

HNJAC MEETING #14

November 10, 2020

10 a.m. – 12 p.m.

Via Zoom

AGENDA

1. Welcome
2. Health Equity Community Conversations: COVID-19 Storytelling Project
3. RESILIENCE
4. Updates:
 - a. ACTs
 - b. DOH's COVID vax plan
 - c. Culture of Health Conference
 - d. Other
5. Next Steps





HEALTH EQUITY
COMMUNITY
CONVERSATIONS:
COVID-19 STORYTELLING
PROJECT

HECC UPDATES

- Contract signed with Next Day Animations, will move to kick-off call
- Deadline EXTENDED: **February 1, 2021**
- Consent forms, Community Member Guide and submission forms translated into Spanish, being uploaded to webpage
- Julia is available to present to Healthy Communities and Families ACTs, and provide updates

HECC UPDATES



Currently **127** conversations have been completed, with about **100** in the works

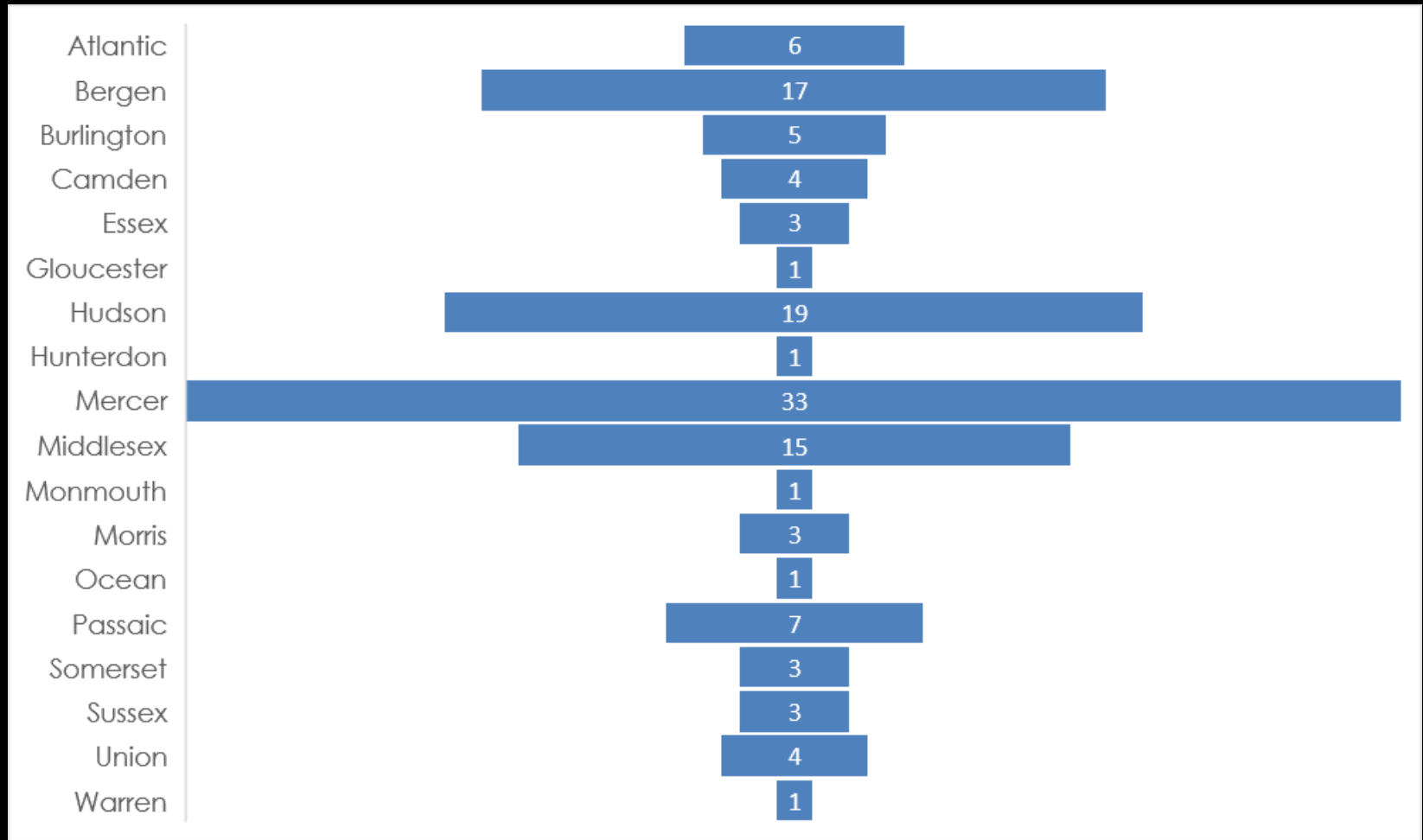


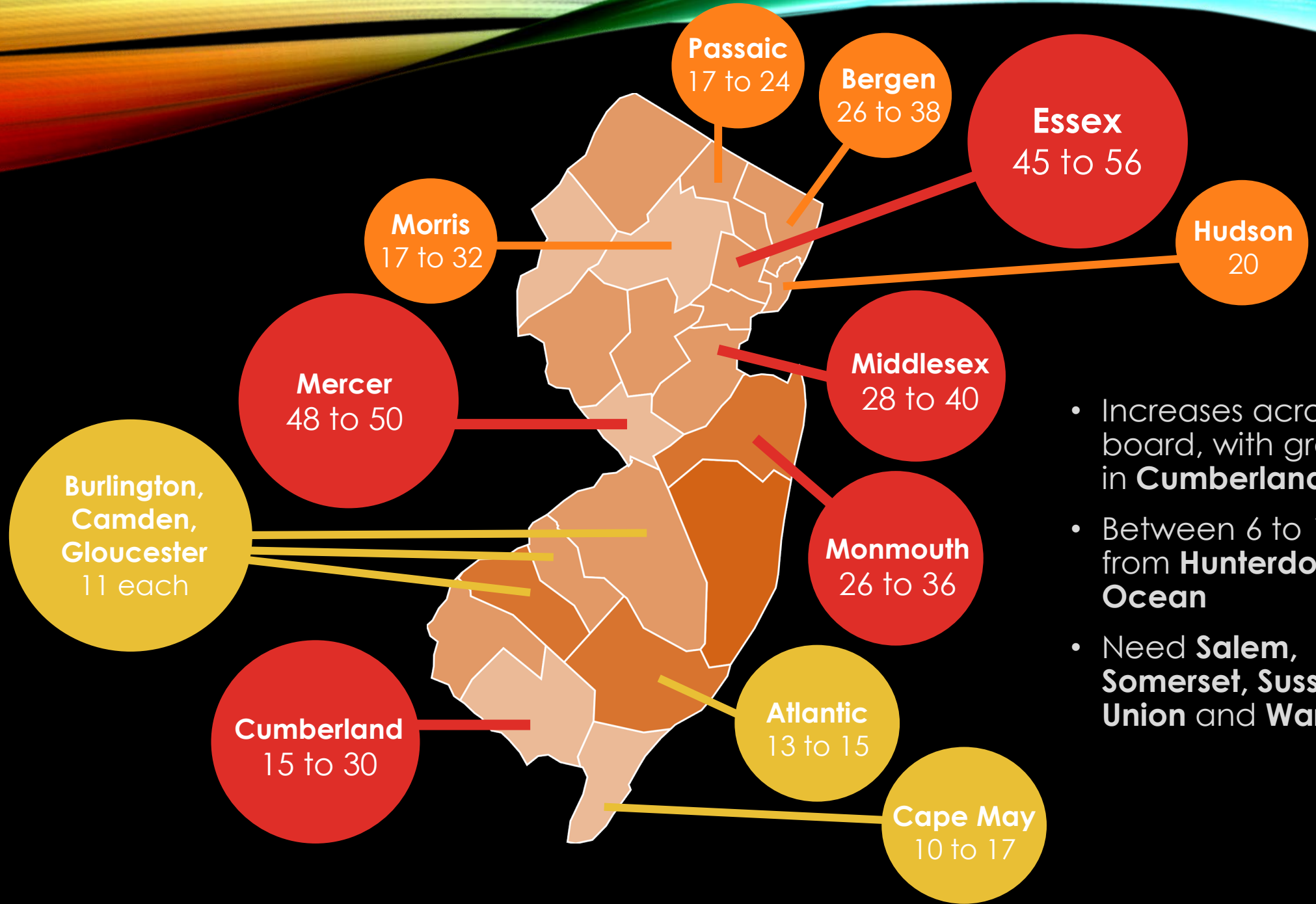
Projected total from organizations focused in one county: **306 to 405**



Statewide and local outreach continue, focusing push in rural counties

UPLOADED CONVERSATIONS BY COUNTY





- Increases across the board, with greatest in **Cumberland**
- Between 6 to 10 from **Hunterdon** and **Ocean**
- Need **Salem, Somerset, Sussex, Union** and **Warren**

TIMELINE UPDATES: WRI & NEXT DAY ANIMATIONS

Walter Rand Institute Theme Analysis



Next Day Animations (8 Animated Shorts)



CROSS CUTTING ISSUES



RESILIENCE: TODAY'S SPEAKERS

COMMUNITY & INFRASTRUCTURE RESILIENCE

JAMIE WELLER – NJ Department of Health, Office of Local Public Health

RESILIENCE & ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES

DAVE ELLIS – NJ Department of Children and Families, Office of Resilience

CLIMATE RESILIENCE

JEANNE HERB – Rutgers U, Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

Jamie Weller, MSN, RN, CSN-NJ
Office of Local Public Health



Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- Discuss why community resilience and emergency preparedness, including local level prevention for the spread of infectious disease, are important
- Describe New Jersey's efforts to streamline pandemic response between local health departments (LHDs) and jurisdictions
- Emphasize importance of community resilience as an important part of the State Health Improvement Plan

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- Resilience refers to the ability of an individual or community to withstand, adapt to, and recover from emergency, threats, tragedy, trauma, or other adverse experiences and circumstances
- The threats can change, but individuals and communities must be resilient to respond to and recover from those threats
- Resilience is a component of routine emergency preparedness planning within health departments at the state and local level

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- NJ's LHDs routinely prepare to respond to threats
 - Areas of preparation and planning include community resilience, information management, countermeasures and mitigation, and surge management
 - Utilize current version of the CDC's Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities: National Standards for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Public Health document
- The need for community resilience has been highlighted by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, both in terms of further exposing health and social inequities within vulnerable communities and highlighting the importance of a strong, coordinated, and resilient public health system
- NJ's LHDs have been at the forefront of COVID-19 response, including case investigation and contact tracing, testing, and other mitigation measures

