

## Climate and Health Equity Coalition

April 16, 2025

# Table of contents

- 1. Welcome and Icebreaker (10-15 minutes)
- 2. Symposium Update (5 minutes)
- 3. Heat Module Walkthrough (25 minutes)
- 4. Heat and Air Quality Toolkit (10 minutes)
- 5. Community Spotlights:
  - Edith Pestana (DEEP) (10 minutes)
  - Mark Mitchell (CHPCA) (10 minutes)
- 6. Wrap-up and Next Steps (5 minutes)

# Intros + Icebreaker

What is keeping you grounded right now?

What's a small win you've had recently?

What's one thing you've done recently for your well-being?

#### **Symposium Update**

- Target date: early September (options: Tues 9/2, Fri 9/5, Mon 9/8, Tue 9/9, Wed 9/10)
- Same overall agenda / timing: i.e., half-day from morning through lunchtime, with Coalition meet-and-greet following lunch
- Location depends on funding logistics; aiming to decide in next 1-2 months

	Plan A: Adanti Student Center at SCSU, with possible virtual option	Plan B: Sterling Memorial Library at Yale, with possible virtual option	Plan C: virtual only
In-person capacity	150	90 (can stretch to 120)	N/A
Car-free options	Buses/shuttles from New Haven Union Station	15-min walk from New Haven State Street Station	N/A
Parking	10-min walk to free garage	5-10min walk to paid parking	N/A

#### **Heat Module**

#### **Heat and Air Quality Toolkit**

https://sph.yale.edu/climate-ct-toolkit

#### CT Extreme Heat & Air Quality Preparedness

A Toolkit for Municipal Public Health Departments

X If in ⊠ 🖶



The Toolkit for Municipal Extreme Heat & Air Quality Response Planning in Connecticut is a set of resources developed by students and staff at the Yale School of Public Health and the Yale School of the Environment during Fall 2024 and prior semesters, with support from the Yale Center on Climate Change and Health and Connecticut Department of Public Health, and with input from municipal health departments and professionals.

Drawing from nearly 20 extreme heat and/or air quality response plans across the U.S., the toolkit includes a template for local heat and air quality preparedness and response plans, highlights innovative strategies from municipalities in California, Maine, Connecticut, and Colorado, and provides shareable resources that can be adapted by local stakeholders.

#### TEMPLATE: MUNICIPAL EXTREME HEAT & AIR QUALITY RESPONSE PLAN

Version 1.1: updated January 13, 2025

Table of Contents:		
ABOUT THIS TEMPLATE	2	
Usage Guide	2	
Acknowledgements	3	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4	
PURPOSE	4	
SCOPE	5	
BACKGROUND	5	
ASSUMPTIONS	22	
GENERAL STAKEHOLDER ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES	22	
Federal Government	22	
State Government	24	
Local Government	24	
Community-based / Local Services & Non-governmental Organizations	25	
ACTIVATION PHASES & ACTIVITIES*	25	
Pre-seasonal	27	
Seasonal	29	
Heat Emergency	31	
Air Quality Emergency	36	
Post-event	39	
PLAN MAINTENANCE	41	
CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE	42	
Short-term	42	
Long-term	47	
COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES	53	
Stakeholder / Internal Communication	53	
Public Communication	53	
APPENDICES	54	
Appendix A: Definitions & Acronyms	54	
Appendix B: Contact Information	60	
State Agencies	61	
Local Agencies	61	
-	62	
Appendix C: Helpful Resources & References		
Appendix D: Health Implications of Extreme Heat, Ozone and PM2.5 Exposure Heat-related Illnesses	65 65	
Health Effects of Ozone Exposure	70	
Health Effects of PM2.5 Exposure	72	

# **Community Spotlights**

#### **Edith Pestana, DEEP**

Cumulative Impact work



### An Act Concerning Environmental Justice Communities

Connecticut General Statutes § 22a-20a

**EJ Community** 

definition



**Affecting Facilities** 

definition



**Public Participation** 

requirement



CEBA

option



Public Act 08-94, codified 2009

# **Environmental**Justice Communities

1. census block groups, for which 30% or more of the population consists of low-income persons who are not institutionalized and have an income below 200% of the federal poverty level

