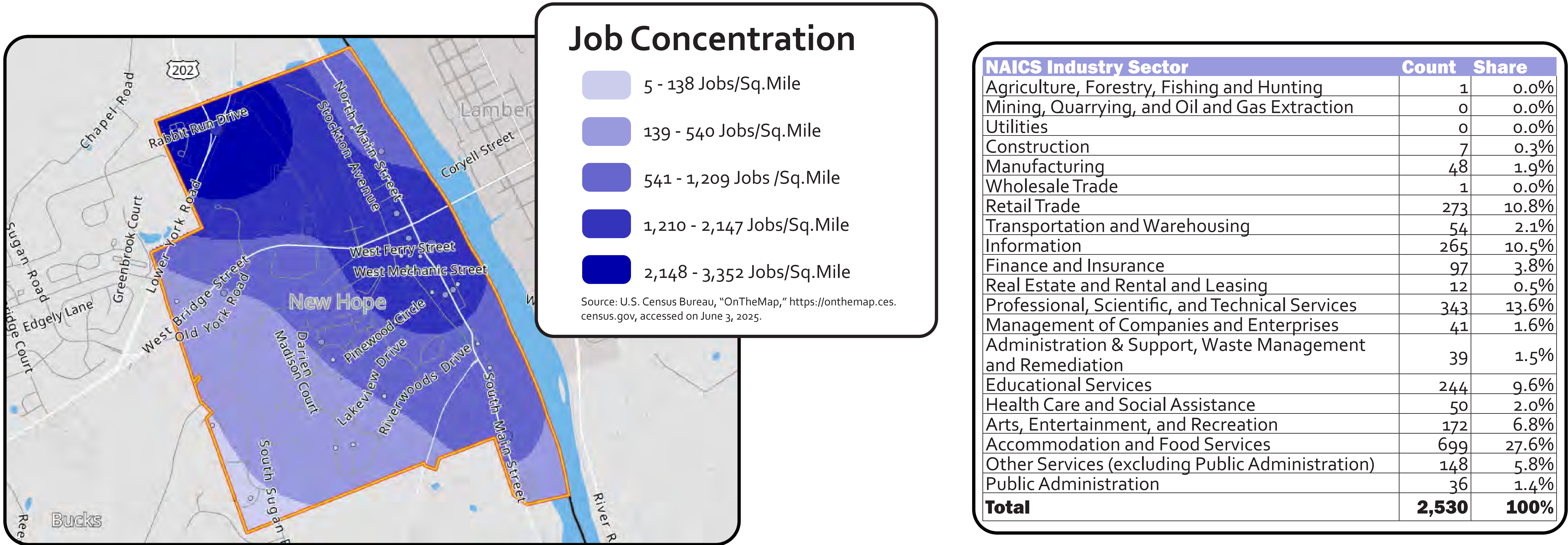
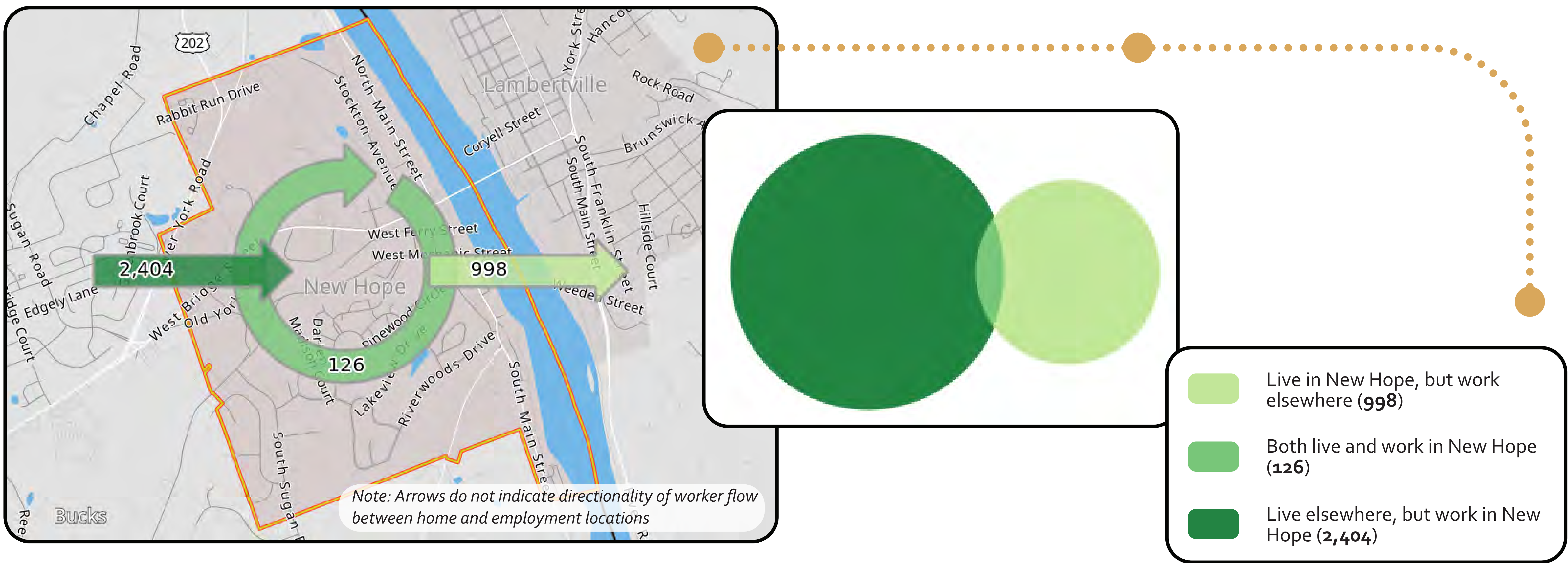




