

June 4, 2021

PRE-SEASON HEAT EMERGENCY CALL

NYC Heat Emergency Steering Committee



Agenda

- Introductions & Roll-call
- Weekend Forecast (NWS)
- Seasonal Outlook (NWS)
- Heat-related Health Hazards (DOHMH)
- Electric Utility Preparedness (Con Ed and PSEG-LI)
- Heat Emergency Plan & COVID Adaptations Review (NYCEM & Agency Partners)
- Agency Report Outs

Opening Remarks

NYCEM Commissioner John Scrivani



National Weather Service Weekend Forecast Briefing

National Weather Service Seasonal Outlook



National Weather Service Presentation



**NYCEM Heat Steering Call
June 4th 2021**

**Nelson Vaz
NOAA/National Weather Service, New York, NY**

National Weather Service

<http://www.weather.gov/nyc>



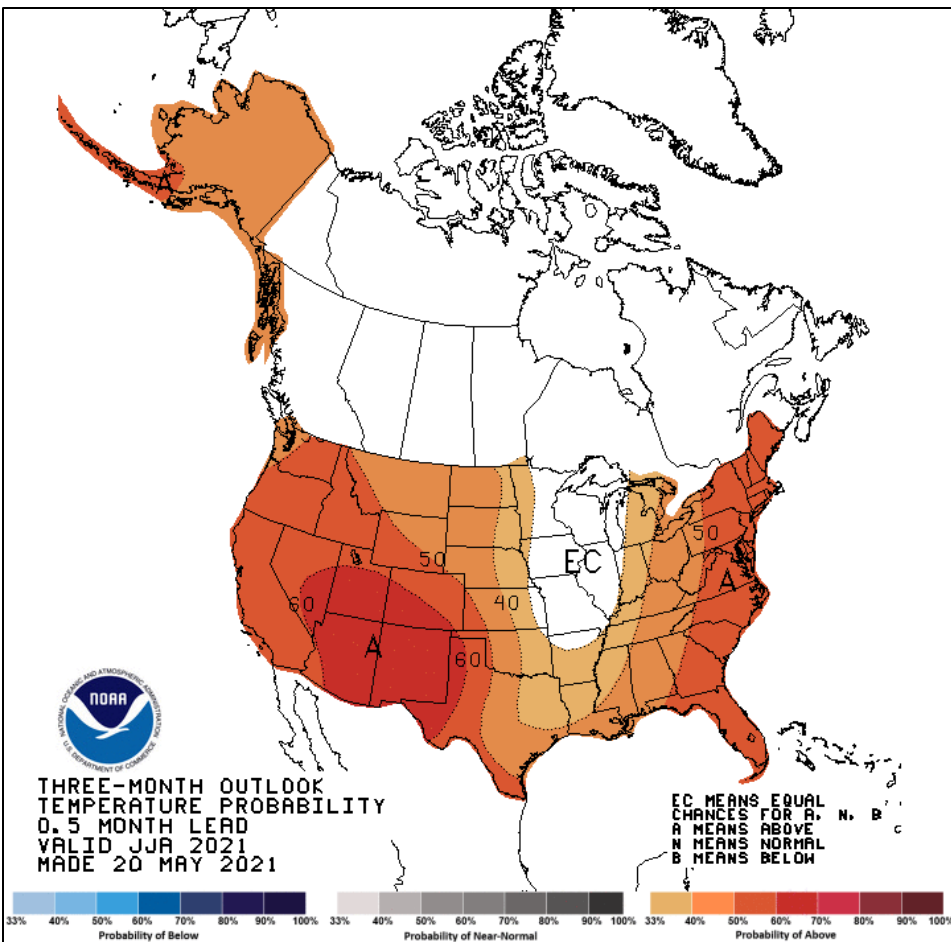
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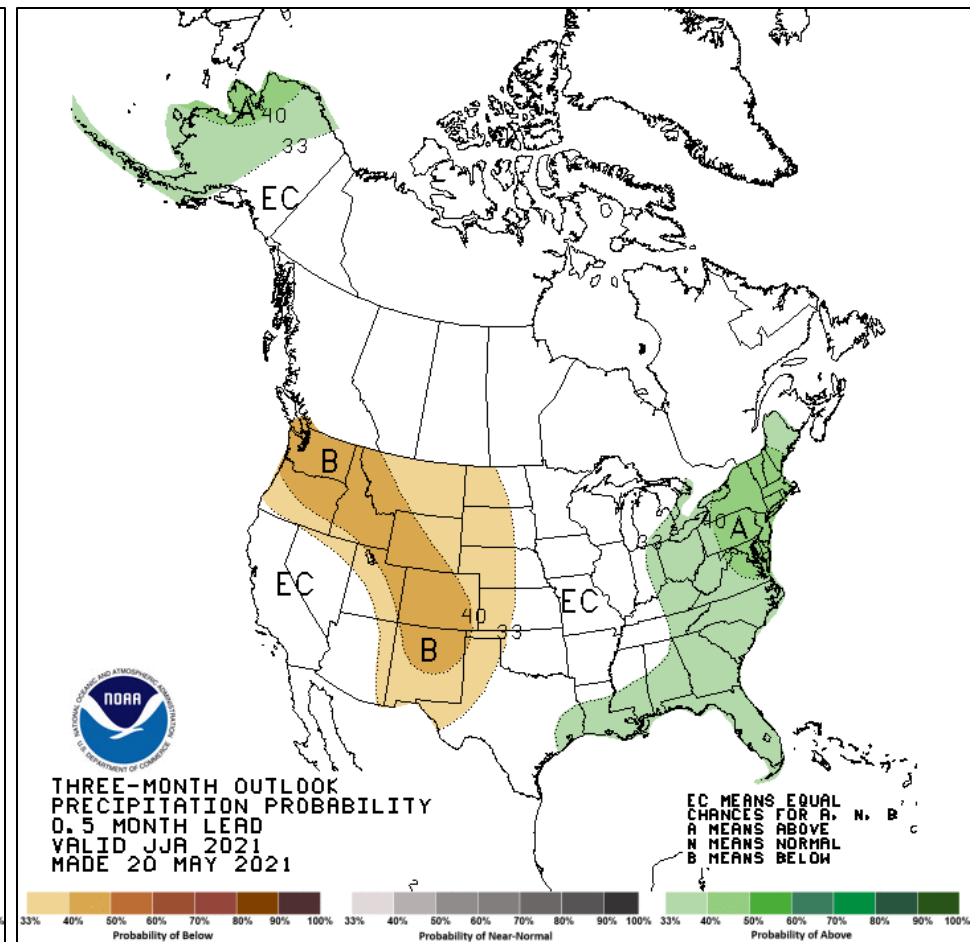
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Summer Temperature and Precipitation Outlook



50-60% chance of seeing above normal temperatures for the summer months.



40-50% of seeing above normal precipitation this summer



90 Degree Day Information at Central Park (1869 to Present)

Last Updated: 5/9/21



Average Number of 90°F + Degree Days By Month

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
Average	0	1	3	6	4	1	0.0	15

Number of 90°F + Degree Days By Month

Year	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Total
1999	0	0	6	18	3	0	0	27
2000	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	6
2001	0	3	2	2	8	0	0	15
2002	3	0	1	12	14	2	0	32
2003	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	8
2004	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
2005	0	0	4	8	9	2	0	23
2006	0	0	1	4	3	0	0	8
2007	0	2	2	2	4	0	0	10
2008	0	0	4	6	1	1	0	12
2009	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	7
2010	1	1	4	16	12	3	0	37
2011	0	0	3	14	3	0	0	20
2012	0	0	5	10	3	0	0	18
2013	0	2	3	10	1	1	0	17
2014	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	8
2015	0	0	1	5	8	6	0	20
2016	0	2	0	10	7	2	0	21
2017	0	3	3	5	1	1	0	13
2018	0	2	3	6	7	2	0	20
2019	0	0	1	10	3	0	1	15
2020	0	0	2	14	4	0	0	20

67% of the last 21 years has seen more than the average amount of 90°+ days (the average for the season is 15).