#### 2. distressed municipalities

<u>Distressed Municipalities (ct.gov)</u>



#### **Affecting Facilities**

#### electric generating facilities

with a capacity greater than 10 megawatts

sludge or solid waste incinerators or combustors

#### sewage treatment plants

with a capacity greater than 50 million gallons per day

#### intermediate processing centers

volume reduction facilities or multitown recycling facilities with a combined monthly volume in excess of 25 tons

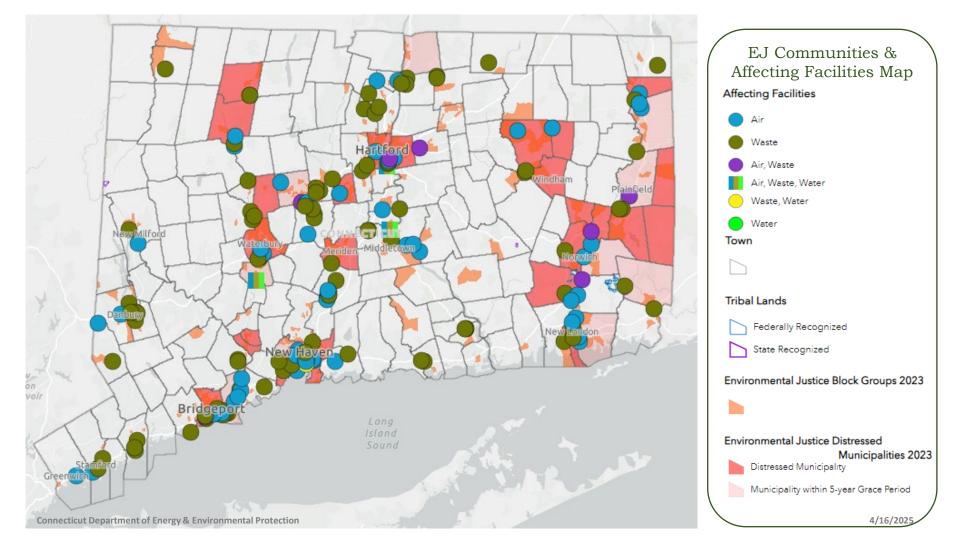
new or expanded **landfills**, including but not limited to, landfills that contain ash, construction and demolition debris, or solid waste

medical waste incinerators

major sources of air pollution

as defined by the Clean Air Act

Environmental Justice Affecting Facilities Map (arcgis.com)



#### PUBLIC ACT 23-202

Public Participation

1

Community
Environmental
Benefits Agreement\*

2

\*If 5 or more affecting facilities in town

3

Cumulative Impacts
Assessment regulations authorized



# Upcoming Cumulative Impact Assessment Regulations (in process)

**Identification** & **measurement** of public health stressors' relative impacts

**Tools** for stakeholder industries and sectors

**Standards** for denying or placing conditions on permits

#### Regulatory Concepts



**Identification & Measurement of Stressors** 



**Public Health & Environmental Stressors Tool** 



**Cumulative Impacts Assessment** 



**Geographic Points of Comparison** 



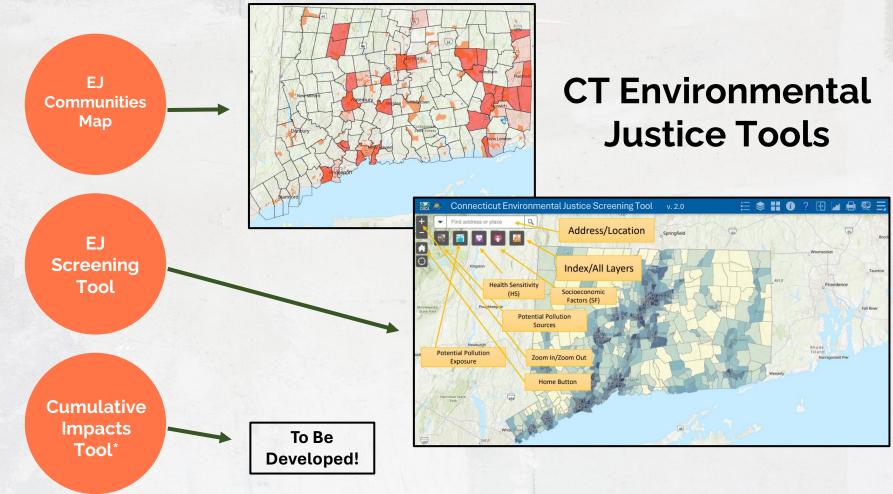
**Standards for Denying & Placing Conditions on Permits** 



