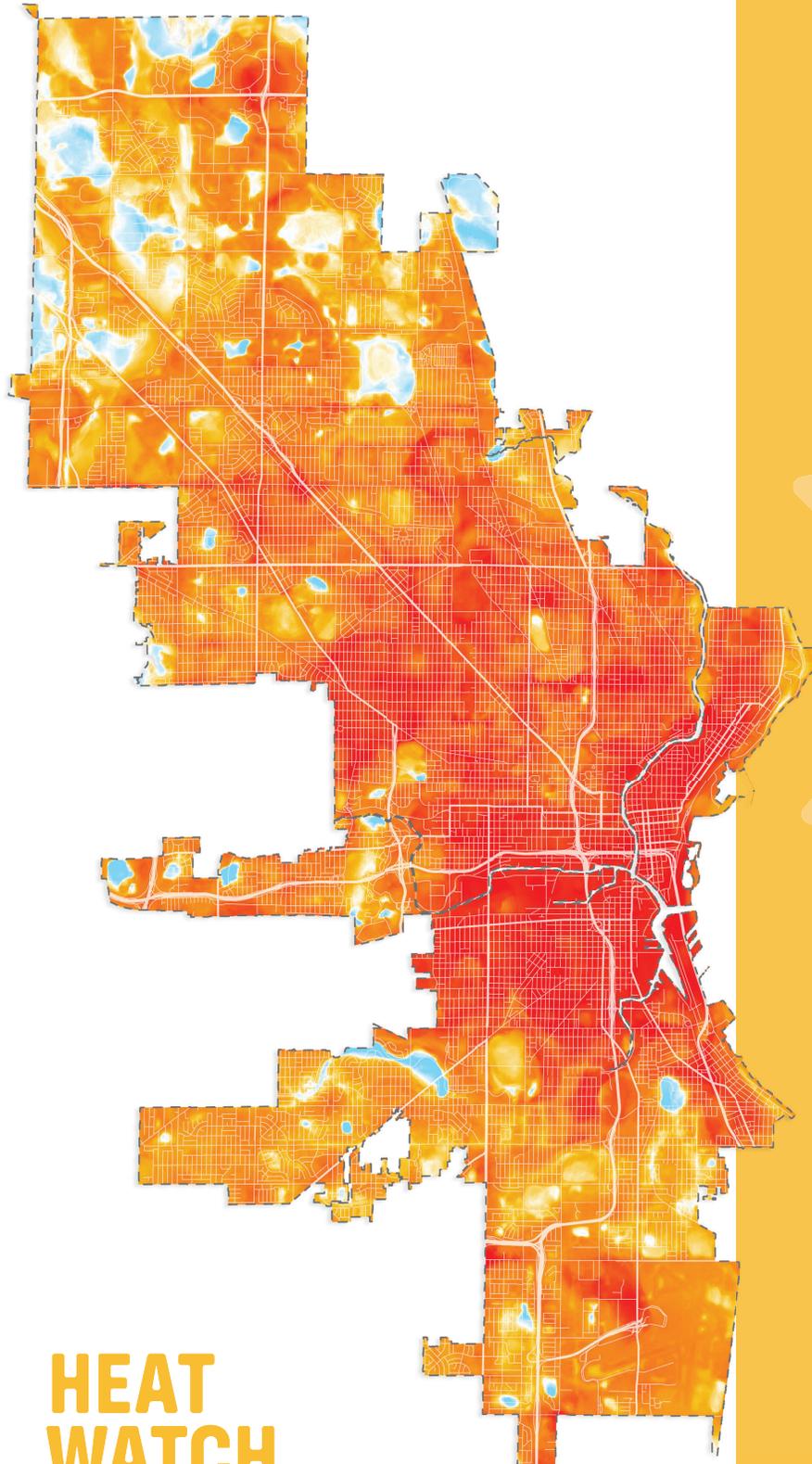


Milwaukee

Wisconsin



**HEAT
WATCH**
Report



The CAPA Heat Watch program, equipment, and all related procedures referenced herein are developed through a decade of research and testing with support from national agencies and several universities. Most importantly, these include our partners at the National Integrated Heat Health Information System, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) Climate Program Office, and National Weather Service, including local weather forecast offices at each of the campaign sites, The Science Museum of Virginia, and U.S. Forest Service (USDA). Past support has come from Portland State University, the Climate Resilience Fund, and the National Science Foundation. We are deeply grateful to these organizations for their continuing support.