80% of the last 10 years has been above average for 90+ days

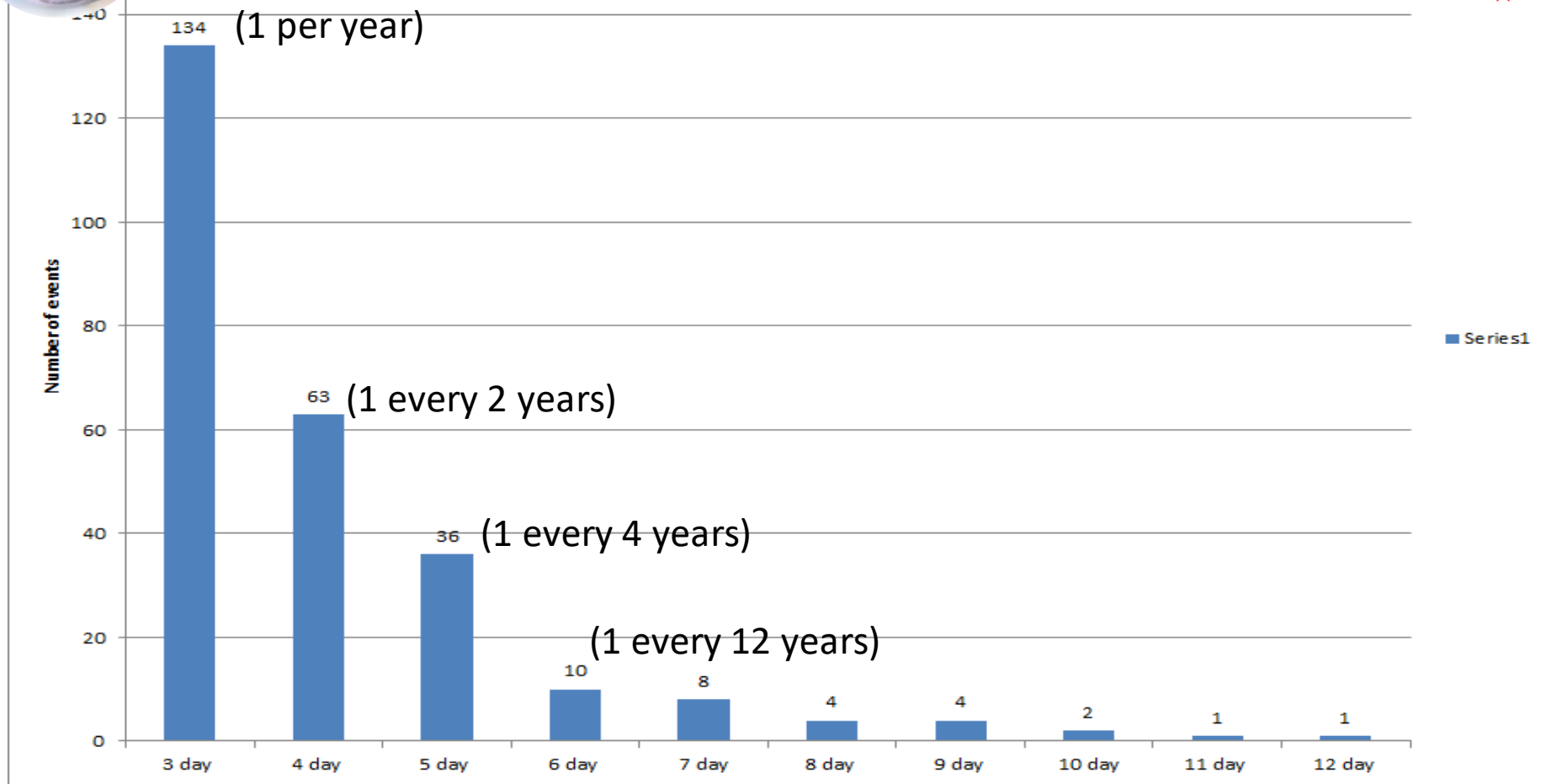


Mean Number of Days Max T \geq 90F 1991-2020 Normals

Station ID (Normals 1991-2020)	Mean # Days Tmax \geq 90F
KBDR	6.7
KEWR	23.8
KISP	6.1
KJFK	8.4
KLGA	17.8
KNYC	13.1



FREQUENCY OF HEATWAVES



- Heat wave defined as 3 days where high temperature $\geq 90^{\circ}$.
- Data uses Central Park from 1876-2011.
- 234 total heat waves (2 per year).
- Longest heat wave in NYC is 12 days.



Longest Heat Waves – Consecutive 90 Degrees + Days (1869 to Present)



A heat wave is defined as 3 or more consecutive 90 Degree + Days

Last Updated: 5/9/21

<https://www.weather.gov/media/okx/Climate/CentralPark/HeatWaves.pdf>

Days	Dates	Temperatures
12	August 24 - September 4, 1953	91,91,91,94,98,99,98,100,97,102,94,90
11	July 23 - August 2, 1999	92,97,97,93,96,97,93,92,90,98,90
10	July 7 - 16, 1993	98,100,101,102,97,94,94,91,90,90
	August 4 - 13, 1896	90,94,92,97,95,98,94,96,93,90
9	August 11 - 19, 2002	92,96,98,95,92,93,94,94,94
	July 13 - 21, 1977	93,92,96,98,97,100, 102,92,104
	July 6 - 14, 1966	91,93,91,91,91,94,99,101,95
	July 5 - 13, 1944	93,94,91,94,92,91,93,93,91
8	July 29 - August 5, 2002	96, 95, 95, 96, 97, 90, 92, 91
	August 2 - 9, 1980	91, 92, 91, 94, 93, 94, 96, 95
	August 28 - September 4, 1973	98, 95, 98, 94, 95, 94, 96, 93
	August 10 - 17, 1944	97, 102, 97, 96, 95, 95, 96, 95
	June 26 - July 3, 1901	91,91,93,95,95,100,100,94



100 Degree Day Information at Central Park (1869 to Present)

Last Updated: 5/9/21



100 Degree Facts

* Highest Ever Recorded: 106 on July 9, 1936

Most Days by Month: June 3 + July 42 + August 13 + September 2 = Total 60 days

Most in one year: 4 (1966 and 1953)

Most consecutive 100 degree days: 3 July 8-10, 1993 & August 26-28, 1948

Last time had 100 degree day in September: the 2nd in 1953 (102)

Last time had 100 degree day in August: the 9th in 2001 (103)

Last time had 100 degree day in July: the 18th in 2012 (100)

Last time had 100 degree day in June: the 27th in 1966 (101)

100 degree days before 1900: Sept 7, 1881 (101) and July 31, 1898 (100)

<https://www.weather.gov/media/okx/Climate/CentralPark/100DegreeDays.pdf>

All 100 Degree Days

Year	Date / Temperature (°F)			
2012	Jul 18/ 100			
2011	Jul 22/ 104	Jul 23/ 100		
2010	Jul 6/ 103	Jul 7/ 100		
2001	Aug 9/ 103			
1999	July 5/ 101	July 6th / 101		
1995	July 15/ 102			
1993	July 8/ 100	July 9/ 101	July 10/ 102	
1991	July 20/ 100	July 21/ 102		
1980	July 20/ 101	July 21/ 102		



NWS Heat Forecast Products



- **Excessive Heat Outlook:** Issued in the Hazardous Weather Outlook, highlighting potential for excessive heat criteria to be reached 3 to 5 days before an event.
- **Heat Advisory:** Heat Index is forecast to reach 95 to 99 F for at least 2 consecutive days or 100 to 104 F for any length of time.
- **Excessive Heat Watch/Warning:** Issued when heat index is forecast to reach or exceed 105°F for at least 2 consecutive hours.
 - Watch is issued 48 hours in advance.
 - Warning is issued 24-36 hours in advance.
 - Note – an outlook is issued up to 7 days in advance (Hazardous Weather Outlook – HWO)



NWS Heat Forecast Products



NYZ072>075-176-178-290000-

/O.CON.KOKX.HT.Y.0004.000000T0000Z-200729T0000Z/

New York (Manhattan)-Bronx-Richmond (Staten Island)-

Kings (Brooklyn)-Northern Queens-Southern Queens-

636 PM EDT Tue Jul 28 2020

...HEAT ADVISORY REMAINS IN EFFECT UNTIL 8 PM EDT THIS EVENING...

* WHAT...Heat index values up to 99.

