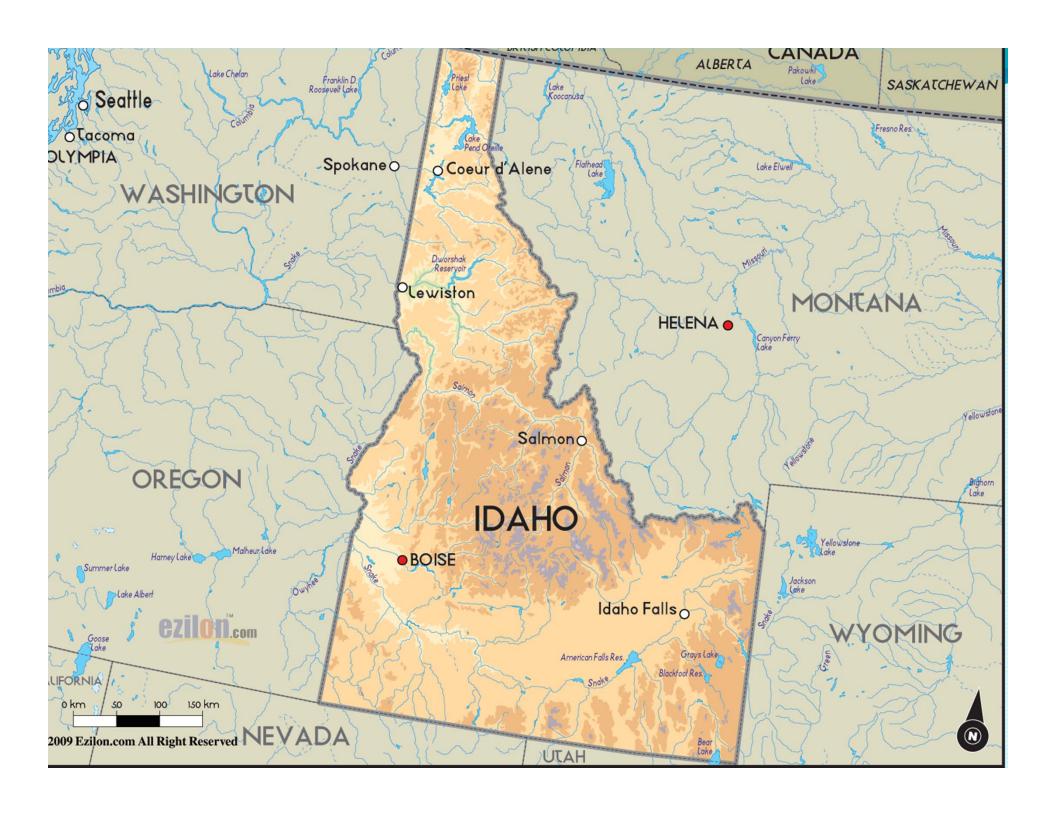
Climate Change and the Public Health Challenge in Idaho

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Likely Environmental Impacts from Climate Change in Idaho

- Increase in wildfires
- Increase in ground-level ozone
- Increase in precipitation
- Heat events

Increase in Wildfires

 Milder winters will mean that bark beetle infestation will spread to other areas of state

Bark beetles not native to colder regions like Idaho mountains

will spread into state

Large stands of dead trees

More wildfires are likely



Wildfires and air quality

Increased air pollution

Increase of 50 µg/m³ in PM10 associated* with

- 33% increase in acute stroke health care encounters
- 13% increase in acute lower respiratory health care encounters
- 10% increase in acute upper respiratory health care encounters
- 27 % increase in chronic cardiac care encounters

*within a 24-hr period. Study did not include Medicare data

Heat Events

Boise Temperature	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Avg. Temperature	29.0	35.9	42.4	49.1	57.5	66.5	74.0	72.5	62.6	51.8	39.9	30.1	50.9
Avg. Max Temperature	36.4	44.2	52.9	61.4	71.0	80.9	90.2	88.1	77.0	64.6	48.7	37.7	62.8
Avg. Min Temperature	21.6	27.5	31.9	36.7	43.9	52.1	57.7	56.8	48.2	39.0	31.1	22.5	39.1
Days Max Temp of 90 F or Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	< 0.5	1.0	5.0	19	16	3.0	< 0.5	0.0	0.0	44
Days Min Temp Below Freezing	26.0	21.0	17.0	8.o	2.0	< 0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	18.0	25.0	123

