TODAY

1. Heat risks in Southeast Florida
2. Why and What is a Chief Heat Officer (CHO)
3. Addressing heat risks in a diverse community
Heat Risks in Southeast Florida
Miami-Dade County, Florida Minimum Temperature

Smooth Trend Line
1985-2019 Trend (+0.5°F/Decade)

1901-2000 Mean: 65.1°F
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heat Index above</th>
<th>Historical (1971-2000)</th>
<th>By midcentury (2036-2065)</th>
<th>By late century (2070-2099)</th>
<th>By late century, if we limit warming to 2°C (2070-2099)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90°F -----</td>
<td>154 days</td>
<td>187 days</td>
<td>200 days</td>
<td>183 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100°F -----</td>
<td>41 days</td>
<td>134 days</td>
<td>166 days</td>
<td>115 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105°F -----</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>88 days</td>
<td>138 days</td>
<td>60 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off the Charts</td>
<td>0 days</td>
<td>1 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>0 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Health and Economic Risks at Home

https://ephtracking.cdc.gov
Health and Economic Risks at Work
Surface temperature in (°F) on 01/05/21

Temperature change in (°F) between 01/24/2016 and 01/05/21
Tree Equity Score

https://www.treeequityscore.org/
Why and What is a Chief Heat Officer?
P.I.V.O.T.
Progress Innovation & Vision for Our Tomorrow
Miami-Dade County's Office of Resilience

**MITIGATION**
reduce sources of climate change

**ADAPTATION**
address climate change impacts

**COMMUNICATION**
engage & connect

**BISCAYNE BAY**
protect & restore

**EXTREME HEAT**
accelerate & coordinate efforts
Collaboration is key
Climate & Heat Health Task Force

Goals:
• Prioritize short term actions
• Create framework for monitoring progress
• Recommend staffing & other resource needs for implementation
• Equitable representation
• Best available science

The Task Force will be made up of appointed members representing policy makers, scientific experts, and health care professionals as well as two citizen members who will ensure community voices are heard and lifted up in the formation of the heat plan.
Addressing Heat Risks in a Diverse Community
Climate & Heat Health Tool Kit

Guiding principles:

- **Be equitable** by recognizing that historic discriminatory policies have led some residents to have fewer resources to adapt to climate change. Actions should be driven by inclusive engagement, fair policies, and direct investments to target these disparities.

- **Reduce environmental pollution** by not adding greenhouse gas emissions or other pollutants to our air and waterways. Actions should not be implemented at the expense of the environment and human health.

- **Make us safer** by helping the community adapt to extreme heat now while implementing long-term solutions to help mitigate future impacts. Actions should not increase vulnerability to other hazards.

- **Be flexible** and able to respond to changing conditions. Actions should be adaptable to future conditions.

- **Build with nature** by working with natural processes and natural materials to address extreme heat. Actions should implement green nature-based solutions when feasible.

- **Align with other County initiatives and plans** such as the Sea Level Rise Strategy, Climate Action Strategy, Comprehensive Development Master Plan, the Long-Range Transportation Plan, the Parks and Open Space Systems Master Plan, the Resilient305 Strategy and others. Actions should complement other long-term planning initiatives.
Climate & Heat Health Tool Kit

**Environment**
- Expand & Preserve Urban Tree Canopy
- Protect & expand habitat
- Green our playgrounds
- Pilot innovative materials
- Scale weatherization program
- Enhance equitable access
- Enhance Data on Health outcomes
- Establish Public/Private Partnerships
- Integrate Heat into Plans

**Infrastructure**
- Depave
- Support community gardens
- Adapt Cooling Centers
- Prioritize affordable housing
- Implement active and passive cooling
- Shade Bus Stops
- Complete Heat Action Plan
- Support regulations for workers’ rights
- Communicate heat warnings/advisories

**Community Engagement**
- Enhance pedestrian and biker experience
- Implement the Better Bus Network
- Enhance public transportation services
- Pilot innovative streetscapes
- Partner with schools
- Create Heat Health PSAs
- Prioritize workforce education and training
- Create Neighborhood Heat Ambassador Program
- Develop & Maintain Networks
2. Tell a story about a time you felt hot when you were not at summer camp.

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

3. What is your favorite way to cool down when you feel hot? You can write or draw your answer.

________________________________________________________________________

4. What would you build or create to help stay cool during the summer? You can write or draw your answer in the space below.

________________________________________________________________________
Solar power helped shelter shine through Irma

James Dean  Florida Today
Published 10:34 p.m. ET Sept. 24, 2017

After Hurricane Irma blew through Brevard County on Sept. 11, guests who had sheltered at Apollo Elementary School in Titusville lined up for cups of hot coffee and access to phone chargers.

Power had gone out the night before and the school had no backup generator. But one building was connected to a 10-kilowatt array of solar panels whose batteries provided juice to run lights and outlets for phones, nebulizers and a coffee maker.
Heat Risk Mitigation

JOIN THE COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

WHAT IS CERT?
The Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Program educates people about disaster preparedness for hazards that may impact their area and trains them in basic disaster response skills.

GET TRAINED
- The FREE training takes place over 2.5 days
- April 25, 27 & 28
- City of Miami Fire Training Center in Coconut Grove
RESILIENCE HUBS

RESILIENCE HUBS use a physical space - a building and its surrounding infrastructure - to meet numerous goals, both physical and social. Resilience hubs are an opportunity to efficiently improve emergency management, reduce climate pollution and enhance community resilience. These spaces also provide opportunities for communities to become more self-determining, socially connected, and successful in the long-term. This document outlines initial thinking about essential elements of a Resilience Hub and how to begin planning for Hub development.
Heat Risk Mitigation

Goal:
Incorporate extreme heat mitigation projects into Local Mitigation Strategy (LMS)
“I still am afraid for my life because of the heat and I still need to work...We are the workers that put food on the table and we suffer through the heat.”

NBC News: Why are workers in the U.S. still dying from heat exhaustion?

“I didn’t want to go home. I needed to work and buy food. I didn’t want to lose hours...It’s getting hotter. Even when I started five years ago, it was less hot...I ask myself – what’s going to happen?”

USA Today: Climate change, heat waves affect heart health, experts say. Here’s why that puts people of color at higher risk.
Heat Risk Mitigation
Jane Gilbert
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Sign up for the resilience newsletter: miamidade.gov/resilience