

How do we measure resilience?

Resilience

Resilience indicators show how well-prepared a community is for extreme weather and changing temperatures.

Vulnerability

Vulnerability indicators measure the level of risk that extreme weather and changing temperatures pose to a community.



Extreme Heat

Summer temperatures measures whether summers are getting hotter.

Population heat vulnerability counts how much of the community is at high risk from extreme heat.

Unpaved surfaces shows whether enough land area is unpaved, reducing heat.

Cooling centers considers if cooling centers are within a reasonable walking distance from homes.

Park equity measures if parks are close enough for community use during hot days.

Tree equity evaluates if there are enough trees to help shade and cool a community.



Storms

Critical facility vulnerability asks if emergency medical services, fire stations, and other critically important services can remain open during a hurricane event.

High winds assesses whether windy days have increased since 2005.

Emergency services accessibility measures the percentage of housing units that are within the recommended response distance from emergency services.



Sign up for safety alerts!



Read the hazard mitigation plan!

Acknowledgments

Thank you to the members of the Pine Street community that responded to our survey and to the Blacks of the Chesapeake Foundation. Thank you to the state and county employees for their help obtaining data. Thank you to Chesapeake Bay Trust and BGE for funding.

In memory of Vince Leggett, "Admiral of the Chesapeake."

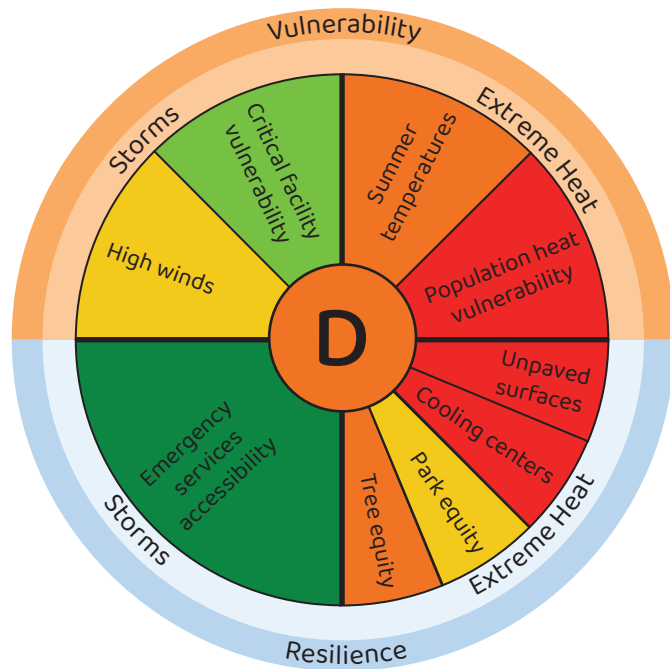


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Pine Street's Preparedness for Extreme Weather And Heat





More work is needed to prepare Pine Street

There is work to do to prepare the Pine Street Community for the extreme weather and hotter temperatures it is facing. Many residents are at risk from extreme heat and the summers are getting hotter. The amount of paved surfaces in the community adds to the problem, absorbing heat and making it even warmer. The Dorchester County Public Library is the closest cooling center; however, it is farther from the community than is recommended. There are also not enough trees and parks in the community to give relief from the heat.

Cambridge is also getting windier, which may lead to more property damage, power outages, and other emergencies. Emergency services are well positioned to serve the community. These services are mostly located outside of storm and flood zones and are close enough to Pine Street to respond quickly to emergencies. While emergency services are able to serve Pine Street now, planning for a future with more storm- and heat-related emergencies is needed to ensure emergency services can continue serving the community.



Downed tree due to severe storm in Cambridge, MD. PC Jane Hawkey.

A

Not concerning (80–100%)

Indicates lowest risk to community or highest level of community preparedness.

B

Slightly concerning (60–<80%)

Indicates low risk to community or high level of community preparedness.

C

Somewhat concerning (40–<60%)

Indicates medium level of risk or medium level of community preparedness.

D

Concerning (20–<40%)

Indicates high risk to community and low level of community preparedness.

F

Very concerning (0–<20%)

Indicates highest risk to community and lowest level of community preparedness.

How can you take action?



Advocate for another public building as a cooling center.



Locate your nearest EMS and Emergency Services center.



Advocate for street tree planting to provide shade and reduce energy costs.



Know your hurricane evacuation zone and route and pack an emergency preparedness kit.



Advocate for green spaces and community gardens.



Invest in rain barrels and windproof siding.



Learn the symptoms of heat stroke and heat stress.



Monitor for dangerous branches and dead trees.

More resources provided at <https://arccoastalresilience.org/resources/>.