



## Agency Recommendation Summary

The Department of Health requests funds to address climate change impacts that are harming people’s health in Washington State resulting in a stronger public health system that supports adaptation measures reducing the health impacts of climate change. The funding will highlight public health data, inform stakeholders of health impacts due to climate change, and identify stronger connections with stakeholders. We will use an environmental and climate justice approach to ensure equitable distribution of benefits from this investment.

## Fiscal Summary

| Fiscal Summary<br><i>Dollars in Thousands</i> | Fiscal Years |         | Biennial | Fiscal Years |         | Biennial |
|---|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|
|   | 2024         | 2025    | 2023-25  | 2026         | 2027    | 2025-27  |
| <b>Staffing</b>                               |              |         |          |              |         |          |
| FTEs  | 15.7         | 15.1    | 15.4     | 15.1         | 15.1    | 15.1     |
| <b>Operating Expenditures</b>                 |              |         |          |              |         |          |
| Fund 001 - 1                                  | \$7,329      | \$2,407 | \$9,736  | \$2,411      | \$2,415 | \$4,826  |
| Total Expenditures                            | \$7,329      | \$2,407 | \$9,736  | \$2,411      | \$2,415 | \$4,826  |

## Decision Package Description

### Problem:

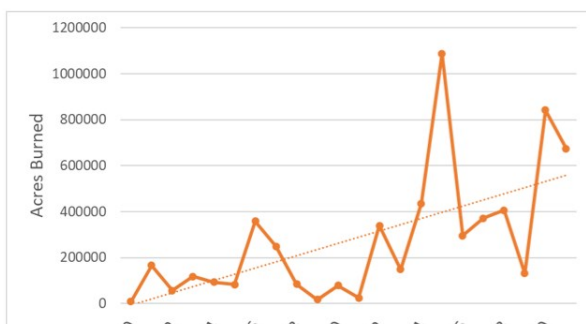
The state of Washington’s most vulnerable communities are experiencing some of the worst impacts of climate change. In 2021, over 200 medical journals cooperated to publish an article in the New England Journal of Medicine calling climate change the greatest threat to global public health<sup>1</sup>. Communities highly impacted by fossil fuel pollution and climate change in Washington, as defined by the Cumulative Impact Assessment assigned to the department in the Clean Energy Transformation Act, are the most vulnerable to the climate related threats.

### Lack of Refuge in Schools due to Health Impacts Related to Climate Change

Washington is experiencing longer wildfire seasons and many communities lack places of refuge. Children are more sensitive to some of the health impacts of climate change including heat and wildfire smoke exposure. Many schools have insufficient heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) systems to keep children safe in our changing climate. Schools can serve a dual purpose of providing safe indoor environments to children during heat and wildfire smoke events during the school year and a community resource for those services during the summer break.

**Table 1: Wildfire Acres Burned in Washington State**

### Increasing Trend of Washington Wildfires



- Annual area burned in Washington will increase 4X by 2040’s
- Fire season in US is currently 78 days longer than in 1970

### Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative (CHAI) Local Coordination and Engagement

Climate change threatens the health of everyone, often in ways that make existing social and health inequities worse. Many communities have existing climate action plans that are difficult to implement because of the cost and complexity of climate adaptation strategies. Local and federal government partners have the subject matter expertise and revenue streams necessary to implement these local adaptation plans. But in other highly impacted communities, funding is needed to help them begin implementation of existing plans. In both situations, there is a lack of coordination between communities that is much needed.

### Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance

Scientists have found that allergy seasons are getting longer and more severe. Human-caused climate change is the dominant driver of these longer pollen seasons and is a major reason for increasing concentrations of pollen. Approximately eight percent of Americans have a diagnosis for seasonal allergies and many more suffer from seasonal allergies without a diagnosis. The program is currently aware of only two pollen

monitoring stations in Washington State which limits public health's ability to inform the public about when and where to prepare to manage their seasonal allergies. Existing monitors have a one to seven-day lag time for reporting data. New technologies make significant improvements in pollen surveillance affordable and practical.