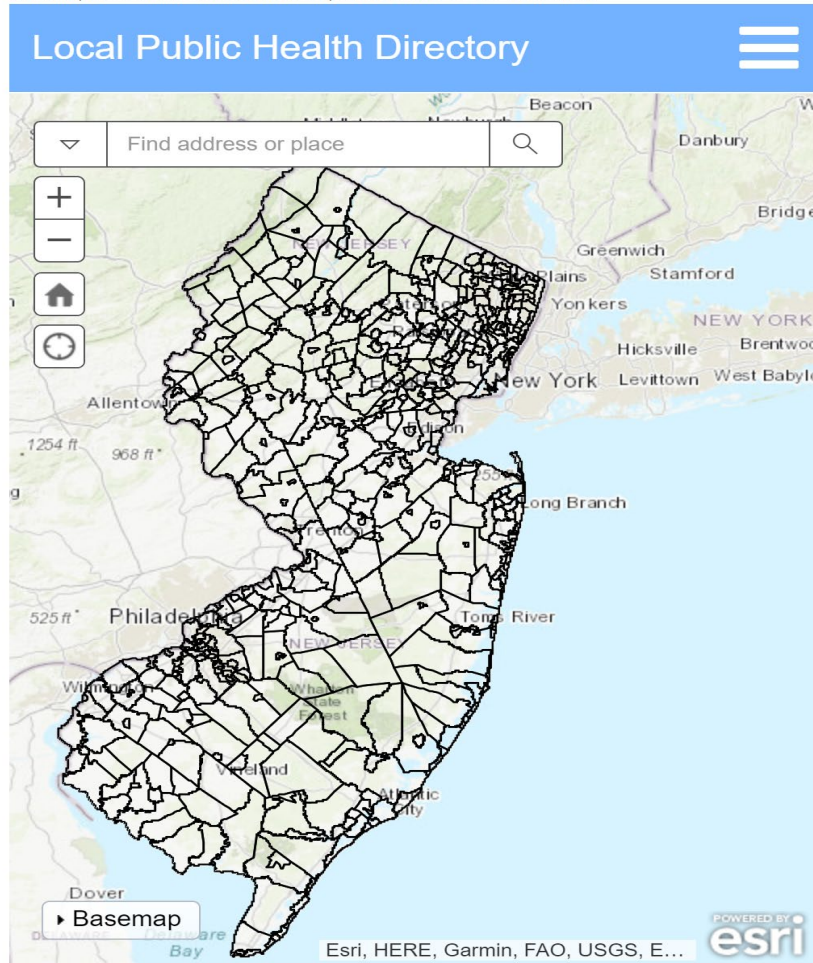
Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- All municipalities in NJ are required to have a **Local Board of Health (LBOH)**
- LBOH is required to have a full-time **Local Health Department (LHD)**
- NJ Statutes require LHDs to be under direct oversight of a full-time **Licensed Health Officer (HO)**

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

Find Your Local Health Department

Click a local area on the New Jersey map to see its local health department, that department's ranking health official, its contact information, and a link to its website.



- Approximately 100 Local Health Departments in NJ
- Vary in size, structure
- Some geographic variation, as well
- [Find Your Local Health Department](#)

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- **Essential public health services include:**
 - Monitor health status to identify community health problems
 - Diagnose and investigate health problems in the community
 - Inform, educate, and empower people regarding health issues
 - Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
 - Develop policies and plans which support individual and community health efforts
 - Enforce the laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety
 - Link people to needed personal health services and assure health care when it is otherwise unavailable
 - Ensure a competent local public health system and assure a competent personal health care workforce
 - Evaluate the effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services
 - Research for innovative solutions to health problems

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- **Non-infectious disease resilience functions**
 - Medical Needs Sheltering
 - Medical countermeasures
 - Surge – Medical Reserve Corps
 - Services and community partnerships for vulnerable populations

Community Resilience and Local Public Health

- **Pandemic Response Activities – Control of Communicable Disease**
 - **Testing** – Setting up and conducting mass testing, coordinating with providers in area on testing, determining if enough tests are being done to capture accurate number of cases, monitoring number of positive cases, % positivity for testing, etc.
 - **Case Investigation and Contact Tracing** – Calling individuals who have tested positive, advising them to isolate, identifying their close contacts and activities. Calling individuals who have been exposed to someone who tested positive, informing them of the need to quarantine to see if they become ill.
 - **Isolation and Quarantine** – Isolation is for individuals who have tested positive, quarantine is the separation of those who have been exposed to someone who is positive to see if they become ill.
 - **Community Education and Outreach** – Making sure that materials and messages are appropriate (literacy levels, language, content-wise, etc.)
 - **Planning for Vaccination** – priority populations, planning for and implementing vaccination plans, etc.

Coordination in Public Health Response

- Daily calls with all Local Health Departments, hosted by Office of Local Public Health (OLPH)
- Host subject matter experts from within NJDOH to allow LHDs ready and routine access to their expertise
- OLPH functions to promote bidirectional communication among local health partners and NJDOH to support coordinated public health response
- OLPH presence in planning meetings for all initiatives that impact the work of NJ's LHDs

Coordination in Public Health Response

Local Information and Network Communication System

- Added to NJ Statutes in 1996, under the Emergency Health Powers Act (EHPA)
- There are 22 LINCS Agencies (21 counties plus the City of Newark)
- LINCS agencies are Health Departments that receive funding to support emergency preparedness activities and serve in a coordinating function among the local health departments in the LINCS jurisdiction

Coordination in Public Health Response

- **LINCS Agencies**

- LINCS agencies serve as **planning and coordinating agency for all LHDs within the county or city**, at the direction of the Commissioner;
- LINCS agency is responsible for **human disease surveillance, terrorism response and public health emergency response-related activities** in such a manner as the Commissioner may direct;
- LINCS agency **disseminates and collect information to/from all LHDs within the county and city**, as the Commissioner deems necessary

Coordination in Public Health Response

- **Declared public health emergency due to COVID-19**
- **LINCS agencies serve in coordinating function, LHDs retain authority for communicable disease response**
 - LINCS agencies support coordination in key areas:
 - Communication – messaging from NJDOH, requests for data on behalf of NJDOH, etc.
 - Testing
 - Contact Tracing
 - Isolation, Quarantine, and Social Support
 - Planning for Vaccination

Supporting Resilience

- **Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Cooperative Agreement Funding from CDC**
- **Enhancing Laboratory Capacity Funding (ELC) from CDC through NJDOH - Local Health Departments**
 - Each non-LINCS agency LHD is receiving funding to support a Vulnerable Populations Outreach Coordinator
 - The VPOC will increase local public health capacity to investigate, trace, contain, mitigate and prevent COVID-19 through targeted outreach to vulnerable populations
- **ELC Funding through NJDOH - LINCS Health Departments**
 - LINCS agencies are receiving funding to support three positions
 - COVID-19 Coordinator
 - COVID-19 Data Manager/Epidemiologist
 - COVID-19 Social Supports Coordinator



Supporting Resilience

- **Resilience should be a part of continued emergency preparedness planning**
- **Resilient public health infrastructure and workforce capacity support community resilience**
- **Addressing health and social inequities also promotes community resilience**

Resources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2019). *Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities: National Standards for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Public Health*. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/cpr/readiness/00_docs/CDC_PreparednesResponseCapabilities_October2018_Final_508.pdf
- N.J.A.C CHAPTER 52. PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH IN NEW JERSEY
- N.J.A.C. Chapter 57 COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
- State of New Jersey (1996-2020). *Healthy NJ – Resilience*. Retrieved from <https://healthy.nj.gov/2030/topics-objectives/cross-cutting-issues/resilience/index.shtml>



**Building Self-Healing
Communities**



Understanding

N. E. A. R.

Neuroscience

Epigenetics

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Resilience

SAWUBONA

- Who?
- What - Office of Resilience
- How
 - Building Self-healing Communities slides
- When
- Invitation
- Bafflements and Inquiries

Community Capacity Development

Leadership Expansion

Coming Together

Shared Learning

Results-Oriented Decisions

Leadership Expansion

Coming Together

Shared Learning

Results-Oriented Decisions



Core Protective Systems

Capabilities

Attachment
&
Belonging

Community
Culture
Spirituality

“Nurturing the healthy development of these protective systems affords the most important preparation or ‘inoculation’ for overcoming potential threats and adversities in human development. Similarly, damage or destruction of these systems has dire consequences for the positive adaptive capacity of individuals.”

Ann Masten, 2009

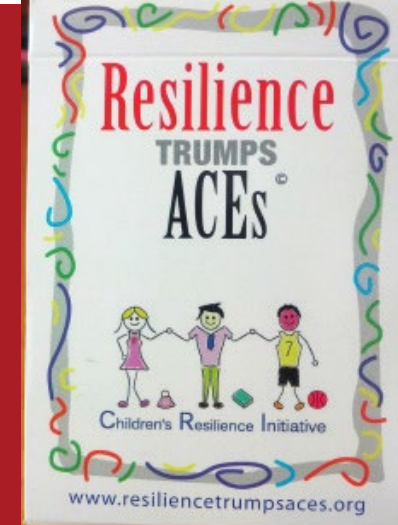
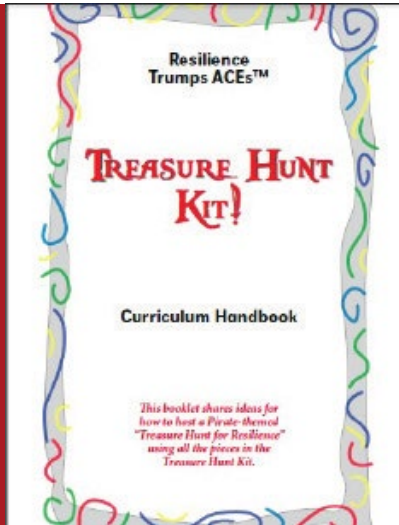
Cultural Respect and Continuity is Vital

Reclaiming cultural ways after a time of loss is a powerful driver of well-being. “One of the first things that has to be done is to ask the community what is important to the community.”

Duran & Duran, 1995



Leadership Expansion: Children's Resilience Initiative



<http://resiliencetrumpsaces.org/>

Coming Together



Shared Learning: Public Health Process



www.jeffersoncountypublichealth.org/index.php?family-health-services

Decision Making

WE ARE DECIDING

to build on past successes
and engage more people
to help our communities

to

T H R I V E



The background of the slide is a solid red color with a large, faint, circular watermark of the Rutgers University seal. The seal features a sunburst in the center and the text 'RUTGERS UNIVERSITY' around the perimeter.

RUTGERS

THE STATE UNIVERSITY
OF NEW JERSEY

The Link Between Climate Change and Health Inequities *Healthy New Jersey 2030*

November 10, 2020

Jeanne Herb

**Bloustein School of Planning & Public Policy
New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center
New Jersey Climate Change Alliance**

“Climate change is a public health emergency.”

