

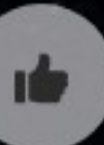
Aging in a Warmer World

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AGENDA

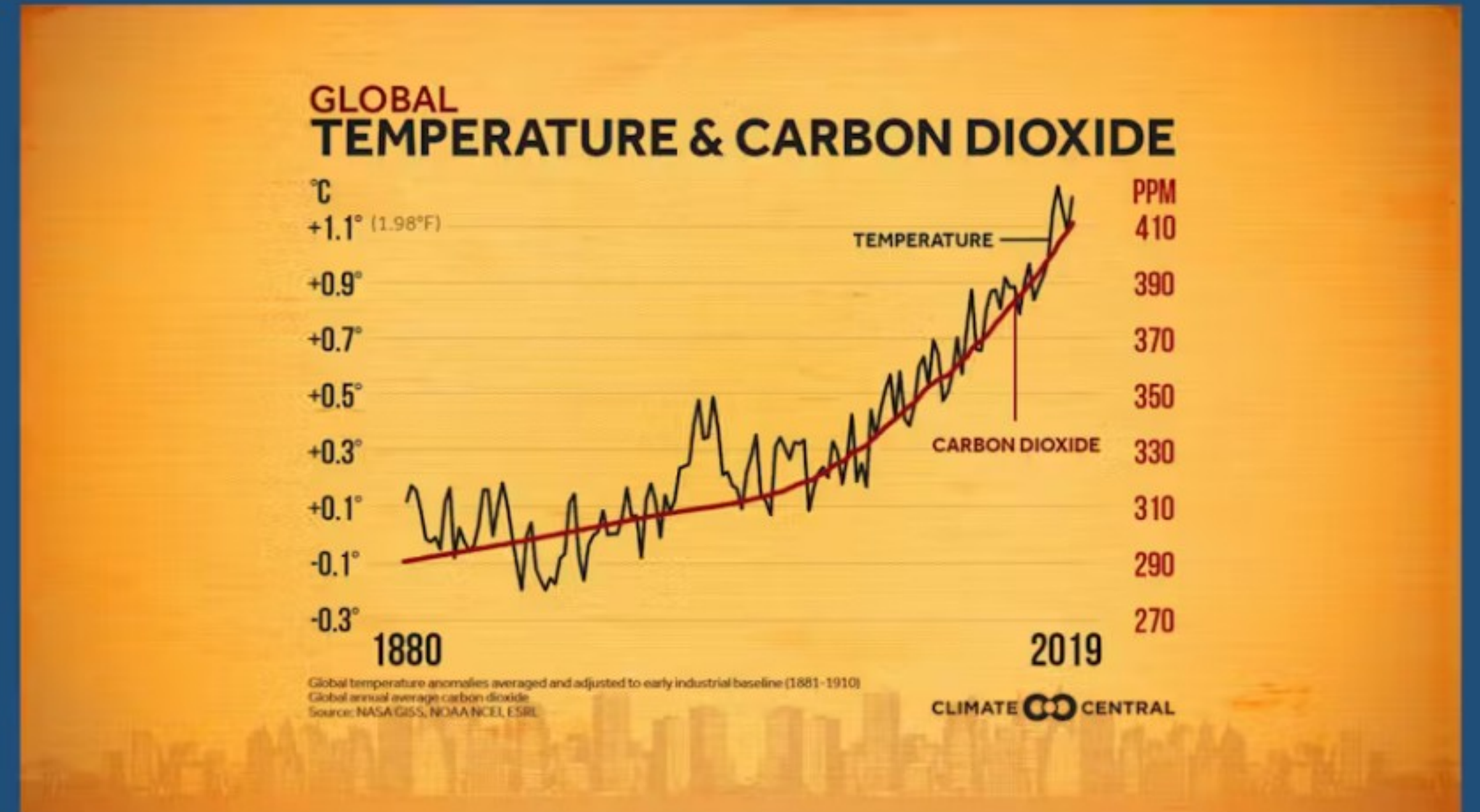
1. Introductions
2. Implications of Aging and Warming World
3. AAAs role in extreme weather preparedness and response
4. Age-Friendly Community and University Alignment with AAAs
5. What is your first step?