### **Core Climate and Health Staffing**

To provide the best possible service to the residents of Washington when it comes to protecting them from the health impacts of climate change, DOH will need additional capacity and subject matter expertise. This request will allow DOH to provide stable funding for climate and health section management and add a heat and health expert, a tribal climate coordinator, an energy and health subject matter expert, and a climate change epidemiologist for the Washington Tracking Network team.

### **Climate Commitment Act Implementation**

DOH was tasked with supporting the Washington State Department of Ecology (ECY) with the implementation of parts of the Climate Commitment Act. ECY is becoming clearer on how many communities will be targeted and what the environmental justice reviews will look like as the Environmental Justice Council develops guidance. DOH is tasked with supporting ECY on those reviews. Because of the number of communities and the level of effort anticipated per community to support the environmental justice reviews, DOH is requesting additional staff focusing on air quality and climate related epidemiology and community engagement.

### **Proposal:**

This proposal is largely in response to Washington's Climate Commitment Act as it strives to develop the infrastructure at DOH necessary to support the Act and support local agencies as to prepare to pursue grant funding made available through the carbon tax structure established in this Act. DOH is proposing a suite of five solutions that will allow for greater capacity to prepare the public health sector to address the challenges posed by climate change. Increased engagement, coordination, and investments in tangible benefits are needed to help us avoid the worst impacts of climate change. DOH is proposing the following staffing and infrastructure investments to build towards this goal:

### **Climate-Plus Grants to Increase Climate Resilience in Small School Districts.**

Schools can serve a dual purpose of providing safe indoor environments to children during heat and wildfire smoke events during the school year and a community resource for those services during the summer break. This proposal seeks to add grant funding to schools already doing HVAC updates under Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) small district modernization grant (SDMG) and cover the difference between a standard HVAC update and a climate resilient one. This will help small districts adapt to the increasing wildfire and wildfire smoke scenarios described in Table 1 and the project increases in risk from extreme heat events. The Climate-Plus Grants would be a new pilot grant program paired with OSPI's SDMG. The grants would cover the cost difference between a HVAC project built to local building codes and one built to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 'Schools as Community Clean Air and Cooling Centers' guidance that is set to be released in the Summer of 2022. The grant program will be administered by the Climate and Health Program in DOH's Environmental Public Health Division and supported by 1.0 FTE grant coordinator. The grants will also allow creating a defensible zone for wildfires and planting shade trees for natural cooling. Grant criteria would include: SDMG grant award for HVAC updates, measures assuring an environmental justice focus, and high wildfire smoke risk. The grants will also promote moving off fossil fuels for heating and cooling and compliance with large facility energy efficiency standards.

To set schools up for successful implementation of the EPA guidance, air quality staff from DOH will visit and assess current school ventilation systems and provide technical assistance. The consultation is designed to improve indoor air quality, specifically PM2.5 and improve cooling, compared to schools not using the EPA guidance. Co-benefits of improved indoor air quality from the peer reviewed literature include reduced disease transmission (e.g., COVID), reduced school absenteeism, and increased test scores.

The total proposed grant amount to be awarded to schools (in cooperation with OSPI) is \$5 Million in Capital funding. The \$201,000 from the operating budget will support a grant specialist and twenty percent of an EPI3 air quality epidemiologist, and travel.

The outcome will result in more schools located in small jurisdictions that can provide clean and/or cool indoor air during extreme heat and/or wildfire smoke events to both students and community members. At the end of the pilot program, DOH will evaluate schools for improved indoor air, reduced disease transmission, increased attendance, and increased test scores and provide a recommendation to the legislature on future capital investments to increase climate resilience in schools.