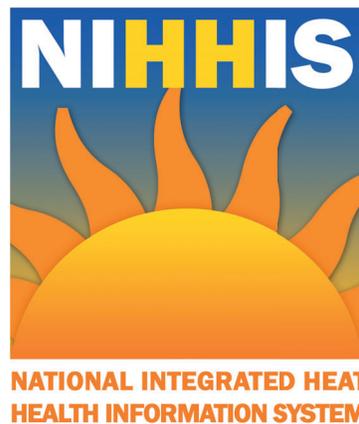
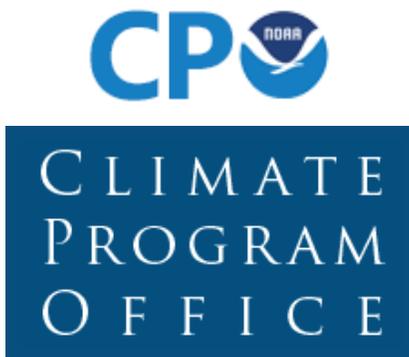




Table of Contents

4	Executive Summary	7	About the Maps
5	Purpose and Aims	8	Initial Observations
6	Campaign Process	9	Morning Traverse Points
7	Maps ○	10	Morning Area-Wide
15	Mapping Method	11	Afternoon Traverse Points
16	Heat Modeling Summary	12	Afternoon Area-Wide
17	Media	13	Evening Traverse Points
18	Next Steps	14	Evening Area-Wide



Executive Summary

Study Date

July 21st-22nd, 2022

Major thanks to all of the participants and organizers of the Urban Heat Watch program in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After months of collaboration and coordination, local organizers and volunteers collected thousands of temperature and humidity data points in the morning, afternoon, and evening of a long, hot campaign day on July 21st and 22nd, 2022.