Two Global Trends Happening

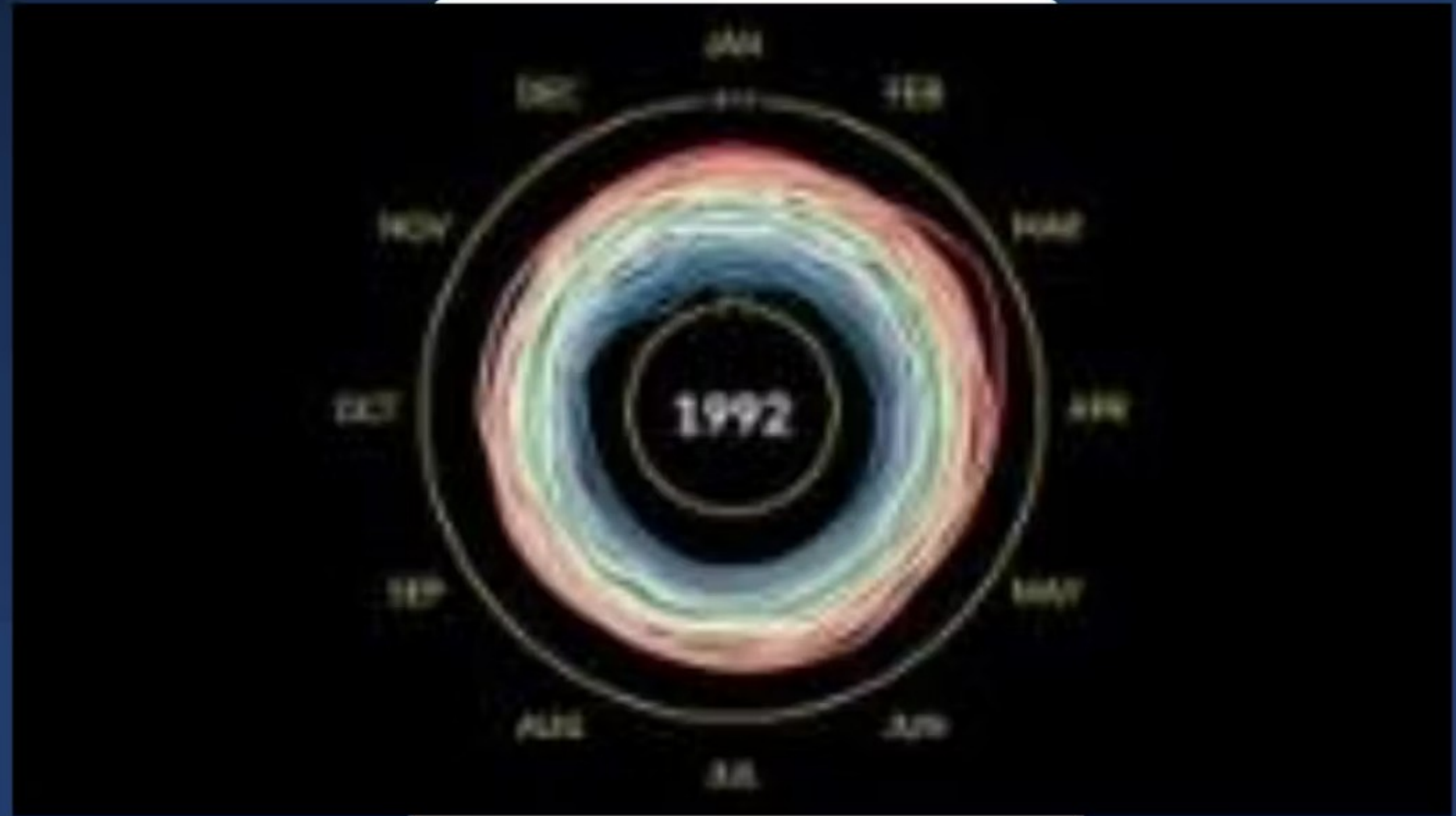
Aging World



Warming World

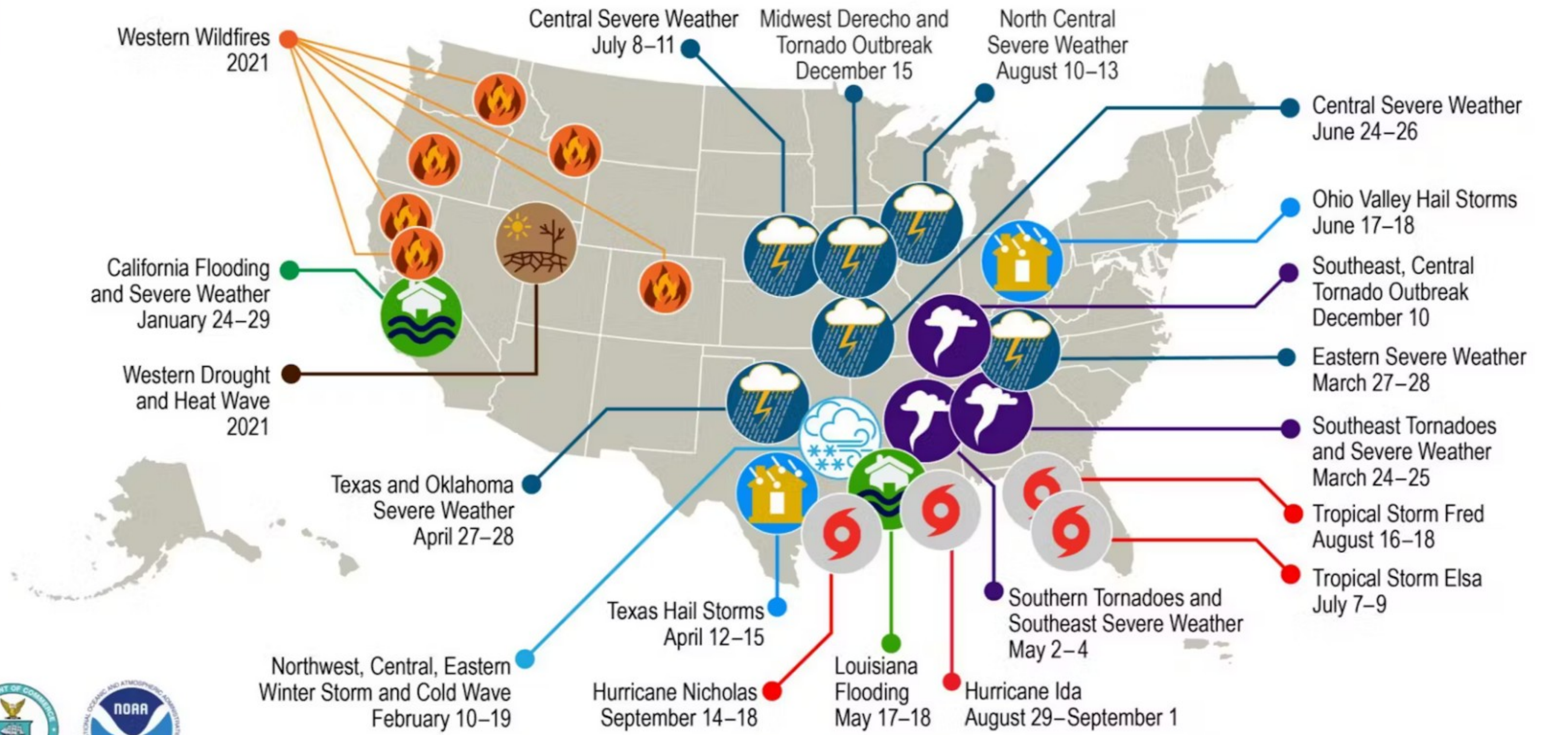


What Do We Mean When We Say a Warmer World?



U.S. 2021 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

Legend: Drought/Heat Wave (brown), Flooding (green), Hail (yellow), Hurricane (red), Tornado Outbreak (purple), Severe Weather (blue), Wildfire (orange), Winter Storm/Cold Wave (light blue)