* WHERE...New York (Manhattan), Bronx, Southern Queens, Richmond (Staten Island), Kings (Brooklyn) and Northern Queens Counties.

* WHEN...Until 8 PM EDT this evening.

* IMPACTS...Hot temperatures and high humidity may cause heat illnesses to occur.

PRECAUTIONARY/PREPAREDNESS ACTIONS...

A Heat Advisory is issued when the combination of heat and humidity is expected to make it feel like it is 95 to 99 degrees for two or more consecutive days, or 100 to 104 degrees for any length of time.

Seniors and those with chronic health problems or mental health conditions are at an increased risk. Homes without air conditioning can be much hotter than outdoor temperatures.

Use air conditioning to stay cool at home or go to a place that has air conditioning. Check on vulnerable friends, family members and neighbors.

To reduce risk during outdoor work, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration recommends scheduling frequent rest breaks in shaded or air conditioned environments. Anyone overcome by heat should be moved to a cool and shaded location. Heat stroke is an emergency! In cases of heat stroke call 9 1 1.

Any changes to Precautionary/Preparedness info for this season? Cooling Centers Info?



NWS NY Heat Decision Support



High Heat and Humidity Sunday and Monday...



New York, NY
WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE

OVERVIEW

High heat and humidity will combine to produce maximum heat index values of 95 to 100 Sunday and around 100 to 104 Monday.

TIMING

- Maximum values occurring mid to late afternoon each day.

HAZARDS & IMPACTS

- Heat index values will be highest in and around the NYC/NJ Metro.
- Increased risk of heat related illness with prolonged activity.

NWS ALERTS

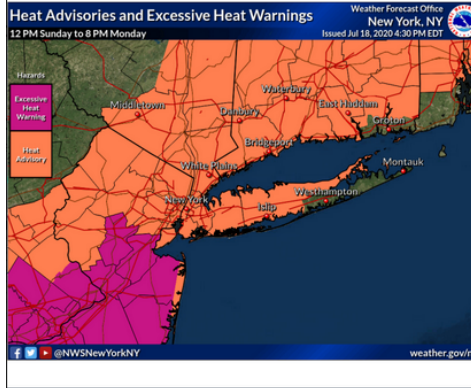
- Heat Advisory in Effect for NYC, Northeast New Jersey, the Lower Hudson Valley, and most of Long Island and Southern Connecticut Sunday and Monday.
- Heat Advisory may need to be expanded elsewhere within the next 24 hours if confidence increases.
- Hazardous Weather Outlook (HWO) for remainder of area.

POST-EVENT OUTLOOK

- Very warm and humid conditions will continue through the middle of next week.
- Cold front to bring relief late next week.

NEXT BRIEFING

- This will be the last update unless there are significant changes to the forecast and/or watches/warnings/advisories are issued or expanded.



ISSUED: 7/18/2020 4:49 PM

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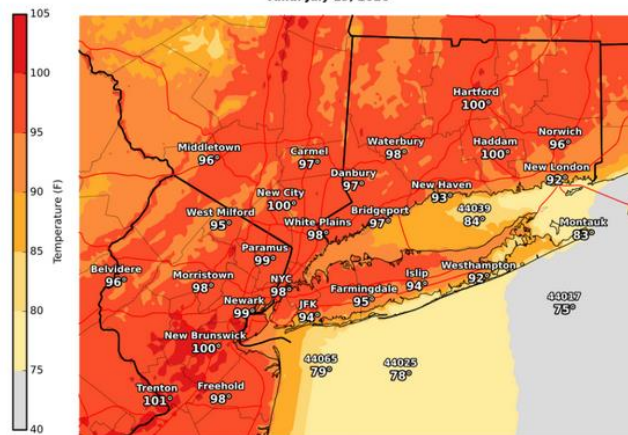
One Pager Briefings
for Advisory Level
Heat Events



New York, NY
WEATHER FORECAST OFFICE

Sunday - Maximum Heat Index Temperatures

Valid: July 19, 2020



National Weather Service
New York, NY
07/18/2020 04:05 PM EDT

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NWS NY Excessive Heat Decision Support






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Excessive Heat Warning in Effect

Excessive Heat Warning for NE NJ, NYC, and Lower Hudson Valley starting Friday.
Excessive Heat Warning for the entire Tri-State Region Saturday and Sunday.

Excessive Heat Warning



Graphic Created July 18th, 2019 4:17 PM EDT

Hazards:

- ✓ Max heat Index values will range from:
 - ✓ 100 to 110 Fri
 - ✓ 105 to 115 Sat
 - ✓ 105 to 110 Sun
- ✓ Overnight lows in the upper 70s and lower 80s Fri Night and Sat Night

Impacts:

- ✓ Extreme heat can cause illness and death among at-risk population who cannot stay cool.
- ✓ The excessive heat may quickly cause heat stress or heat stroke, especially during outdoor exertion or extended exposure.

Timing :

- ✓ The peak heat Index values will occur between 2 to 5 pm.



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New York, NY

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PPT Briefings
For Warning
Level Events



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Main Points



Hazard	Impacts	Location	Timing
Heat 	<p>Extreme heat can cause illness and death among at-risk population who cannot stay cool.</p> <p>The excessive heat may quickly cause heat stress or heat stroke, especially during outdoor exertion or extended exposure.</p>	<p>NE NJ, NYC, and the Lower Hudson Valley- Excessive Heat Warning for Friday through Sunday</p> <p>Long Island and Southern CT- Heat Advisory for Friday into Friday Night, Excessive Heat Warning Saturday and Sunday.</p>	<p>Max heat Index values will range from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100 to 107 Fri• 105 to 115 Sat• 105 to 110 Sun <p>Peak Heat Index Values will be between 2 and 5pm.</p>

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New York, NY

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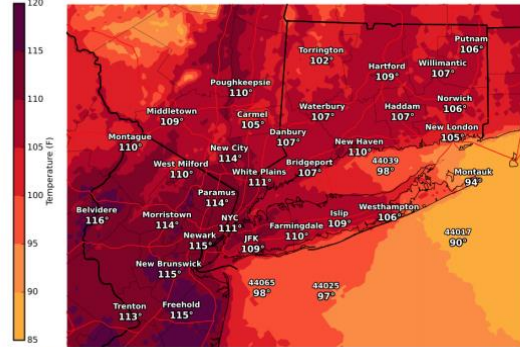
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
Max Heat Index Values Saturday

Saturday - Maximum Heat Index Temperatures
Valid: July 20, 2019



Peak Heat Index Values expected between 2 and 5pm

National Weather Service
New York NY
07/18/2019 04:35 PM EDT

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Heat Safety Information

Practice HEAT SAFETY Wherever You Are

Heat related deaths are preventable. Protect yourself and others from the impacts of heat waves.



