

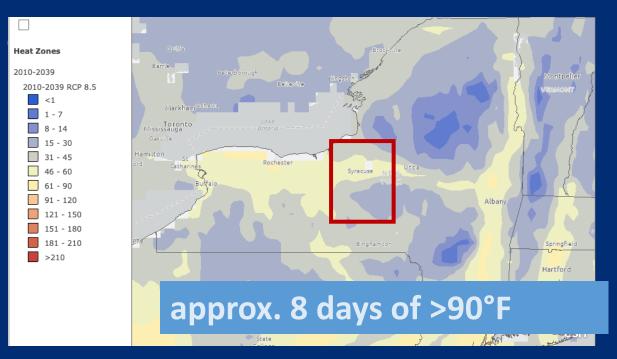
Extreme Heat Action Planning NYS Upstate APA Mini-Conference

September 15, 2023 – Syracuse, NY

Leo Matteo Bachinger, PHD

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, Office of Climate Change

CLIMATE PROJECTIONS





SOURCES

USFS Heat Zones Mapper. Days above 30°C (86°F) For days >90F: NYS ClimAID Report of 2014;

- Baseline 1971-2000
- 2050: 90th percentile of 33GCMs and 2RCPs



CURRENT AND FUTURE IMPACTS

NYS EXTREME HEAT ACTION PLANNING

(SOME) STRATEGIES AND TOOLS



WHY TALK ABOUT EXTREME HEAT?

