From Climate Action Planning and Implementation to Healthy Communities in Santa Barbara and San Diego Counties
Panelists

- **Darin Neufeld, AICP - Moderator**
  - CEQA Team Manager, County of San Diego Planning & Development Services
  - San Diego AEP Secretary

- **Laurel G. Lees**
  - Sustainability Team Manager, County of San Diego Planning & Development Services
  - San Diego AEP Vice President of Membership

- **Poonam Boparai**
  - Senior Air Quality and Climate Change Specialist, Ascent Environmental, Inc.

- **Mindy Fogg**
  - Supervising Planner, County of Santa Barbara
  - California AEP Director-at-large

- **Selena Evilsizor, AICP**
  - Planner, County of Santa Barbara Planning and Development

- **Shelley Saitowitz, MPH**
  - Community Health Program Specialist, County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency
Agenda

1. Developing the County of San Diego’s Climate Action Plan

2. Integrating Health into Climate Action Plans

3. Implementing the County of Santa Barbara’s Energy and Climate Action Plan

4. Understanding Climate Impacts on Public Health
DEVELOPING THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO’S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (CAP)
Why is the County preparing a CAP?

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

GOAL:
Executive Order S-3-05 established statewide 2050 goal: 80% below 1990 levels by 2050

MANDATE:
AB 32 set statewide GHG reduction requirement: 1990 levels by 2020

REVISED MANDATE:
SB 32 amended AB 32 statewide requirement: 40% below 1990 levels by 2030

GUIDELINE:
CARB 2020 Scoping Plan

GUIDELINE:
CARB Draft 2030 Scoping Plan

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN


- Board adopts General Plan Update and certifies EIR
- Board adopts CAP and Addendum
- Sierra Club challenges in court
- CAP litigation concludes; rescinds documents
- CAP project begins
- Board to consider CAP, Threshold and EIR by March 2018 as directed by the court

CAP@sdcounty.ca.gov
How is it being developed?

- Public Outreach and Engagement Plan – AEP AWARD WINNER
- 2014 Baseline Inventory (Production), Projections, Post-2020 Targets
- Existing Achievements, Potential GHG Reduction Measures, Adaptation
- Gap Analysis, Draft Reduction Measures, Local Benefits, Preliminary Cost Estimates
- Working Draft CAP and EIR
- CEQA Public Review: July – August 2017
- Planning Commission Hearing: Late 2017
- Board of Supervisors Hearing: Early 2018
- Implementation: Ongoing
  - Annual monitoring and corrective actions
  - 2-year inventory updates – SANDAG REGIONAL FRAMEWORK?
  - 5-year plan updates
Engage Early and Often

Sustainability Task Force (internal team)

- Agriculture, Weights and Measures
- Air Pollution Control District
- County Counsel
- Environmental Health
- General Services
- Health & Human Services Agency
- Human Resources
- Live Well San Diego Food Systems Initiative
- Office of Emergency Services
- Parks and Recreation
- Planning & Development Services
- Public Works

100+ Community Events
60+ Stakeholder Groups
4 Visioning Sessions
2+ Public Workshops
2+ Planning Commission Informational Items

Technical & Facilitation Consultants
Map the Accomplishments and Alignment

- Strategic Plan on Waste Diversion
- Food Systems Initiative
- Landfill Management
- Multiple Species Conservation Program
- Open Space & Resource Management Plans
- Purchase of Agriculture Conservation Easements Program
- Agriculture Promotion Program
- Food Systems Initiative
- Parks
- Comprehensive Tree Planting Program

- Landscape Ordinance
- MMIP Water Retrofits
- Storm water BMPs
- Sustainable Groundwater Management Act
- Landscape Ordinance
- Green Streets

- Energy
- Green Building Code
- Green Building Incentive Program
- Comprehensive Renewable Energy Plan
- Strategic Energy Plan
- LEED Policy

- Waste
- Water & Wastewater

- Agriculture & Conservation
- Climate Action Plan
- Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan
- Vulnerability Assessment
- Fire Management
- Local Coastal Plan

- Hazards

- Projects
- Community & Stakeholder Collaboration
- General Plan Implementation
- CEQA Review
- General Plan Goals & Policies

- GHG Pollution Prevention
- Climate Action Plan
- Sustainability Task Force
- Air Pollution Control District

- Mixed Land Use & Housing
- Community Plans
- General Plan Goals/Policies
- Public Facilities/Parks
- Active Transportation Plan

- Neighborhood Pattern & Design
- Location & Linkage

- Transportation
- Compact Development
- Capital Improvement Program
- Active Transportation Plan
- Complete Streets Policy
- Fleet Management Plan
- Strategic Energy Plan
- Public Facilities

- Local Economic Viability
Identify “Achievables”

What is Achievable?

