
- ADM (NEN)
- FIR
- DHR

# **Community Readiness Implementation Team**

## **Purpose**

The Community Readiness Implementation Team supports community-facing resilience programs that build community capacity to prepare for and respond to heat and air quality-related hazard through outreach, engagement, training, resource support, and social cohesion initiatives

#### **Potential Actions**

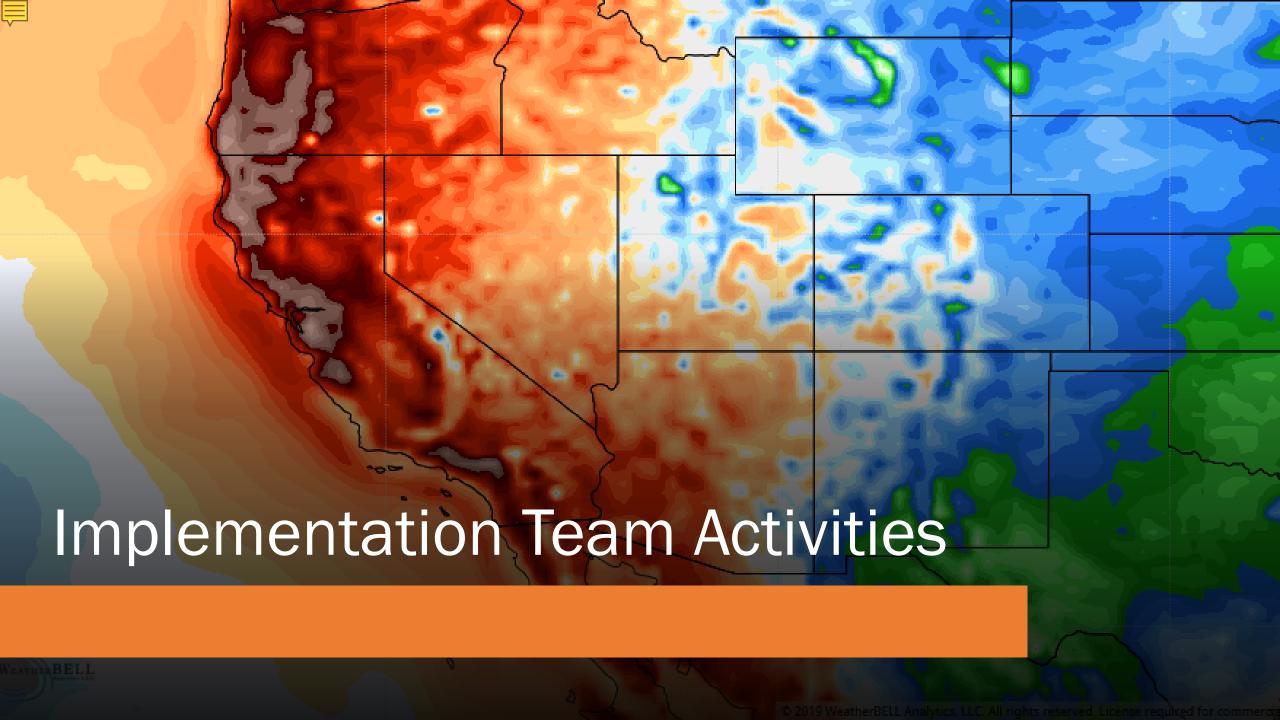
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## **HCR Strategies**

- C-5.04: Create a program to coordinate existing city in-home and resident facing services
- C-5.06: Expand the Neighborhood Empowerment Network (NEN) and empowered communities' initiatives
- C-5.08: Build community-based capacity building initiative