96.2 mi²
Study Area

43
Volunteers

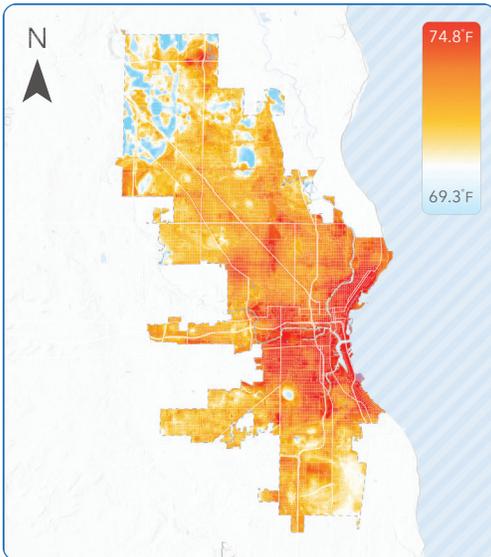
9
Routes

59,016
Measurements

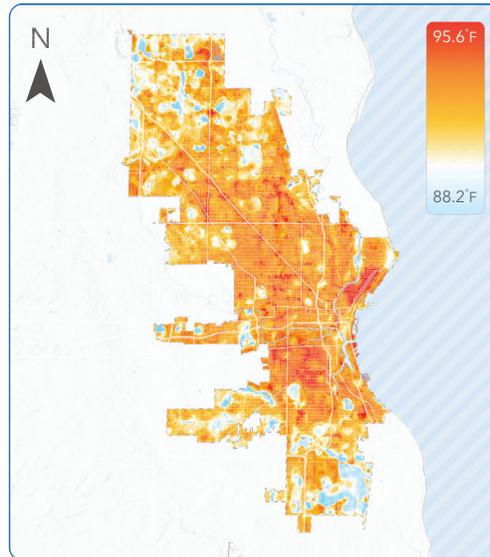
96.7°
Max Temperature

10.4°
Temperature Differential

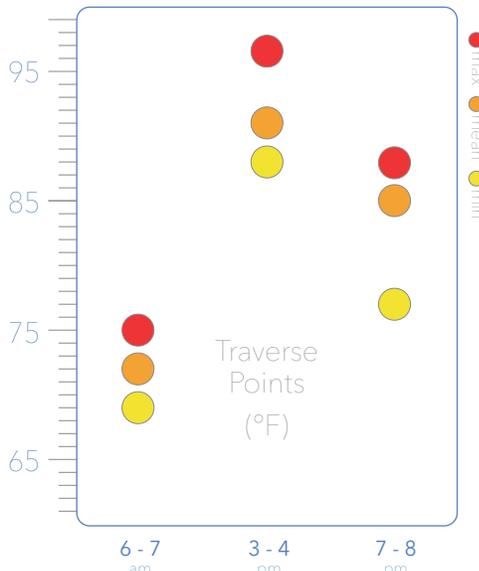
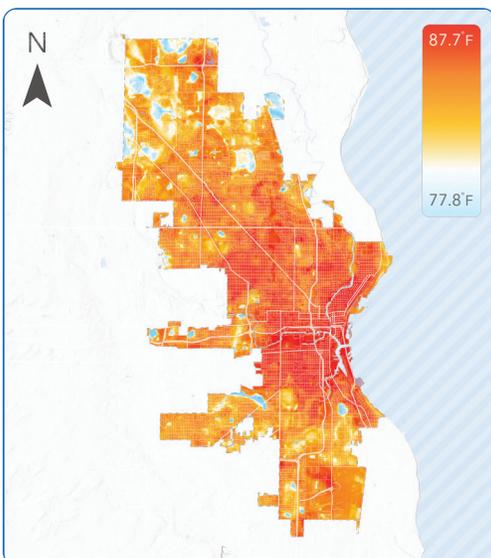
Morning Area-Wide Predictions (6 - 7 am)



Afternoon Area-Wide Predictions (3 - 4 pm)



Evening Area-Wide Predictions (7 - 8 pm)



Learn more about the background and goals of each Heat Watch 2021 campaign city at <https://nihhis.cpo.noaa.gov/Urban-Heat-Islands/Mapping-Campaigns/Campaign-Cities>



Purpose & Aims

We know that climate-induced weather events have the most profound impact on those who have the least access to financial resources, historically underserved communities, and those struggling with additional health conditions. Infrastructure is also at risk, which can further compromise a region's capacity to provide essential cooling resources.

CAPA Strategies offers an unparalleled approach to center communities and infrastructure facing the greatest threat from the impact of increasing intensity, duration, and frequency of extreme heat. This report summarizes the results of a field campaign that occurred on July 21st and 22nd, 2022 and with it we have three aims:

1

Provide high resolution descriptions of the distribution of temperature and humidity (heat index) across an urban area

2

Engage local communities and create lasting partnerships to better understand and address the inequitable threat of extreme heat

3

Bridge innovations in sensor technology, spatial analytics, and community climate action to better understand the relationships between urban microclimates, infrastructure, ecosystems, and human well-being.

With a coordinated data-collection campaign over several periods on a hot summer day, the resulting data provide snapshots in time of how urban heat varies across neighborhoods and how local landscape features affect temperature and humidity.



Campaign Process

CAPA Strategies has developed the Heat Watch campaign process over several iterations, with methods well established through peer-reviewed publications¹, testing, and refinement.

The current campaign model requires leadership by local organizers, who engage community groups, new and existing partner organizations, and the media in generating a dialog about effective solutions for understanding and addressing extreme heat.