Georges C. Benjamin, MD Executive Director American Public Health Association

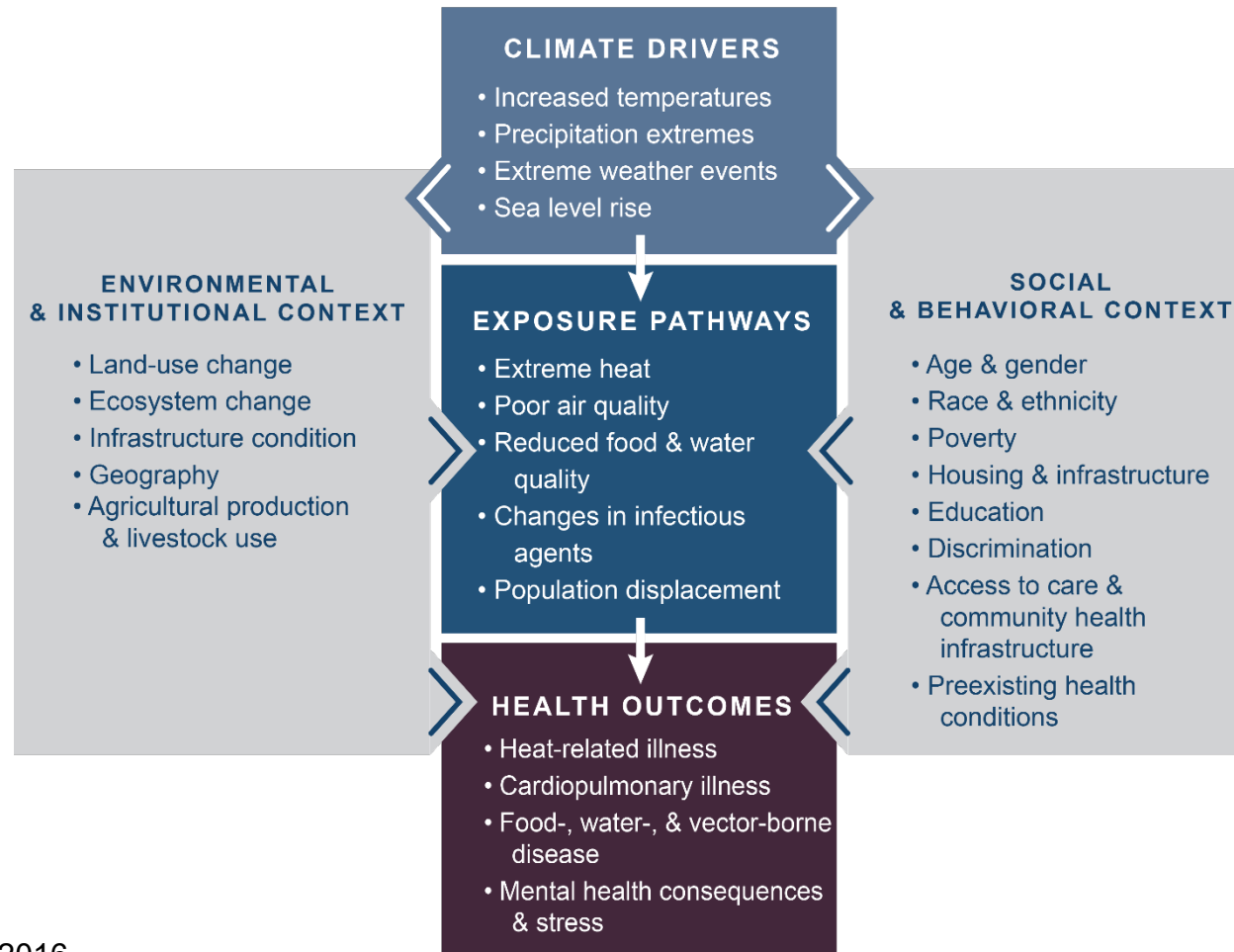
An aerial photograph of a coastal region, possibly a bay or inlet, with a dark green overlay. The text is centered on the overlay.

FOURTH NATIONAL CLIMATE ASSESSMENT

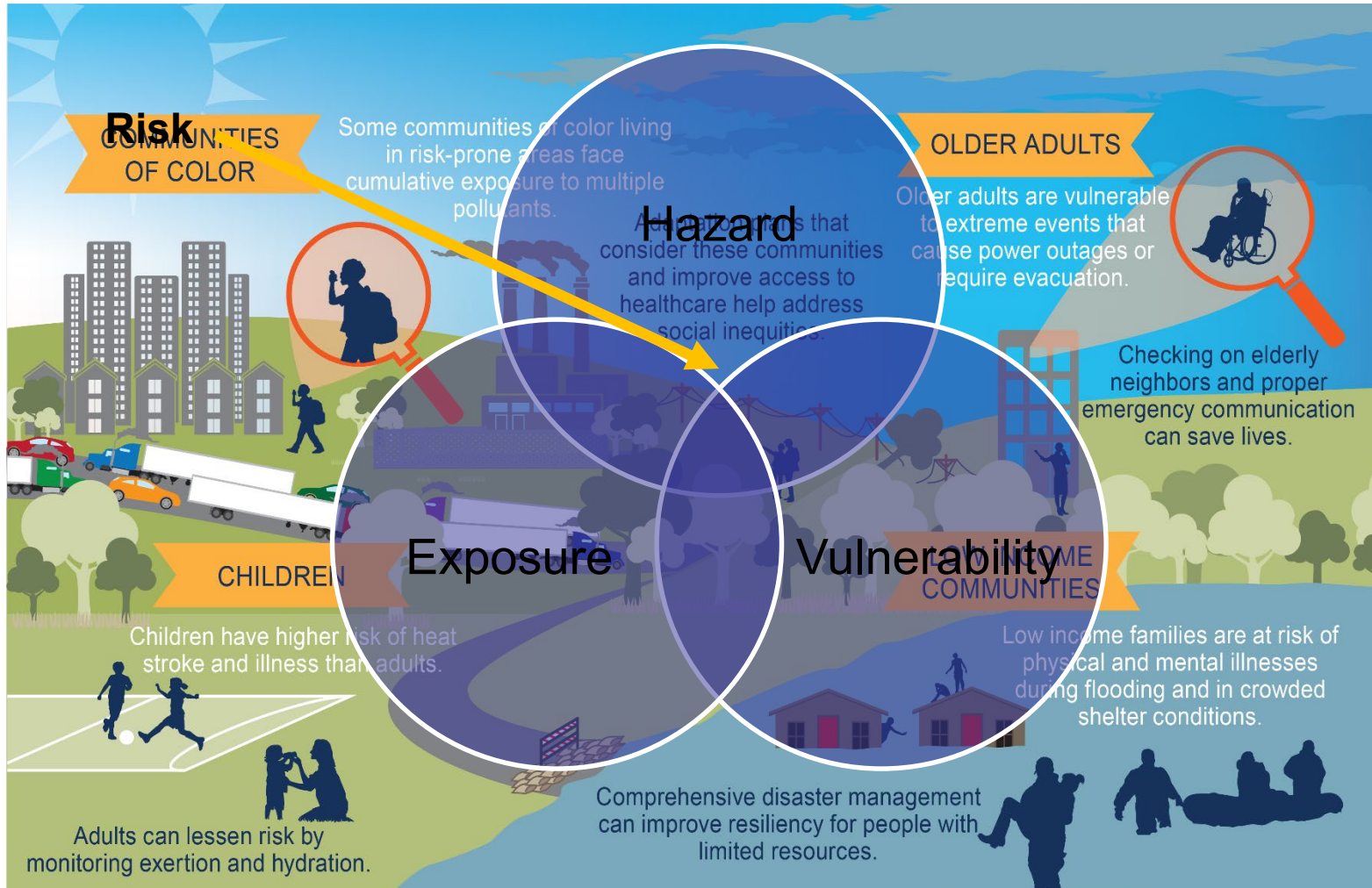
CHAPTER 14: HUMAN HEALTH

Key Message #1: Climate Change Affects the Health of All Americans

Climate Change and Health



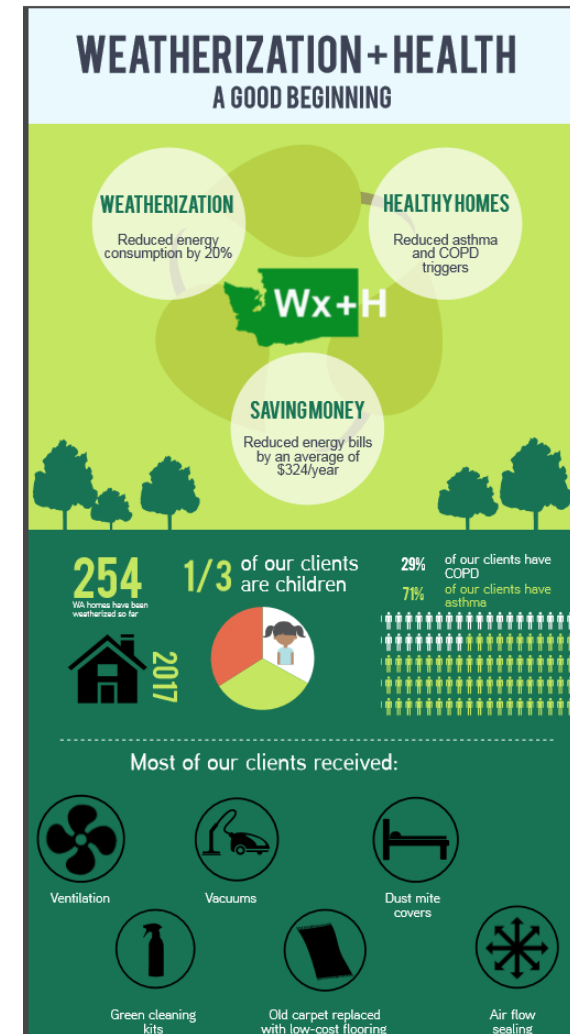
Key Message #2: Exposure and Resilience Varies Across Populations and Communities



**Key Message #3: Climate Adaptation
reduces risks and improves health**



Key Message 4: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions results in health and economic benefits



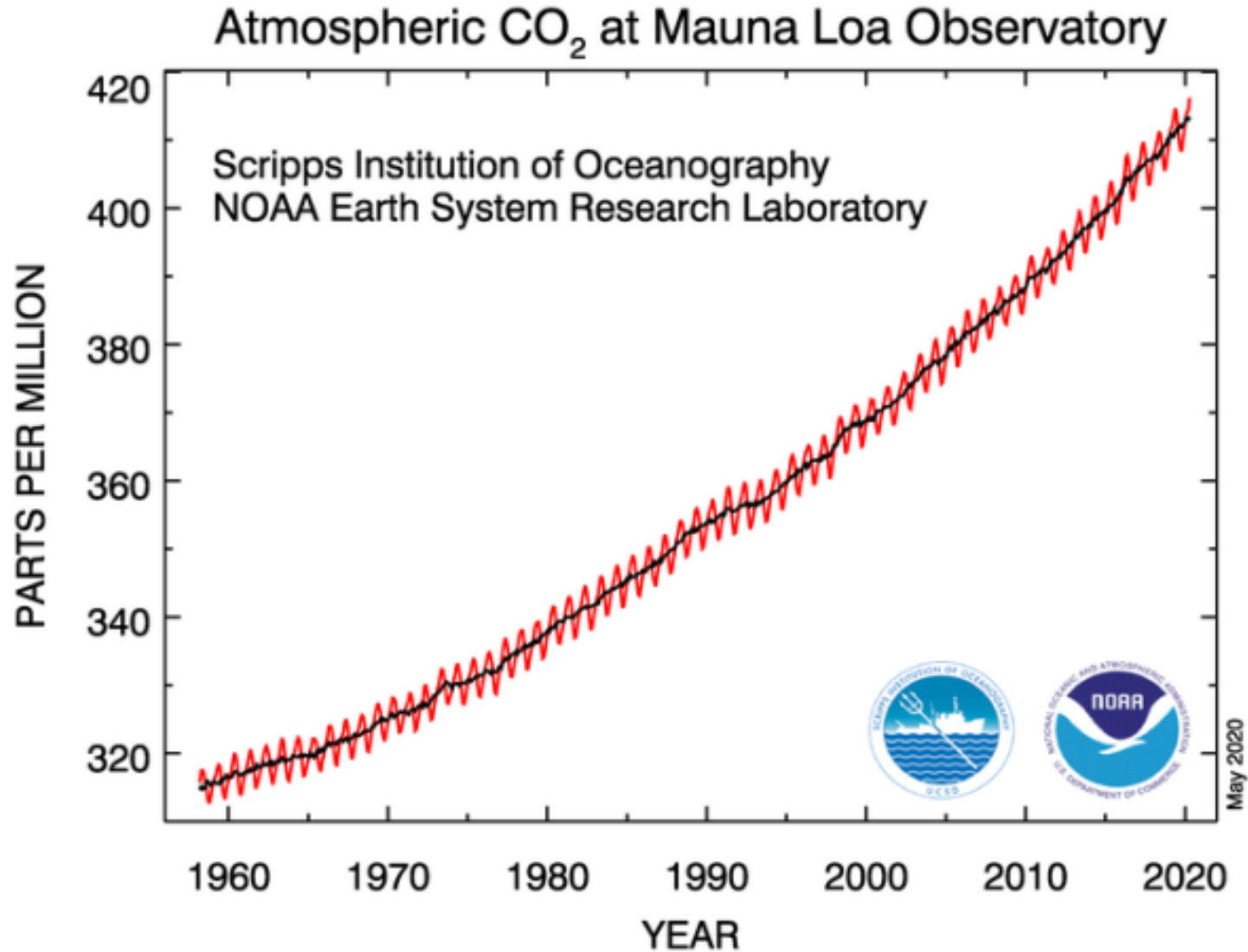
Climate Change 101 and Impacts to New Jersey