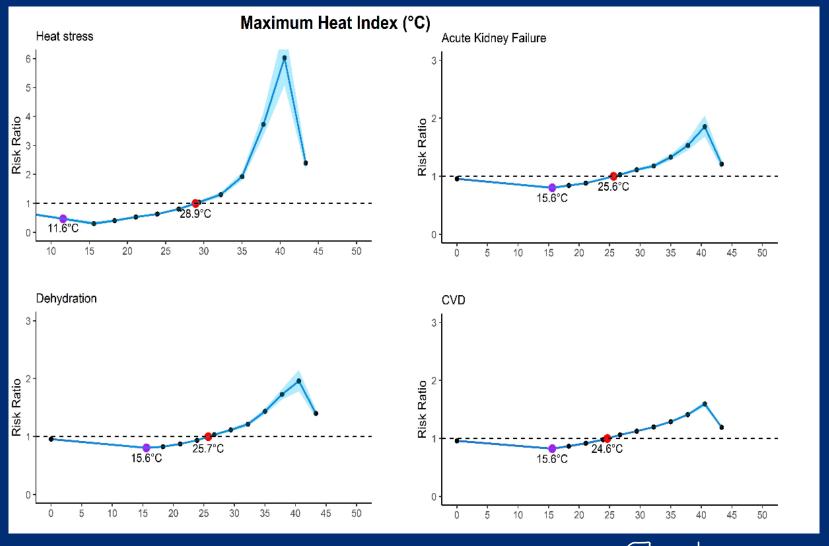




EXTREME HEAT IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF DEATH AMONG WEATHER-RELATED DISASTER EVENTS



Heat and ED visits





Temperature Does Not Equate to the Experience of Heat



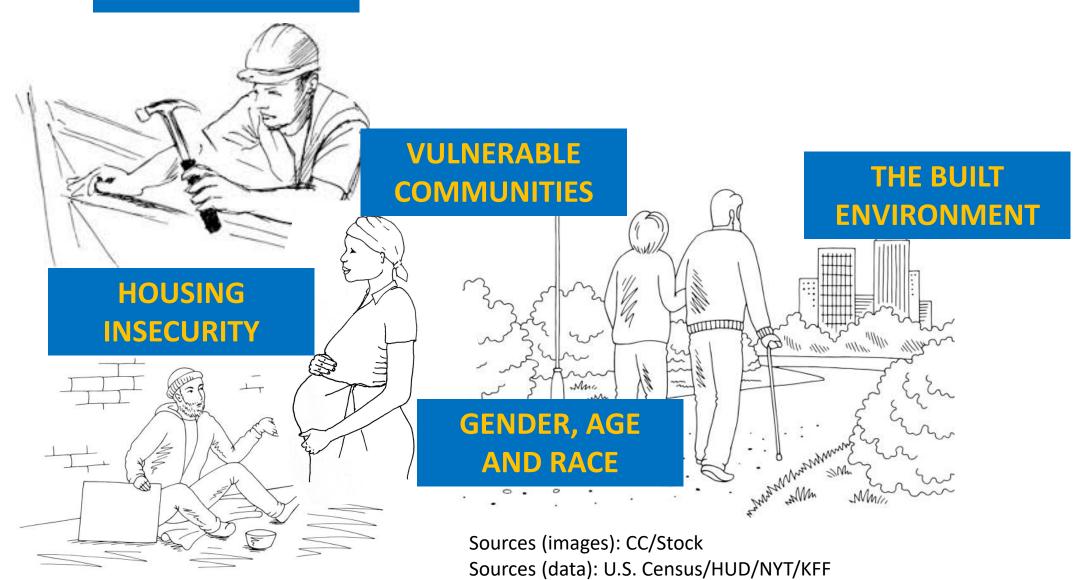








WORKPLACE EXPOSURE



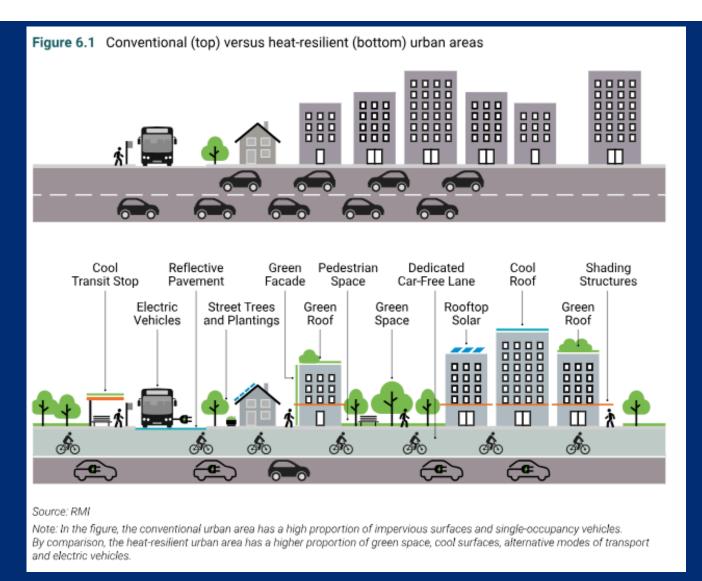
WHERE WE LIVE MATTERS FOR HOW EXTREME HEAT IMPACTS US.

Do you live in...

- a city, town or village, or in the suburbs?
- an apartment you rent or a house you own?
- near a park, river or forest?
- alone or with others?
- a shelter?
- a place with public transportation?
- a tight-knit community?