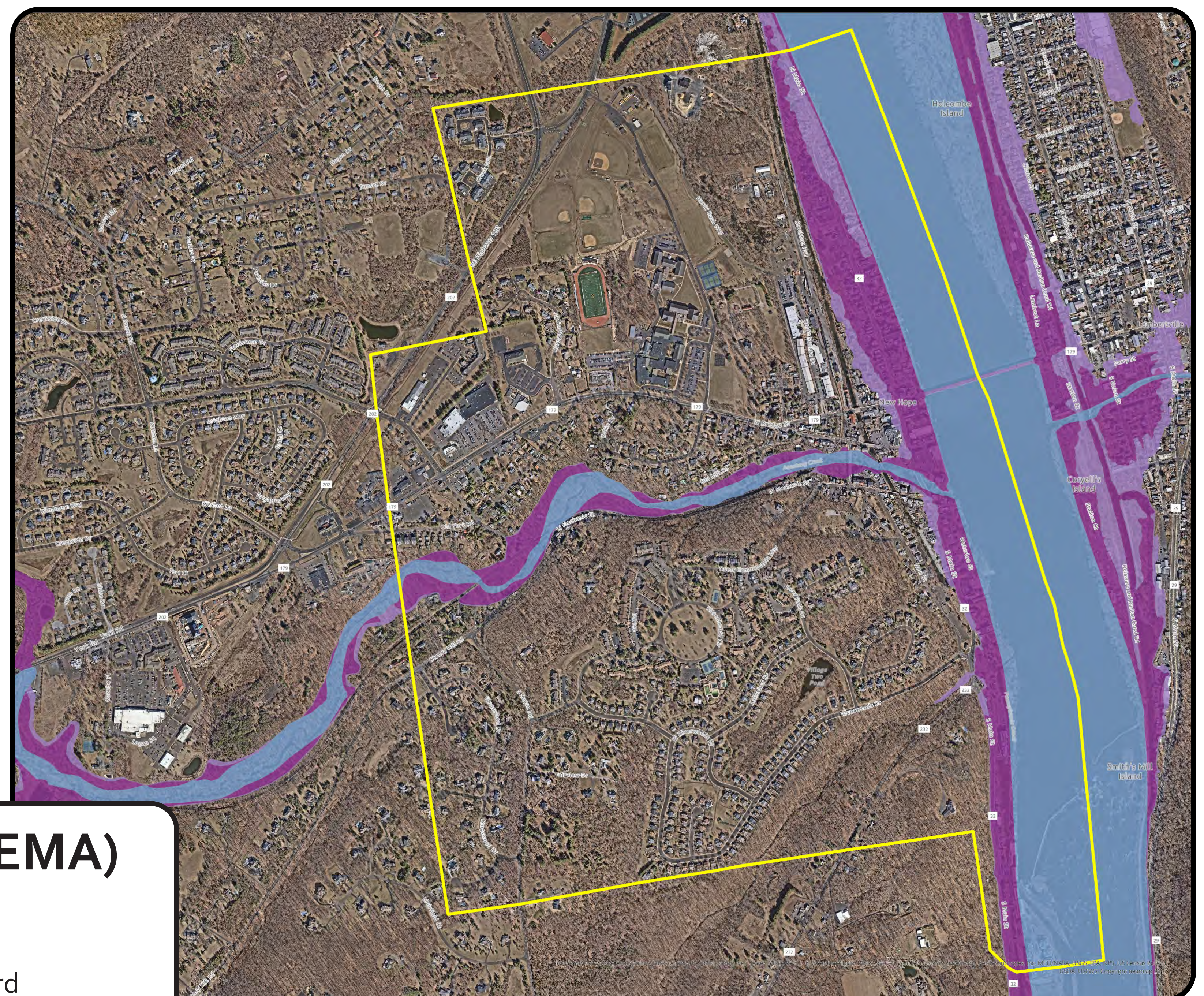
Job Concentration



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts



Flooding



Flood Hazard Areas (FEMA)

- Riparian Floodway
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

Source: FEMA. "USA Flood Hazard Areas." Item updated: April 3, 2025. https://services.arcgis.com/P3ePLMYs2RVChkXj/arcgis/rest/services/USA_Flood_Hazard_Reduced_Set_gdb/FeatureServer (Accessed June 2, 2025).

Heat Island Effect

Increasing the solar reflectance and vegetative cover in populated areas cools temperatures, while sequestering CO₂, providing wildlife habitat, and reducing air pollution and energy consumption.

Increased human activity with land paved and covered with buildings – generates a "heat island effect", an area warmer than its rural surroundings. In extreme cases, the average temperature difference can be 1.8-5.4°F or as much as 22°F on a clear, calm night.

