









































Reid Wolcott Heat Risk Tool Training











Friday, December 2, 2022 11:54 AM

29 attendees:

	Cindy Haverkamp Organizer	
	Adam Reichenberger	
	Boardman, Marnie (DOH) External	
	Cam Solomon	
	Chelsey Bell	
	Christopher Wal... (External) External	
	Cody Carmichael	
	Connor Pomeroy	
	Delmar Algee (External) External	
	Edge, Jillian (External) External	
	Gabrielle Hubbard	
	Ingrid Friberg	
	Isiah Cocroft	
	Jackie Busby	
	Jarot, Beth (External) External	

	Jorgensen, Matt... (External) External	
	Judy Olsen	
	Justin Canny	
	Katharine Flug	
	Kirstin Hofmann External	

Others invited (10)

	Daniel Foresman No response	
	Elodia Andres Cornelio No response	
	Angee Moore Tentative	
	Kathleen Ross No response	
	Christine Surette No response	
	Adeogun, Shontieka Accepted	
	Ivan Tudela Accepted	
	Lynett, Kristin No response	
	Collins, Hannah No response	
	Kramer, Bradley	

Notes: Heat highly predictable-up to a week in advance.

In terms of health impacts, Heat is the most deadly in the US.

In PNW, there is low access to AC

Our houses are designed to trap heat (s facing windows, well-insulated)

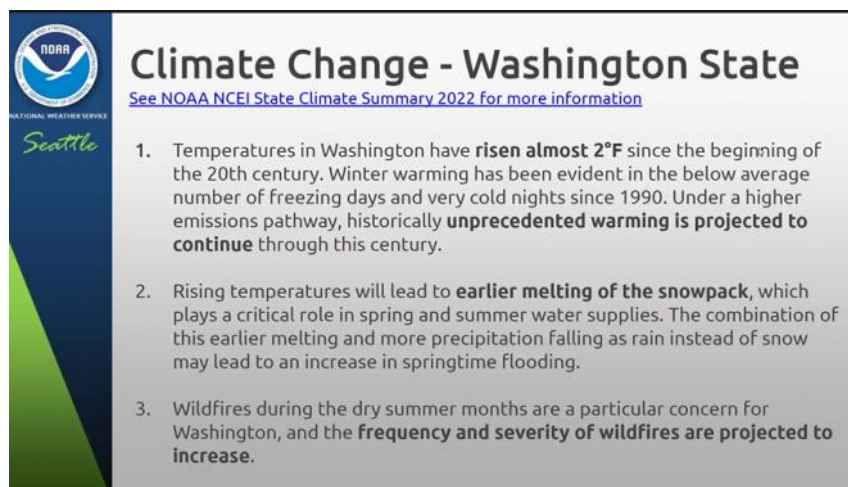
Indoor temps typically peak AFTER the outdoor temp is cooler than the indoor temp

Overnight low temps critically important - consider when cooling centers are open.

Increased heat=reduced air quality
Also impacts to agriculture and aquaculture.

King County completed an Urban Heat Island map:

<https://your.kingcounty.gov/dnrp/climate/documents/2021-summary-report-heat-watch-seattle-king-county.pdf>.



The infographic features the NOAA logo and the word "Seattle" in a stylized font. It lists three key points about climate change in Washington State:

1. Temperatures in Washington have **risen almost 2°F** since the beginning of the 20th century. Winter warming has been evident in the below average number of freezing days and very cold nights since 1990. Under a higher emissions pathway, historically **unprecedented warming is projected to continue** through this century.
2. Rising temperatures will lead to **earlier melting of the snowpack**, which plays a critical role in spring and summer water supplies. The combination of this earlier melting and more precipitation falling as rain instead of snow may lead to an increase in springtime flooding.
3. Wildfires during the dry summer months are a particular concern for Washington, and the **frequency and severity of wildfires are projected to increase**.

Heat Index - how the air "feels" like wind chill - depends on humidity climatology, which we don't really have here.