Groundwork Hudson Valley: <u>Climate Safe Neighborhoods</u>





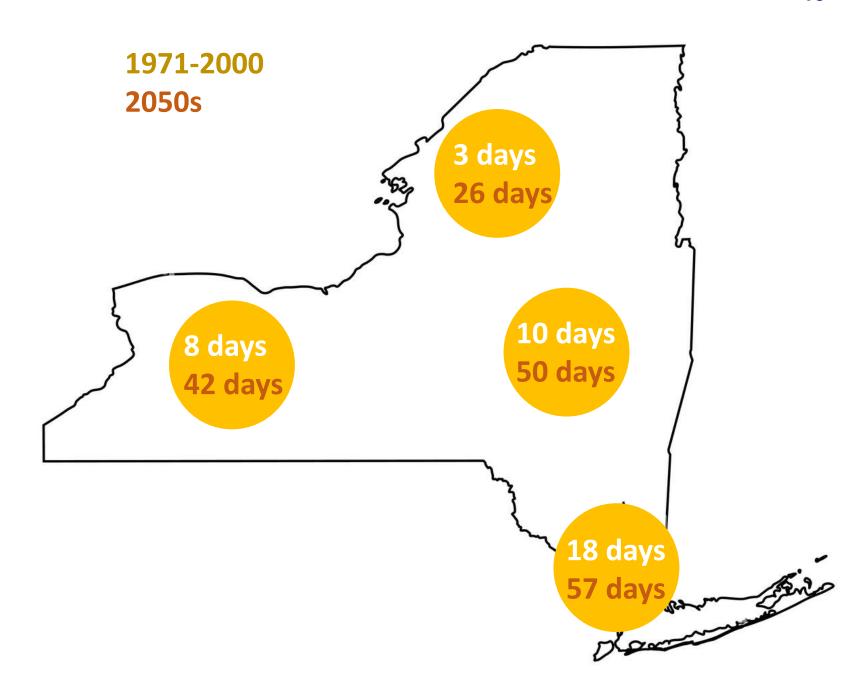
DAY
NIGHT
RURAL INDUSTRIAL DOWNTOWN PARK SUBURBAN

Source: EPA

Source: C40 & RMI



EXTREME HEAT IS BECOMING MORE FREQUENT AND SEVERE



ClimAid Report (2014) High estimate projected days >90F **NATIONAL NEWS**

An Arizona woman died after her power was cut over a \$51 debt. That forced utilities to change

by: ANITA SNOW, Associated Press Posted: Jul 24, 2023 / 10:39 AM EDT

'A horrible way to die': how extreme heat is killing Italian workers

Factory workers and labourers call for furlough as heat becomes too intense to work in

FILE – Power transmission lines are seen in New Mexico near the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest. We

High Heat Raises Risks for Homeless Floridians

Extreme Heat Can Take Toll on People Battling Mental Health Issues

By HealthDay | July 27, 2023, at 6:41 a.m.

Extreme heat is particularly hard on older adults, and an aging population and climate change are putting ever more people at risk

ublished: July 25, 2023 3.48pm EDT

The race to save baby birds in Phoenix's record heat

During record-runs of extreme heat, some birds tumble from their nests. Many end up at a wildlif





By Aya Elamroussi and Eric Zerkel, CNN Updated 9:51 AM EDT, Wed July 26, 2023



The 90-100F readings add to previous warnings over warming water putting marine life and ecosystems in peril

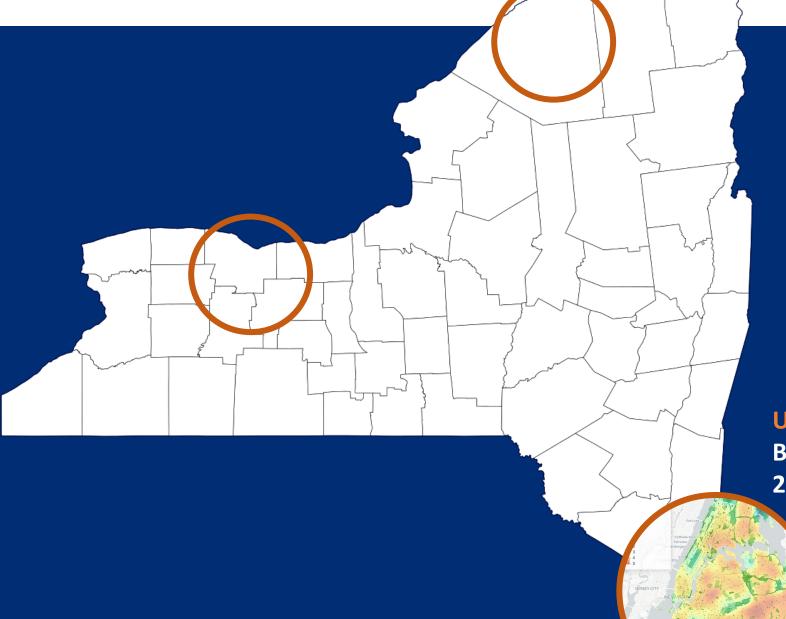
Rampant heatwaves threaten food security of entire planet, scientists warn