- Waste Reduction
- Water Conservation
- Education & Outreach
- Building Energy Efficiency
- Renewable Energy Use
- Alternative Fuels
- Complete Streets
- Protected Bike/Ped Lanes
- Traffic Calming
- Tree Canopy

CAP@sdcounty.ca.gov
Learn from Each Other

- Remember the context and purpose
- Ensure “functional threading” with implementers
- Emphasize implementation by working backwards
- Capture existing plans, programs, policies, initiatives
- Build ROI into scope, schedule, budget – to focus on biggest impact
- Provide an outreach plan and leverage resources to implement it
- Acknowledge nuances and limitations
- Storyboard it with the “B.L.U.F.”
  - Enterprise/Fiscal Impact
  - Business Impact/Cost to Development
  - Local Benefits and Strategic Alignment with Initiatives, including Health
  - Triple Bottom Line Stakeholder Benefits and Concerns
ABSTRACT

Two UC Berkeley Professors, 1973

The search for scientific bases for confronting problems of social policy is bound to fail, because of the nature of these problems. They are “wicked” problems, whereas science has developed to deal with “tame” problems. Policy problems cannot be definitively described. Moreover, in a pluralistic society there is nothing like the undisputable public good; there is no objective definition of equity; policies that respond to social problems cannot be meaningfully correct or false; and it makes no sense to talk about “optimal solutions” to social problems unless severe qualifications are imposed first. Even worse, there are no “solutions” in the sense of definitive and objective answers.

If I were starting out today and looking for the same kind of opportunity to make a big impact in the world, I would consider three fields.

One is artificial intelligence. We have only begun to tap into all the ways it will make people’s lives more productive and creative.

The second is energy, because making it clean, affordable, and reliable will be essential for fighting poverty and climate change.

The third is biosciences, which are ripe with opportunities to help people live longer, healthier lives.

Richest Person on Earth, 2017
INTEGRATING HEALTH INTO CLIMATE ACTION PLANS

AEP CONFERENCE
MAY 20, 2017
California Health and Safety Code, Division 25.5

- Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health, natural resources, and the environment of California. (emphasis added)

- The state board shall evaluate the total potential costs and total potential economic and noneconomic benefits of the plan for reducing greenhouse gases to California’s economy, environment, and public health, using the best available economic models, emission estimation techniques, and other scientific methods. (emphasis added)
Baseline Emissions Inventory, Projections, and Targets

2014

2020 Target: 2% below 2014 by 2020
Exceeding Target by over 56,000 MTCO2e

2030 Target: 40% below 2014 by 2030

2050 Goal: 77% below 2014 by 2050

State Actions

Business As Usual

On-Road Vehicles 57%
Electricity Use 18%
Natural Gas 7%
Solid Waste 8%
Agriculture 4%
Water 4%
Propane Use 0.25%
Wastewater 1%
Off Road Vehicles 1%
Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

- Injuries, fatalities, mental health impacts
- Asthma, cardiovascular disease
- Heat-related illness and death, cardiovascular failure
- Malaria, dengue, encephalitis, hantavirus, Rift Valley fever, Lyme disease, chikungunya, West Nile virus
- Forced migration, civil conflict, mental health impacts
- Respiratory allergies, asthma
- Extreme heat
- Air pollution
- Changes in Vector Ecology
- Increasing Allergens
- Environmen- mental Degradation
- More extreme weather
- Rising Temperatures
- Increasing C02 levels
- Water and Food Supply Impacts
- Water Quality Impacts
- Cholera, cryptosporidiosis, campylobacter, leptospirosis, harmful algal blooms