### **Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative Local Coordination and Engagement.**

The Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative (CHAI) is a collaborative effort led by DOH and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (SF FED) with multiple federal and state agency level partners including EPA Region 10, Health and Human Services (HHS) Region 10, FEMA Region 10, the Department of Ecology (ECY), and the University of Washington's Center for Health and the Global Environment (CHAnGE). The goal of CHAI is to use a climate justice framework to connect local and community level climate adaptation efforts with state and federal resources to support climate action plan implementation and coordination. We have been engaged in this work for the past eight months, identifying three communities to begin working with: City of Spokane, Pierce County, and the North Olympic Peninsula (Jefferson and Clallam counties).

DOH has identified coordination as a key missing component in this effort. Jurisdictions DOH is working with have multiple climate action plans (city, county, and tribal plans plus other plans that include climate elements like hazard mitigation plans). Developing a needs assessment of each jurisdiction and linking them to relevant state and federal resources requires additional capacity. DOH will work with jurisdictions to identify the right type of coordination support. For example, through CivicSpark (AmeriCorps partner organization) fellowships.

This funding request will allow DOH to support 10 jurisdictions with coordination and climate action plan implementation efforts at

approximately \$50,000 per jurisdiction (Year one \$50,000 \* 6 = \$300,000, year two and beyond \$50,000 \* 10 = \$500,000, which may include salary, benefits, or travel). The funding request also includes two years of 1.0 FTE CHAI coordinator and 0.5 FTE of a grant specialist.

### **Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance**

There have been significant improvements in pollen surveillance technology and low-cost monitors are available that perform nearly as well as traditional monitoring stations, are less expensive to install and operate, and provide real time data as opposed to data with a 1–3-day lag. DOH proposes to purchase, site, install, and maintain pollen monitors in ten locations across Washington state. Sites will be selected to both provide representative coverage across the state and to focus on promoting equity and reducing health disparities. DOH will develop partnerships to deliver actionable public health data to people suffering from seasonal allergies. This project would also support our academic partners studying pollen from climate change, agriculture, and public health disciplines. DOH's approach would be to co-locate monitors at weather or air monitoring stations across the state in coordination with ECY and the National Weather Service. DOH would with install five monitors in year one and an additional five in year two. This project would result in a fivefold increase in pollen surveillance and make the data public in real time. The investment would be in a 1.0 FTE program coordinator, pollen monitors, and supplies and equipment for operation of the monitors.

### **Core Climate and Health Staffing**

This component funds 5.0 FTE that support core climate and health work at the department of health.

*1.0 FTE Senior Epidemiologist / Program Manager:* This position provides leadership and direction to the section and leads epidemiological assessments and projections of climate impacts in Washington State in collaboration with other state agencies and academic institutions.

*1.0 FTE Washington Tracking Network Climate EPI:* This position will lead the development, publication, and maintenance of data that will inform the public and state partners of the health impacts of climate change.

*1.0 FTE Heat Subject Matter Expert:* This position will be the heat subject matter expert at DOH. They will support emergency response during heat events, track forecasts to provide early warnings for heat events, be the point of contact for information requests on heat related health impacts, and work to educate and inform the public about climate change and heat related issues.

*1.0 FTE Tribal Climate Coordinator:* This position would lead agency efforts to engage with tribes on issues related to climate change. They would facilitate opportunities for DOH to learn from tribes about tribal climate response measures and coordinate support for tribal priorities from DOH and other partners.

*1.0 FTE Energy and Health Subject Matter Expert:* This position would provide subject matter expertise at the intersection of energy policy and public health. This would cover bill analyses for energy related bills that impact health, the intersection of building energy efficiency efforts and indoor air quality and maximizing the health co-benefits of energy related policies.

### **Climate Commitment Act Implementation**

This component funds 2.0 FTE to support ECY implementation of the CCA and meet DOH's obligations under the statute.

*1.0 FTE CCA Epidemiologist:* This position would provide health assessment and environmental justice analyses and data to support the environmental justice assessments required under the CCA. We are assuming there will be assessments of up to 20 communities or as many as are identified by ECY for targeting under section 3.

*1.0 FTE CCA Environmental Justice Coordinator:* Environmental justice assessments require engagement and coordination with the communities that are being assessed. DOH will need to engage with communities to gather qualitative information about the lived experiences and obstacles to optimal health facing the communities to support the CCA Epidemiologists assessments.

