

Arizona's Chief Heat Officer and Efforts

Maricopa Family Support Alliance

Eugene Livar

Chief Heat Officer

Public Health Resiliency, Environment, and Policy

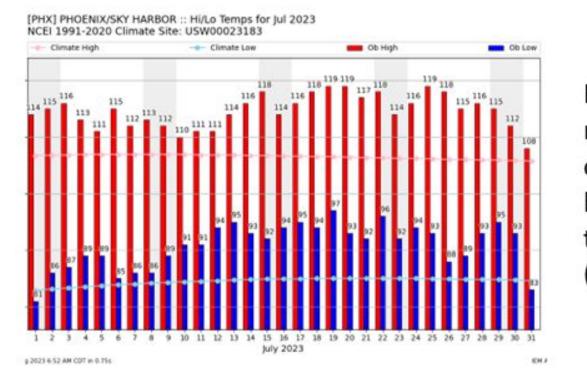
August 16, 2024

July 2023	Average	Depart	Rank
Apache	75.6°	4.6°	Warmest
Cochise	83.8°	5.7°	Warmest
Coconino	78.5°	5.3°	Warmest
Gila	84.1°	6.0°	Warmest
Graham	85.1°	6.0°	Warmest
Greenlee	80.5°	6.3°	Warmest
La Paz	97.3°	5.9°	Warmest
Maricopa	96.0°	6.6°	Warmest
Mohave	88.1°	5.3°	Warmest
Navajo	77.9°	4.8°	2 nd warmest
Pima	91.0°	5.9°	Warmest
Pinal	93.7°	6.3°	Warmest
Santa Cruz	82.3°	5.7°	Warmest
Yavapai	84.1°	6.0°	Warmest
Yuma	96.7°	6.1°	Warmest
1000	Top 10 Top 40 coldest coldest	Normal Top warr	40 Top 10 Record warmest

Preliminary data from NOAA/NCEI

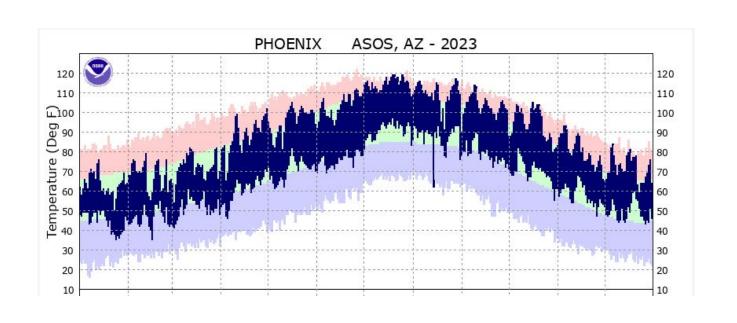


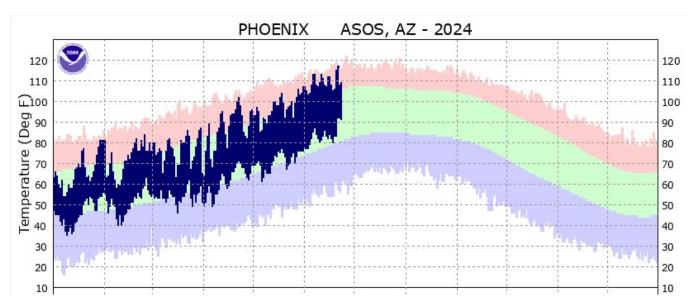
July 2023 was the hottest month for most AZ counties ever recorded (since 1895)



Phoenix is now ranked as the US city with the hottest monthly temperature (102.7°F).

Temperatures This Year





Monthly Highest Max Temperature for PHOENIX AIRPORT, AZ

Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2024	81	84	87	102	107	117	118	116	M	M	М	M	118
2023	76	79	82	102	105	112	119	117	114	105	93	84	119
2022	74	82	96	99	106	114	115	111	110	99	81	74	115
2021	79	82	89	98	102	118	112	115	111	98	91	85	118
2020	76	82	86	104	112	112	118	117	115	107	99	80	118