**Public Participation Plan, Report** 

#### Sample Cumulative Impacts Stressor Indicators

Potential Pollution Sources	Potential Pollution Exposure	Socioeconomic Factors	Health Sensitivity
Incinerators	Ozone	Poverty Levels	Asthma
Landfills	Particulate Matter 2.5	Unemployment	Coronary Heart Disease
Recycling Facilities	Major Sources of Air Pollution	Median Income	Diabetes
Contaminated sites	Minor Sources of Air Pollution	Population Age < 5	Low Birthweight
Gas Energy Plants	Traffic Density	Population Age > 65	Mental Health



#### State Survey

Thirteen **states** (CA, HI, IL, MA, MD, MI, MN, NJ, NM, NY, OR, VT, WA) were identified that have legislation, mapping tools, and/or agency guidance that includes cumulative impact assessment.

New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Colorado all recently passed laws requiring a cumulative impact assessment as a prerequisite to obtaining certain permits in disadvantaged communities.

#### Connecticut

2023 law

#### **FACILITIES**

electric generating facilities
sludge or solid waste incinerators or
combustors
sewage treatment plants
intermediate processing centers
landfills
medical waste incinerators
major sources of air pollution

#### **GEOGRAPHIC POINT OF COMPARISON**

(for example, county, state)

#### **CONTROL MEASURES**

(may come in part from Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act laws)

#### PERMIT DENIALS & CONDITIONS

#### Socioeconomic

Housing Burden Linguistic Isolation Poverty/Low Income Unemployment Race/People of Color **Educational Attainment** Median Income Young Population **Elderly Population** Health Insurance Mobile Home Multi-Unit Home Rent-Ownership Ratio Single Parent **Food Security Energy Burden** Disability Tree Canopy

#### **Health Sensitivity**

Asthma Emergency
Department Visits
Coronary Heart Disease
COPD Emergency Department
Visits
Childhood Elevated Lead
Levels
Depression
Diabetes
Mental Health
Low Birth Weight Rate Infants

#### INDICATOR OPTIONS

#### Pollution Exposure Diesel PM Emissions

Noise
Ozone
Particulate Matter 2.5
Facilities Releasing Toxins
Traffic Density
Permitted Major Air Pollution
Sources
Permitted Minor Air Pollution
Source
Minor Facilities with Permit-Limited
Emissions Potential
Urban Heat Index
EPA Respiratory Hazard Index

#### **Pollution Sources**

**EPA Cancer Risk** 

Brownfields
Facilities Managing Chemicals
Impervious Area
Incinerators/Resource Recovery
Facilities
Landfills
Lead Paint Risk in Housing
Municipal Transfer Station
Potentially Contaminated Sites
Recycling Processing Facilities
Proximity to Superfund Site
Significant Environmental Hazards
Underground Storage Tanks
Wastewater Discharge

"The commissioner shall consult with stakeholder industries and sectors when developing the regulations pursuant to this section." Conn. Gen. Stat. § 22a-20a(f)

Regulations Development Process



**ORIENTATION** 



**CONCEPTS** 



**LANGUAGE** 





**HEARING** 

INFORMATIONAL AND LISTENING **SESSIONS** 

SIX STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS: INTRODUCTION FOUR CONCEPTS MEETINGS CONCLUSION

PRESENTATION OF DRAFT LANGUAGE PUBLIC COMMENT **PERIOD** 

**PUBLIC HEARING** 

2024

2025

## **Upcoming Meetings**

#### **Next EJ Rulemaking Meeting:**

Cumulative Impacts Tool & Geographic Points of Comparison
Summer 2025

#### Join us at other EJ events:

Connecticut Equity & Environmental Justice Advisory Council (CEEJAC) Thu. June 26, 2025 | 5:30-7:30 PM Hybrid Meeting 295 Meridian St. Groton, CT Contact us: deep.EJrulemaking@ct.gov

#### **Take our survey!**



Scan or click to receive email updates

## Mark Mitchell, CT Health Professionals for Climate Action (CHPCA)

#### Wrap Up

Next coalition meeting: July 16, 2025

Yale-sponsored virtual event next Monday, April 21, 2025 (1:30-2:30pm), register at: <a href="https://bit.ly/BorundaPoynterLecture2025">https://bit.ly/BorundaPoynterLecture2025</a>