### **Alternative:**

#### **No action alternative:**

Local jurisdictions and schools are already acting on climate impacts like wildfire smoke and sea level rise. Foundational public health services is also making an investment in increasing capacity on climate change at the state and local level. Although despite these efforts DOH believes that more is needed now and this proposal will help protect the residents of Washington state from the worst impacts of climate change.

#### **Partnering with Commerce on Weatherization plus Health**

DOH considered and discussed the possibility of focusing on indoor environments for vulnerable populations in their homes instead of their schools. There is an opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, improve wildfire smoke resilience, and improve health in general in this space. DOH thinks this is promising, however, Department of Commerce is pursuing opportunities to increase energy efficiency, resilience, and health through their existing programs.

#### **Partnering with Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) to Administer the Grant Program**

DOH discussed having OSPI administer the capital budget portion of the Climate Plus grant program with DOH providing technical and

programmatic support. OSPI had finalized their capital budget priority process before we were able to coordinate with them, so it made more sense for DOH to apply. OSPI will work closely with us on a seamless process to assure minimal additional burden on schools in participating in this grant program.

## Assumptions and Calculations

### ***Expansion, Reduction, Elimination or Alteration of a current program or service:***

#### **Climate Plus Grants to Increase Climate Resilience in Small School Districts**

This includes 1.2 FTE of operating budget funding to provide technical support, program management, evaluation, and contracts support to a program that will fund climate resilience in schools. Also requested is \$5M in capital budget funding to grant to schools for HVAC improvements. DOH coordinated with OSPI to assure that the grants can build off existing infrastructure investments and modify them to increase climate resilience to heat and wildfire smoke. This funding amount was suggested by OSPI as an opportunity to bring parity to school funding where Western Washington schools are receiving relatively more earthquake retrofit funding and DOH's targeting criteria will likely create increased investments in Eastern Washington schools.

#### **Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative Local Coordination and Engagement**

This includes 1.5 FTE to support grants and contracts management and community engagement work. Costs beyond salary and benefits include technology & workspace costs plus travel for work and conferences. The community engagement staff is expected to have significant travel to communities. DOH can grow the program from three (3) sites where DOH has been able to make small investments to six (6) funded sites in year one and ten sites in year two. The type of support requested will vary by community and so will the amount of support. The \$50,000 per site was an amount the team felt could advance coordination and implementation of climate action plans while positioning communities for larger federal funding opportunities.

#### **Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance**

This includes 1.0 FTE to manage the program plus technology, workforce, and travel costs. This position is expected to have significant travel to maintain monitors across the state. Equipment costs include the purchase of 10 Pollen Sense monitors in year one plus replacement monitors in subsequent years. DOH plans to purchase all the monitors in year one and site at least five, the remaining monitors will be sited in year two. It also includes belts that need to be replaced monthly on the units, data subscriptions, and hot spots. Costs have been verified with the manufacturer.

#### **Core Climate and Health Staffing**

These 5.0 FTE meet core climate and health needs identified by leadership at DOH. Costs beyond salary and benefits include technology & workspace costs plus travel for work and conferences.

#### **Climate Commitment Act Implementation**

This component will fund 2.0FTE that will support the Department of Ecology's implementation of section three of the Climate Commitment Act. DOH have verified our approach with Ecology and will be able to fulfill our obligations with the FTE in this section. Costs beyond salary and benefits include technology & workspace costs plus travel for work and conferences.

### ***Detailed Assumptions and Calculations:***

#### **Climate Plus Grants to Increase Climate Resilience in Small School Districts**

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#### **Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance**

This includes 1.0 FTE to manage the program plus technology, workforce, and travel costs. This position is expected to have significant travel to maintain monitors across the state. Equipment costs include the purchase of 10 Pollen Sense monitors in year one plus replacement monitors in subsequent years. DOH plans to purchase all the monitors in year one and site at least five, the remaining monitors will be sited in year two. It also includes belts that need to be replaced monthly on the units, data subscriptions, and hot spots. Costs have been verified with the manufacturer.