Mitigation Activities

Reduce Solar Absorption – Replace dark surfaces, black roofs, and asphalt paving, with "cool" or light colored surfaces

Increase Tree Canopy – Each 10% increase in canopy cover reduces maximum mid-day air temperature about 1.8°F

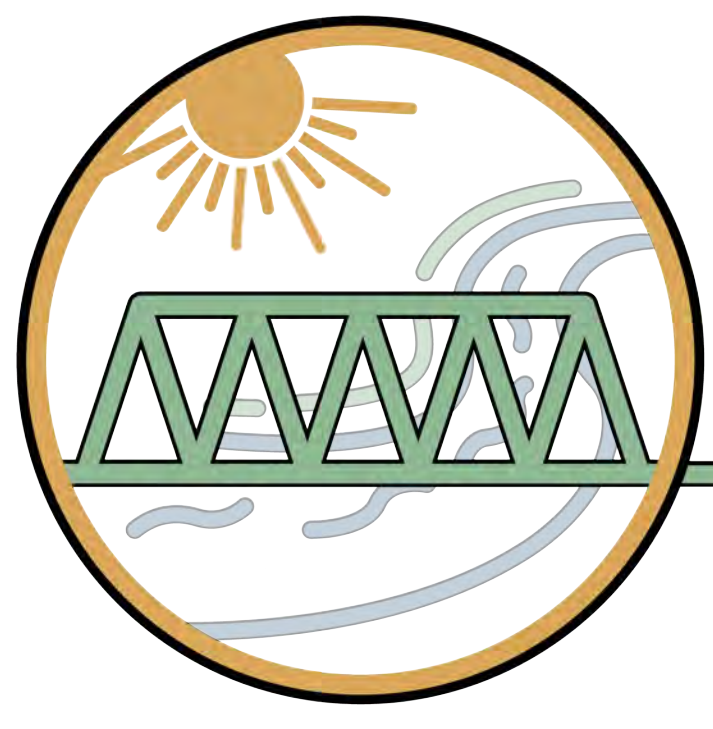
Increase Vegetative Cover – Vegetative pavement, green roofs, and grass and shrubs

Incorporate Passive Cooling Building Design Strategies – Reduces energy consumption and waste heat from air-conditioning systems

Plant vegetative cover and trees in underused spaces to create cool micro-climates in parks, plazas, and public places, maximizing carbon sequestration through biodiverse afforestation techniques.

Source: 2030 Palette. (n.d.). Heat island mitigation. Retrieved June 2, 2025, from <https://2030palette.org/heat-island-mitigation/>





Access to Nature & the Outdoor Environment