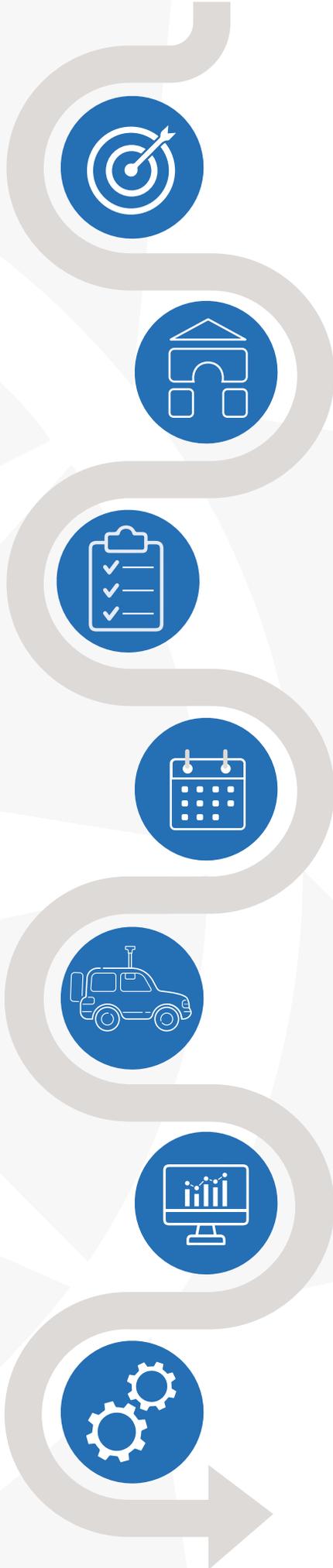
CAPA provides training, equipment, and support to the recruited community groups as they endeavor to collect primary temperature and humidity data across a metropolitan region.

The seven main steps of the campaign process are summarized to the right. An overview of the analytical modeling methodology is presented later in this report and described at full length in peer-reviewed publications.

¹ The most relevant and recent publications to the Heat Watch campaign process include:

Shandas, V., Voelkel, J., Williams, J., & Hoffman, J., (2019). Integrating Satellite and Ground Measurements for Predicting Locations of Extreme Urban Heat. *Climate*, 7(1), 5. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli7010005>

Voelkel, J., & Shandas, V. (2017). Towards Systematic Prediction of Urban Heat Islands: Grounding Measurements, Assessing Modeling Techniques. *Climate*, 5(2), 41. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli5020041>



1. Set Goals

Campaign organizers determine the extent of their mapping effort, prioritizing areas experiencing environmental and social justice inequities. CAPA then divides this study area into sub-areas ("polygons"), each containing a diverse set of land uses and land covers.

2. Establish

Organizers recruit volunteers, often via non-profits, universities, municipal staff, youth groups, friends, family, and peers. Meanwhile, CAPA designs the data collection routes by incorporating important points of interest such as schools, parks, and community centers.

3. Prepare

Volunteers attend an online training session to learn the why and how of the project, their roles as data collectors, and to share their personal interest in the project. Participants sign a liability and safety waiver, and organizers assign teams to each polygon and route.

4. Activate

With the help of local forecasters, organizers identify a high-heat, clear day (or as near to one as possible) and coordinate with their volunteer teams. Once confirmed, CAPA ships the sensor equipment and bumper magnets to be distributed to campaign participants.

5. Execute

Volunteer teams conduct the heat campaign by driving and/or bicycling sensor equipment along pre-planned traverse routes at coordinated hour intervals. Each second the sensors collect a measurement of ambient temperature, humidity, longitude, latitude, speed and course.

6. Analyze

Organizers collect and return the equipment, and CAPA analysts begin cleaning the data, as described in the Mapping Method section below, and utilize machine learning algorithms to create predictive area-wide models of temperature and heat index for each traverse.

7. Implement

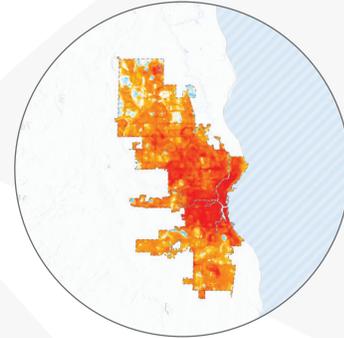
Campaign organizers and participants review the Heat Watch outputs (datasets, maps, and report), and campaign teams meet with CAPA to discuss the results and next steps for addressing the distribution of extreme heat in their community.

About The Maps

The following sections present map images from the Heat Watch campaign and modeling process. Two sets of maps comprise the final results from the campaign process, and they include:



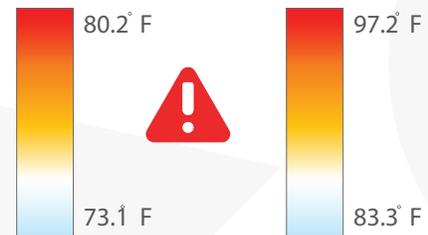
Point temperatures collected in each traverse period, filtered to usable data.



Area-wide heat maps, displaying either the modeled temperature or heat index across the entire study area at each traverse period.