#### **Core Climate and Health Staffing**

These 5.0 FTE meet core climate and health needs identified by leadership at DOH. Costs beyond salary and benefits include technology & workspace costs plus travel for work and conferences.

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**Climate Plus Grants to Increase Climate Resilience in Small School Districts**

Air Quality Epidemiologist (0.2 FTE)

Classification: EPI2:  
Annual Salary: \$98,592  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

Climate Grant Program Manager (1.0 FTE)

Classification: HSC4:  
Annual Salary: \$82,896  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

**Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative Local Coordination and Engagement**

CHAI Coordinator, Grants and Contracts Specialist (1.5 FTE)

Classification: HSC4:  
Annual Salary: \$82,896  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

**Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance**

Pollen Program Coordinator (1.0 FTE)

Classification: HSC4:  
Annual Salary: \$82,896  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

**Core Climate and Health Staff**

Washington Tracking Network Climate Epidemiologist (1.0 FTE)

Classification: EPI2:  
Annual Salary: \$98,592  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

Climate Change Epidemiologist / Climate Program Manager (1.0 FTE)

Classification: SREPI  
Annual Salary: \$123,120  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

Tribal Climate Coordinator and Heat Subject Matter Expert (2.0 FTE)

Classification: HSC3:  
Annual Salary: \$75,120  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

Energy and Health Subject Matter Expert (1.0 FTE)

Classification: MA4:  
Annual Salary: \$82,896  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

**Climate Commitment Act Implementation**

Climate Commitment Act Epidemiologist (1.0 FTE)

Classification: EPI2:  
Annual Salary: \$98,592  
Benefits: 36% flat rate  
Start-up costs: \$4,800

Environmental Justice Outreach Coordinator

Classification: HSC3:  
Annual Salary: \$75,120  
Benefits: 36% flat rate

Start-up costs: \$4,800

**Workforce Assumptions:**

| Workforce Assumptions FY24 Projections Only |                                     |                       |                     |                     |                    |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| FTE   | Job Classification                  | Salary                | Benefits            | Startup Costs       | FTE Related Costs  |
| 2.2   | EPIDEMIOLOGIST 2 (NON-MEDICAL)      | \$217,000.00          | \$78,000.00         | \$11,000.00         | \$17,000.00        |
| 3.0   | HEALTH SERVICES CONSULTANT 3        | \$225,000.00          | \$91,000.00         | \$14,000.00         | \$23,000.00        |
| 1.0   | SENIOR EPIDEMIOLOGIST (NON-MEDICAL) | \$123,000.00          | \$41,000.00         | \$5,000.00          | \$8,000.00         |
| 1.0   | MANAGEMENT ANALYST 4                | \$83,000.00           | \$32,000.00         | \$5,000.00          | \$8,000.00         |
| 3.5   | HEALTH SERVICES CONSULTANT 4        | \$290,000.00          | \$112,000.00        | \$17,000.00         | \$26,000.00        |
| -   | ADDITIONAL STARTUP COSTS            | \$0.00                | \$0.00              | \$60,000.00         | \$0.00             |
| 3.2   | FISCAL ANALYST 2                    | \$170,000.00          | \$82,000.00         | \$0.00              | \$0.00             |
| 1.8   | HEALTH SERVICES CONSULTANT 1        | \$95,000.00           | \$46,000.00         | \$0.00              | \$0.00             |
| <b>15.7</b>                                 |                                     | <b>\$1,203,000.00</b> | <b>\$482,000.00</b> | <b>\$112,000.00</b> | <b>\$82,000.00</b> |

Estimated expenditures include salary, benefit, and related costs to assist with administrative workload activities. These activities include policy and legislative relations; information technology; budget and accounting services; human resources; contracts; procurement; risk management, and facilities management.