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Integrating Public Health into CAPs

- Health co-benefits
- Motivator for action
- Intersection with health and social equity
- Resource sharing
- Leverage local investments in community well-being
Where to Include Health Content in CAPs?
IMPLEMENTING THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA ENERGY AND CLIMATE ACTION PLAN (ECAP)

Mindy Fogg
Selena Evilsizer

AEP CONFERENCE
MAY 20, 2017
ECAP Overview

- Applies to Unincorporated County
- Does not include Stationary Industrial Sources
- Emission reduction measures
  - Combination of mandatory, phased, and voluntary
- 15% GHG reduction target by 2020
Community Co-Benefits

- Improves Public Health
- Increases Mobility
- Supports Local Economy/Jobs
- CEQA Tiering/Streamlining
ECAP Implementation

Planning & Development
- Public Works
- General Services
- Public Health
- APCD
- Ag Commissioner’s Office

Energy & Sustainability Initiatives

CEO’s Office

County Sustainability Committee
Implementation Efforts

- Monitoring and Reporting
- Development Applications/Building Permits
- New/Updated Ordinances
- Education and Outreach
- Plan Updates
Measures – T 3/ RE 1

- **T 3/RE 1** – Proposed ordinance to require new dwelling units to be solar and electric vehicle ready
Implemented Measures

Measure BE 2
2020 GHG Reduction 15,480
2035 GHG Reduction 32,460
Responsible Department(s)
Planning and Development
Community Services
Co-Benefits

Measure AG 3
2020 GHG Reduction 5,800
2035 GHG Reduction 8,930
Responsible Department(s)
SBCAPCD
Agricultural Commissioner
Co-Benefits

Measure WR 2
2020 GHG Reduction 16,360
2035 GHG Reduction 27,150
Responsible Department(s)
Public Works
Planning and Development
Community Services
Co-Benefits

Measure T 3
2020 GHG Reduction 1,670
2035 GHG Reduction 3,650
Responsible Department(s)
Planning and Development
Co-Benefits

Transportation
Future Measures

Measure LUD 1

2020 GHG Reduction
460

2035 GHG Reduction
1,050

Responsible Department(s)
Planning and Development

Co-Benefits

Measure T 4

2020 GHG Reduction
1,330

2035 GHG Reduction
2,430

Responsible Department(s)
Public Works
Planning and Development

Co-Benefits
Progress
Benefits Since ECAP Adoption

- Energy-efficiency efforts more embedded in Government Operation decisions
- GHG emission goals will tie into future County planning efforts
- More frequent collaborations within County departments and between the County and outside agencies/organizations
- Increased availability and promotion of energy-efficiency programs and opportunities to the public
- Linkages between climate change and health are being made
Lessons Learned

- Need buy-in from more than just department heads
- CEO commitment to monitor long-term
- Identify funding sources
- Test the monitoring tool and retain a contract with the developer
- Aspirational measures should be identified clearly
- Provide general time frames (e.g., near term vs long-term goals)
- Need to explicitly link to Community Health...
Bridging the CAP / HiAP Gap
Impact of Climate Change on Human Health

- Injuries, fatalities, mental health impacts
- Asthma, cardiovascular disease
- Malaria, dengue, encephalitis, hantavirus, Rift Valley fever, Lyme disease, chikungunya, West Nile virus

Extreme Heat
- Heat-related illness and death, cardiovascular failure

Air Pollution
- Respiratory allergies, asthma
- Increasing Allergens

Severe Weather
- Severe, unusual events, increased health impacts

Water and Food Supply Impacts
- Malnutrition, diarrheal disease

Water Quality Impacts
- Cholera, cryptosporidiosis, campylobacter, leptospirosis, harmful algal blooms

Increasing Allergens
- Environmental Degradation

Source: CDC, 2015
SBC Community Health Assessment
Addressing Obesity

Body mass index (BMI)

- Underweight (<18.5), 2%
- Obese (30.0+), 28%
- Healthy (18.5 <25.0, 37%)

Local Food Programs

Measure AG 2
- 2020 GHG Reduction: N/A
- 2035 GHG Reduction: N/A
- Responsible Department(s): Planning and Development, UCCE/Agricultural Commissioner
- Co-Benefits