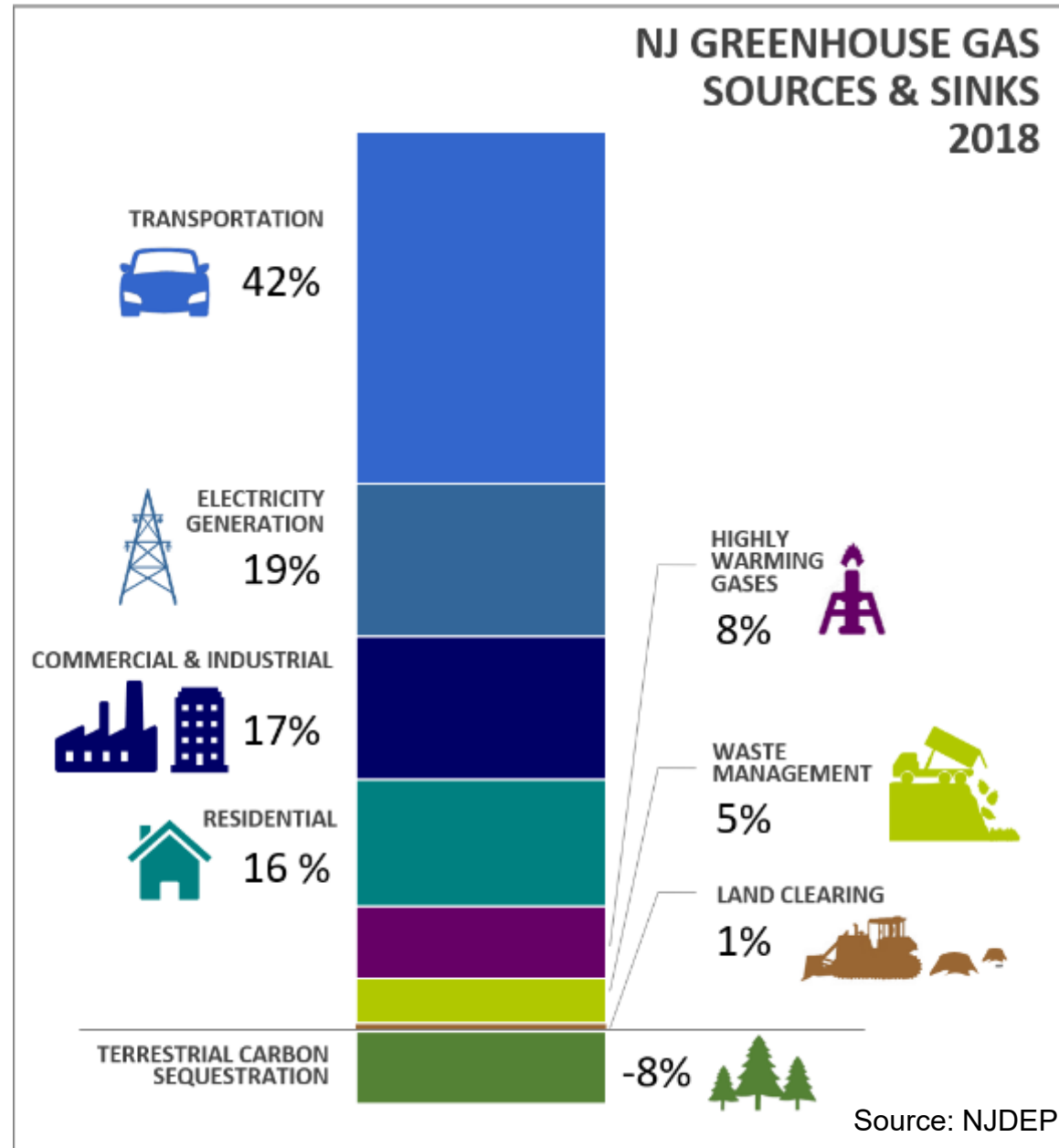
Trends and projections



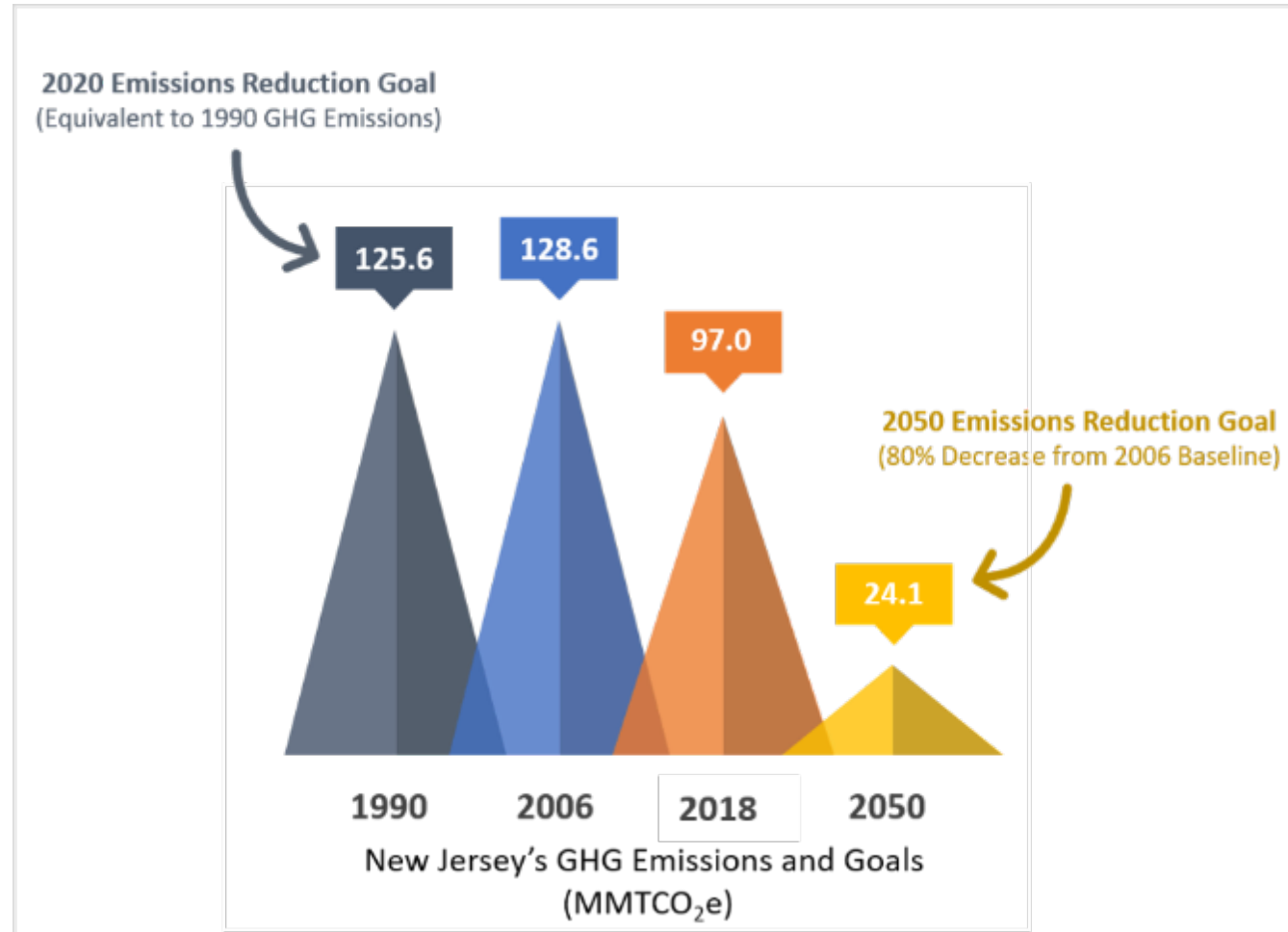
Greenhouse gas concentrations



Greenhouse Gas Emissions in NJ



Distance
to New
Jersey's
2050
Emissions
Limit



Source: NJDEP

Climate Trends in NJ

Temperature

- Warming 2x global average
- More warm extremes; fewer cold extremes
- Intensity of coastal storms

Precipitation

- 100 year increase in precipitation
- More intense heavy rains
- Increased frequency of dry spells

Sea level rise

- Rise of 1.5 feet since 1911
- .9-2.1 ft 2000-2050 w/ rate increase from .2 -.5"/year
- Increased frequency & intensity of coastal flooding