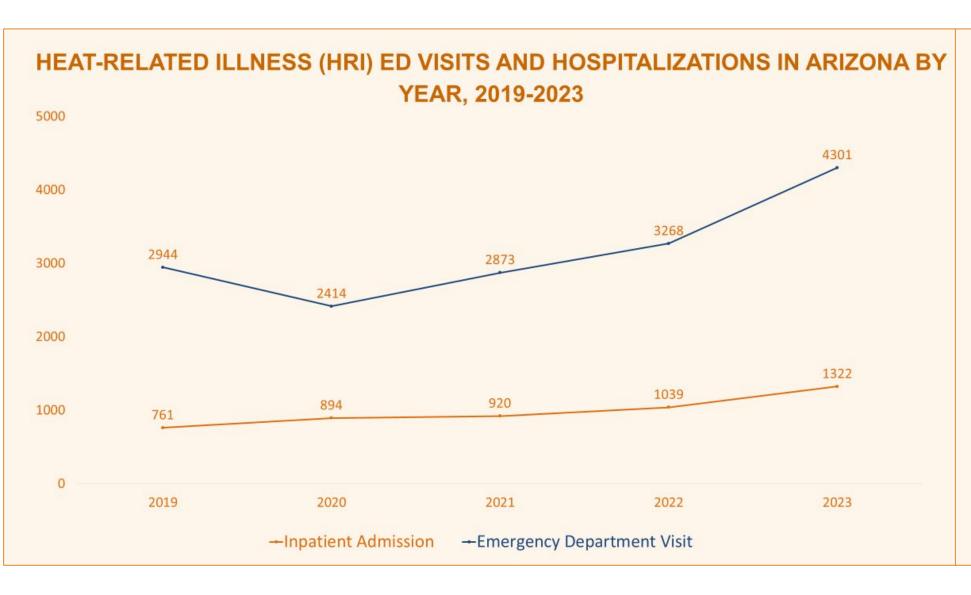
Monthly Highest Min Temperature for PHOENIX AIRPORT, AZ

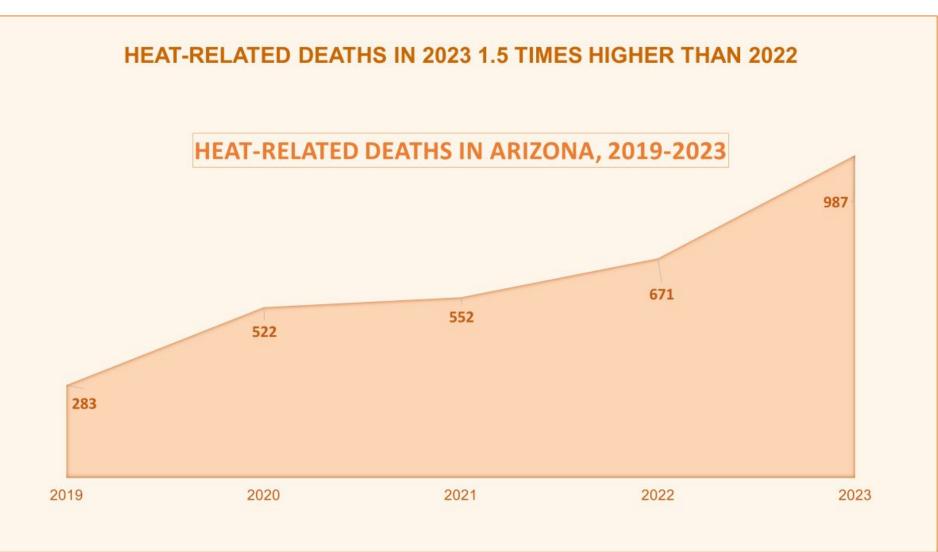
Click column heading to sort ascending, click again to sort descending.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2024	56	63	62	71	77	95	94	93	M	M	M	M	95
2023	50	55	61	71	82	81	97	93	90	82	68	60	97
2022	53	52	65	69	79	90	95	89	89	78	61	57	95
2021	61	64	66	71	76	92	93	91	87	74	64	57	93
2020	55	62	61	75	84	87	94	93	89	76	72	53	94



Heat Related Deaths, ED visits, and hospitalizations are on the rise in Arizona since 2019