Measure AG 1
- 2020 GHG Reduction: N/A
- 2035 GHG Reduction: N/A
- Responsible Department(s): Planning and Development, UCCE/Agricultural Commissioner
- Co-Benefits

Alternative and Active Transportation

Measure T 4
- 2020 GHG Reduction: 1,330
- 2035 GHG Reduction: 2,430
- Responsible Department(s): Public Works, Planning and Development
- Co-Benefits

Measure T 5
- 2020 GHG Reduction: 1,720
- 2035 GHG Reduction: 2,480
- Responsible Department(s): Public Works
- Co-Benefits
Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP)
## Community Health Improvement Plan

### Goals, Objectives and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Data Sources to Measure Objectives</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Activity Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOAL #1:</strong> Obesity Prevention – Increase the number of county residents who maintain a healthy weight and decrease the number of county residents in the obese category leading to better health outcomes and a healthier community.</td>
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<td>IA. By December 31, 2020, increase the percentage of adult residents with a healthy BMI (between 18.5 &amp; 24.9) by 5% over 2016 rates.</td>
<td>A. California Health Information Survey, Department of Education, Health Care Centers, Health Information Exchange data for Sansum, Cottage, Neighborhood Clinics</td>
<td>1. Review proposed Planning and Development projects for elements that promote health and physical activity (e.g. bike and walk paths).</td>
<td>1. City and County Planning and Development Departments, Bike Coalition, Healthy Lompoc</td>
</tr>
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<td>IB. By December 31, 2020, reduce the number of children in the WIC program in the obese BMI range to the Healthy People 2020 goal of 9.4%.</td>
<td>B. Women, Infants and Children program</td>
<td>2. Implement elements of the Food Action Plan and Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) resolutions that encourage full family participation in healthy eating and physical activity.</td>
<td>2. Food Bank, Live Well Santa Barbara County, People Helping People, Healthy Lompoc, UC Cooperative Extension, Healthy People, Healthy Trails</td>
</tr>
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<td>IC. By December 31, 2020, increase the number of miles of connected bike paths from baseline by 20%.</td>
<td>C. Bike Coalition, Planning and Development Department</td>
<td>3. Incentivize retailers to carry healthy snacks and fresh produce in their stores along with consideration of the placement of advertisement and unhealthy items.</td>
<td>3. Tobacco Program, cities in jurisdiction including Lompoc, and Santa Maria</td>
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<td>4. Highlight successes with retailers and restaurants who serve healthy food by listing them on the PHD website.</td>
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<td>5. Obtain and use tools to measure walkability and physical activity such as tools from the Safe Routes to Schools projects.</td>
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<td>6. Outreach to organizations such as sports and recreation entities to focus on healthy food and drinks.</td>
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<td>4. Nutrition Education Obesity Prevention Program, Environmental Health Services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5. Healthy Lompoc, UC Cooperative Extension</td>
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<td>6. Youth and adult athletic and sports leagues, Parent Teacher organizations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Live Well Santa Barbara

OUR MISSION, PURPOSES AND STRUCTURE

The primary collaborative focus of Live Well Santa Barbara County is providing health education and advocating for health in all policies and programs. The coalition includes representation from organizations, agencies, and government officials with an interest in nutrition, physical activity, public health, the environment, and health care.
Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL)

Land Use
Access to everyday physical activity through sidewalks and bike paths, the availability of parks and open space for recreation, close proximity of housing to grocery stores, farmers markets and community gardens all depend on good land use policies. Cities’ land use tools of planning, zoning and infrastructure investment can have a positive impact on community health.

Healthy Foods
Cities have powerful planning, economic development, and public relations tools to attract healthy food to underserved neighborhoods. Cities are focusing these tools on establishing healthy corner stores, grocery stores, farmer’s markets, community gardens and urban farms in the neighborhoods that most need them.
Complete Parks
SB County HEAL Resolution

- CIP: increase physical activity
- Land Use: walking & biking + TOD/MU
- Safe routes to schools
- Development: accessible to healthy food
- General Plan: Health in All Policies
Thank You
CLIMATE IMPACTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH: SIGNIFICANT AND AVOIDABLE

Shelley Saitowitz, MPH
May 20th, 2017
Association of Environmental Professionals Conference
San Francisco
WHAT DO OUR PUBLIC HEALTH LEADERS SAY?
CALL TO ACTION

Medical and public health organizations call for action on climate change.
“We need to… convince the world that humanity really is the most important species endangered by climate change.”