Increase in Ground-Level Ozone

- Health problems associated with ground-level ozone
 - chest pain
 - coughing
 - throat irritation
 - congestion
 - reduced lung function
 - worsens bronchitis, emphysema and asthma
 - repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue

It is modeled that more precipitation will fall as rain rather than snow in lower elevations.

Wetter times may increase

- Flood events
- Landslides
- Mosquitos

Flood events



Landslides



Mosquitos



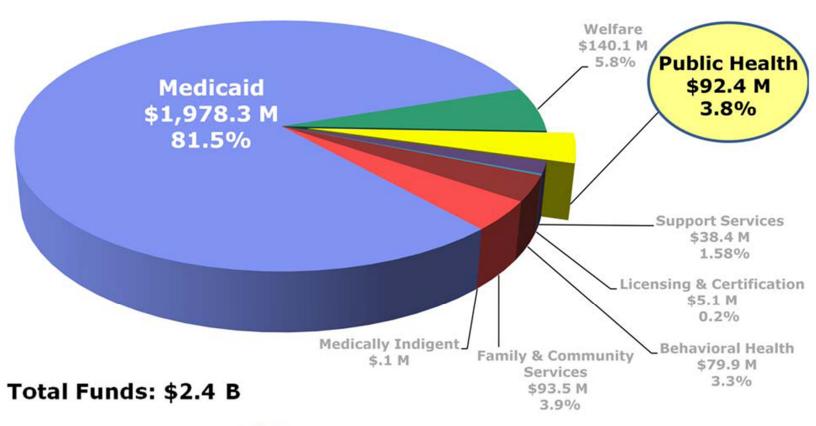
In 2006 Idaho led the nation in cases of West Nile Virus (N=996).

Challenges

- Funding
- Denial
- Connecting the "dots"; the science
- Lack of leadership
- State laws limiting local authority over water and development
- Short-term cost/benefit analysis vs. long term analysis



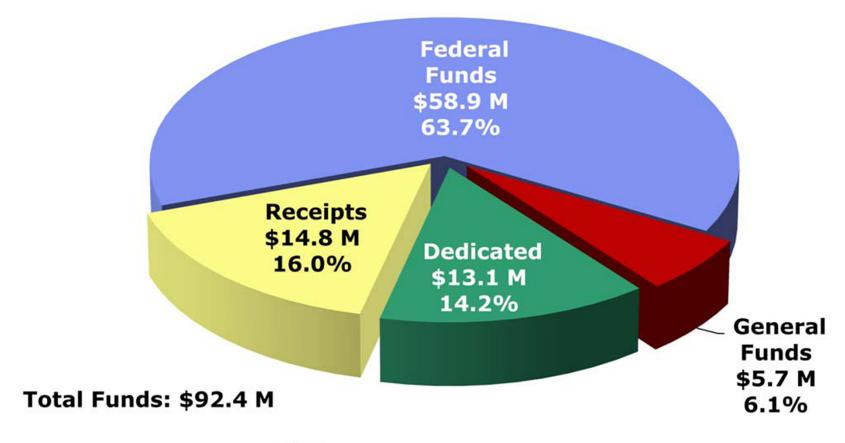
SFY 2013: Public Health is 3.8% of DHW Request