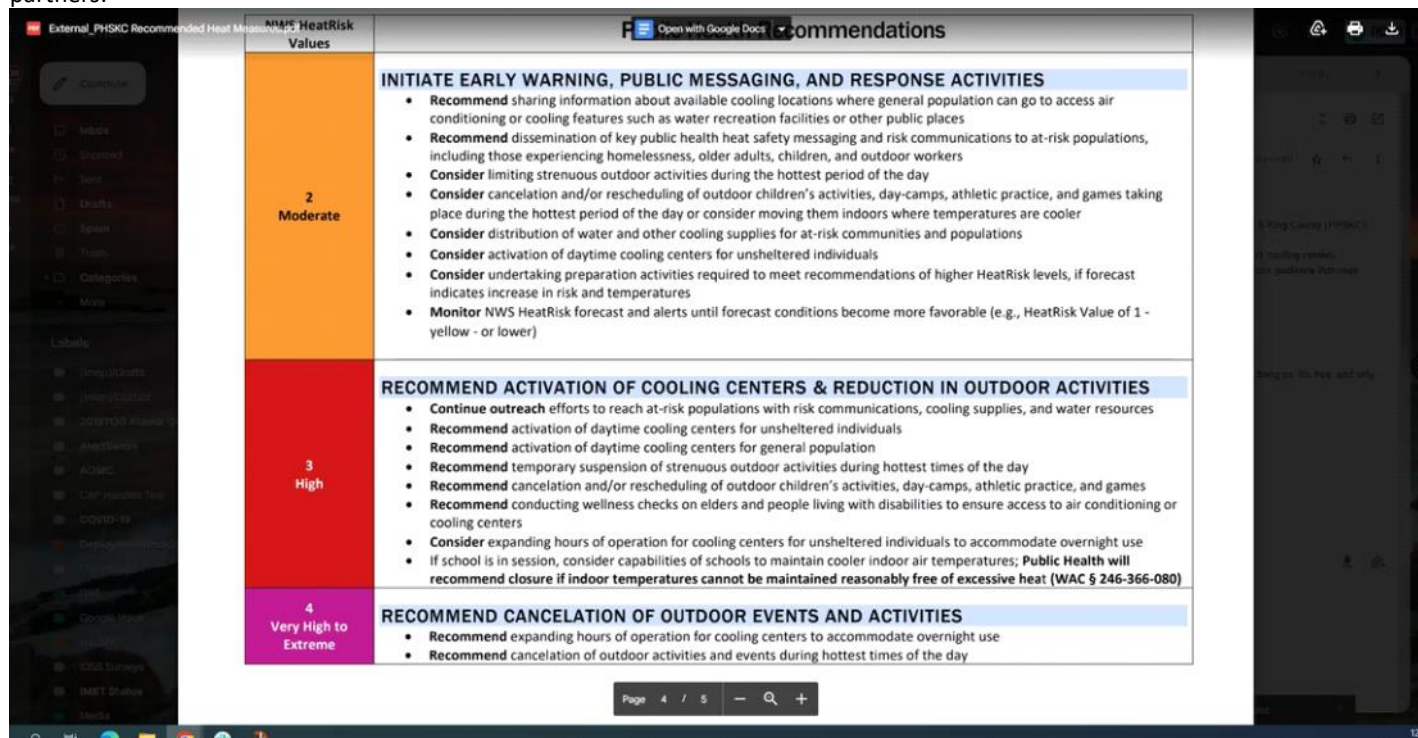
We Bulb Globe Temp - aggregates temp, humidity, wind, solar radiation - useful for acclimatized, healthy, physically active people. Not good for judging effects on vulnerable pops. Requires special equipment.

Heat Risk - aggregates local climatology, forecast (daily high and low), impacts identifies groups most at risk (based on CDC calculations). Heat Risk levels tied to potential actions folks can take.