After hottest day ever, researchers say global heating may mean future of crop failures on land and 'silent dying' in the oceans

Impacts of Extreme Heat

Effect	Local Impacts
Longer and More Frequent Heat Waves	 More people will be affected by the harmful health effects of extreme heat, such as heat stroke or death This is particularly true for vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, those who work outside, and members of disadvantaged communities
Increased Demand for Electricity	 More people will use air conditioners, straining the electric grid and leading to brownouts and/or blackouts In turn, this increase in electricity will lead to the release of more greenhouse gases (GHGs), driving the cycle of climate change
Alterations to Plant and Animal Species	 Tree and plant species will continue to shift further northward toward their preferred growing climate, forcing the agriculture sector to identify new crops suitable for a changed climate Pests, like ticks and mosquitos, will live longer as there are fewer freeze events each winter
Dangers in Urban Areas	 Heat waves and extreme heat days are exacerbated by urban heat island (UHI) effect, which keeps urban areas hotter for longer (especially at night) as pavement absorbs the heat and releases it slowly Extreme heat leads to stagnant air, which increases the concentration of dangerous particulates like ozone and leading to poor air quality
Dangers in Rural Areas	 As more people suffer from heat-related illnesses, small medical facilities will be overwhelmed Many professions take place outdoors, increasing the likelihood people will be exposed to extreme heat; in indoor jobs, many facilities in rural areas do not have adequate access to air conditioning