Job Sites
Stay hydrated and take breaks in the shade as often as possible



Indoors
Check up on the elderly, sick and those without AC



Vehicles
Never leave kids or pets unattended - LOOK before you LOCK



Outdoors
Limit strenuous outdoor activities, find shade, and stay hydrated



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New York, NY

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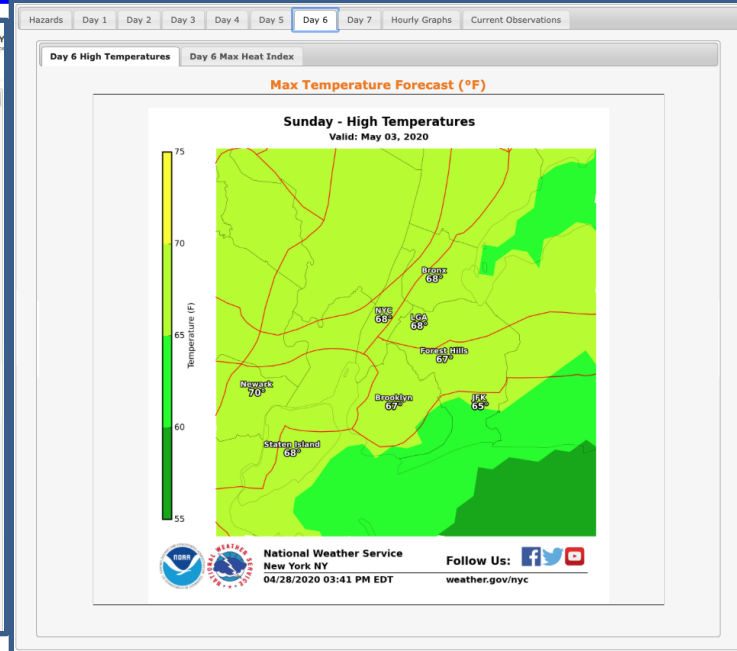
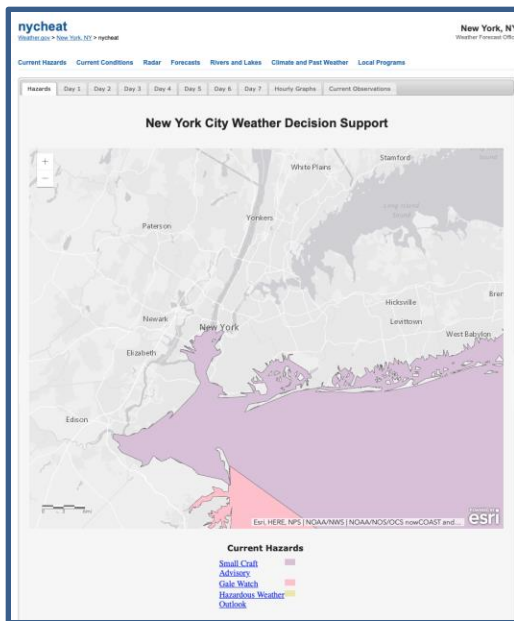
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NWS NY NYCHeat Page

<https://www.weather.gov/okx/nycheat>



Regional Weather Roundup

Issued by NWS Upton, NY

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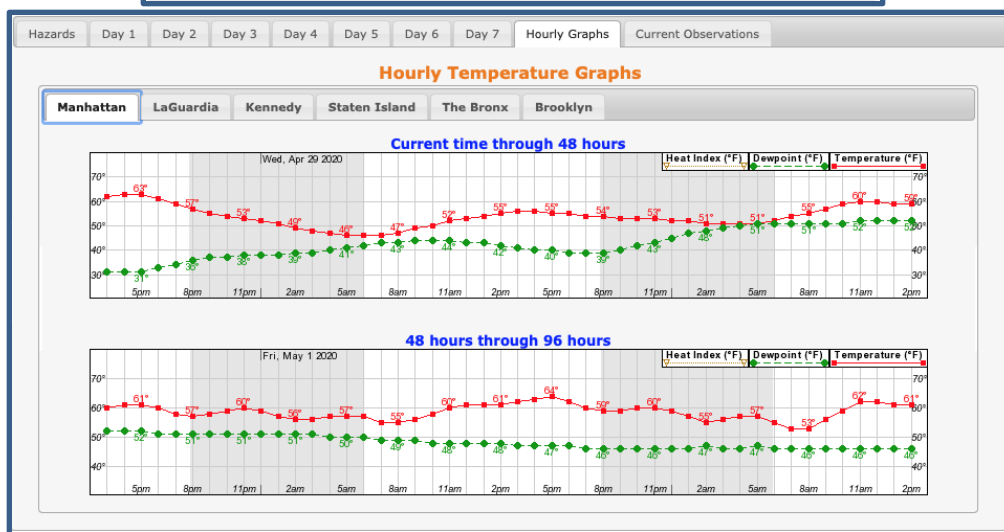
Regional Weather Roundup
National Weather Service New York NY
300 PM EDT TUE APR 28 2020

Note: "FAIR" indicates few or no clouds below 12,000 feet with no significant weather and/or obstructions to visibility.

NYZ071-072-176-178-NJZ106-104-282000-
New York City Metro Area

CITY	SKY/WX	TMP	DP	RH	WIND	PRES	REMARKS
Central Park	FAIR	63	26	24	VRB7	30.10F	
Bronx Lehman C	N/A	61	30	31	NW7	N/A	
LaGuardia Arpt	FAIR	62	28	27	NW10	30.07F	
Queens College	N/A	61	30	31	N10	N/A	
Kennedy Intl	MOSUNNY	45	32	60	NW15G22	30.08F	
Breezy Point	N/A	57	N/A	N/A	S8	N/A	
Brooklyn Coll	N/A	61	28	29	NW7	N/A	
Staten Island	N/A	63	28	27	W8	N/A	
Newark/Liberty	FAIR	65	25	22	NW8G18	30.07F	
Teterboro	FAIR	63	30	28	N12G21	30.06F	

NYZ177-179-078>081-282000-
Long Island New York





NWS NY Emergency Managers Page

https://www.weather.gov/okx/emnew_summer



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Location Help

NY FORECAST
Catskill Park NY

NWS Forecast Office New York, NY
Weather.gov > New York, NY

New York, NY
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Current Hazards Current Conditions Radar Forecasts Rivers and Lakes Climate and Past Weather Local Programs

Click a location below for detailed forecast.

Watches, Warnings & Advisories
Small Craft Advisory
Gale Watch
Hazardous Weather Outlook

Find Past Weather Conditions
Select Product Selector (Selected product opens in new window)
Latest Text Products Issued by OKX

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Active Watches/Warnings/Statements

Small Craft Advisory
Gale Watch
Hazardous Weather Outlook

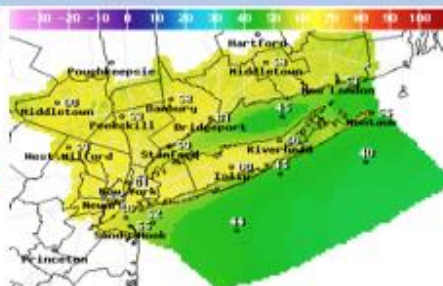
Excessive Heat

Excessive Heat Warning

Select



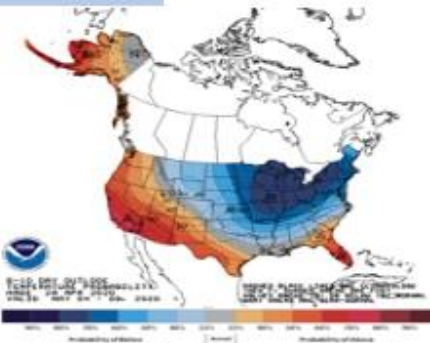
Day 1-3 Temperatures



Day 1-3 Heat Indices



Day 3-7 Heat Indices Outlook



Day 6-10 Temperature Outlook



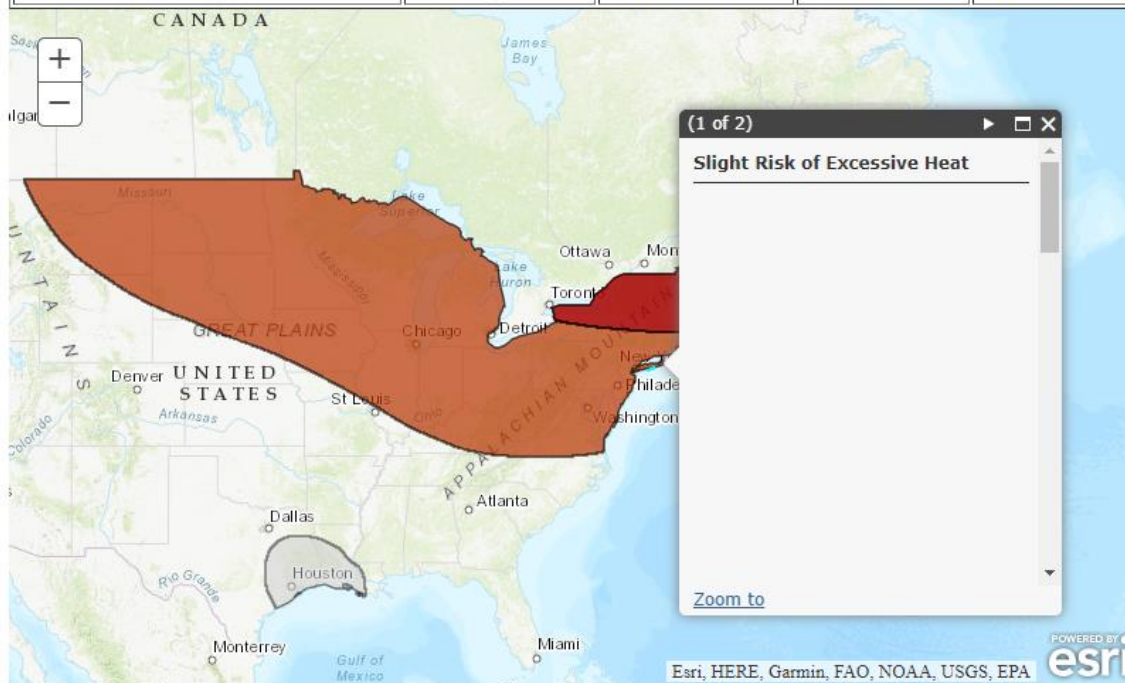
Long Range Excessive Heat Outlook

<https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/predictions/threats/threats.php>