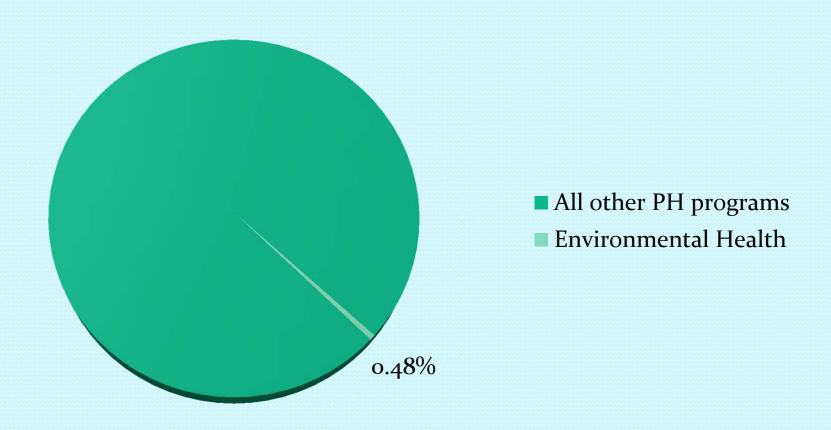


2013 Public Health Request by Fund Source

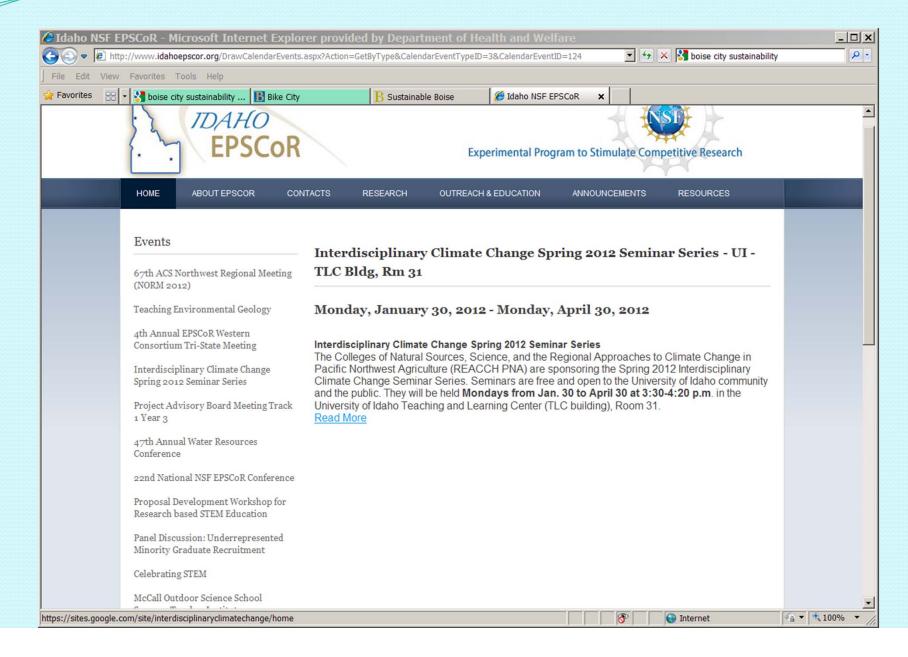




Environmental Public Health Budget



Initiatives – University of Idaho



Initiatives - Boise

- A number of other Boise building are heated by geothermal water.
- Methane that is produced as a by-product of the <u>wastewater treatment</u> process is used to operate boilers.
- About 50 of the City's fleet and service vehicles are gaselectric hybrids or gas-E85. About 33% of the city's diesel fleet uses a B20 biodiesel mix.
- Green Building Initiative

Public Health Prioritization

Cancer

Heart Disease

Lower Respiratory Disease

Unintentional Injury

Stroke

Diabetes

Alzheimer's

Suicide

Health Belief Model

Individual Perceptions

Modifying Factors

Likelihood of Action

Demographic variables (age, race, SES)

Psychological variables

Structural variables (knowledge of disease, prior contact with disease)

Perception of the disease

Perceived threat

Cues to Action
Reminder from MD, friend
Advice from others

Perception of behavior

Perceived benefits of preventive action

Perceived barriers to preventive action

Likelihood of taking recommended prevention health action

Perceived seriousness of disease

Perceived susceptibility to

disease

Opportunities

Federal support

- Funding for reducing energy consumption, renewable energy projects, sustainable communities grants
- Future federal policies

Power in partnering

- Creating Regional Partnerships (e.gs. Grants, projects, plans)
- Jurisdictions coordinating and supporting growth, transportation, energy use and economic planning and policies