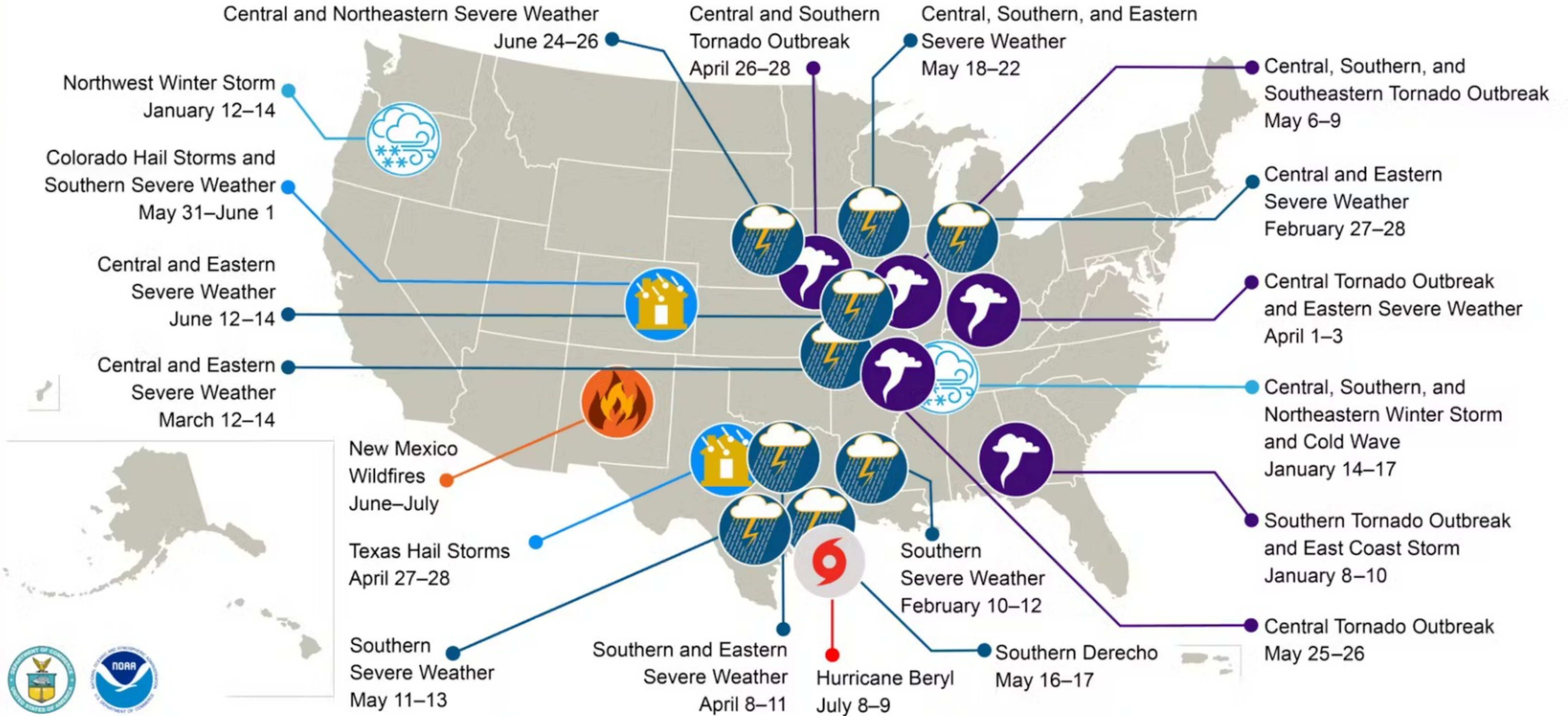


This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 20 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States in 2021



U.S. 2024 Billion-Dollar Weather and Climate Disasters

- Drought/Heat Wave
- Flooding
- Hail
- Severe Weather
- Tornado Outbreak
- Tropical Cyclone
- Wildfire
- Winter Storm/Cold Wave