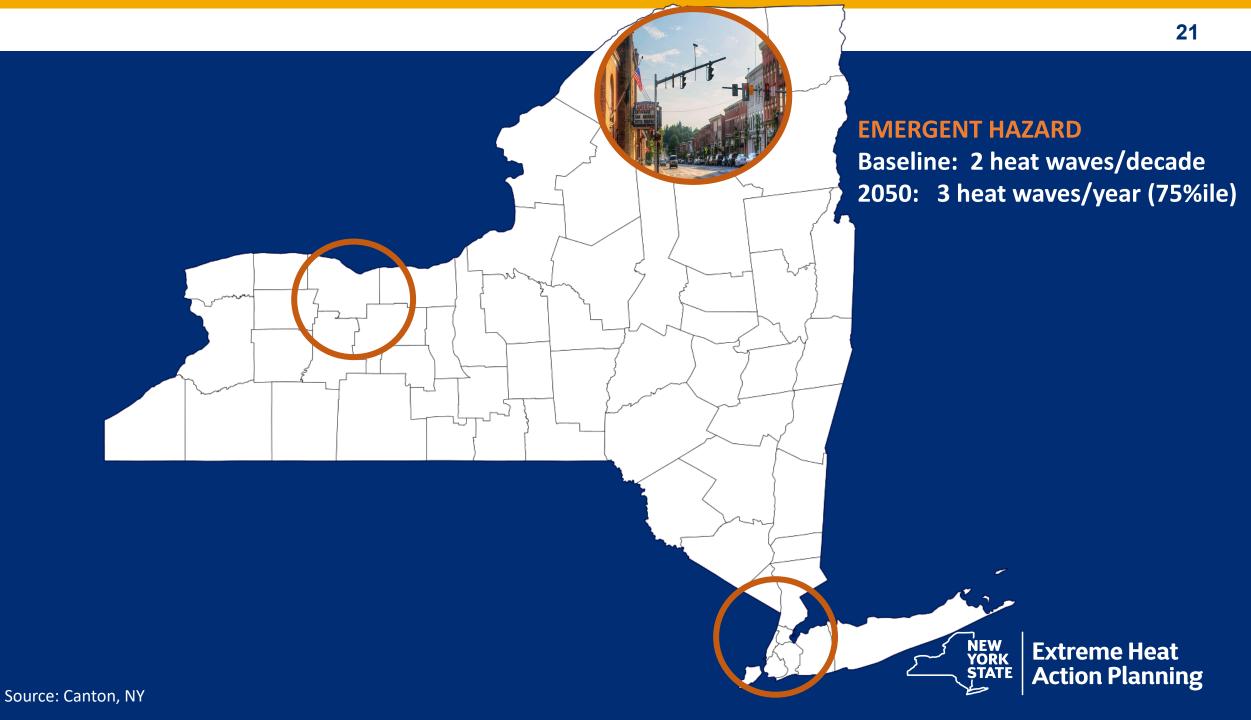


URBAN HEAT ISLANDS

Baseline: 17 days > 90F

2050: 62 days (75%ile)





BEYOND URBAN CENTERS

3.3% > relative heat health risk (APHA)
Agricultural, natural resource emergencies
Workers health, recreational activities
Housing and infrastructure



NYS Extreme Heat Action Planning



2022 STATE OF THE STATE DIRECTIVE:

DEC and NYSERDA to develop an extreme heat action plan to address impacts in

- disadvantaged communities;
- areas of employment; and
- recreational zones across the state.



EXTREME HEAT ACTION PLANNING

WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT EFFORT, INVOLVING

28 State agencies and authorities

community-based organizations local government champions experts and other stakeholders



HEAT ACTION AGENDA FOR 2023

UHI STUDY

ASSESS CURRENT & FUTURE IMPACTS

HEAT ANNEX

PREPARE FOR ACUTE EVENTS

ADAPTATION PLAN

ACCELERATE ADAPTATION

TOOLS, RESOURCES

SUPPORT LOCAL ACTION & CAPACITY









ADAPTATION PLAN

ACCELERATE ADAPTATION

- Develops and promotes adaptation strategies for current and future impacts.
- People-first plan for State action
- Describes strategies in five areas for action:
 - People's health and wellbeing
 - Community & capacity
 - Built environment
 - Infrastructure
 - Ecosystems and natural resources



Developing the Plan



While collecting continued feedback, the EHAPWG is currently developing a first draft of the plan, scheduled to be released in early 2024. Continued input is welcome, including by:

- ✓ Direct engagement with the EHAPWG contact extreme-heat@dec.ny.gov
- ✓ Meet us at workshops, conferences and convenings to discuss the plan
- ✓ Provide feedback upon release of the first iteration of the plan





Phase 2:
Assess
Impacts and
Vulnerabilities



Phase 3: Identify Adaptation Options



Phase 4:
Refine
Adaptation
Options



Phase 5: Draft the Plan



Phase 6: Review, refine the Plan



Phase 7: Release, feedback



ACTING IN CONCERT WITH IMPACTED COMMUNITIES

PLANNING FORUMS

November 2022 – June 2023

MONTHLY PLANNING

Monthly co-design workshops
Understand impacts, identify options

Workshops and Webinars

Summer 2023

INPUT & FEEDBACK

Public input webinars (virtual) Local community workshops Advisory panel reviews

Plan Drafting

Summer & Fall 2023

FINAL PLAN DRAFTING

Plan drafting

Final reviews and feedback





EHAP Forum: By the Numbers

- 17.5 hours across seven meetings
- 211 unique participants with 45 unique community-based organizations (CBOs) and 30 members of municipalities
- 206 total actions reviewed, discussed, and refined
 - Nine prototype actions to inform future efforts
 - 248 pages of notes and discussion
- Engaged communities through attending community events, conferences, county task forces, and student group activities



Future EHAP Development

The actions list the forum refined and updated during the forums will be further consolidated and verified by the expert panel, CAP, and regional community workshops to ensure the actions are meaningful and impactful to communities across the State.



