





### **Heat Island Impacts**

- Higher energy use
- Reduced air quality
- Higher risks to public health
- Increased emissions of GHGs and criteria pollutants
  - Degraded water quality



Mitigation Strategies and Co-benefits	Green Roofs	Trees and Vegetation	Cool Pavement	Cool Roofs
			K	
Air quality	$\sim$			
Energy use	Ψ <b>P</b>	Ψ	ÿ	Ϋ́́
Greenhouse gas emissions	4	Å	Å	Å
Human health and comfort	M.	<u>~</u>	~~	~ <u>~</u>
Nighttime visibility			C	
Quality of life	8	6	8	\$
Safety				
Stormwater management				
Tire noise			$\odot$	
Water quality				

### **Heat Island Mitigation Benefits**

#### Lower energy use

- 1-9%  $\uparrow$  energy demand for every 2°F  $\uparrow$
- Shorter peak periods; less pressure on energy grid; fewer brownouts and blackouts

#### Improved air quality and lower carbon pollution

- Fewer GHG emissions
- Decreased air pollution
- Less ground-level ozone formation



# Heat Island Mitigation Benefits (con'd)

#### **Better water quality**

- Controlled water runoff = fewer pollutants in waterways
- Cooler water runoff = ecological balance in waterways

#### Improves human health

- Fewer respiratory illnesses, heat cramps, heat exhaustion episodes, heat stroke/sun stroke incidents, deaths
  - Heat among most deadly weather-related events
  - 658 annual heat-related deaths on average in US



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# Who is the Most Vulnerable?



- Lower temperatures provide direct benefits to vulnerable people:
  - Older adults
  - Young children
  - People with lower incomes
  - Outdoor workers
  - People with compromised health
- Indirect health benefits include better air quality due to reduced ozone formation
  - More than 9% of U.S. children and nearly 8% of older adults aged 65-75 currently have asthma. Exposure to ozone can exacerbate asthma.



# **Heat Islands and Equity**

- Cities are not uniformly hot intra-urban heat islands
- Historical development patterns and municipal policies cause unequal distribution of green and built-up areas
- People more vulnerable to heat impacts typically live in hotter areas of cities
- Higher temperatures compound factors that make at-risk individuals even more vulnerable – air quality/asthma, inefficient housing, lack of resources for A/C



# How Can Local Governments Address Heat Equity?

- Collect relevant data
- Provide information in multiple languages
- Use effective messaging
- Structure programs to be widely accessible
- Design programs to benefit renters





# **Program Overview**

#### Mission

The EPA Heat Island Reduction Program works to create sustainable and comfortable communities by promoting state and local programs and policies that include heat island reduction measures.

#### **Program Audiences**

- Local and state policymakers and program implementers
- Academia/researchers
- Other federal agencies
- Non-profit organizations
- Industry





### **Heat Island Program Resources**

- **Compendium of Strategies:** Heat island science, detailed info on mitigation strategies, local examples, policy options
- Website: Basic information on heat island topics, calendar of events, newsroom, links to other resources
- **Examples**: Database of more than 75 local and state initiatives
- **Webcasts**: Topics include local case studies, public health, advances in mitigation strategies

#### Newsletter

www.epa.gov/heat-islands



#### **EPA Updates**

#### Upcoming Webcast

Spruce Up! Using Green Roofs and Green Spaces to Beat the Heat

When: Thursday, July 11, 2019, 2:00-3:30 PM, EST

Join this 90-minute webinat to learn how green roofs and other green spaces are being used to address than heat across the country. The webinarwill highlight the many benefits that such practices can bring, such as how green roofs are improving air quality and public heath in Kansas City, Missouri. The event will also feature a national green roof expert and devie into Derver, Colorado's recent green building ordinance.

#### Agenda

- Overview of Heat Islands and EPA's Heat Island Reduction Program.
  Victoria Ludwig, U.S. EPA Heat Island Reduction Program.
  Green Roofs and Walls: Strategies for Fighting the Urban Heat Island.
  Steve Peck Green Roofs for Healthy Cities
- Steve Peck, Green Roots for Healthy Cities. Environmental Effects of Green Roofs, a Case Study in Kansas City. Robyn DeYoung, U.S. EPA.
- Dervers Green Building Ordinance Development Process. Katrina Managan, Derver Department of Public Health and Environment.
   Register for the Webcast





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## **Other Program Resources**

- Information on co-benefits
- Case studies and best practices
- Tracking of policy trends
- Up-to-date science
- Connections with other federal agencies



### **Related Federal Activities**

- NOAA
  - Extreme heat research, meteorological trends
  - NWS issues heat warnings
- CDC
  - Extreme heat public education, guidance for policymakers
- GSA
  - Green roof initiative for federal buildings
  - USFS
    - Research on urban forestry, quantitative tools for estimating benefits
  - Federal Highway Administration
    - Research and demonstrations of cool pavements





### **Contact Information**

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**Heat Island Program Website** 

www.epa.gov/heat-islands

#### **EPA Heat Island Newsletter Sign-Up**

www.epa.gov/heat-islands/forms/heat-island-newsletter-signup