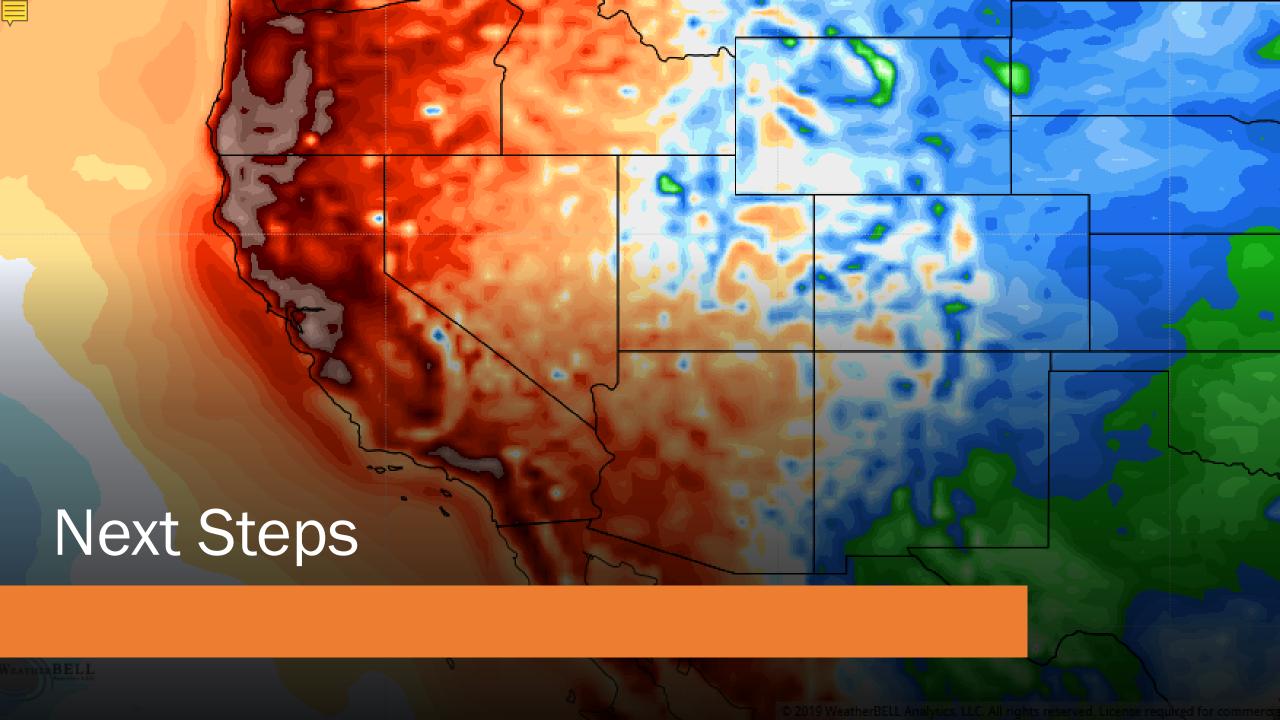
#### **Confirmed Roster to Date**

TBD



# **Implementation Team Actions**





## **CAPA Heat Watch Campaign**

## CAPA Heat

Organizer Timeline, 2021

#### 2. Establish

Get to know the Heat Watch process and begin volunteer engagement.

A) Review Starter Kit materials for recruitment, tracking, templates, checklists, etc.

8) Begin recruiting volunteers using provided outreach material; start to gather Points of Interest

C) Schedule a kickoff meeting with CAPA program managers to review goals, procedure, and next steps

#### 4. Activate

Finalize compaign date, notify volunteers and distribute CAPA-provided equipment.

A) Confirm ideal high-heat, no-rain Campaign Day with NOAA

B) Maintain contact with volunteers; confirm availability and organize backup teams as needed

C) Receive equipment from CAPA and organize a central meeting time and location to distribute equipment

#### 6. Analyze

CAPA analysts process data and produce heat map outputs.

A) Analysts download, clean, and process raw data files

B) Using satellite imagery to inform land-cover variables, analysts produce predictive temperature and heat index surfaces

C) Maps and datasets are shared with the City Team on OSF and AGOL





6-10 weeks pre-compolgn

1-2 weeks pre-compolgn

4-5 hours by Organize 0.5-1 hour by Voluntee

#### 1. Set Goals

10-12 weeks pre-compaig

2-6 weeks pre-compolgn 4-5 hours by Organizer Q.5-1 hour by Volunteer

Determine the timing of your Heat Watch compaign and set up your team.

A) Identify target campaign date with high temps & low cloud cover, precipitation and wind, with help of NOAA B) Partner with local organizations leg science museums, universities, and non-profits) to combine resources and increase action potential C) Designate a lead, or "Organizer" to be main point of contact D) Finalize scope of heat campaign

Ensure volunteers are ready for their important role as data collectors.

A) Schedule comprehensive volunteer training session; agendas available B) Organizer leads Volunteer Training Session, covering campaign purpose, logistics, and Q&A (with CAPA) () Finalize routes and assign to volunteers in teams of 1 to 3 people D) Detail next steps for volunteers, leading towards Campaign Day

#### 5. Execute

Conduct a successful campaign, mapping the distribution of heat across your city at morning, afternoon and evening.

A) Volunteers arrive at starting points and install equipment B) Following prescribed routes, volunteers collect ambient temperature and humidity data at every second Cl Volunteers return equipment and Organizers ship back to CAPA

#### 7. Implement

Heat Watch results are reviewed and interpreted by participants, with a meeting to discuss next steps

A) Surveys are distributed to participants to gather feedback on experience and interpretations 8) CAPA and City Team meet virtually to explore future possibilities C) Next steps are determined and planned for action



# **July Coordination Committee Meeting**

# Thank you for your time!

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