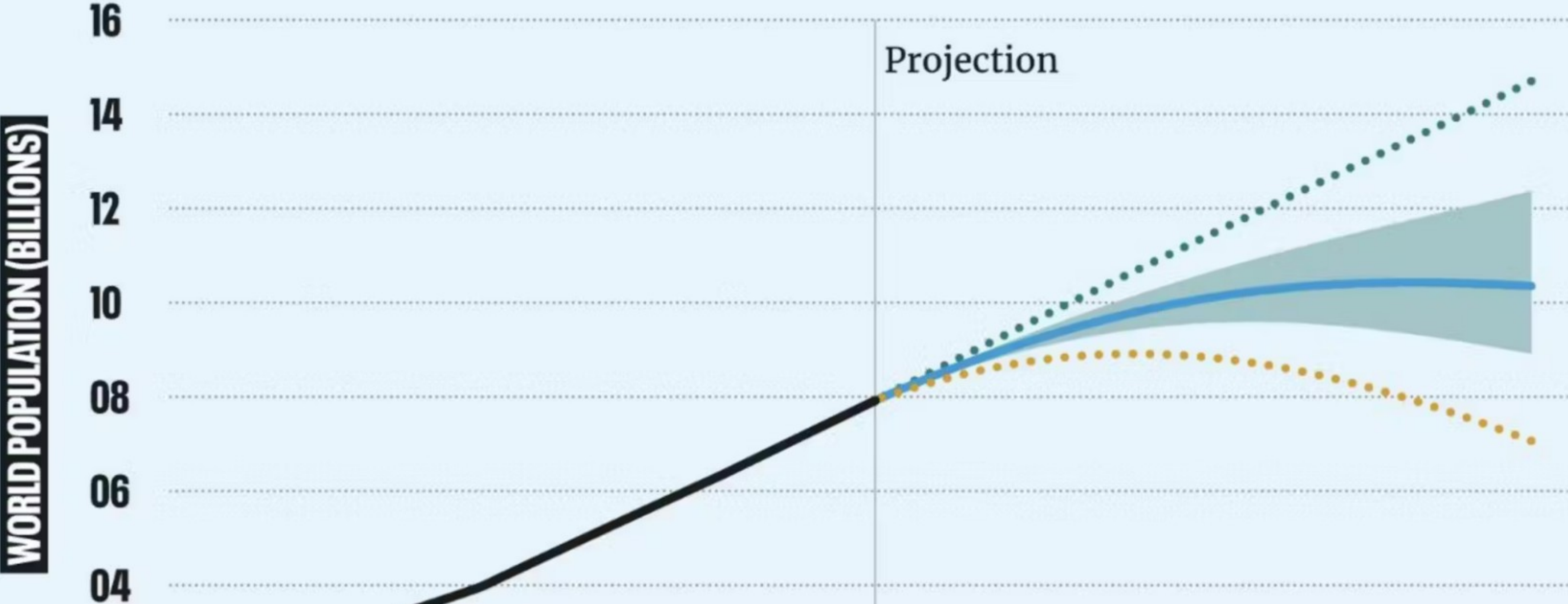


This map denotes the approximate location for each of the 20 separate billion-dollar weather and climate disasters that impacted the United States through August 2024.





UN POPULATION PROJECTIONS TO 2100





Past does not necessarily predict future





"Experience Experts"

- Uncharted territory
- Rapid rate of change
- "Unimaginable extremes"
- Implications for day to day
- Implications for emergencies

Extreme weather events and older adults



Power outages impact utilization of medical equipment and medicines required to be cold



Heat-related illness and mortality



Disruption of services



Mobility and transportation limitations







Social isolation and risk



Poor air quality associated with dementia and negative health outcomes

Climate Change Impacts in Ohio

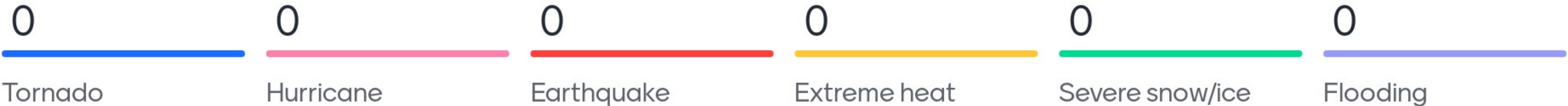
-  Extreme heat
-  Floods
-  Power outages
-  Severe weather



Instructions



Which extreme weather events did you experience in Ohio in the last year? Check all that apply



What activities did your AAA provide during the response and/or recovery?