The data are classified by natural breaks in order to clearly illustrate the variation between warmer (red) and cooler (blue) areas across the map.



Note that the scales are different between the traverse point and area-wide maps due to the predictive modeling process.

How does your own experience with heat in these areas align with the map?

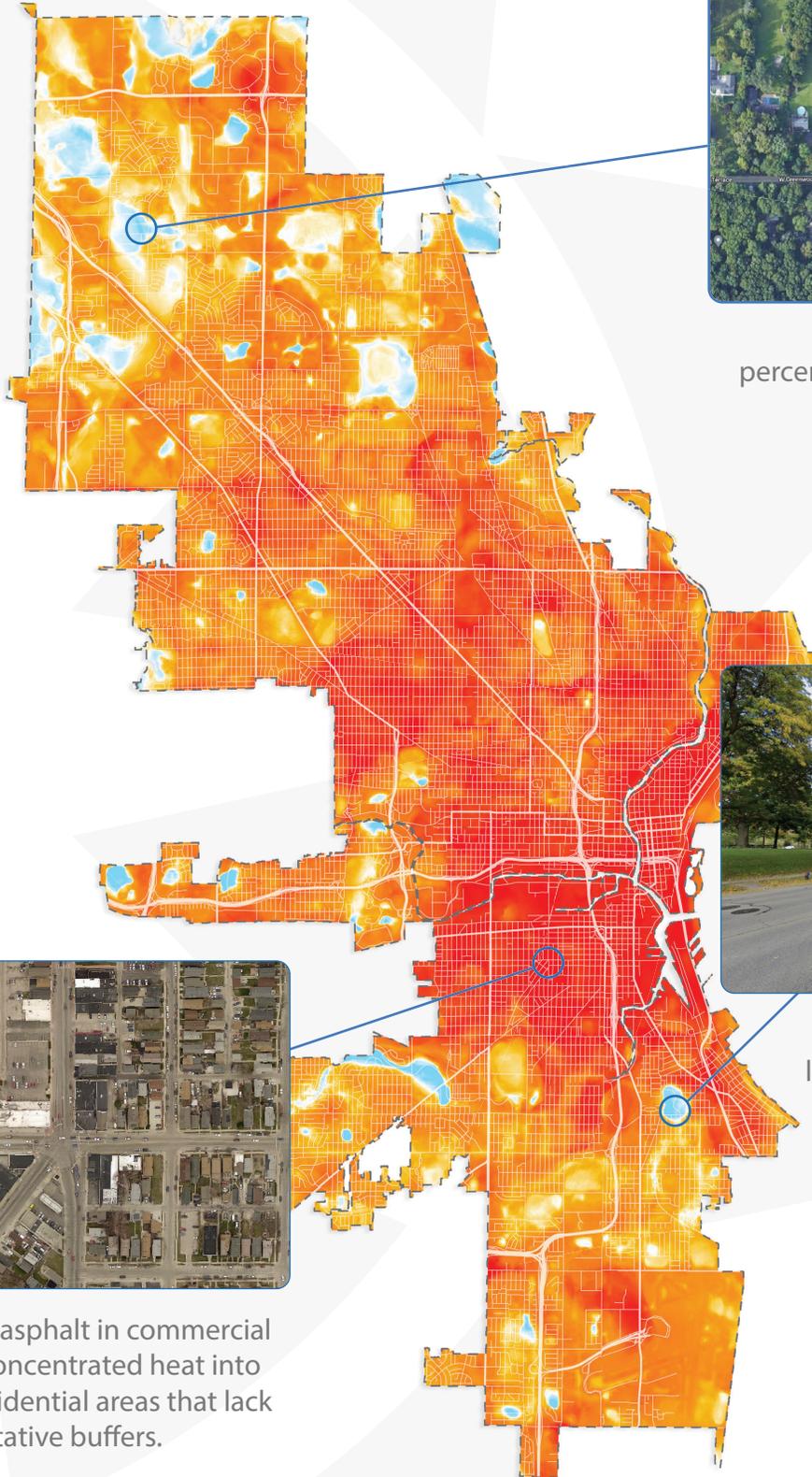
Find your home, place of work, or favorite park on the maps and compare the heat throughout the day to your personal experience.