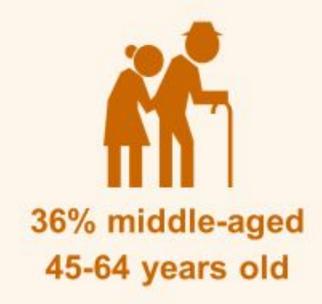


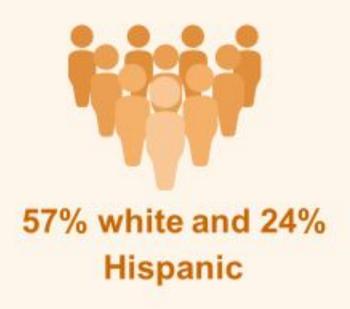




987 preliminary heat-related deaths







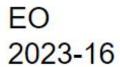


47% of the residents lived in Arizona for 20 years and more



52% of heat deaths were associated with substance use

Plan Development Process



STATE OF ARUSINA
EXECUTIVE ORDER

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August

IRF Workshop 1



October

Heat Health Summit



IRF Workshop 2

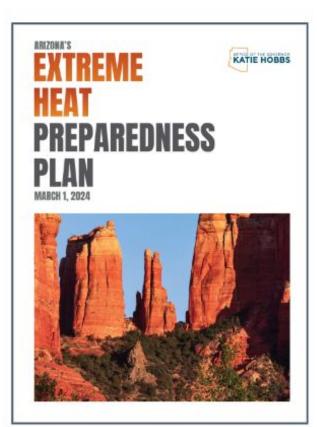


December

Plan Drafting



Jan/Feb



March 1, 2024

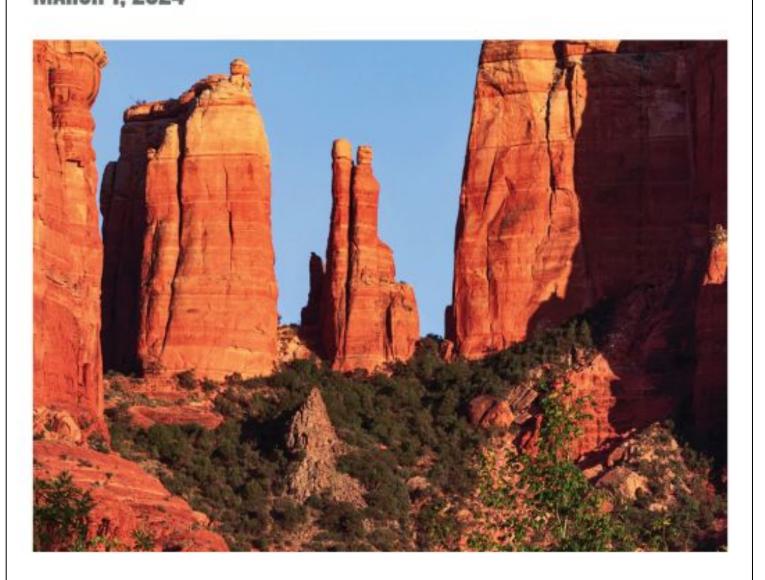


Plan Elements

I. Cross-agency preparedness for heat season 2024

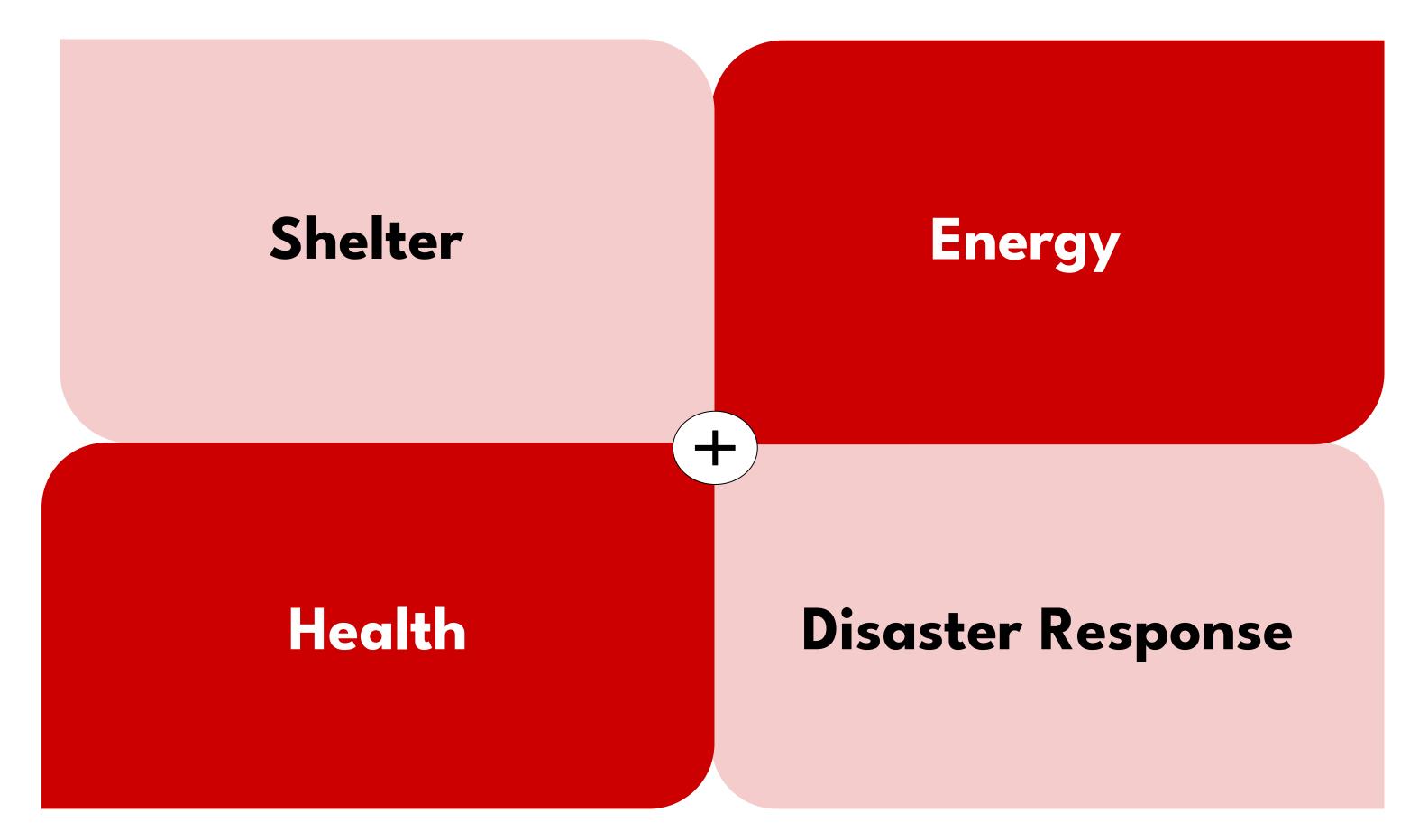
II. Long-term policy and operational recommendations