Area Agencies on Aging: Our role in Emergency Preparedness & Response



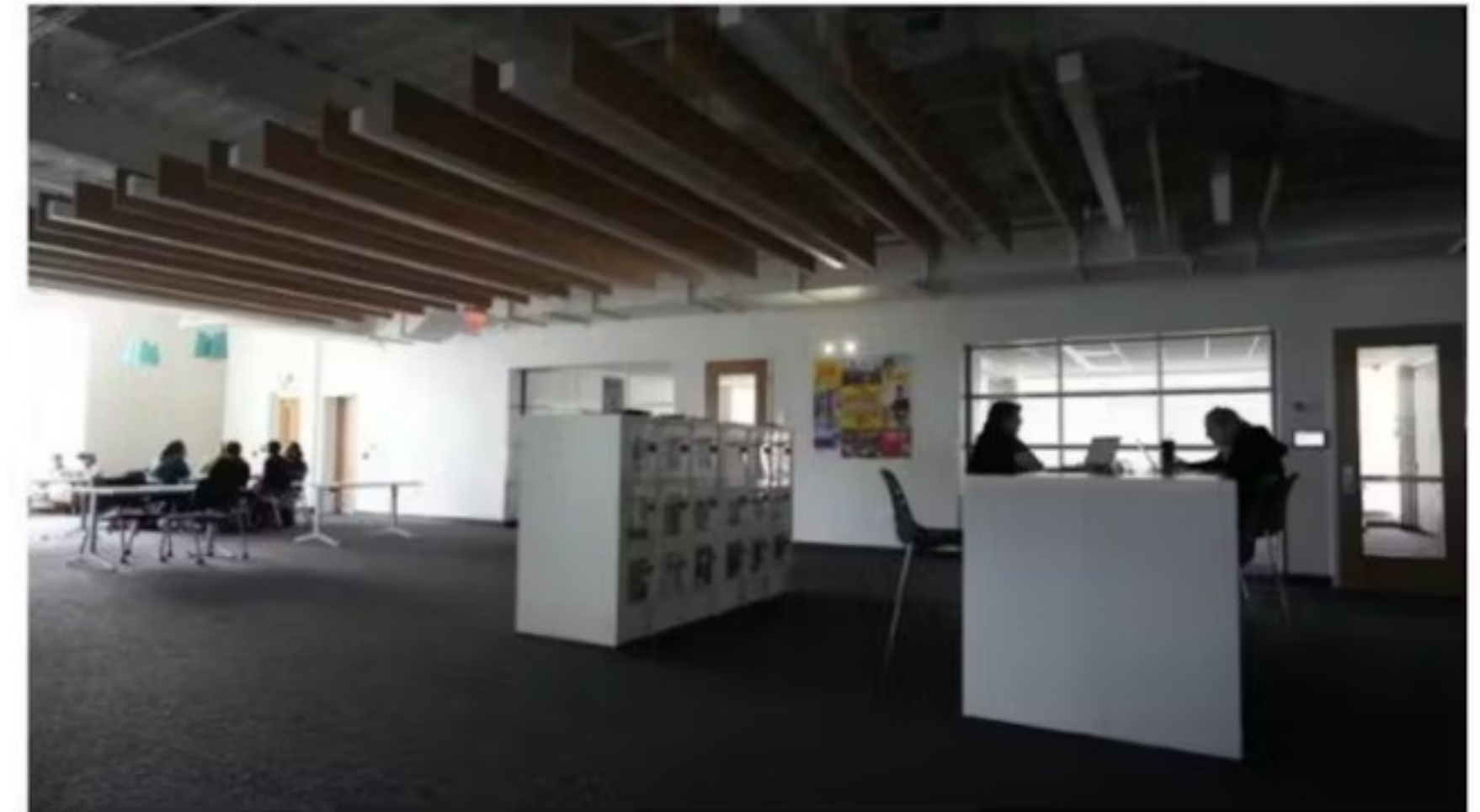
NEWS

Power to be restored Thursday after intentional AEP outage for nearly 170,000 in Columbus



Cole Behrens
The Columbus Dispatch

Published 2:47 p.m. ET June 14, 2022 | Updated 10:36 a.m. ET June 15, 2022



In the relative darkness of the Karl Road branch of the Columbus Metropolitan Library, Sarah Hans (left) and Halle Kramer work on their lesson plans for next fall. They are Columbus City School teachers. Electric power outages are reported all over Columbus. *Doral Chenoweth/The Columbus Dispatch*

Get the latest updates from [Wednesday's news on the power outages here.](#)

[American Electric Power](#) says electricity may not be restored until late Thursday evening in much of central Ohio.

More than 230,000 American Electric Power customers were without power Tuesday afternoon after intentional outages were conducted to protect the power



Every \$1 Spent on Natural Disaster Preparedness is \$11 in Return

Here's what we know...



OAA Reauthorization includes Preparedness and Response updates, but...

Emergency Preparedness and Response:

Emergencies and disasters have distinct and disproportionate impacts on older adults and family caregivers, and often create unique challenges for the aging services network. They also can trigger specific flexibilities in OAA programs. However, the previous OAA regulations included limited guidance addressing these situations. The final rule includes several provisions for emergency preparedness and response, which reflect lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and address feedback received during the pandemic and through the RFI and NPRM. For example, the final rule:

- Creates a new subpart (Part 1321 Subpart E — Emergency and Disaster Requirements), which supports older adults and family caregivers, including those in tribal communities, during emergencies and disasters with provisions such as:
 - » Requiring state agencies and AAAs to establish emergency plans. They also are required to have policies and procedures in place for communicating and coordinating with state, tribal, and local emergency management, as well as Title VI programs within their jurisdictions (§ 1321.97 and § 1321.103).
 - » Allowing state agencies to set aside funding to exercise flexibilities related to a major disaster declaration (and specifying requirements for exercising such flexibilities). For example, the final rule allows a state agency to procure items on a statewide level, subject to certain terms and conditions (§ 1321.99 and § 1321.101).
- Creates a new subpart (Part 1322 Subpart D — Emergency and Disaster Requirements), which supports services specifically for Native American elders and family caregivers during emergencies and disasters with provisions such as:
 - » Requiring tribal organizations and Hawaiian Native grantees to establish emergency plans. They also are required to have policies and procedures in place for communicating and coordinating with tribal, state, and local emergency management, as well as with the state agency and any AAA providing Title III- and VII-funded services within the grantee's approved service area (§ 1322.33 and § 1322.37).
 - » Enabling tribal organizations and Hawaiian Native grantees to exercise flexibilities related to a major disaster declaration and specifying requirements for exercising such flexibilities (§ 1322.35).
- Enabling the Assistant Secretary for Aging to modify emergency and disaster-related provisions set forth in the regulation when a major disaster or public health emergency is declared (§ 1321.105 and § 1322.39).