Post 2050 futures depend on emissions scenarios



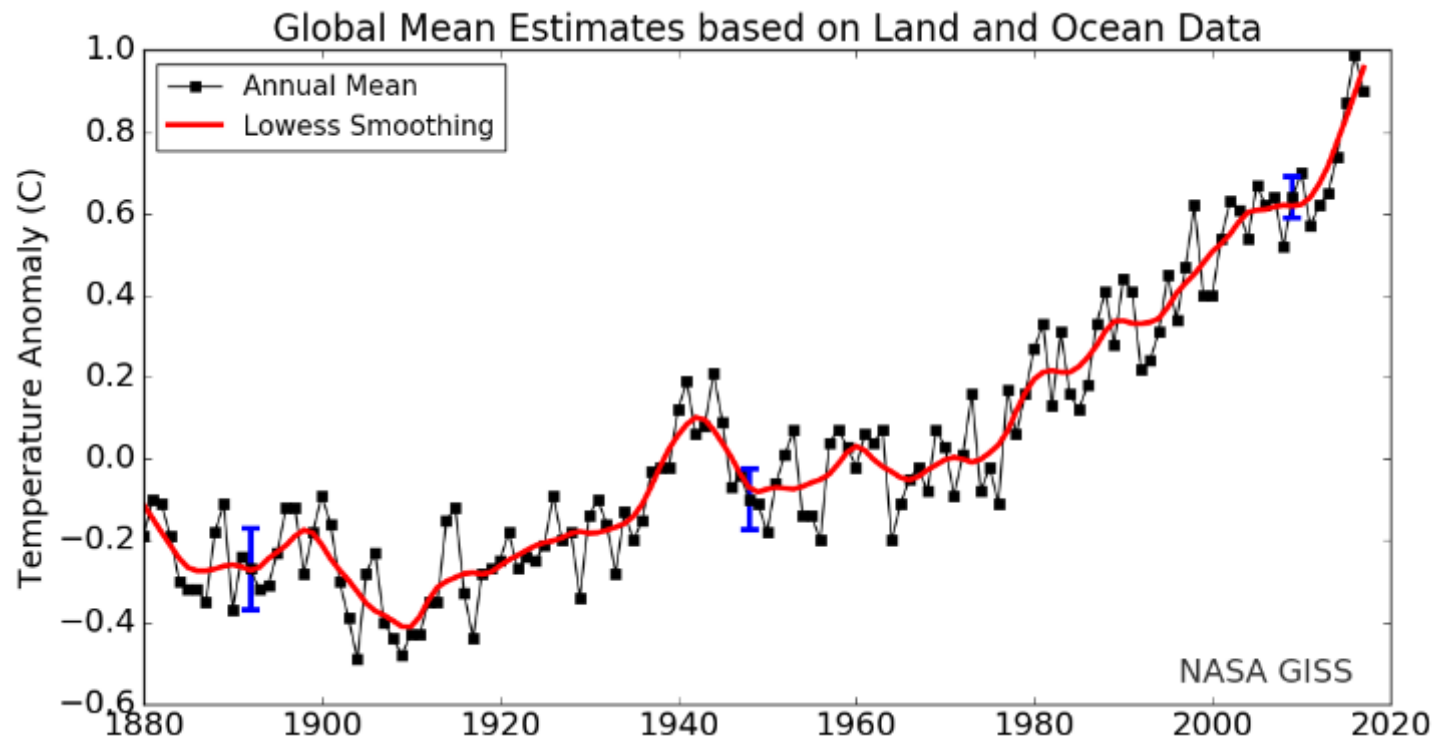
Lavallette, NJ. Credit: theatlantic.com



Credit: Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist

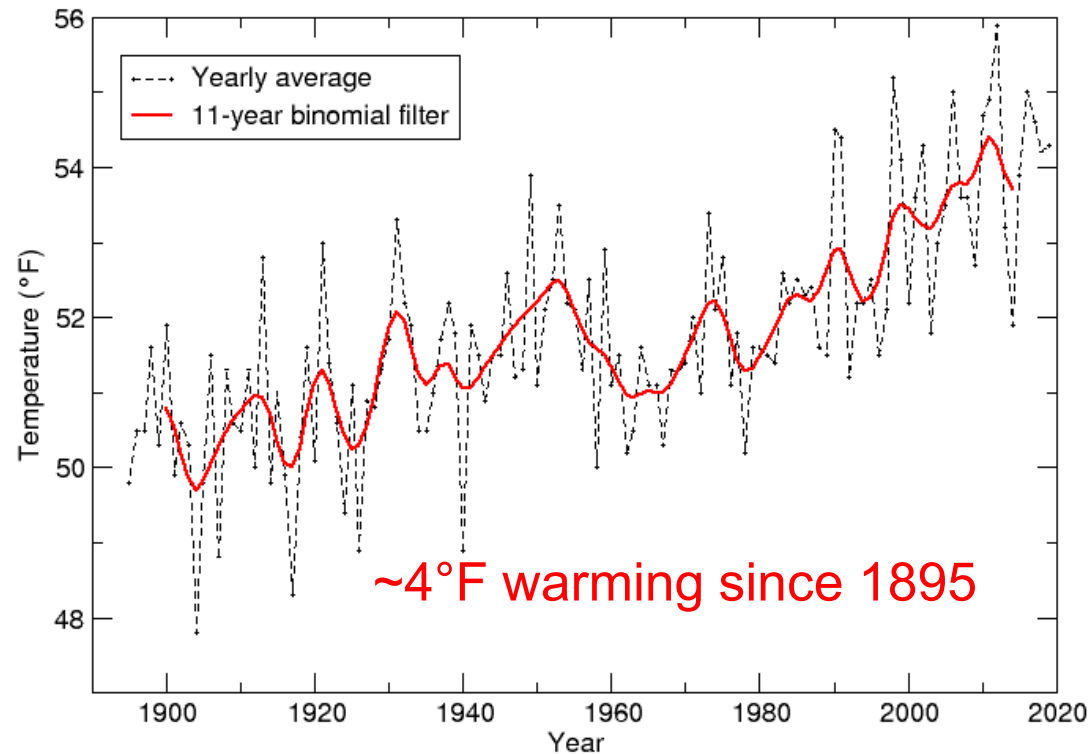
TRENDS IN GLOBAL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

Source: NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies



- The past 6 years have been the warmest on record.
- 19 of the 20 warmest years have happened since 2000.
- Average rate of warming
 - since 1880 = @ 0.16 °F per decade
 - 0.45 °F per decade since 1980

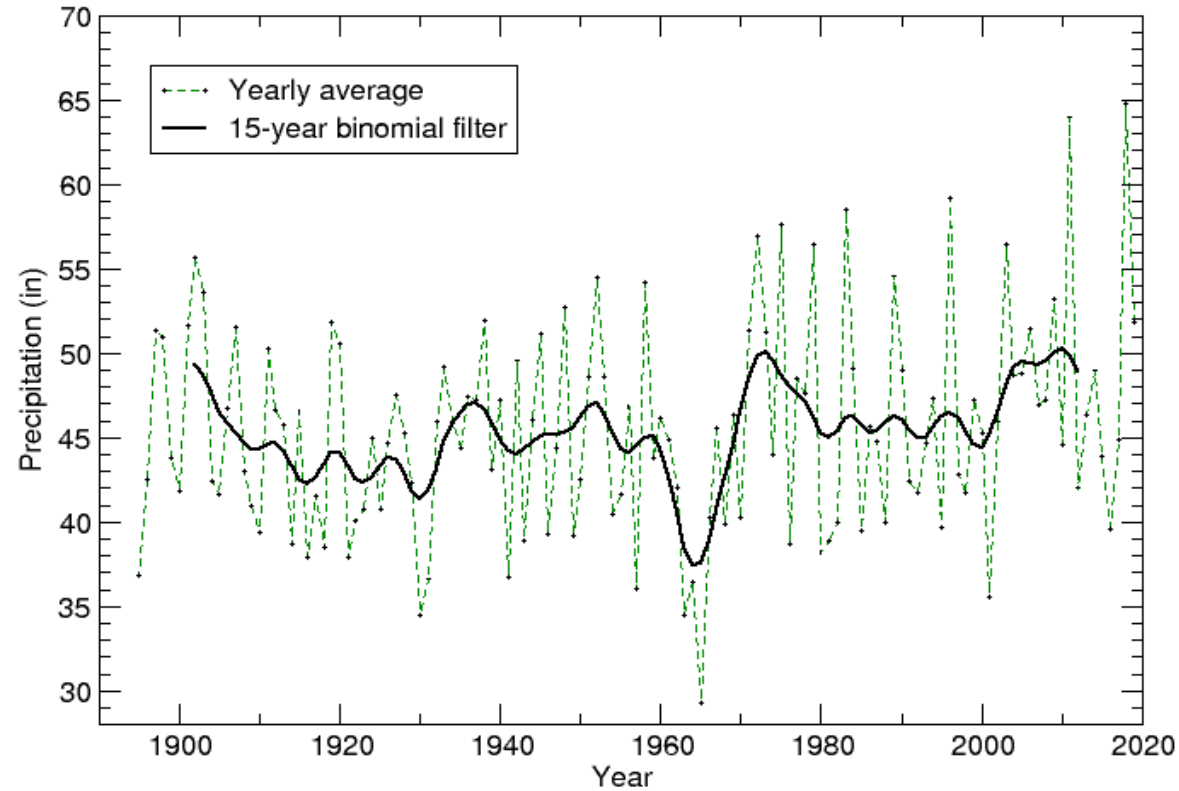
New Jersey Annual Average Temperature



- NJ has warmed @ 2x fast as global average
- More rapid warming since 1970
- Of the 20 warmest years on record, 14 have been since 2000
- Projections for late 21st century:
 - ✓ 8-14°F above preindustrial for high emissions scenario
 - ✓ 5-8°F for low emissions scenario

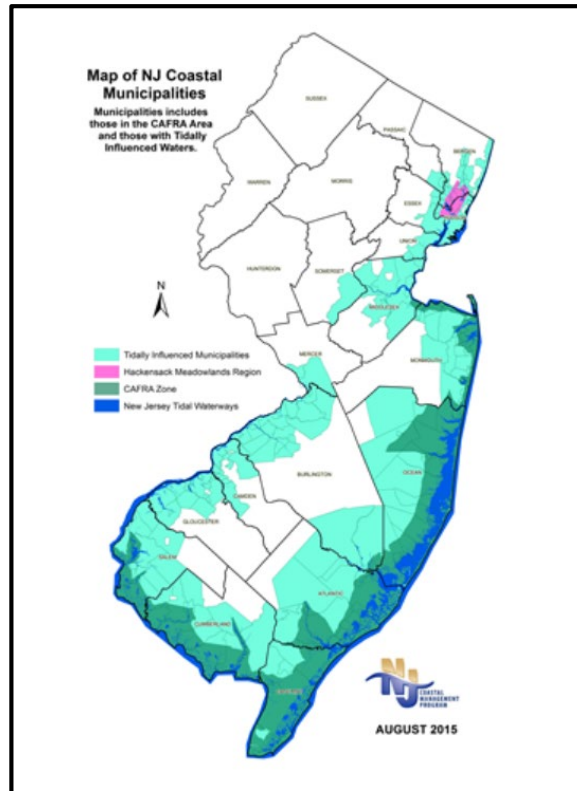
Data source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

New Jersey Annual Precipitation



Data source: NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

- Statewide precipitation - Increase from 44.46" @1901-1930 to 47.54" @1990-2019 (~7% increase)
- Projections for late 21st century: Increase in annual precipitation @ ~10% by the late 21st century; larger increases in winter and spring
- Heavier rains

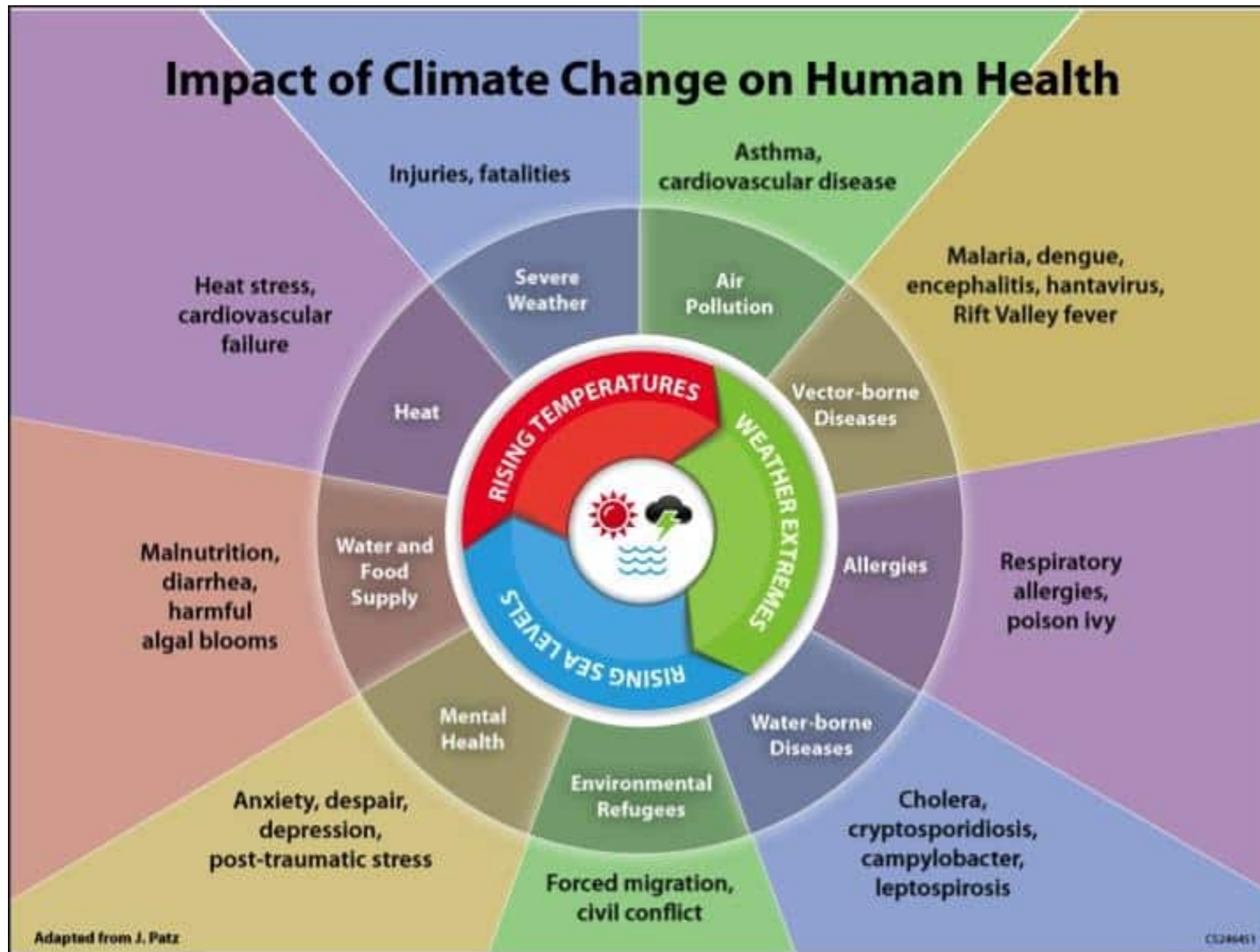


- Rate of NJ SLR - more than twice global average, primarily due to land subsidence
- Likely projections:
 - ✓ 2030: 0.5-1.1 feet
 - ✓ 2050: 0.9-2.1 feet
 - ✓ 2100 (low emissions): 1.7-3.9 feet
 - ✓ 2100 (high emissions): 2.3-6.3 feet
- Impacts both “sunny day” flooding and flooding from extreme weather events