EXTREME HEAT PREPAREDNESS PLAN MARCH 1, 2024



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
KATIE HOBBS

Heat Season 2024 Preparedness



Longer-Term Recommendations

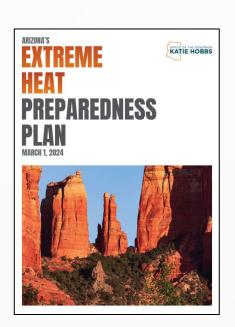
Safe, Adapting and Cooling Data Sets, Affordable Knowledge, Updating Center Network and and Emergency Housing Workforce Response Supports Development



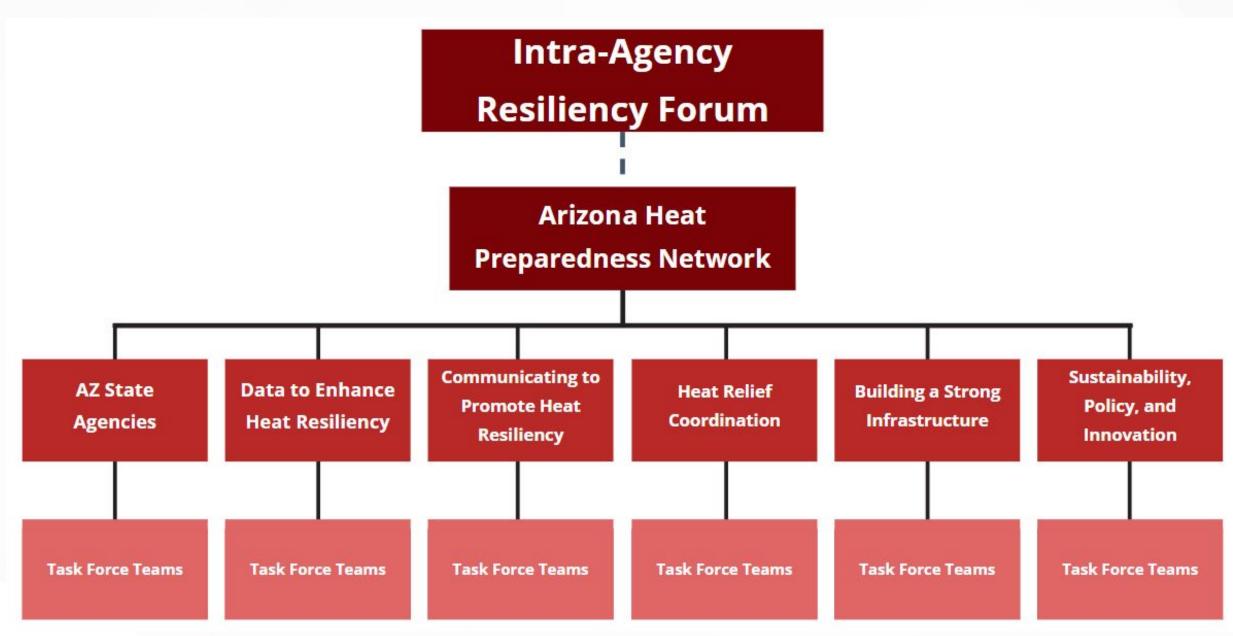
Implementation

- Current efforts
- Identify gaps & Implementation needs
- Health equity





State Heat Work Groups





We have 100 Participants

Counties & Municipalities

Tribal Partners

Nonprofits,
Community, &
Faith Based
Organizations

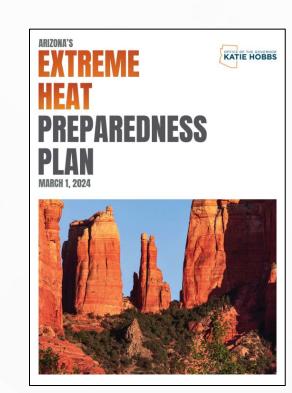
Local Businesses,
Hospitals & Health
Centers

What's New

In 2024?