ADVISORY BODIES SUPPORT PLANNING

SCIENCE ADVISORY PANEL

- interdisciplinary panel of state and national experts
- provides expert review of plan components
- develops best practices inventory and evaluation recommendations
- hosts four public capacity and literacy building webinars

COMMUNITY ADVISORY PANEL

- comprises community-based organizations representing Disadvantaged Communities and otherwise heat-vulnerable groups
- convenes four times to provide external review of major plan components



Regional Community Workshops

The goal of the Regional Community Workshops was to directly engage with communities across the State to get input to inform the EHAP.

Objectives:

- Solicit input on implementation of adaptation best practices to be considered for inclusion in the plan
- Brainstorm specific community projects that can be supported through proposed EHAP actions and funding opportunities on the federal, state, and local level
- Build networks and relationships between local stakeholders to enhance community resilience
- Prepare community partners for future coordination (e.g., funding proposals)



Some insights

- Coordinated and early communication is critical.
- Take stock and raise visibility of existing resources in the community (e.g., cooling centers).
- Greater regional connection and coordination among grassroots organizations, local government entities, and state agencies is needed.
- Prioritize funding to support locally embedded organizations that serve and represent the communities.



Some insights

- Solutions and services need to better consider how to assist individuals living in rural and isolated locations.
- Additional guidance is needed in navigating existing services and resources.
- Extreme heat emergency and health information often does not reach key vulnerable groups.



BUILDING CAPACITY THROUGH PLANNING

- Reimbursement for participants through NYSERDA
- Training and building literacy in adaptation planning through participation
- Regional input workshops = planning & implementation workshops
- Planning and decision-support tool development
 - heat impacts,
 - vulnerabilities,
 - best and promising practices
 - metrics and indicators
 - federal, state and foundation funding



Strategies for Adaptation



There is no one-size fit all solution

but several tools and strategies.

Build on what is already in place locally.

Leverage existing and create new regional partnerships.

Pursue solutions that address multiple challenges & benefits.



Common Solutions

Source: American Planning Association, PAS Report 600 Planning for Urban Heat Resilience



URBAN PLANNING: e.g., ventilation corridors, land conservation, protection of urban tree canopy, cool pavements, shade structures



URBAN GREENING: e.g., park vegetation, open space, urban forests, street trees, green infrastructure, green roofs and walls



INDOOR COOLING AND COOLING ACCESS



COOLING CENTERS, RESILIENCE HUBS, AND COMMUNITY SPACES FOR COOLING: e.g., Be-a-buddy and community driven outreach and engagement



OUTREACH, PUBLIC AWARENESS, AND EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

Building Community Capacities

- Regional planning and implementation networks
- Networks and communities of practice
- Neighbor-to-neighbor / Be-a-buddy programs
- Leveraging synergies with existing community resources and organizations

Creating Cool Spaces

- Colling centers and resilience hubs
- Community and public cooling spaces (pools, parks, libraries)
- Preserving greenspace and promoting tree equity
- Supporting staying cool at home



Strengthening the Built Environment

- Ecosystem-based adaptation & green infrastructure
- Smart growth and complete streets
- Strengthened public transportation, walkable cities
- Reduce heat-trapping surfaces

Communication and Outreach

- Leverage embedded and trusted communicators
- Multilingual and culturally appropriate materials are key
- Target communications to specific audiences
- Communicate early and targetted



PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (VEGETATED)

PUBLIC PRIVATE

In lieu of traditional pavers, a roadbed composed of a mixture of stones, pavers, and vegetation allows water infiltration of nearly a quarter centimeter per minute. The water stored in the pavement/the soil beneath can evaporate and cool the pavement during summer. Permeable vegetated pavements can be used for footpaths, cycle paths, playgrounds, parking lots, tree pits

KEEP IN MIND

- · Porous pavement requires maintenance, typically annually
- · Vegetation must be salt and water resilient



GREEN CORRIDORS

PUBLIC PRIVATE

Consist of larger collection of trees and / or other vegetation along streets or water features, which provides a green solution to the urban heat issues. Connecting green spaces as corridors can create a wind induced cooling effect by reducing the local ambient temperature, thus enhancing the overall cooling impact.