Maybe we can use Title III D dollars and provide evidence-based preparedness programs?

The screenshot shows the ncoa website with a navigation bar and a list of programs. A dropdown menu is open on the right side, listing various topics with their respective counts.

Navigation Bar: ncoa, Aging Well, Professional Resources, About Us, Get Involved, A A, Search

Filters: Program Format, Program Characteristics

Program List:

- Advancing Behavioral Health Programs** (JUL 19, 2024)
- Evidence-Based Program: Bingocize** (JUN 28, 2024)
- Evidence-Based Program: Active Living** (JUN 28, 2024)
- Evidence-Based Program: Healthy S...** (MAR 26, 2024)

Topic Dropdown Menu:

- Chronic Conditions (51)
- Exercise & Fitness (50)
- Medication Management (38)
- Pain Management (35)
- Diet & Nutrition (31)
- Behavioral Health (29)
- Falls Prevention (19)
- Cancer (12)
- Alzheimer's/Dementia (11)
- Care Transitions (10)
- Alcohol & Substance Use (7)
- Caregiver Support (7)

[Show less](#)



So, what do we do?



Background on Definition of Evidence-Based Programs

States that receive OAA funds under Title III are required to spend those funds on evidence-based programs that have been proven to improve health and well-being and reduce disease and injury. Since 2003, the aging services network has been steadily moving towards wider implementation of disease prevention and health promotion programs that are based on scientific evidence and demonstrated to improve the health of older adults. The FY 2012 Congressional appropriations law included, for the first time, an evidence-based requirement related to Title III-D funds. In response to the new requirement, ACL developed an evidence-based definition to assist states in developing their own Title III-D guidance.

How to Determine If a Program Meets the OAA Title III-D Evidence-Based Requirements

There are two ways to assess whether Title III-D funds can be spent on a particular program (and as always, State Units on Aging may have additional state-specific Title III-D requirements):

1. The program meets the requirements for ACL's Evidence-Based Definition (the [ACL Definition](#) is below)
2. The program is considered to be an "evidence-based program" by any [operating division](#) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and is shown to be effective and appropriate for older adults.

ACL Definition of Evidence-Based Programs

- Demonstrated through evaluation to be effective for improving the health and well-being or reducing disease, disability and/or injury among older adults; *and*
- Proven effective with older adult population, using Experimental or Quasi-Experimental Design;* *and*
- Research results published in a peer-review journal; *and*
- Fully translated** in one or more community site(s); *and*
- Includes developed dissemination products that are available to the public.

*Experimental designs use random assignment and a control group. Quasi-experimental designs do not use random assignment.

**For purposes of the Title III-D definitions, being "fully translated in one or more community sites" means that the evidence-based program in question has been carried out at the community level (with fidelity to the published research) at least once before. Sites should only consider programs that have been shown to be effective within a real-world community setting.



Instructions



Are you part of an Age-Friendly network?

0
Yes

0
No

0
Not yet, but planning on it

0
Not yet, but interested/exploring



Age-Friendly Communities



Age-Friendly and AAAs: A Critical Partnership

“When you give input, you want to see change”



The 8 Domains of Livability

is the framework used by states and communities enrolled in the network to organize and prioritize their work to become more livable for both older residents and people of all ages.

The availability and quality of these community features impact the well-being of older adults.



**THE OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY**

V I S I O N

The Ohio State University is the model 21st-century public, land grant, research, urban, community-engaged institution.

University and AAAs: A Critical Partnership

M I S S I O N

The university is dedicated to:

- Creating and discovering knowledge to improve the well-being of our local, state, regional, national and global communities;
- Educating students through a comprehensive array of distinguished academic programs;
- Preparing a diverse student body to be leaders and engaged citizens;
- Fostering a culture of engagement and service.



Creating a new Age-Friendly Communities domain

The Gerontologist, 2024, **64**, 1–6
<https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/gnad137>
 Advance access publication 6 October 2023
 Special Issue: Climate Change and Aging: Forum



Age-Friendly and Climate Resilient Communities: A Grey–Green Alliance

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Decision Editor: Nicholas G. Castle, PhD, FGSA

Abstract

The world's population is aging while the Earth's climate is warming. The climate change crisis poses threats to our aging population and requires concerted action. Steps to address these threats present opportunities for improving livability for people of all ages while addressing the underlying drivers of climate change. Yet prominent action frameworks such as the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Network of Age-Friendly Cities and Communities do not explicitly include climate resilience and sustainability as essential elements of age-friendly communities. In this essay, we argue for the creation of a cross-cutting and interdependent sustainability and climate resilience domain to complement the existing interconnected WHO age-friendly domains of community and healthcare, communication and information, housing, civic participation and employment, outdoor spaces and buildings, social participation, respect and social inclusion, and transportation. These domains drive the community engagement, planning, action, and evaluation required by the communities who join the Global Network for Age-Friendly Cities and Communities. The age-friendly network currently includes 1,445 communities, across 51 countries. We discuss how the alignment of age-friendly and climate resilience networks strengthens local action and global advocacy through a shared vision for an age-friendly and climate resilient future.