- Chief Heat Officer position
- Enhanced coordination among statewide efforts
- Identified threshold for enhanced heat response activities and developed an internal dashboard
- Alternating weekly video and blog updates
- State Extreme Heat Preparedness webpage



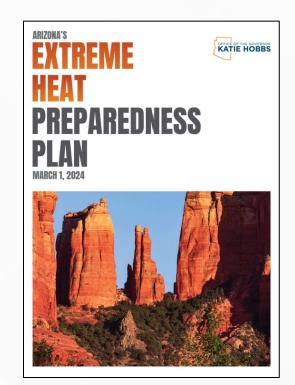


What's New

In 2024?

- Construction and distribution of 18 retrofitted shipping containers that can be set up quickly as mobile cooling units
- State of AZ employees can opt to staff cooling centers and receive regular duty pay
- \$210 million investment in affordable housing and fighting homelessness
- The Executive Budget identified funding for hazard mitigation and emergency response
- HB 2146: mobile home park owners may not prohibit ACs or other cooling accessories on mobile homes
- Governor's Office of Resiliency identified \$13 million in grant funding to make necessary grid improvements in rural areas





COOLtainers In Action

New for 2024



Capital Mall

City of Tucson





Gila County



What's New

In 2024?

- Tribal Partnerships and Focus
 - Holistic view of the state
 - Regular tribal heat partner meetings
 - Tribal-specific heat summit breakouts and events
 - Outreach and inclusion for state-specific heat workgroups
 - Joint messaging and press events
 - COOLtainer criteria and distribution
 - 2 Tohono O'odham Nation
 - 2 Navajo Nation



What's New

In 2024?

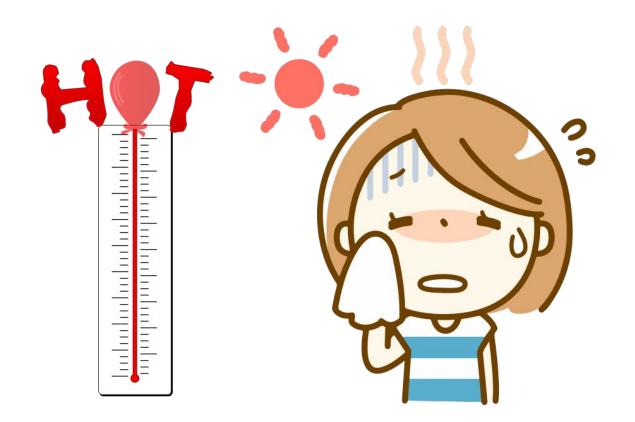
- Arizona Department of Economic Security (ADES)
 - Added state level heat objectives and heat resources to its 211 contract
- Arizona Department of Housing (ADOH)
 - Funded 4 new awards to expand existing emergency shelter response to severe weather
 - Expanded the allowability of heat relief funding
- Arizona Department of Corrections, Rehabilitation, and Reentry (ADCRR)
 - o Implementing the excessive heat safety and relief strategy
 - Starting a capital improvement plan to convert all housing units from evaporative cooling to energy-efficient HVAC systems
- Department of Emergency and Military Affairs (DEMA)
 - Updated the State Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (SERRP)
 - Evaluating how to better measure the impacts of extreme heat events utilizing the national best practice framework of community lifelines



What is a Heat Related Illness?

High Temperatures = Potential for Heat-Related Illness

Heat-related illness occurs when the body becomes too hot and is no longer able to regulate its own temperature