**Strategic and Performance Outcomes**

**Strategic Framework:**

Results Washington:

These projects support Results Washington’s Goal 3.1: Combating climate change

DOH Agency Strategic Plan:

This proposal supports the Dept. of Health’s **Transformational Plan Priority III. Environmental Health**, in that all Washingtonians will thrive in a broad range of healthy environments — natural, built, and social. This proposal achieves this priority by ensuring communities likely to bear the worst climate-related and environmental health impacts have resources and support to foster resilient communities that promote true health and well-being.

**Performance Outcomes:**

The overall results of the proposal are that Washington State is more resilient to the impacts of climate change because of improved cohesion in climate adaptation plan implementation, improved infrastructure to support public health, and improved pollen surveillance. Results specific to the two projects are listed below:

**Climate Plus Grants to Increase Climate Resilience in Small School Districts:**

- Increased resilience to heat, wildfires, and wildfire smoke events in 5 Washington public schools
  - Improved indoor air quality in schools during regular operation and during wildfire smoke events for students, staff, and community members
  - Defensible zone around schools to reduce wildfire risk
  - Improved cooling and reduced energy costs from shade trees
- Co-Benefits of improved indoor air quality
  - Reduced disease transmission
  - Reduced absenteeism
  - Improved test scores
  - Reduced energy costs and improved energy efficiency

**Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative local coordination and engagement**

- Increase coordination among 10 local partners working on climate action plan implementation
- Increased coordination among 6 state and federal agencies providing resources for climate adaptation
- 10 contracts investing in coordination and implementation of local climate action plans
- 1 community successfully leverages CHAI contracts to secure additional funding

**Pilot Comprehensive Pollen Surveillance**

- Fivefold increase (10 new monitors) in pollen surveillance sites in Washington
- Data lag improves from 1-3 days to one hour
- Actionable public health data is freely available to people suffering from seasonal allergies
- Reduced health impacts from seasonal allergies by alerting people to pollen levels
- Provide data to at least one academic partner working on pollen and climate change in Washington

**Core Climate and Health Staffing**

- Ongoing collaboration with at least three tribes on climate mitigation and adaptation
- Stable, long-term funding for climate and health leadership and section management. Increased retention of staff and better performance across climate and health program areas.
- Better internal DOH coordination during and after heat events. Faster publication of after-action reports with data for partners and the public. Reduced response times for heat related illness and death data.
- Increased quantity and quality of climate and health related data on the Washington Tracking Network. Improved display and accessibility for the public and partners.
- Improved understanding and better engagement on energy related policies that impact public health.

**Climate Commitment Act Implementation**

- Increased engagement with communities identified as highly impacted by ECY under Section 3 of the CCA. Better understanding of community priorities and health impacts of fossil fuel related air pollution in those communities.
- Higher quality community health assessments that are responsive to the community's priorities in the Environmental Justice Reviews.

## Equity Impacts

### ***Community outreach and engagement:***

The climate and health section has a climate justice coordinator who previously worked with Front and Centered and is well connected with community-based organizations concerned with the impacts of climate change. Our section has also contracted with Wenatchee Café, a CBO that provides wildfire and wildfire smoke preparedness training and information to rural and Spanish speaking populations in Eastern Washington. The focus of the proposal, especially the CHAI section, is to do coordination between government agencies and secure resources before engaging with populations so that our engagement can be paired with resources and not be extractive.

### ***Disproportional Impact Considerations:***

This proposal seeks resources to provide infrastructure, coordination, data, and resources to communities highly impacted by climate change effects. The range of impacts from climate change are broad and some communities experiencing those impacts are not directly targeted. For example, some septic systems are threatened by flooding and sea level rise impacts. This proposal would increase the capacity of the climate and health section to identify these systems and collaborate on proactive guidance, but it does not include infrastructure funding to address these issues directly.

### ***Target Populations or Communities:***

One of the core objectives of this proposal is to increase climate justice. There are a variety of proposals in this package that benefit a variety of populations that include: School communities vulnerable to heat and wildfire smoke, climate justice communities identified by the Climate and Health Adaptation Initiative, people suffering from seasonal allergies, and vulnerable populations targeted by section 3 of the climate commitment act focusing on environmental justice and air quality impacts of fossil fuel pollution.