—Margaret Chan, MD, Director-General, World Health Organization

“Climate change is one of the most serious public health threats facing our nation. Yet few Americans are aware of the very real consequences of climate change on the health of our communities, our families and our children.”

—Georges Benjamin, MD, Executive Director American Public Health Association
LINKING CLIMATE CHANGE TO HEALTH IMPACTS
THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON
HUMAN HEALTH
IN THE UNITED STATES:
A SCIENTIFIC ASSESSMENT
CLIMATE CHANGES HEALTH

Source: U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) 2016
NBC 7's Elena Gomez reports on the Coronado Unified School District’s decision to minimum day. (Published Monday, Sept. 26, 2016)
COST OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Estimated Deaths and Billion Dollar Losses from Extreme Events in the U.S., 2004–2013

Source: U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) 2016
KEY FINDING: Increase in number and severity of naturally occurring wildfires in parts of the United States, increasing emissions of particulate matter and ozone precursors resulting in additional adverse health outcomes.

Source: USGCRP 2016
VECTOR BORNE ILLNESS

WONDER IF THE MILD WINTER WILL HAVE MUCH OF AN EFFECT ON MOSQUITOES THIS YEAR?
Mosquito Control Spraying Set For Areas of North Torrey Pines, South Del Mar

The County of San Diego’s Vector Control Program is scheduled to conduct pesticide spraying in several neighborhoods around the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon after finding increasing numbers of adult mosquitoes carrying West Nile virus in the area.

Source: http://www.thecoastnews.com/2013/06/07/officials-fighting-back-againstmosquito-problem/
UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF PUBLIC HEALTH
CATASTROPHIC CLIMATE CHANGE WARNING FROM UN.....

MAYBE PEOPLE WILL NOTICE IF I TWEET A SELFIE...
10 ESSENTIAL SERVICES OF PUBLIC HEALTH & CLIMATE ACTION

- Tracking of diseases and trends related to climate change
- Investigation of infections water-, food-, and vector-borne disease outbreaks
- Informing public and policymakers about health impacts of climate change
- Public health partnership with industry, other professional groups, other community members to design and implement solutions
- Municipal heat-wave Preparedness/Climate Action Plans
- Health care service provision following disasters
- Training public health staff and health care providers on health aspects of climate change
- Research health effects of climate change, e.g., techniques like modeling and research on optimal adaptation strategies
- Role for public health?

Source: Climate Change: The Public Health Response, Frumkin et al. 2008
VULNERABILITY MEASURED BY THE COMBINATION OF 29 SOCIO-ECONOMIC, LAND USE, AND OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

San Diego County is a beautiful place to live where one can enjoy the outdoor environment year round. However, temperatures have been steadily rising and this poses a threat to the natural beauty of our region and the health of our residents. If temperatures continue to rise at the current rate, the quality of life San Diegans are accustomed to will not be available for future generations.

Global average temperature has been steadily rising. It is now 1.7°F hotter than it was in 1985, and it is expected to rise to 4.8°F by 2050. This changing climate brings with it new health risks which could be more problematic for our most vulnerable populations. This report identifies who our most vulnerable residents are and where they live in San Diego County, as well as summarizes the potential detrimental effects of rising temperatures on their health. We will also highlight solutions from local agencies and organizations that are working together to address these challenges.

In 2019, San Diego saw a greater number of heat alerts than in any other past year. The impact of extreme heat has a significant toll on one’s health, especially the most vulnerable populations. These incidents resulted in increased heat-related illnesses for humans and animals, as well as damage to the environment by wildfires.

Wilson Wooten, M.D. MPH
Public Health Officer, Health and Human Services Agency, County of San Diego.
DROUGHT AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN A WARMING CA

- UCLA, UCSD/Scripps, UCB, UC Merced
- 4 years
- Local public health collaboration
- Areas of research include:
  - Drought and climate relation to West Nile Virus and Valley Fever
  - Drought, wild fires and health impacts of PM
  - Drought on mental health esp. among farm workers of Central Valley
  - Extreme precipitation, water quality and public health impacts of run-off contaminants
- Communication outreach to government, general community and middle/high school children
BREASTFEEDING FIGHTS INFECTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE!