Provided daily

Available 7 days in advance

Goal: alignment. Jillian Edge shared from PHSea-King PHEPR. Helped people determine when to open cooling centers, etc. Created a Public Health Recommendations list based on NWS HeatRisk Values for partners:



The screenshot shows a Google Docs document titled "Recommendations" with a sidebar on the left. The main content is a table with three rows corresponding to HeatRisk levels: Moderate (2), High (3), and Very High to Extreme (4). Each row has a color-coded header and a list of recommended actions.

HeatRisk Values	Recommendations
2 Moderate	INITIATE EARLY WARNING, PUBLIC MESSAGING, AND RESPONSE ACTIVITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommend sharing information about available cooling locations where general population can go to access air conditioning or cooling features such as water recreation facilities or other public places• Recommend dissemination of key public health heat safety messaging and risk communications to at-risk populations, including those experiencing homelessness, older adults, children, and outdoor workers• Consider limiting strenuous outdoor activities during the hottest period of the day• Consider cancellation and/or rescheduling of outdoor children's activities, day-camps, athletic practice, and games taking place during the hottest period of the day or consider moving them indoors where temperatures are cooler• Consider distribution of water and other cooling supplies for at-risk communities and populations• Consider activation of daytime cooling centers for unsheltered individuals• Consider undertaking preparation activities required to meet recommendations of higher HeatRisk levels, if forecast indicates increase in risk and temperatures• Monitor NWS HeatRisk forecast and alerts until forecast conditions become more favorable (e.g., HeatRisk Value of 1 - yellow - or lower)
3 High	RECOMMEND ACTIVATION OF COOLING CENTERS & REDUCTION IN OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue outreach efforts to reach at-risk populations with risk communications, cooling supplies, and water resources• Recommend activation of daytime cooling centers for unsheltered individuals• Recommend activation of daytime cooling centers for general population• Recommend temporary suspension of strenuous outdoor activities during hottest times of the day• Recommend cancellation and/or rescheduling of outdoor children's activities, day-camps, athletic practice, and games• Recommend conducting wellness checks on elders and people living with disabilities to ensure access to air conditioning or cooling centers• Consider expanding hours of operation for cooling centers for unsheltered individuals to accommodate overnight use• If school is in session, consider capabilities of schools to maintain cooler indoor air temperatures; Public Health will recommend closure if indoor temperatures cannot be maintained reasonably free of excessive heat (WAC § 246-366-080)
4 Very High to Extreme	RECOMMEND CANCELATION OF OUTDOOR EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recommend expanding hours of operation for cooling centers to accommodate overnight use• Recommend cancellation of outdoor activities and events during hottest times of the day

County still uses Heat Watch/Warning/Advisory as threshold for activation, understanding that folks in different parts of the county will meet thresholds at different times.

Multnomah County also uses it. LHJs in the SW were early adopters. Thurston Co. also met with Reid about it, as well.

NWS doesn't get data about cold and heat-related injury as much as they need. Looking for the state to provide leadership. Wants Sit Reps and AARs, if possible. They can also partner with us DURING an activation to provide location-specific forecasts.

Getting people on board with this?

- Outreach about the Heat Risk tool is very important
- L&I still uses Heat Index - this caused internal challenges (HR)
- Positive feedback from local emergency managers! Gratitude around creating an alignment. This allowed for great pre-planning - having conversations 7 days out.
- LOTS of presentations that were trainings in disguise though DEM and NWHCRN
- Reid: People are asking for this more and more and for different hazards.
- Location-specific data tracking - what are we tracking? How will it be used? Can the data inform action? How can location-specific data be tied to long-term mitigation? Visitors can impact the data, as can issues around homelessness - hospital zip code used instead of the actual location the homeless person was found. What is a significant number? How are partners impacted? See: Heat Impact tracking sheet. Curiosity: pediatric falls? Kids falling out of windows?

NWS and PHSea-King had a mini-AAR and this came out:

Probabilistic forecasting needed, especially at the thresholds (btwn orange and red, for example)

Judy: Can we make retrospective requests for info. Yes, got o HeatRisk tool