Tidal flooding at Atlantic City

Period	Number of days with tidal flooding
1950s	<1
2007-2016	8
2030	17 (projected)
2060	85 (projected)
2100	240 (projected)





Impacts



People

- Increase in cardiovascular & respiratory diseases
- Food insecurity
- Food and water-borne diseases
- More heat waves
- Longer allergy season
- Increased vector borne disease
- Heat stroke & stress
- Mental health impacts
- Extreme weather event trauma
- Loss of lives



1. Who's most affected?

2. Why?

3. Who controls decisions?



...oor/work days
...ocation

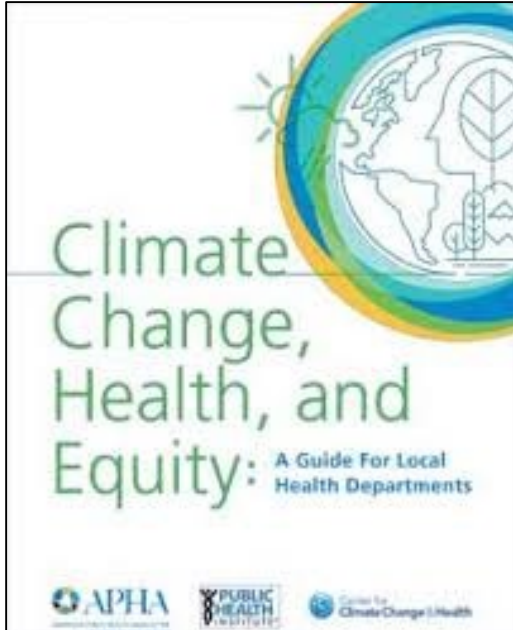
- Roads, bridges, tunnels, rail lines
- Electricity transmission
- Power line failure
- Increased electricity use
- More frequent drought
- Business interruption
- Wildfires
- Power outages
- algal blooms
- sewage and hazardous material releases
- Increased invasive species
- Fisheries impacts

“**Health equity** means that everyone has a fair and just opportunity to be as healthy as possible. This requires removing obstacles to health such as poverty, discrimination, and their consequences, including powerlessness and lack of access to good jobs with fair pay, quality education and housing, safe environments, and health care.”

Braveman et.al. 2017



“Climate change & health inequities are inextricably linked”



- *Climate Change disproportionately affects the health of low-income communities & communities of color.*
- *Climate change & health inequities share the same root causes.*
- *Addressing climate change and health inequities requires transformational change in our systems and communities.*

Climate Change: An Exacerbator of Root Causes of Health Inequities

NATION & WORLD | Posted September 13 | Updated September 14

Deaths of 8 nursing home patients raise concerns about Florida's elderly

The home had no air conditioning because of Hurricane Irma, but it is across the street from an air-conditioned hospital.

BY TIM REYNOLDS AND TERRY SPENCER ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Key Message 2: Most Vulnerable at Most Risk

Climate change will, absent other changes, amplify some of the existing health threats the nation now faces. Certain people and communities are especially vulnerable, including children, the elderly, the sick, the poor, and some communities of color.



Op-Ed: COVID-19, Racial Injustice and Climate Change Require a Bold Approach, Not Incrementalism

JEANNE HERB, MARJORIE KAPLAN | JULY 14, 2020 | [OPINION](#)

Now is the time to act on advancing a healthy, resilient, sustainable and fair New Jersey



Marjorie Kaplan, left, and Jeanne Herb

With a nation rattled by a deep recession that has led to growing signs of climate change, new ideas to address those

“This is too good a crisis to miss the message of the two-part v



Lessons Learned

- ✓ Underlying societal inequities are the biggest hurdle to achieving resilience.
- ✓ Populations most affected by climate change are underrepresented in decision-making.
- ✓ Socially vulnerable populations & service providers perceive that resources are inequitably distributed.
- ✓ Government has a role to play but must work with trusted community sources.
- ✓ Inclusion of socially vulnerable populations is not enough: resilience planning needs to “bake in” assessment of actions.
- ✓ Including socially vulnerable people in resilience planning creates more resilient communities overall.
- ✓ Populations most vulnerable to climate change contribute the least to it.

Strategies to intersect climate change efforts & health equity goals

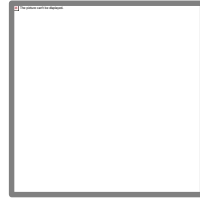
1. Redefine **Resilience**;
2. Recognize that the process of **whole community resilience planning** is an opportunity to increase overall community resilience by addressing underlying social, economic and physical challenges (sdoh) faced by socially vulnerable populations;
3. Integrate health equity into the climate planning process:
 - “**Add seats to the table**” for socially vulnerable populations that are traditionally underrepresented in civic processes. Focus on equity, diversity, inclusion.
 - Recognize that expanding participatory processes is not enough: **Assess impact** of resilience actions on socially vulnerable populations.

Implementation Strategies



Redefine Resilience

- ✓ Recognize underlying causes of vulnerability



Whole community resilience planning increases overall community resilience

- ✓ Addressing underlying social, economic and physical challenges



Integrate equity, diversity & inclusion into climate resilience planning

- ✓ **Add seats to the table** for populations that are traditionally underrepresented
- ✓ Adding seats to the table is not enough: **Assess impact** of resilience actions on socially vulnerable populations.

RESILIENCE



1. Redefine Resilience

Coastal resilience means building the **ability of a community to "bounce back"** after hazardous events such as hurricanes, coastal storms, and flooding – rather than simply reacting to impacts.
NOAA

If you want people to bounce back from a storm, make sure they have the resources they need to live a happy and healthy life now and then they can take care of themselves if there's a storm event!



“Bouncing **forward**” to improved conditions where all people live in communities that are healthier, greener, cleaner, more equitable and more prosperous....and more resilient.

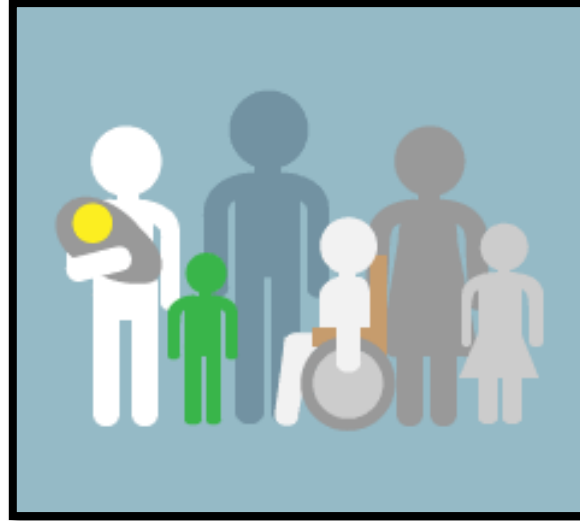


Community Resilience

Whole community climate resilience planning:

An opportunity to address social, economic and physical challenges faced by socially vulnerable populations and, in doing so, increase the resilience of a whole community

Integrate equity, diversity & inclusion into resilience planning



Adding
more
seats to
the table



Assessing
impacts of
climate actions
on
underrepresented
& vulnerable
populations



**Climate
Resilience
Planning**

Building Capacity to Address Impacts of Climate Change

Summary of a June 24, 2019 Convening co-hosted by the New Jersey Climate Change Alliance and the New Jersey Society for Public Health Education

Background

Extensive research points to the fact that while the health of all people living in the United States will be affected by climate change, the health of some populations will be affected more than others, including people who are low-income, some communities of color, immigrant populations, people with limited English proficiency, indigenous people, older residents and children, people with disabilities and compromised health and mental health conditions, and others.^{1,2}



In December 2017, the New Jersey Climate Change Alliance, through the facilitation of Rutgers University, issued a *Climate and Health Profile Report* following technical guidance of Step 1 of the Building Resilience Against Climate Effects (BRACE) framework of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Climate Ready States and Cities Program.³ Development of the Profile Report was guided by a cross-sector workgroup of Alliance participants and others. The report was originally issued in draft and was finalized after comments were received on it via email and during a day-long public workshop at Rutgers University. The report concludes that "the most effective and efficient approach to protect the public health of New Jersey from changing climate conditions is to build consideration of changing climate conditions and the anticipated impact and consequences of those conditions into existing public health programs and systems, rather than creating a new overlay of initiatives on top of existing public health programs and systems."

¹ USGCRP, 2016: The Impacts of Climate Change on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment. Eds. A. J. Vignati, J. L. Gamble, C. B. Beard, J. E. Bell, D. Doolittle, R. J. Edsall, N. Ely, M. D. Hawkins, S. C. Herring, D. M. Mills, S. Saha, M. C. Serres, J. Toppa, and L. Ziska. U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, 312 pp. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7930/J0660006>.

² USGCRP, 2018: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II. Eds. D. R. C. W. Avery, D. R. Edsall, K. E. Kunkel, K. L. M. Lewis, T. K. Maynard, and B. C. Stewart (eds.). U.S. Global Change Research Program, Washington, DC, USA, 1515 pp. <http://dx.doi.org/10.7930/J0660006>.

³ CDC's Building Resilience Against Climate Effects Framework (BRACE). Available at: <https://www.cdc.gov/climateandhealth/BRACE.htm>



Credit: Newsweek

Intersecting climate change and health equity goals generates synergistic outcomes that create a society that is not only *healthier, more resilient and environmentally sustainable*, but a society that is *just*, in which opportunity is available to all, and risks are equitably shared.



Foundations to Build Upon in New Jersey



New Jersey Climate Change Alliance
Network of diverse organizations that share the goal of advancing science-informed climate change strategies at the state and local levels in New Jersey, both with regard to adapting to changing climate conditions and addressing the emissions that cause climate change.