Key Populations & Settings

Everyone is at risk of Heat-Related Illnesses

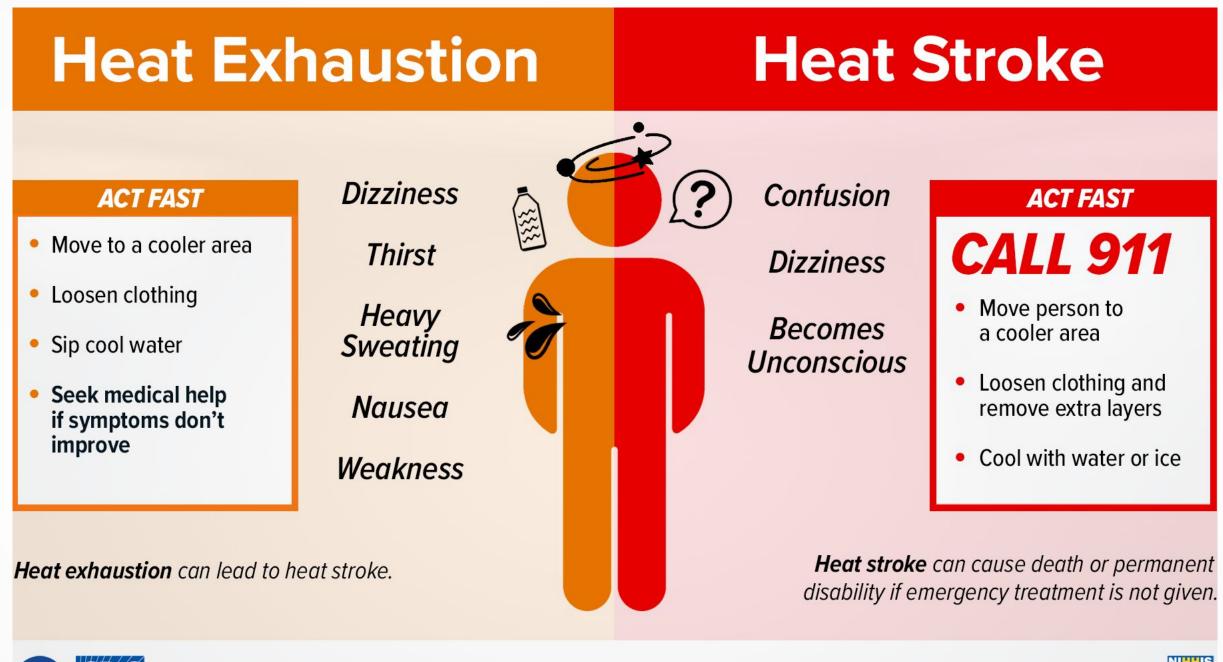
Persons who (are)

- Older adults (people > 65)
- Infants, young children, and adolescents
- Living with a cognitive/mental, emotional, or physical disability
- Experiencing homelessness
- Homebound
- Overexert during work or exercise
- Larger bodies

- Physically ill or on certain medications (e.g., for depression, insomnia, or poor circulation)
- Cannot regulate or adjust their body temperature well
- Work outdoors (e.g., farm, electric line, & construction workers)
- Living with a substance use disorder
- Living in rural communities