U.S. Week-2 Hazards Outlook - Made June 01, 2021 | [About the Hazards Outlook](#)

Type and Period	Temperature	Precipitation	Snow	Wind
Composite Days 8-14 Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Hazards	No Hazards
Probabilistic Days 8-14 Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No Hazards	No Hazards	No Hazards



Much Above Normal Temperatures	Excessive Heat	Heavy Precipitation	Composite
High Risk	High Risk	High Risk	Flooding Possible
Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	Frozen Precipitation
Slight Risk	Slight Risk	Slight Risk	
Much Below Normal Temperatures	High Winds	Heavy Snow	
High Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	
Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate Risk	
Slight Risk		Slight Risk	



Day 3-7 Heat Index Outlook

https://www.wpc.ncep.noaa.gov/heat_index.shtml



MAXIMUM HEAT INDEX FORECASTS

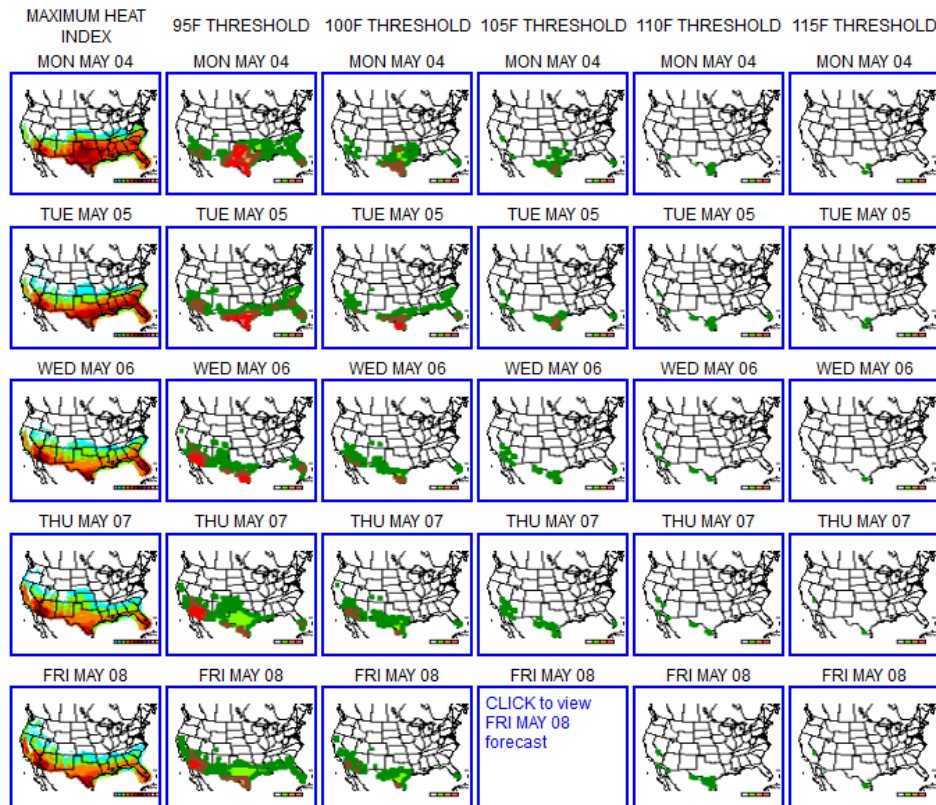
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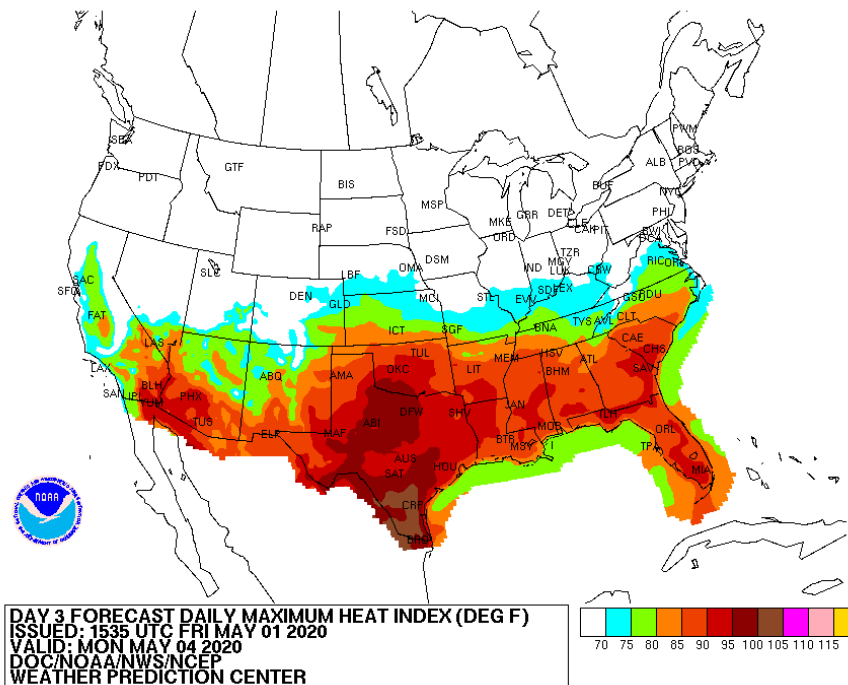
[Text of MAXIMUM Heat Index Probability Forecasts for Eastern US](#)

[Text of MAXIMUM Heat Index Probability Forecasts for Western US](#)

CLICK ON MAPS FOR MAXIMUM HEAT INDEX AND PROBABILITY FORECASTS FROM FRI MAY 01 2020



CLICK ON A CITY CODE FOR A TABLE OF FORECAST VALUES



MAXIMUM HEAT INDEX AND PROBABILITY FORECASTS AT NEW_YORK_CITY_NY

The table below gives the MAXIMUM heat index forecast for days 3 through 7 at NEW_YORK_CITY_NY.

	MON MAY 04	TUE MAY 05	WED MAY 06	THU MAY 07	FRI MAY 08
MAXIMUM HEAT INDEX	63 F	59 F	54 F	58 F	59 F
PROBABILITY OF MAXIMUM HEAT INDEX EXCEEDING:					
115 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
110 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
105 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
100 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
95 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
90 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
85 F	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
80 F	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%



NWS NY Excessive Heat Page

<https://www.weather.gov/okx/excessiveheat>



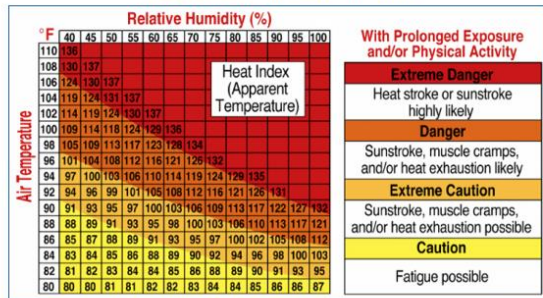
National Weather Service New York, NY Excessive Heat Page

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[Current Hazards](#) [Current Conditions](#) [Radar](#) [Forecasts](#) [Rivers and Lakes](#) [Climate and Past Weather](#) [Local Pro](#)



NOAA's National Weather Service Heat Page



Heat Index Calculator

Choose the appropriate calculator and enter the values. Then click "Calculate".