<https://youtu.be/5dO-81Am5T0>

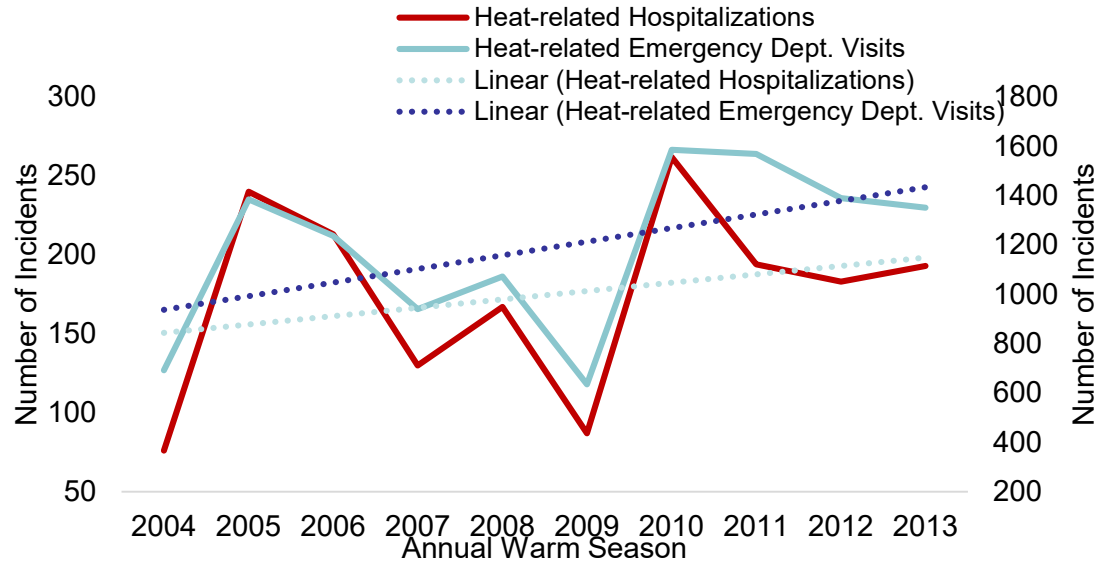


New Jersey Climate Change Alliance: 2017 Public Health Advocates of the Year
New Jersey Local Boards of Health Association

Overview of Projected Climate Change and Health Impacts in New Jersey

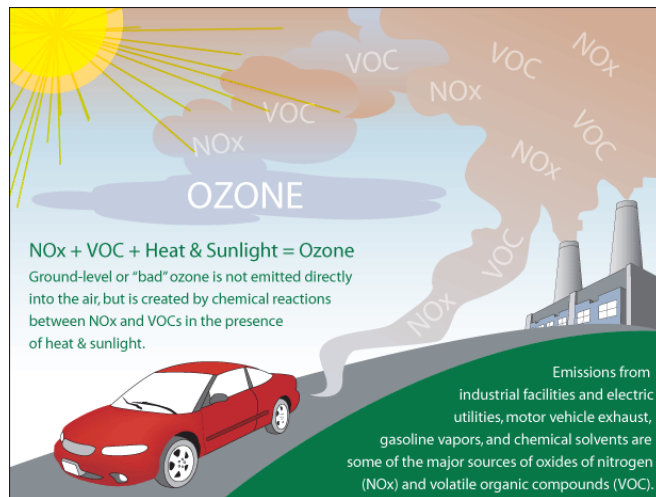
Hazard	Climate Impact	Health Impacts
Air Quality Changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased ground-level ozone • Fine particulate matter changes • Pollen and allergen production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respiratory illness • Cardiovascular disease • Mortality
Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased frequency and intensity of heat waves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat-related illness and mortality • Exacerbation of existing medical conditions • Greater stress on electricity systems potentially leading to health outcomes associated with power outages
Precipitation Changes and Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Storms • Drought • Wildfire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and fatalities • CO2 poisoning • Food and water contamination • Stress and mental health impacts • Respiratory illnesses • Mold exposure • Food insecurity
Ecosystem Changes and Threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Disease Vector Reproduction and migration patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vector borne illnesses • Food and water borne illnesses • Harmful Algae Blooms (HABs)

NJ Heat-Related Illnesses Rising Over Past Decade



Total Number of Heat-related Hospitalizations and Emergency Department Visits for the Annual Warm Season (May-September), 2004-2013

Source: NJDOH 2015



NJ epidemiological analyses for years 2004-2007 (April – September)

- Higher ozone levels associated with increases in pediatric EDt asthma visits statewide during warm season (April-Sept) (NJDOH 2014)
- Ozone statistically positively associated with pediatric asthma ED visits in Newark, NJ during warm season (April – Sept) (NJDOH 2015)

Precipitation Changes, Storm Impacts, Sea-Level Rise



Hazard	Climate Impact	Health Impacts
Precipitation Changes and Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flooding • Storms • Drought • Wildfire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injuries and fatalities • CO2 poisoning • Food and water contamination • Stress and mental health impacts • Respiratory illnesses • Mold exposure • Food insecurity



Extreme Storms: NJ by the numbers

Positive association: extreme rainfall & hospitalization for GI illness during warm season in NJ (2009-2013) (*NJDOH 2015, 2017*)

Children living in homes with minor damage during Sandy are particularly high risk for psychological and emotional issues (*Abramson et al. 2015*).

NJ: 34 deaths from Sandy

19% of residents of NJ shore post-Sandy reported mold in homes (*Burger et al. 2014*). Adults exposed to mold were 2.5x more likely to be diagnosed with asthma after the storm, and 2x as likely to report mental health distress. (*Abramson et al. 2015*)

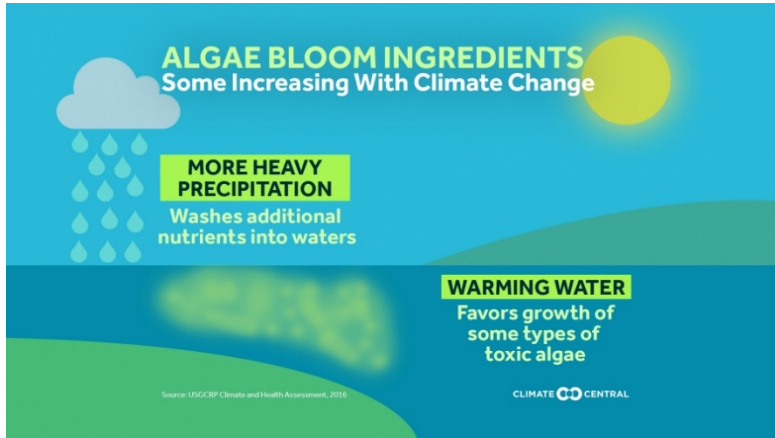
Hurricane Sandy: increase of preventable hospitalizations for diabetes complications (in NJ, affecting communities in lower and higher SES. (*Rajan et al. 2015*)

Increased ED and hospitalization for COPD & asthma in adults over age 60 in post-Sandy period; older women in poorer and minority neighborhoods particularly vulnerable (*Thomas et al. 2015*)

Highest frequency of calls to NJ Poison Control Center (NJPIES) immediately after Sandy include gasoline & CO exposure, food poisoning/spoilage, water contamination (*German 2015*)



Source: NJDEP



Freshwater & Marine



Lake Hopatcong in Hopatcong

Much of Lake Hopatcong still remains closed to swimming and other recreational activities. The lake, which was closed in late June over the harmful algae blooms, led to several people developing mild skin rashes after exposure to the water.

Manasquan Reservoir in Howell Township

Remains under advisory

Rosedale Lake in Pennington

Remains closed to all recreation

Lake Musconetcong in Stanhope

Remains under advisory

Deal Lake in Asbury Park

Remains under advisory

Greenwood Lake in West Milford

Remains under advisory

Swimming not advised (for a portion of the lake)

Sunset Lake in Asbury Park

Remains under advisory

Swartswood Lake in Stillwater Township

Remains under advisory (at boat launch area only)

Swimming allowed

Budd Lake Beach in Mount Olive Township

Remains under advisory

Swimming not advise.....August 9, 2019 (NJ.com)

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

Comprehending Climate Change

Climate solutions not only improve the quality of our air and food but also enhance our cognitive abilities and strengthen our mental health.

- **Physical commuting**, such as biking or walking, can reduce stress and other mental illnesses, as well as improve cognitive function and academic performance.
- **Public transportation** invigorates community mental health by creating opportunities and networks to increase community cohesion.
- **Green spaces** reduce people's stress levels and promote positive social interactions.
- **Clean energy** benefits lung function in children and can help prevent symptoms of anxiety and depression that are brought on by pollution.



MENTAL HEALTH AND OUR CHANGING CLIMATE:

IMPACTS, IMPLICATIONS, AND GUIDANCE

March 2017



National Center for
Disaster Preparedness
EARTH INSTITUTE | COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY



COLLEGE OF GLOBAL
PUBLIC HEALTH

RUTGERS
School of Social Work

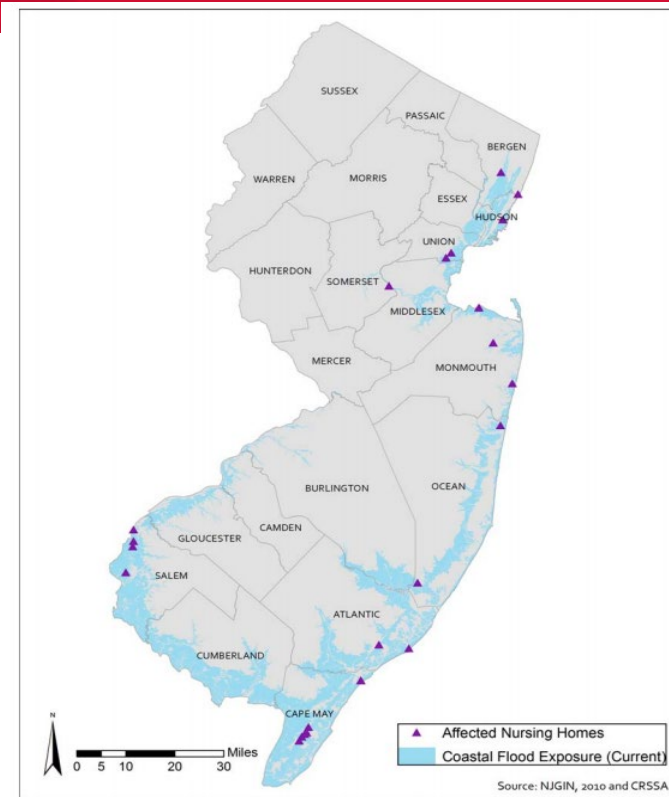
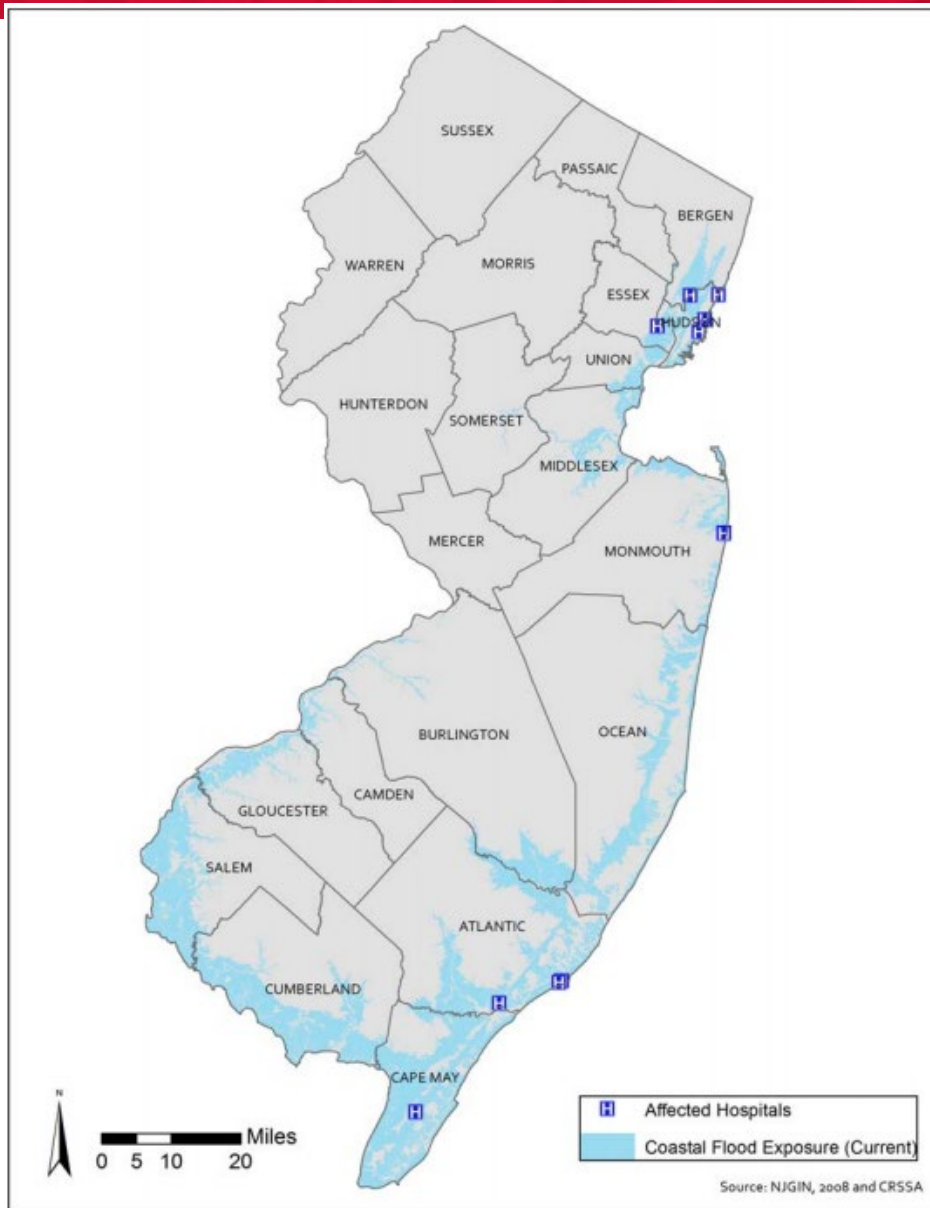
DISASTER EXPOSURE,
HEALTH IMPACTS,
ECONOMIC BURDEN,
AND SOCIAL
WELL-BEING