Keywords: Aging, Climate change, Environment, Sustainability.

Downloaded from <https://academic.oup.com/gerontologist/article/64/3/gnad137/7729>



Partnership Examples



Does your agency collaborate or partner with a University? If yes, what activities, projects, or programs?

0 responses





Home TOC Transpo Comm & Tech Com Resources Food Housing Safety Health & Wellbeing Outdoors & Buildings Respect & Inclusion Friends,Family,Caregiving Employ



2021 Central Ohio Regional Assessment on Aging

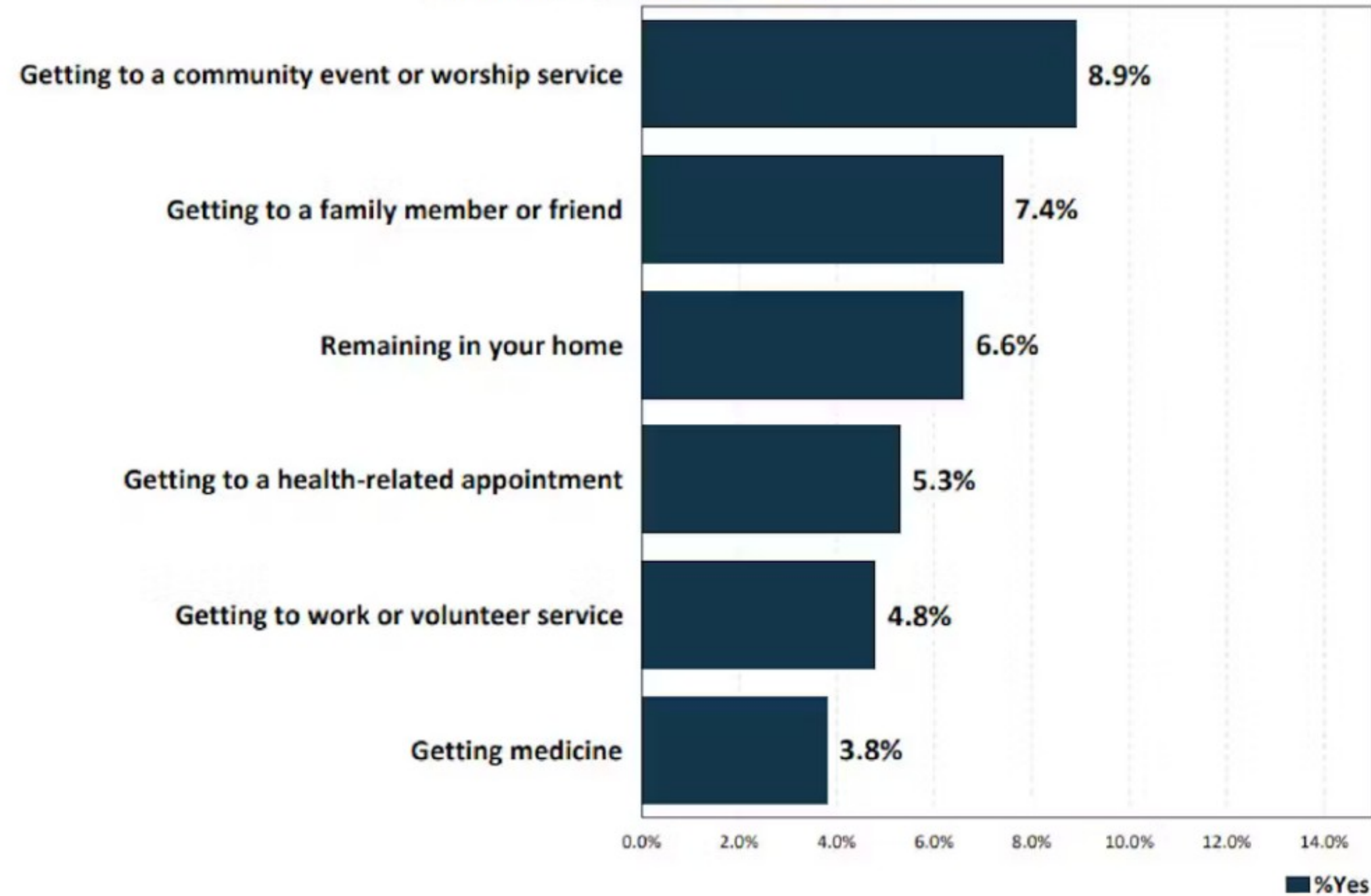
The **Age-Friendly Innovation Center** (AFIC), a center of The Ohio State College of Social Work, innovates with older adults through research, education, and engagement to ensure inclusion and build resiliency to make our communities age-friendly. AFIC is committed to diversity, equity, inclusion, accessibility, community engagement, and interdisciplinary collaboration.