Using Dew Point Temperature

Air Temperature
 °F °C

Dew Point Temperature
 °F °C

Heat Index =

Using Relative Humidity

Air Temperature
 °F °C

Relative Humidity
 %

Heat Index =

* Please note: The Heat Index calculation may produce meaningless results for temperatures and dew points outside of the range depicted on the Heat Index Chart above.

Definitions

Heat Wave: At least 3 consecutive days with high temperatures of at least 90 degrees.

Highest Temperatures: Mid July through mid August across interior locations.

Heat Index: An estimate of how hot it feels when air temperature and humidity are combined.

Heat Advisory: Issued when the heat index is forecast to reach 95 to 99F for at least 2 consecutive days or 100 to 104F for any length of time.

Excessive Heat: Issued when heat index values are forecast to reach or exceed 105°F for at least 2 consecutive hours.

Watch is issued 24 to 48 hours before the event.

Warning is issued within 24 hours of the event.

CENTRAL PARK HEAT WAVE CLIMATOLOGY WEB PAGE

NWS Products for Heat Emergency Planning

Short Range Forecasts - National Weather Service - New York, NY

Excessive Heat Outlooks: Contained in the [Hazardous Weather Outlook](#) (HWO)

Days 2 to 7 Section, 3 to 5 days before the anticipated event:

Excessive Heat Watches: Issued as **Non-Precip Watch** (NPW) 24 to 48 hours before event.

Excessive Heat Warnings: Issued as **Non-Precip Warning** (NPW) within 24 hours of event.

Heat Advisories: Issued as **Non-Precip Warning** (NPW) within 24 hours of event.

3 Hour Heat Index (Apparent Temperature) Forecasts through Day 3 (Next 72 hours)

Hourly Observations (heat index values of at least 90 degrees will appear in remarks section).

Medium Range Forecasts - Weather Prediction Center's Outlooks

Days 3-7 Heat Index Forecasts for New York City

Daily Maximum Heat Index Forecasts: Chance of Heat Index Reaching 95, 100, and 105.

Daily Mean Heat Index Forecasts: Chance of Heat Index Reaching 85, 90, and 95 degrees.

Daily Minimum Heat Index Forecasts: Chance of Heat Index Reaching 75, 80, and 85 degrees.

Long Range Forecasts - Climate Prediction Center's National Outlooks

Seasonal Temperature & Precipitation Outlooks for NYC

National Outlook

Monthly Temperature & Precipitation

8-14 Day Temperature

8-14 Day Precipitation

Central Park Climatology

Daily Normal Max T	Daily Record Max T	Heatwaves	90 Degree+ Days by Month/Year	90 Degree+ Day Facts	100+ Days by Month/Year
CPK	CPK	CPK	CPK	CPK	CPK

Heat Wave Safety Tips

- Slow down. Strenuous activities should be reduced, eliminated, or rescheduled to the coolest time of the day. Individuals at risk should stay in the coolest available place, not necessarily indoors.
- Dress for summer. Lightweight, light-colored clothing reflects heat and sunlight, and helps your body maintain normal temperatures.
- Foods (like proteins) that increase metabolic heat production also increase water loss.
- Drink plenty of water or non-alcoholic fluids. Your body needs water to keep cool. Drink plenty of fluids even if you don't feel thirsty.
- Do not drink alcoholic beverages.
- Spend more time in air-conditioned places. Air conditioning in homes and other buildings markedly reduces danger from the heat. If you cannot afford an air conditioner, spending some time each day (during hot weather) in an air conditioned environment affords some protection.
- Never leave persons, especially children, and pets in a closed, parked vehicle.
- Don't get too much sun. Sunburn makes the job of heat dissipation that much more difficult.





NWS Heat Safety

<https://www.weather.gov/safety/heat>

<https://www.weather.gov/wrn/summer-safety>





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Heat Safety Tips and Resources

[Weather.gov > Safety > Heat Safety Tips and Resources](#)


Heat Safety

Heat Watch vs. Warning

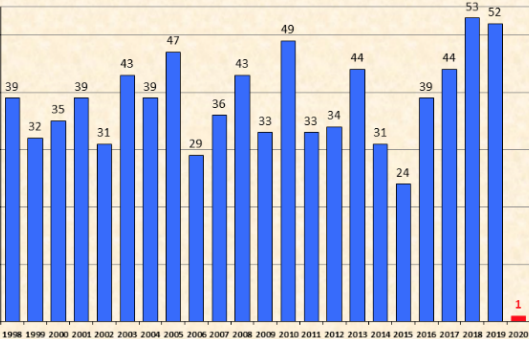
Heat Index

During a Heat Wave

Heat Related Illnesses



Pediatric Vehicular Heatstroke Deaths



Year	Deaths
1998	39
1999	32
2000	35
2001	39
2002	31
2003	43
2004	39
2005	47
2006	29
2007	36
2008	43
2009	33
2010	49
2011	33
2012	34
2013	44
2014	31
2015	24
2016	39
2017	44
2018	53
2019	52
2020	1

It is **NEVER** safe to leave a toddler, disabled person or pet locked in a car, even in the winter. If you have a toddler in your household, lock your cars, even in your own driveway. Kids play in cars or wander outside and get into a car and can die in **10 minutes!** A reported **51** young children died in hot cars in 2019! and in 2020, a death was reported as early as April. Cars can heat up quickly when left in the sun. [Find out more](#). Get resources to remind you or friends with children in both English and Spanish from the [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#).

Heat is one of the leading weather-related killers in the United States, resulting in hundreds of fatalities each year and even more heat-related illnesses. In addition to the resources below, OSHA offers a free [OSHA Heat Safety App](#) for both Android and iPhone.

This website is designed to inform you about the [health dangers of heat](#), prepare you for excessive heat events, and tell you what to do [during an excessive heat wave](#). You will find vital information about the dangers of [leaving children, pets, or anyone with limited mobility alone in a car even for a few minutes in what might seem like mild weather](#). Children locked in cars have died in December and in 70 degree weather, even with a window left open a little. You also will find information about protecting yourself from excessive heat, [educational materials](#) and specifics on how the National Weather Service keeps you aware of potentially dangerous situations. NWS tries make learning fun with [games and activities to help educate your children](#) about the dangers of heat and provide you with links for more information. [Spanish language outreach materials](#) are also available.

Learn from real life [heat victims](#). You can also see our [heat safety videos](#). If you, or someone you know, have been a victim of excessive heat, please [share your story](#) so we can prevent others from becoming a heat victim. When you write, please note that NWS has permission to use your story and, if possible, let us know the town and state you were in and the year the event took place.

Share Your Story

Spring Social Media: Heat Safety

[Weather.gov > Weather-Ready Nation > Spring Social Media: Heat Safety](#)

Weather-Ready Nation
National Program

[Weather Hazards](#) [Safety Campaigns](#) [Ambassador](#) [Education](#) [Collaboration](#) [News & Events](#) [International](#) [About](#)

[Back to Social Media](#)

Social Media: Heat Safety

#WeatherReady #KeepYourCool

Please help the National Weather Service spread these important safety messages on social media! Everyone is welcome to use the text and images provided below to help the NWS build a Weather-Ready Nation.

- [Look Before You Lock](#)
- [Pet Heat Safety](#)
- [Survivor Story: Dehydration](#)
- [During Extreme Heat](#)
- [After the Sun Goes Down](#)
- [Excessive Heat](#)
- [Heat Symptoms](#)
- [Record Highs by State](#)
- [Heat Wave](#)
- [Playing Outside](#)
- [Working Outside](#)
- [Heat Safety Infographic](#)
- [Auto Safety Infographic](#)
- [Sunburn Safety](#)
- [Staying Safe in the Heat](#)
- [4 Questions before working outdoors](#)
- [Protect Yourself](#)
- [Heat Index](#)

Look Before You Lock

Facebook

On average, 38 kids die each year by being left in a vehicle. 88% are under 3 years old. 54% were forgotten by a caregiver. [weather.gov/safety/heat-children-pets](#)

Twitter

On average, 38 kids die each year by being left in a vehicle. 88% are under 3 years old. 54% were forgotten by a caregiver. [weather.gov/safety/heat-children-pets](#)
#LookBeforeYouLock #WeatherReady