PERSON REPORT

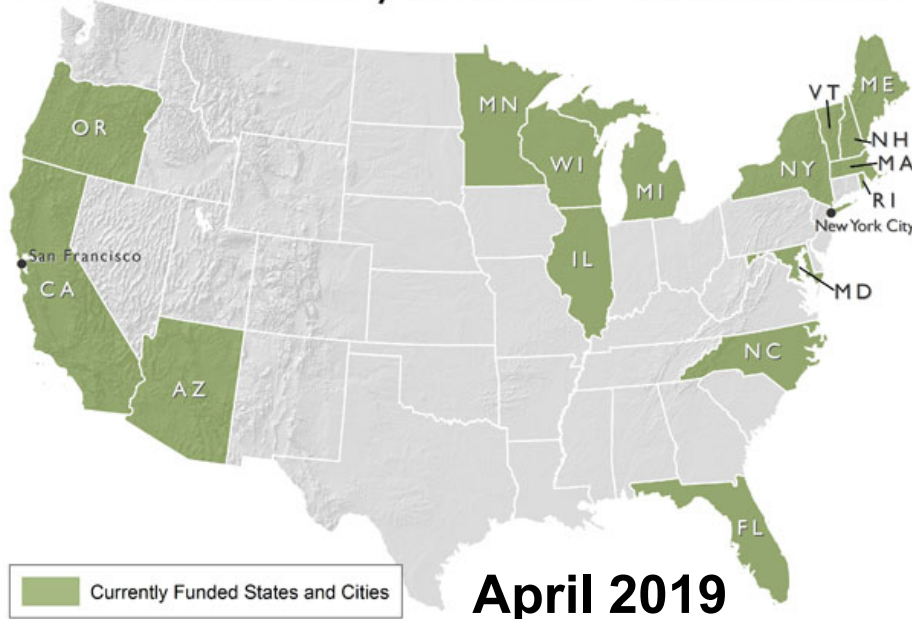
The Sandy Child & Family Health Study

BRIEFING REPORT NO.2, APRIL 2015
PLACE - PERSON - PROBLEMS - PROGRESS



But a long way to go -

CDC Climate Ready States and Cities Initiative



- Almost 40% of New Jerseyans say “they know a lot” about climate change, impacts and effects on their lives in the future;
- 22% say they know a lot about how to prepare.

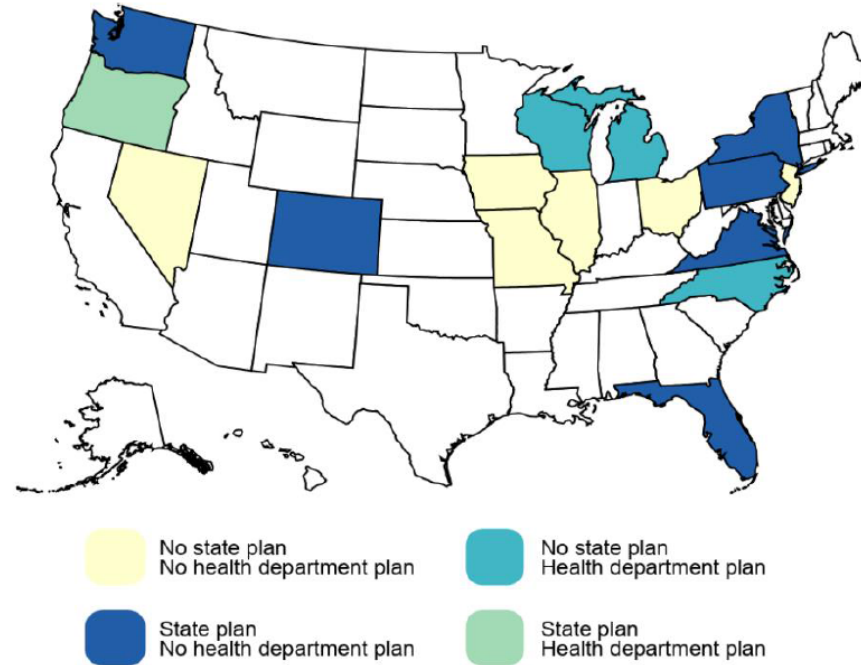
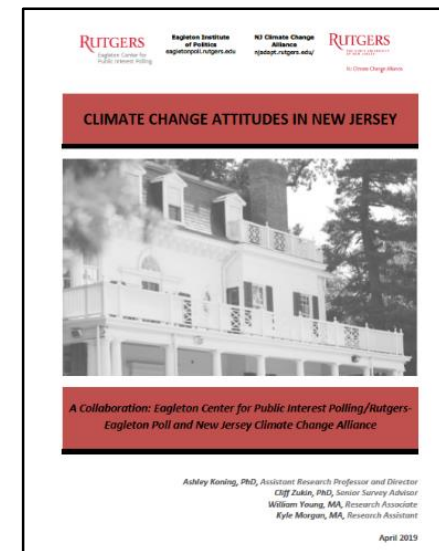


Figure 2. State-by-state plan comparison.



A Framework for Action: Intersecting health equity with climate change action in New Jersey





UPDATES

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2020



Months

Sept -
Nov

Dec -
Jan

Feb -
Mar

Spring -
Summer

ACTs

Refine Topic Areas, prioritize, review existing plans/policies, add new members/consult partners, begin writing action plans

Review and incorporate HECC results

Finalize action plans/strategies, objectives, and targets

HNJAC

Receive Policy, Resilience and Equity guidance

Receive action plan, objective selection, & target setting training

Review and approve action plans, objectives, and targets

ACT UPDATES



Bageshree
Kwaku
Megan



Diane
Jeanne
Regina



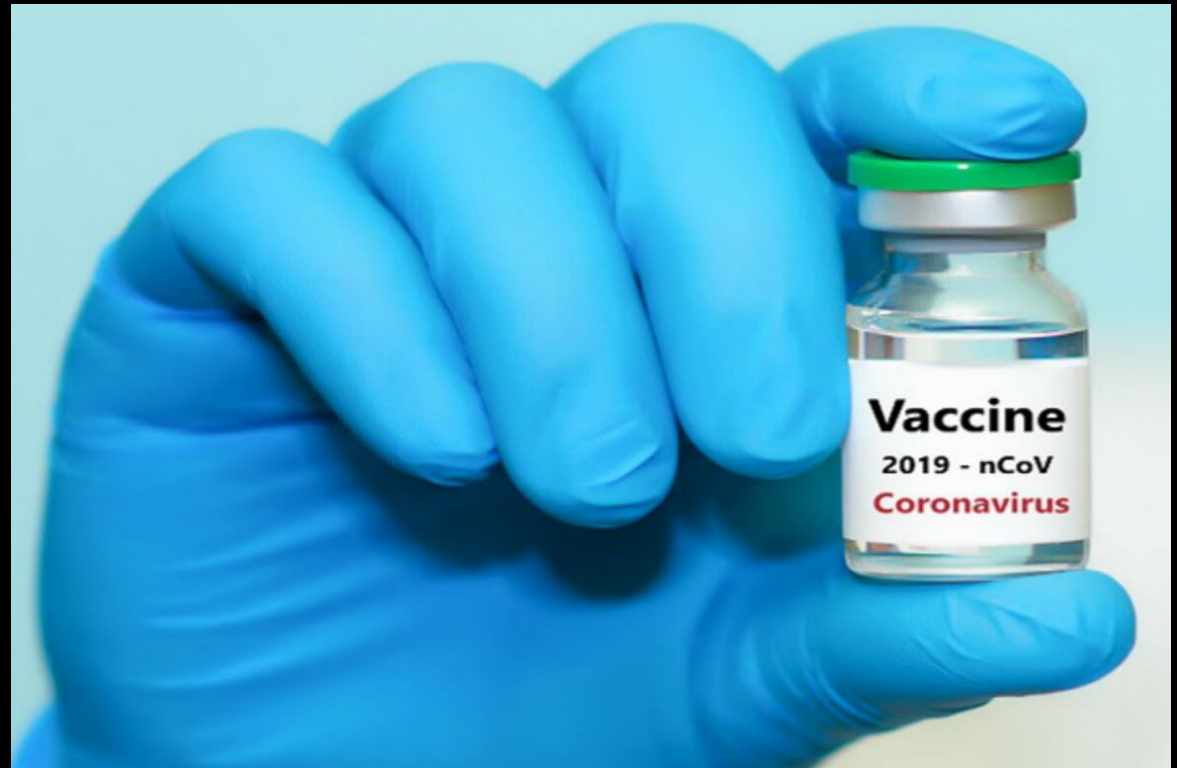
Alysia
Tyree
Victoria



Alycia
John
Sherry

DOH UPDATES

- COVID vax listening sessions/ focus groups



CULTURE OF HEALTH CONFERENCE/ POPULATION HEALTH SUMMIT

- Register now for December!
- Updates for April



A Culture of Health in NJ Virtual Townhall

December 11, 2020
9:00 am – 12:00 pm

Don't miss this virtual preview to the in-person
8th Annual Culture of Health Conference
April 15-16, 2021 (Save The Date).

OTHER UPDATES

Alycia

Alysia

Bageshree

Diane

Jeanne

John

Kwaku

Marissa

Megan

Regina

Sherry

Tyree

Victoria

DOH

NEXT STEPS



UPCOMING MEETINGS

Advisory Council

- Wednesday, December 2: **EQUITY!**
- Wednesday, January 13



THANK YOU