What about the landscape (trees, concrete buildings, riverside walkway) do you think might be influencing the heat in this area?

Initial Observations

The distribution of heat across a region often varies by qualities of the land and its use. Here are several observations of how this phenomenon may be occurring in your region.



Residential areas with a high percent canopy cover retain less heat throughout the day.



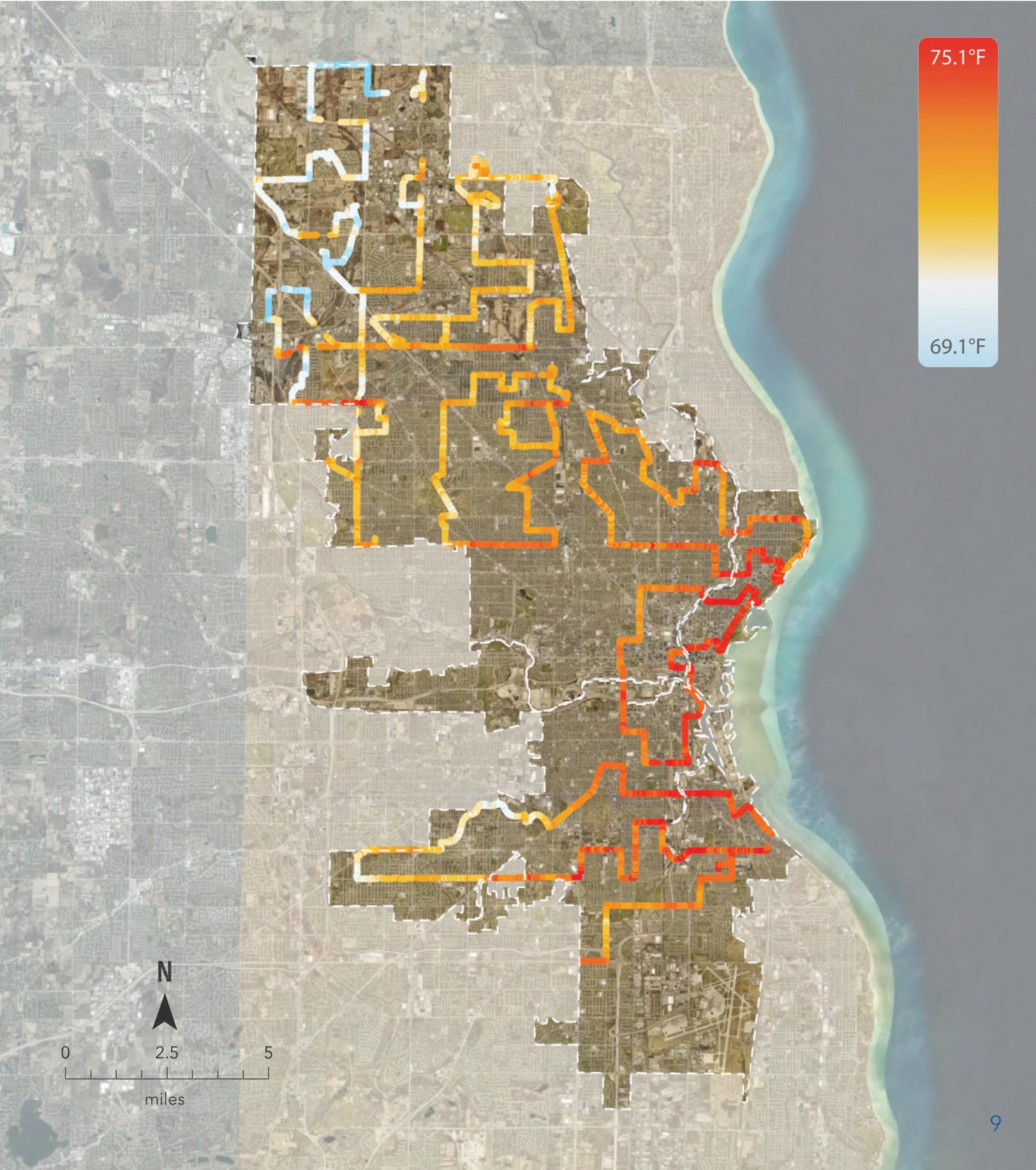
The open space and shade of large parks keep some surrounding residential blocks relatively cooler.