78% of respondents were prepared for emergencies, and nearly 13% were not





Q23. Have weather events like extreme heat, power outages, or flooding prevented you from any of the following?

by percentage of respondents that responded "yes"





Extreme Weather Disruptions and Emergency Preparedness Among Older Adults in Ohio: An Eight-County Assessment

Smitha Rao¹  · Fiona C. Doherty¹  · Anthony Traver¹  · Marisa Sheldon² · Emma Sakulich³ · Holly Dabelko-Schoeny¹ 

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Abstract

The disproportionate risks and impacts of climate change and extreme weather on older adults are increasingly evident. While especially true in disaster-prone areas, human-caused climate change introduces an element of uncertainty even in previously identified “safe” regions such as the Midwestern United States. Using a cumulative disadvantage and vulnerability-informed framework and descriptive statistics from multiple data sources, this article provides an overview of climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and county-level characteristics, focusing on older adults living in Central Ohio. A comparative multiple-case study methodology was used to triangulate regionally representative primary and secondary data sources to examine state and county-level measures of vulnerability, emergency preparedness, and disruptions caused by extreme weather among older adults across eight counties in Central Ohio. Seventy-eight percent of older adults in the sample reported being prepared for emergencies per Federal Emergency Management Agency guidelines. Older adults in Union County reported the highest rates of preparedness, while those in Fayette County reported the lowest. County-level rates of disruption of life activities by extreme weather ranged widely. Among the most rural in the region, Fayette County emerged as uniquely disadvantaged, with the lowest median income, the most vulnerable across multiple social vulnerability dimensions, and the most reported disruptions to life activities from extreme weather. County profiles offer a snapshot of existing vulnerabilities, socioeconomic conditions, special needs, preparedness, and current disruptions among older adults in the region and can inform resource mobilization across community and policy contexts.

Keywords Disaster preparedness · Extreme weather · Midwestern United States · Older adults · Regional assessment · Social vulnerability

Implications

Communities facing multiple disadvantages struggle to protect against less immediate threats.

Extreme weather does not only risk lives; it disrupts older adults' everyday activities

Climate change introduces risk even in previously identified "safe" regions



Questions on cross-cultural validation of FEMA's preparedness measure

Potential for innovative university-community collaborations leading to larger impact using existing data



What a conversation! Alongside @COAAAging and @ColumbusCouncil @lourdesforcbus, #AgeFriendly hosted #TheBigTable to learn from to older adults, community advocates, and service providers about the opportunities to better support our residents as we all age in a warmer world.

Mentimeter



8:20 AM · Oct 7, 2022



Convening the Conversation



Weather and Aging Resilience Model (W.A.R.M) for Affordable Housing

AIMS

- To understand the experiences of extreme weather events on older adults living in affordable housing.
- To understand the role and experiences of Service Coordinators in emergency preparedness and response.

METHODS

- Resident survey and focus group
- Service Coordinator survey and focus group
- Informational sessions
- Scenario planning

WARM - Preliminary Results

- 1/3 of respondents in the affordable housing property reported fair or poor health, and over half (53%) did not drive or have access to a car.
- Most (73%) had experienced extreme weather events, with snow/ice storms and hurricanes being most common and extreme heat the most recent.
- Nearly 70% reported having experienced power outages; 40% had no evacuation plan
- Service coordinators: 28% lost power in their buildings and only 50% had reliable information and communication during these events
- 75% were “somewhat” or “very” concerned about disasters and also reported their residents were not prepared.
- 63% were not confident in their ability to evacuate residents.

Tornado Preparedness: Staying Safe in Extreme Weather

What is a Tornado?

A tornado is a rotating funnel-shaped column of air that extends to the ground, often as a part of a thunderstorm.

Today: PREPARE

- Make an emergency kit with food, water, medication, and important documents.
- Create a tornado safety plan.



During a Tornado: TAKE SHELTER

- Take shelter in your tornado safe space. This may be in your apartment, away from windows and outside walls.
- Protect your head and neck.
- Avoid being close to windows and doors.



After a Tornado: PROCEED WITH CAUTION

- Do not enter damaged buildings.
- Avoid fallen power lines.
- Check in with family members and neighbors.



Always: STAY CONNECTED

Create a communication plan and check in on family, friends, and neighbors before and after extreme weather events. Staying connected can help you and members of your community stay safe.




71 tornadoes have touched down in Ohio between January 1st, 2024 and June 18th, 2024.

This breaks Ohio's record from 1992 of 62 tornadoes in one calendar year.

Beat the Heat: Staying Safe in Extreme Weather

What is a Heat Event?

A heat event is when temperatures remain above 90 degrees for at least two to three days.



High temperatures and humidity are a dangerous combination for people of all ages because our bodies need to work harder to maintain a healthy temperature. Older adults, persons with disability, those with chronic illnesses, and very young children are among groups that are especially at risk.



On average the city of Columbus experiences 18 days per year where temperatures reach 90 degrees or higher.



- Remember to wear sunscreen and reapply every 2 hours, even on cloudy days.
- Make sure your sunscreen has an SPF of 30 or higher.
- Ask your medical provider if any of your medications increase your risk of sunburn, dehydration, or other heat illnesses.

Tips for Staying Safe in Extreme Heat



Watch for signs of heat-related illness.



Wear loose-fitting clothes.



Drink lots of water.



Limit time outside during the day.



Seek shade if outside.



Stay connected

Create a communication plan and check in on family, friends, and neighbors before and after extreme weather events. Staying connected can help you and members of your community stay safe.



Integrating Lessons Learned



500 Emergency Kits were assembled at the SSRT Volunteer





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Group Discussion



What is your immediate next step in your agency and/or with your clients to prepare for more frequent extreme weather events?



What is your longer-term goal?



Identify one member of your group to report out ideas.

