Climate Action Team Public Health Work Group
Expanded Work Plan
3/14/10

Strategy	Potential Activities
Evaluation of Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies with Public Heath Co-Benefits	• Develop guidelines for Health Impact Assessment (HIA), including screening criteria <u>Adaptation</u> • Conduct HIA of proposed adaptation strategies • On an on-going basis revisit HIA as implemented and tested by climate-related extreme events/changes (monitoring phase) • Incorporate cumulative risk assessment <u>Mitigation</u> • Conduct health impact assessments of proposed mitigation strategies o AB32 scoping plan o Other mitigation strategies • Develop model policies that require HIA as part of/or independent of mitigation strategies
Outreach, Training and Technical Assistance / Promote Community Resilience to Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change	• Develop and implement outreach plan: o Focus group testing for community messaging o Key informant interviews for policy makers o Develop risk communication messages and risk communication strategy o Develop messages targeted to specific groups and vulnerable populations under specific climate change events o Implement (PR, media, electronic, community-based) messaging o Conduct semi-annual meetings of the public health field to review latest science, discuss and share best practices, and build consensus on priorities and policy agenda • Develop and implement training for local health departments, environmental health departments, health and medical professionals (train the trainer) • Develop educational materials and toolkits for use by local health and environmental health departments • Develop materials/toolkits/trainings for other health and medical organizations and environmental organizations and CBOs (e.g.,

	CERT teams) including train-the-trainer materials • Expand respiratory protection training/certification for infectious diseases • Share best practices with local partners
Improve Public Health Preparedness and Emergency Response	• Development of emergency heat warning systems • Develop model adaptation plans, e.g.: o How to reduce urban heat islands o How to identify heat-vulnerable • Develop model plans for climate events for use by LHDs and Environmental Health Departments: e.g., heat, flood, air quality
Surveillance and Data Collection	• Develop real-time hospital/ER surveillance for acute environmental events, such as wildfires • Develop climate change indicator set for use at state and local health and environmental health dept level o Populate indicator set at least annually (Identify indicators that are available continuously or more frequently than annual and keep indicator set current.) • Monitor and control vector-borne diseases • Develop in-depth surveillance reports related to vulnerability assessments (see above) • Mental health assessment related to extreme weather events • Monitor seasonality and distribution of medically important ticks • Monitor international ports for emerging infectious diseases and/or their vectors • Provide additional resources for GIS technology to track disease incidence • Continue annual updating and implementation of mosquito-borne disease surveillance and response plan • Administer public surveys to assess individual climate change risk, attitudes, and behaviors • Produce surveillance reports on a regular basis
Research and Program Evaluation	• Analyze climate related health risks: o Heat o Air quality

	o Sea-level rise o Drought o Wildfire o Infectious disease o Vector-borne disease o Water-borne disease – e.g., cholera, toxic algal bloom o Food-borne disease – e.g., Shigella, Salmonella, E. coli o Extreme weather events – flood, storm, associated displacement o Drinking water issues – e.g., increased salinity, increased toxic contaminants o Nutrition issues – e.g., declining crop yields, increased food cost/insecurity o Mental health impacts o Allergies: ozone and pollen impacts • Analyze associated vulnerabilities: o Pre-existing morbidity o Socioeconomic and environmental background risks o Adaptive capacity • Conduct analysis of regional socio-economic status disparities in adaptive capacity • Incorporate, as feasible, assessments based on geographical and temporal variation in climate change impacts and background stressors • Identify sensitive and highly vulnerable populations at risk under each climate change event; identify differential impacts on vulnerable populations • Update as new scenarios, impacts, and local modeling available • Develop and/or incorporate climate-related simultaneous risk analyses as information available. For example, sea-level rise (including extreme weather events – storm surges, flood), drinking water issues, and water-borne disease, etc. • Encourage increased research focused on public health impacts of climate change
Policy Development	• Collaborate with other agencies to develop climate-related mitigation and adaptation

	strategies that maximize co-benefits and prevent unintended health consequences • Review policy strategies from other states and countries • Economic assessment of cost of climate-change related health impacts • Food network and transport and local consumption analysis