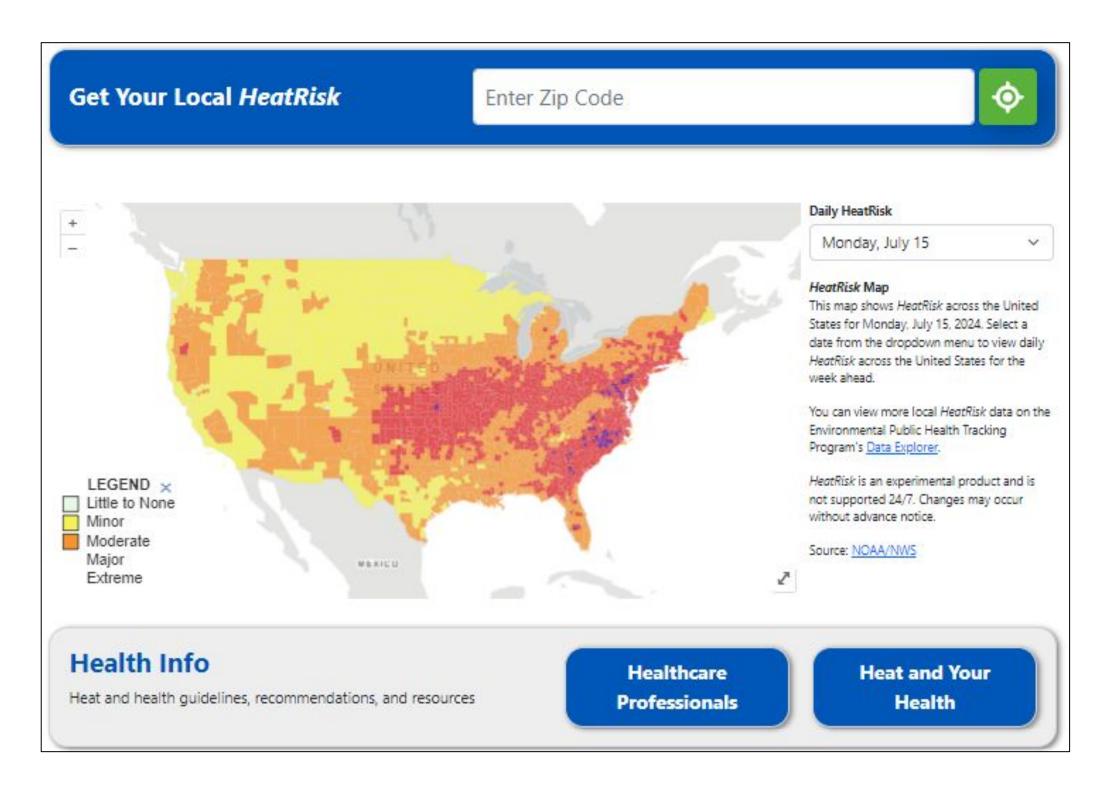
Look, See, & Act



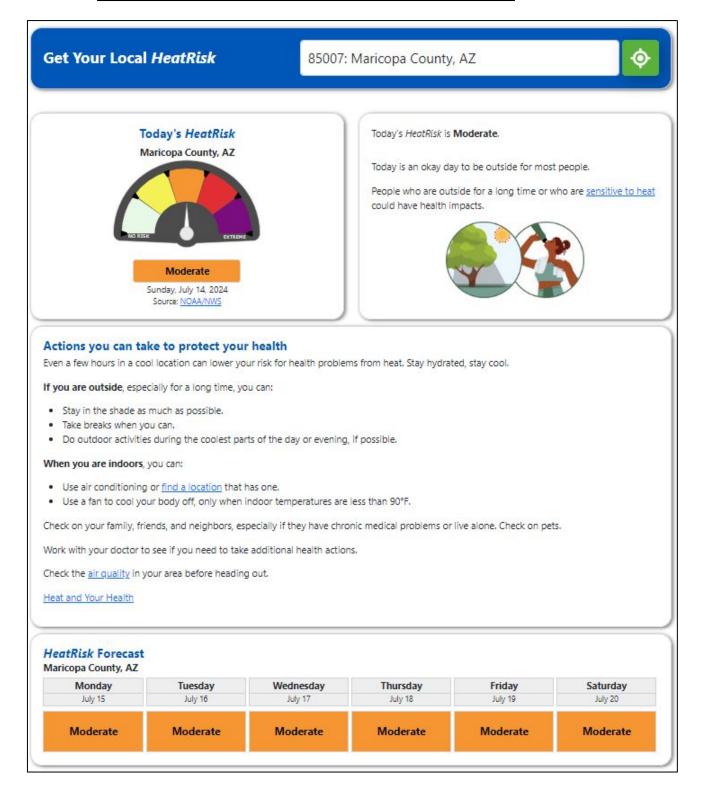


Stay Cool, Stay Hydrated, Stay Informed!

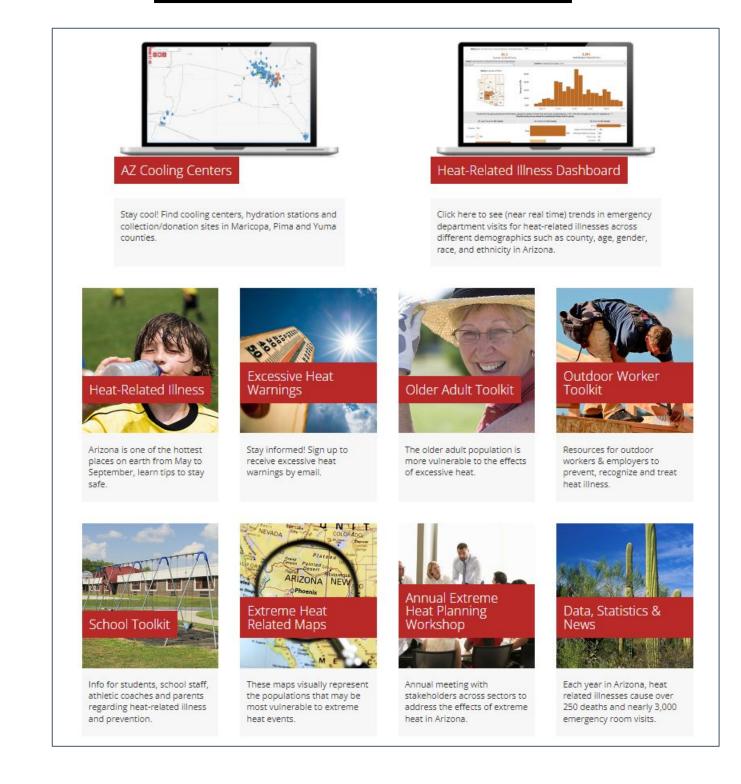














New Resource

Heat and Medications Information Sheet for Health Care Providers

What is the concern?

Extreme heat temperatures may adversely impact patients on specific medications.

This document is intended to alert healthcare providers to the impact that ambient heat may have on patients taking certain medications and to provide recommendations.

What do I need to be aware of?



Heat-related illness can affect everyone - no matter how long someone has lived in Arizona, their age, gender, gender identity, or health issues.



Heat-related illness is a serious medical condition resulting from the body's inability to cope with a particular heat load, and includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope and heat stroke.



An individual's risk for heat-related illness is influenced by many factors including individual health, housing type, living conditions, and pre-existing conditions (to name a few).