- · Consider the trees/vegetation selection that are drought resistant/local/low water demand
- · Green corridors enhance the biodiversity in a city as the connected green spaces allow for

Barcelona's Green Corridor permea Washington DC's Permeable pavem

Urban cooling toolbox - Green infrastruct



Berlin's Drinking fountains Hong Kong's 'Water for Free' app Melbourne's Online map of drinking fountains

Urban cooling toolbox - Blue infrastructure

DRINKING FOUNTAINS

PUBLIC PRIVATE

A public drinking fountain is a source of potable water for passers-by. It can be used to drink directly from or fill a water bottle. Placing drinking fountains across the city helps to keep citizens hydrated and make them less vulnerable during heat waves.

KEEP IN MIND

- · Must be winterized
- · Cleaning maintenance is necessary to ensure use and hygiene



















Tel Aviv's Urban shade initiative Tokyo Fractal shading

Madrid's Shading structures

Urban cooling toolbox - Grey infrastructure

GROUND SHADING STRUCTURE

PUBLIC PRIVATE

Any structure that provides temporary or permanent shade from sunlight, thus improving thermal comfort. For example, shading structures can be used on squares, alongside walking and cycling routes, span narrow roads, or to cover street cafe seating. Temporary shades can prevent up to 98% of solar radiation directing onto people and urban surfaces.

· Movable structures are better so sunlight is accessible in colder months.

























PLAN FOR EXPECTED CONDITIONS THROUGOUT THE PROJECT LIFESPAN

2050s 3 days 26 days 10 days 8 days 50 days 42 days 18 days

1971-2000

ClimAid Report (2014) High estimate projected days >90F

TOOLS, RESOURCES

SUPPORT LOCAL ACTION & CAPACITY

PROGRAMS (examples)

- DEC Climate Smart Communities Program
- DOH / BRACE grant program
- DHSES Hazard Mitigation Planning

RESOURCES (examples)

- ClimAid Report, NYS Climate Impacts Assessment
- DOH heat health resources and information
- DEC Extreme Heat website

TOOLS (examples)

- DOH Heat vulnerability index, county health profiles
- UHI mapping and related tools (forthcoming)
- EHAP planning tools (forthcoming)



Other tools (examples)

- Heat Equity Mapper (NIHHIS)
- Heat and Health Tracker (CDC)
- Vibrant Cities Lab (USFS)
- Tree Equity Score (American Forests)



DEC Webinar Series

This webinar series is a resource to help communities better understand the impacts of extreme heat and learn about solutions for adapting and promoting partnerships to address extreme heat in New York State.

- Hosted by DEC, NYSERDA, the Expert Panel convened with SUNY Buffalo, and the EHAPWG
- TOPICS:
 - ✓ Extreme Heat and the Built Environment,
 - ✓ Extreme Heat, Health and Policy: Strategies Across New York's Many Landscapes
 - ✓ Showcasing Local Solutions and Partnerships
 - ✓ What Individuals and Local Governments Can Do Before and During a Heat Wave

RECORDINGS ARE AVAILABLE ONLINE



Connect with us

LEO MATTEO BACHINGER

leo.bachinger@dec.ny.gov

NYS DEC

Office of Climate Change

JENNY SING-BOCK jenny.sing-bock@nyserda.ny.gov

NYSERDA

Energy and Climate Equity Team

Send an e-mail to extreme-heat@dec.ny.gov

Visit dec.ny.gov/energy/125801.html