## Other Collateral Connections

### **Puget Sound Recovery:**

N/A

### **State Workforce Impacts:**

N/A

### **Intergovernmental:**

#### **Impacts to Other State Agencies**

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction – The Climate Plus grants will work synergistically with the small district modernization grants provided by OSPI.

Washington State Tribes – The Tribal Climate Coordinator will increase engagement with tribes on climate and health related issues.

Department of Ecology – The Climate Commitment Act Implementation section will provide support to ECY’s implementation of section 3 of the CCA.

#### **Likely supporters:**

OSPI, ECY, HCA, Local Health Jurisdictions, academic partners, local climate action planning coordinators

#### **Likely neutral or mixed:**

Tribes: DOH has yet to demonstrate a positive impact on tribes through climate and health work. We hope to change this with investments in increased coordination

Cities: City governments vary in their interest and commitment to climate adaptation. Some may appreciate additional resources and technical assistance; some may feel it is distracting from other priorities.

#### **Likely oppose:**

Politicians who oppose other climate legislation will likely also oppose this legislation. There may be opportunity to move some opponents from oppose to neutral by focusing on investments in rural schools and improved pollen data without using a climate framing.

### **Stakeholder Response:**

**Stakeholder:** People in Washington who are vulnerable to climate change effects

**Impact:** Improved services, information, and infrastructure. Increased costs.

**Position:** Mixed; a majority of Washingtonians will likely favor climate adaptation investments and others will not.

**Stakeholder:** People suffering from seasonal allergies

**Impact:** Access to improved and more locally specific pollen data

**Position:** Support

**Stakeholder:** Community organizations working on climate related or climate adjacent issues

**Impact:** Funding will be available to advance climate action plans

**Position:** Mostly support, there may be disagreement on best available strategies

### **State Facilities Impacts:**

N/A

### **Changes from Current Law:**

N/A

### **Legal or Administrative Mandates:**

No legal or administrative mandates drive this proposal.

## Reference Documents

[Backup - OEHP - Climate and Health - Decision Package.docx](#)

[FINAL - OEHP - Climate Change\\_FNCaI\\_submitted to CBO \(1\) \(1\).xlsm](#)

[Other Backup - Resources and References.docx](#)

### IT Addendum

**Does this Decision Package include funding for any IT-related costs, including hardware, software, (including cloud-based services), contracts or IT staff?**

No

### Objects of Expenditure

| Objects of Expenditure<br><i>Dollars in Thousands</i> | Fiscal Years |         | Biennial       | Fiscal Years |         | Biennial       |
|---|--------------|---------|----------------|--------------|---------|----------------|
|   | 2024         | 2025    | 2023-25        | 2026         | 2027    | 2025-27        |
| Obj. A  | \$1,204      | \$1,200 | <b>\$2,404</b> | \$1,200      | \$1,200 | <b>\$2,400</b> |
| Obj. B  | \$481        | \$473   | <b>\$954</b>   | \$473        | \$473   | <b>\$946</b>   |
| Obj. C  | \$300        | \$500   | <b>\$800</b>   | \$500        | \$500   | <b>\$1,000</b> |
| Obj. E  | \$88         | \$80    | <b>\$168</b>   | \$80         | \$80    | <b>\$160</b>   |
| Obj. G  | \$63         | \$63    | <b>\$126</b>   | \$63         | \$63    | <b>\$126</b>   |
| Obj. J  | \$112        | \$10    | <b>\$122</b>   | \$14         | \$18    | <b>\$32</b>    |
| Obj. N  | \$5,000      | \$0     | <b>\$5,000</b> | \$0          | \$0     | <b>\$0</b>     |
| Obj. T  | \$81         | \$81    | <b>\$162</b>   | \$81         | \$81    | <b>\$162</b>   |

### Agency Contact Information

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