BENEFITS TO THE ENVIRONMENT

- Renewable and natural resource
- Zero chemicals
- Zero energy use
- Zero waste in landfills
- Zero water footprint
- Zero deforestation
- Zero transport needed
- Provides food security in economic hardship and natural disasters
“As public health professionals charged with protecting and promoting the health of the population, we have a responsibility and an obligation to educate our communities about the health impacts of climate change, to support action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to enhance the ability of our communities to be ready for and resilient in the face of climate change.”

Source: BARHII Taking Action on Climate Change for Health: What’s Public Health Got to Do With It? 2015
SELECTING THE BEST MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR HEALTH
Health in the green economy
Co-benefits to health of climate change mitigation

HOUSING SECTOR

Key messages

Health co-benefits

- The right mix of mitigation policies can reduce noncommunicable diseases.
- Noncommunicable diseases: health co-benefits can be reduced through heating and appliances. There is
- Infectious diseases: vector-born.

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES Preliminary findings – initial review

Key messages

Health gains/risks

- While hospitals and health clinics are not a specific focus of mitigation assessment by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, adoption of safe and sustainable building measures by health facilities will offer more health co-benefits than the same measures applied to other commercial buildings. This is partly due to health facilities' large demands for reliable energy, clean water and temperature/air flow control in treatment and infection prevention. Significant health gains also can be expected from gaseous health care products, as well as emissions from infectious, chemical and radioactive agents, can reduce exposure to risks of hepatitis B/C and HIV infections.
No leisure-time physical activity among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, San Diego, CA, 2014
Mental health not good for ≥14 days among adults aged ≥18 years by census tract, San Diego, CA, 2014
MEDICAL ALERT!
Climate Change Is Harming Our Health
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy to Reduce GHG Emissions</th>
<th>Chronic Disease and Health Equity Unit Funding</th>
<th>Health Co-Benefits</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| Reduce VMT/Increase active transportation (e.g. biking, walking) | Caltrans EJ, CPPW, CTG, Prevention 1422, LUEG AT grants, Support for SANDAG for Caltrans Sustainable Communities Planning grant | Increase PA  
Reduce CD  
Improve mental health  
Reduce air pollution |
| Reduce emissions via land use changes (e.g. transit-oriented development, infill development, Smart Growth, open space and ag land conservation) | CPPW, CTG, Prevention 1422, CDHE support for City of SD Sustainable Communities Strategy grant | Increase PA  
Reduce CD  
Increase access to essential services  
Enhance safety |
| Reduce energy intensity in local food systems | CPPW, CTG, NEOP, Prevention 1422, CDHE/City of SD Zero Waste HIA, Supporting County Zero Waste Initiative | Increase access to healthy, fresh foods  
Reduce CVD due to saturated fats  
Increase local social cohesion |
| Urban greening | CPPW, NEOP, Prevention 1422, PICH (unfunded), Support for City of SD Urban Greening Grant | Reduce temperature and urban heat island health effects  
Reduce air pollution  
Reduce noise  
Enhance safety |
| Reduce building energy use (e.g. active design standards, energy efficiency, weatherization) | CPPW, Prevention 1422 | Reduce energy costs  
Promote healthy homes  
Create local green jobs  
Promote cooler communities |

Source: adapted from CDPH’s Climate Action for Health 2012
“At the present time...
Beijing is not a livable city”

Beijing Mayor Wang Anshun

January 23, 2015
San Diego Signs Climate Action Plan to Use 100 Percent Renewable Energy By 2035

San Diego adopts urban forestry plan to boost tree canopy, slow climate change

Increasing a city’s tree canopy has also been shown to reduce storm water runoff, lower crime rates, boost public health and strengthen communities, city officials said.

While San Diego’s streets are lined with approximately 200,000 trees and 40,000 palms, previous studies estimated that they could accommodate more than four times that amount with the new plan.
THANK YOU