Health care providers are recommended to consult the Heat and Medications websites provided by the <u>Centers for Disease Control and Prevent (CDC)</u>, the <u>Arizona Department of Health Service</u>

(ADHS) and the <u>Pima County Health Department (PCHD)</u> for more information.











Some factors that might increase a patient's risk of developing a heat-related illness include:

- · High levels of humidity
- Obesity
- Fever
- Dehydration
- Heart disease
- Mental illness
- Poor circulation
- Sunburn
- Alcohol use
- Certain prescription and non-prescription medications and polypharmacy

Source: CDC Extreme Heat and Your Health page

The following populations may be at an even higher risk for heat-related illness:

- Children
- · Individuals 65+ years old
- Outdoor workers
- Pregnant people
- · Individuals with disabilities
- Athletes
- Individuals without air conditioning
- Individuals who are living alone
- · Residents of mobile homes
- · Individuals with chronic health conditions
- Individuals with substance use

disorder/opioid use disorder

Taking certain medications increases the risk of adverse health outcomes for patients.

When individuals are on these types of medications extra education and precautions are necessary. Some medications will interfere with thermoregulation or fluid balance while other medications can increase skin sensitivity to sun exposure.

Included is a consolidated list of medications that increase risks from extreme heat exposure. These include certain cardiovascular medications, antiseizure medications, antibiotics, and other classes of medications.



Heat Season

Take Home Message

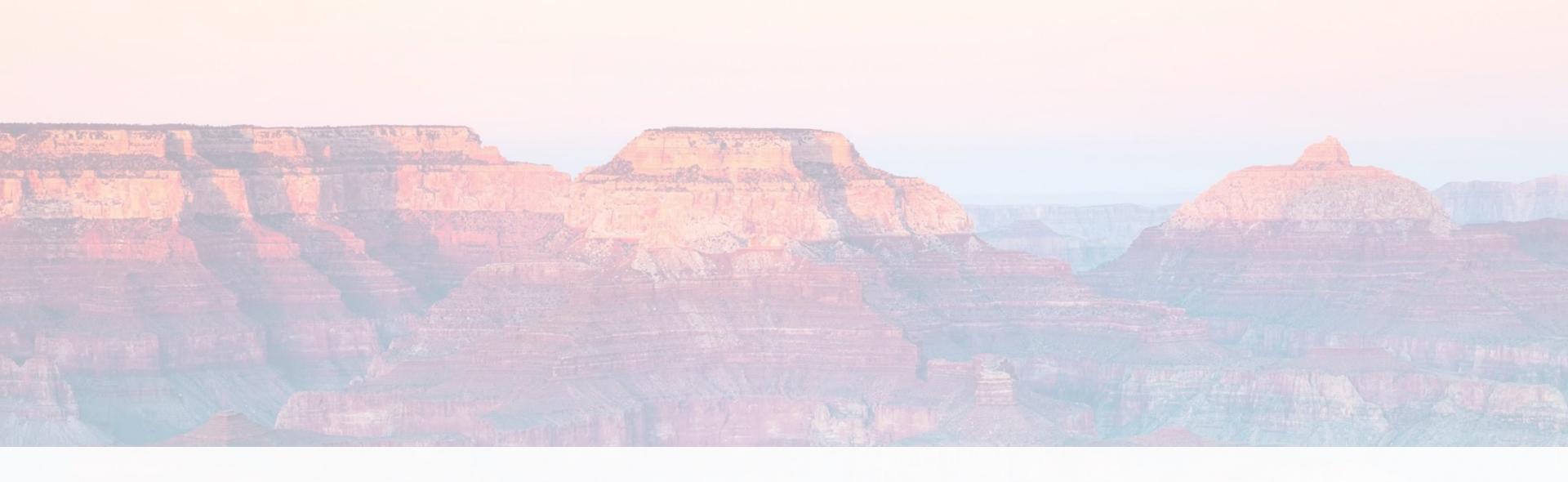
- Stay safe/healthy: Learn how to recognize the signs of heat-related illness and ways to prevent it.
- Stay cool: Visit our extreme heat website to discover ways to stay cool.
- Stay informed: Sign up for ADHS excessive heat warnings.
- Stay hydrated: Learn more about ways to stay hydrated.
- Be SunWise: To prevent sun damage and skin cancer.
- Stay Connected: Check on your family, friends, and neighbors.





- Arizona's Extreme Heat Preparedness Plan
- ADHS Recommendations and Findings for the Arizona Extreme Heat Preparedness Plan
- ADHS Extreme Heat Preparedness Webpage
- ADHS Heat Safety Webpage
- ADHS Heat-Related Illness and Heat Tier Dashboard
- ADHS Sign Up for Heat Alerts
- CDC Heat Risk Tool
- CDC Heat & Health Tracker





THANK YOU

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Public Health Resiliency, Environment, and Policy

www.azhealth.gov/heat