38 KIDS

Die each year by being left in an unattended vehicle



88%

Are ages of 5 & Under



54%

Were forgotten by caregiver



Statistics courtesy of noheatstroke.org



Pet Heat Safety

Facebook

Animals can die of heatstroke within 15 minutes, and cracking the car windows doesn't help. NEVER leave your pets in parked vehicles. [weather.gov/safety/heat-children-pets](#)

Twitter

Animals can die of heatstroke within 15 minutes, and cracking the car windows doesn't help. NEVER leave your pets in parked vehicles. [weather.gov/safety/heat-children-pets](#) #WeatherReady



Contact Us



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Department of Health & Mental Hygiene

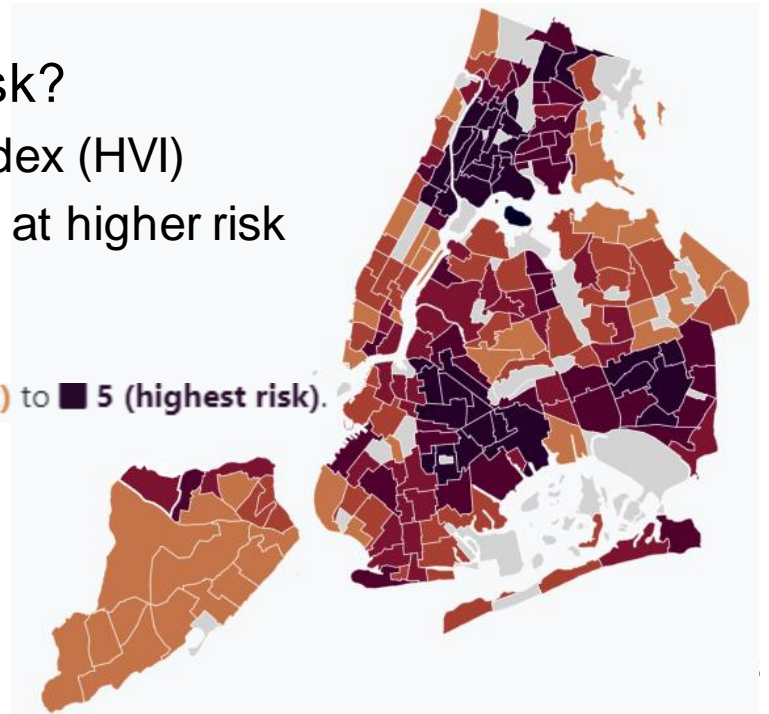
Heat-related Health Hazards

Heat-related Health Hazards (1 of 2)

Heat not just uncomfortable, but dangerous.

- When is heat most dangerous?
 - Heat index reaches 95°F for 2 or more days, or anytime the heat index reaches 100°F.
- Who is most at risk?
 - Those who have underlying risk factors (e.g., older age, chronic health conditions, etc.) and those who lack home air conditioning or have it but cannot afford to run it.
- What parts of the City are at highest risk?
 - DOHMH created a Heat Vulnerability Index (HVI) to understand which neighborhoods are at higher risk during extreme heat:

Neighborhoods are scored from  1 (lowest risk) to  5 (highest risk).



Heat-related Health Hazards (2 of 2)

- During heat emergencies, DOHMH tracks heat-related emergency department visits and EMS calls to assess event impact.
- This summer, vaccination coverage is increasing but we still face challenges from COVID-19.
 - COVID-19 risk factors mirror heat-health risk factors.

Prevention before extreme heat is key.

Consolidated Edison & PSEG-Long Island Electric Utility Preparedness

Summer Preparedness

- System reinforcement and reliability:
 - Inspections, testing, replacements and upgrades on transmission / distribution system.

Operational Readiness

- Response plans, training, exercises, and pre-emptive measures / communications.

Peak Load Forecasts

- Electric peak demand for 2021 (12,880 MW) is forecasted to be lower than 2020 with adequate supply available (15,470 MW) to meet the need.

Utility Providers – PSEG-LI



- Forecasted summer peak load: 128 MW
- Increase in peak contributed to:
 - Commercial loads coming back due to restrictions being lifted.
 - 2021 new commercial and residential loads with a total of 10.3 MW.
 - 2020 new commercial and residential loads that were delayed due to COVID-19 impact with a total of 1.7 MW.
- Circuit improvement project conversion of 4 kV to 13 kV in the area of 108th Street to 129th Street, Rockaway Beach to be completed in June.
- Construction of two new transmission circuits to be started in Fall 2021.
 - Install 2.2 miles of new 33 kV underground transmission circuit from the Far Rockaway Substation to the Arverne Substation.
 - Install a new three-mile 33 kV underground transmission line from the Arverne Substation to the Rockaway Beach Substation.

Emergency Management Heat Emergency Plan & COVID-19 Adaptations

Heat Emergency Plan (NYCEM)

Threshold for Activation of NYC Heat Emergency Plan

- Predicted heat index of 95°F or higher for two days or more.
- Predicted heat index of 100°F or higher for one day or more.

Excessive Heat Enhanced Actions

May be triggered for a predicted heat index of 105°F for any duration or 95°F for four days or more. Triggers an enhancement of actions, outreach, and communication.

Plan Objectives & Strategies

1. Disseminate
Public
Information

2. Minimize
Impacts to Public
Health

3. Minimize
Impacts to
Infrastructure

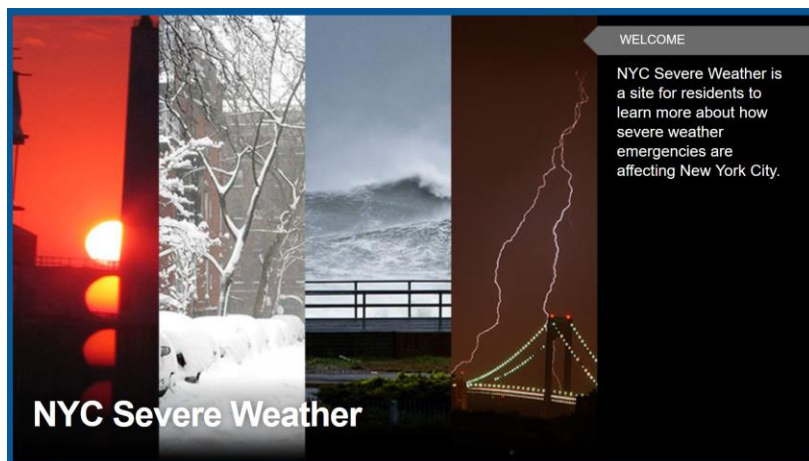
Public Information & Community Engagement



Training Series for CBOs / FBOs



Active Messaging and Communication



Minimize Impacts to Public Health

- Advance Warning System (AWS)
 - NYCEM uses AWS to deliver pre-season and / or hazard information to organizations that serve persons with disabilities and other vulnerable populations within the City.
 - The City's AWS Pre-season Heat Call will be held on **Monday, June 7th**.
 - The first AWS pre-season heat message will be sent on **June 21st** or during the first heat activation, whichever occurs first.



Minimize Impacts to Public Health

COOLING CENTERS ARE OPEN

Visit [NYC.gov](https://www.nyc.gov) or call 311
(212-639-9675 for Video Relay Service,
or TTY: 212-504-4115)
to find a cooling center near you.



#BEATTHEHEAT

Minimize Impacts to Public Health – Parks

■ Outdoor Cooling

- Pool Updates
- Beach Updates
- Miscellaneous Outdoor Cooling Features

■ Cooling Centers



Home Energy Assistance Program (HEAP) Overview

- HEAP is a federally funded program that helps low-income homeowners & renters pay utility bills.
- If you receive an electric, gas, or heating disconnect notice, you can apply for financial help and may also qualify for help if you have a broken boiler.
- Active SNAP / Cash Assistance clients and clients receiving SSI who live alone are automatically eligible for HEAP benefits.
- **Qualifications for HEAP assistance include:**
 - Your household received a HEAP benefit during the current HEAP program year or you are currently receiving Temporary Assistance (TA) or Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) assistance.
- **Qualifications for HEAP cooling assistance include:**
 - Your household received HEAP benefit during the current HEAP program year or you are currently receiving TA or SNAP.
 - Household member must have a medical condition exacerbated by heat.
- For benefit information please contact the Heat Line: 212-331-3126.

Homeless Outreach

- Increased monitoring and outreach efforts to assist the homeless population

Code Red Level 1:

- Heat Advisory issued;
- NWS forecasted temperature of 100°F or higher for 24 hours or more; or
- Heat indices are forecasted to reach 95°F or higher at any point for two or more consecutive days.

Code Red Level 2:

- Excessive Heat Watch or Excessive Heat Warning issued;
- Heat index reaches 105°F or higher for any duration or;
- Heat indices are forecasted to reach 95°F for four or more days.

- Code Red is compatible with the Citywide Heat Emergency Plan and the Excessive Heat Emergency Plan criteria.

Once Code Red is Activated:

- DSS Emergency Management sends alert to Outreach Teams.
- Outreach Teams deploy & assist at-risk clients to voluntarily come indoors to shelters or cooling centers.
 - Arrange transport for individuals voluntarily accepting services.
 - Provide water & sunscreen.
 - Shelters will not suspend any individuals currently in the shelter system.
 - If no beds are available, the client will be given option to remain in the current facility without an assigned bed or transfer to one with beds.
- Outreach Teams develop summarized reports, provided to NYCEM during heat activations.
- Collaborations with agency partners: DOE, DOT, DSNY, GNYHA, H&H, MTA, NYCEM, NYPL, Parks, Brooklyn & Queens Library, and private hospitals.

Code Red Activation & COVID-19

■ Outreach Teams:

- Staff wear & distribute PPE to clients.
- Clients are screened by teams.
- If clients have COVID-19 symptoms, they are transported via EMS to a hospital for testing.

■ Shelters & Drop-In Centers:

- Social distancing of clients maintained at six feet apart.
- Face masks or coverings required; will be provided if needed.
- Clients screened for COVID-19 symptoms via survey & temperature check.
- If clients have COVID-19 symptoms, they will be isolated & referred for placement to an isolation center.

■ Hospital Emergency Rooms:

- Due to social distancing challenges, clients in hospital emergency rooms that are not there for medical purposes can be transported to a DHS isolation center by contacting the DHS Joint Command Center (JCC).

Minimize Impacts to Infrastructure

■ Relieve Stress on Electric System

Term	Definition
Customer Appeal	An appeal to customers to turn off non-essential electrical equipment, and to keep air conditioner temperatures at 78°F.
Peak Load Management	Request to large customers to switch from the utility company's supply to generator power.
Demand Response	Voluntarily enrolled participants switch to generator power on a contingency basis.
Voltage Reduction	5% or 8% voltage reduction to prevent the remaining network feeders from failing and avoid customer outages.
Load Shedding	Dropping parts of one or more networks in an attempt to keep the bulk of the network in service.

■ Account for Changes in Demand

■ Mitigate Loss of Power for Facilities with Vulnerable Populations

Minimize Impacts to Infrastructure

■ Power Disruption and Communications Readiness Protocol

Overview:

- Formalizes proactive monitoring and communication of electric utilities' operating status and network conditions.
- Contains two call forms:
 - Coordinated Condition Assessment Call
 - Interagency Notification and Planning Call – upon notification, agencies should be prepared to: join the conference bridge quickly; de-load building; and deploy resources, as needed.

2020 Case Study – Bay Ridge Power Contingency (July 29, 2020):


- Multiple feeders in Con Ed's Bay Ridge network experienced outages.
- Con Ed:
 - Implemented voltage reductions;
 - Notified agencies;
 - Made customer appeal, amplified by Mayor;
 - Moved generators and crews; and
 - Actively prepared to pre-emptively drop customers.

Due to proactive interagency notification and coordination, the City was better positioned to respond to a potential network outage.

Minimize Impacts to Infrastructure

■ Excavation Safety Alert (ESA):

- If the forecast meets either of the Heat Emergency Plan triggers or if requested by Con Ed, NYCEM Watch Command will issue the ESA to protect the integrity of underground critical facilities.



NYC
Emergency
Management

**NYC Emergency Management
Infrastructure Preparedness Bulletin
Excavation Safety Alert**

About the Excavation Safety Alert

Contractors are required to dig safely at all times to protect underground critical facilities by following requirements outlined in the **Protection of Underground Facilities Act** (16 NYCRR Part 753), also known as Code 753. Under New York State law, contractors are required to "Call Before You Dig" through New York 811 (1-800-272-4480 or 811).

During periods of extreme temperatures or high system demands, the continuity of underground critical facilities that supply electric, gas, steam, water, and telecommunications becomes vital to maintaining a high level of public safety and quality of life. Based on weather conditions, the City will issue an **Excavation Safety Alert** to heighten awareness of safe excavation practices and provide additional guidance to contractors that is above and beyond what is outlined in Code 753 for facilities that are deemed critical.

If an **Excavation Safety Alert** is issued, contractors are strongly encouraged to implement the enhanced protective measures listed below for critical facilities, such as primary electric feeders, oil filled electric facilities, gas transmission mains, stream transmission mains, and telecommunications switching stations.

Suggested Actions During an Excavation Safety Alert

Enhanced Protective Actions

- Cease all activity involving excavation within eight feet from the outside edge of the facility trench to the marked critical facilities.
- Excavation activity may resume around critical facilities only if the contractor digs by hand and uncovers the critical facility. Once the location and extent of the critical facility is visually confirmed, excavation may resume utilizing powered equipment to within four feet of the edge of the critical facility.
- Other restricted activities in the presence of critical facilities include, but are not limited to, backfilling and tamping and installing piping under critical facility crossings. When these activities are necessitated by schedule or work area restrictions/stipulations, the contractor may proceed with extreme caution.
- Utilize an excavator observer or "pit man" to the assist the equipment operator when operating excavation equipment

General Protective Activities

- Call Before You Dig: New York 811 (1-800-272-4480 or 811)
- Wait the required time
- Confirm utility response
- Respect the markings
- **Dig with care:** take all reasonable steps necessary to avoid damage to and/or interference with underground facilities

Excavation Safety Alert Information Sources

Non-emergency	311
Emergencies	911
New York 811	1-800-272-4480 or 811 http://newyork-811.com/
New York City Emergency Management	NYC.gov/emergencymanagement

New York City Emergency Management Department
Updated: November 2015

[NYC.gov/emergencymanagement](http://nyc.gov/emergencymanagement)

Minimize Impacts to Infrastructure – DEP

- **Spray Caps** are used to reduce the amount of water wasted during hot weather when hydrants are illegally opened and used as sprinklers.
 - The resulting drop in system water pressure can reduce firefighting capabilities and create potentially life-threatening situations for the public.
 - Hydrant spray caps reduce the discharge of open hydrants from ~ 1,000 to 25 gallons / minute.
- DEP responds to large numbers of open hydrant complaints through its Hydrant Patrol Operation:
 - Requires crews to circulate in areas of high concentration of complaints to shut hydrants.
 - This diverts resources away from regular maintenance activities.
 - Significant overtime commitment.



Additional Heat Emergency Plan Considerations

Heat-Related Resource Preparedness

Take Inventory of Seasonal Resources



Place Any Needed Orders with the DCAS Storehouse



Be Informed of Citywide Requirements Contracts Held by DCAS



Heat-related Resources Include:

- Bottled Water
- Fans
- Generators

Heat-related Contracts Include:

- Air Conditioners
- Bottled Water
- Generators
- Light Towers

Additional Heat Emergency Plan Considerations

■ Heat Emergency Steering Committee Call Expectations

- Current situation summary; mobilization of plans, staff, equipment; next-worst contingencies; messaging; and resource needs.

■ Heat Activation Expectations

- Virtual activations are expected to continue, with the potential for in-person should conditions warrant.
- NYCEM is planning to replace Situation Report with a Heat Dashboard for this heat season.

To request a copy of the Heat Emergency plan, please email your agency's NYCEM Liaison

Agency Report Outs

- External Affairs: 311, CAU, CECM, PEU
- Health & Medical: DOHMH, GNYHA, H+H, NYS DOH
- Utilities: Con Ed, PSEG-LI
- Human Services: ARC, DFTA, DOE, DSS, MOPD, NYCHA
- Infrastructure: DCAS, DEP, DoITT, Parks
- Transportation: MTA
- Public Safety: FDNY, NYPD
- Other
- Mayor's Office: DMO

Closing Remarks

NYCEM Commissioner John Scrivani