Large swaths of asphalt in commercial areas can spill concentrated heat into surrounding residential areas that lack protective vegetative buffers.

Morning Traverse Points

Temperature (6 - 7 am)

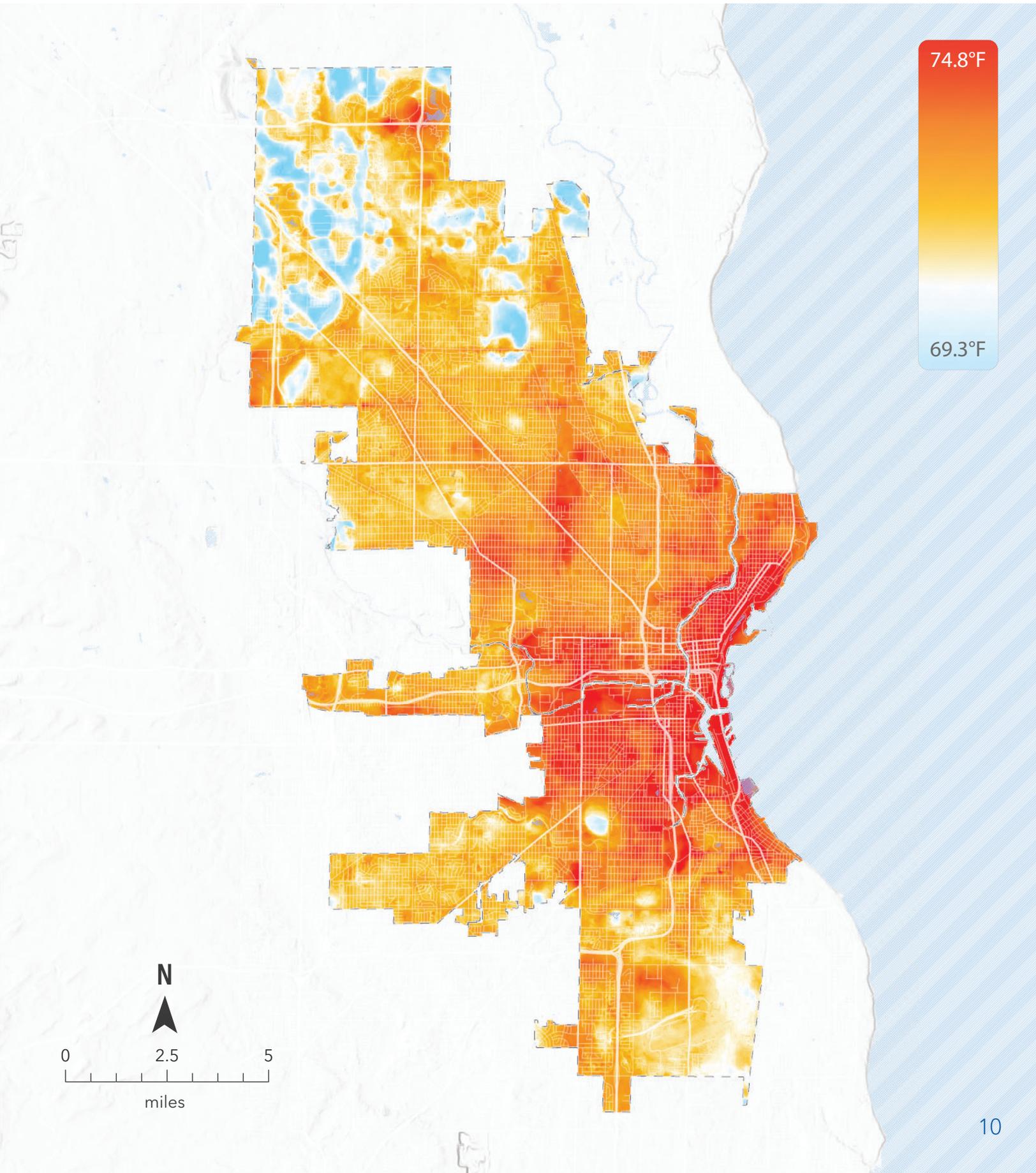


Morning Area-Wide Predictions

Temperature (6 - 7 am)

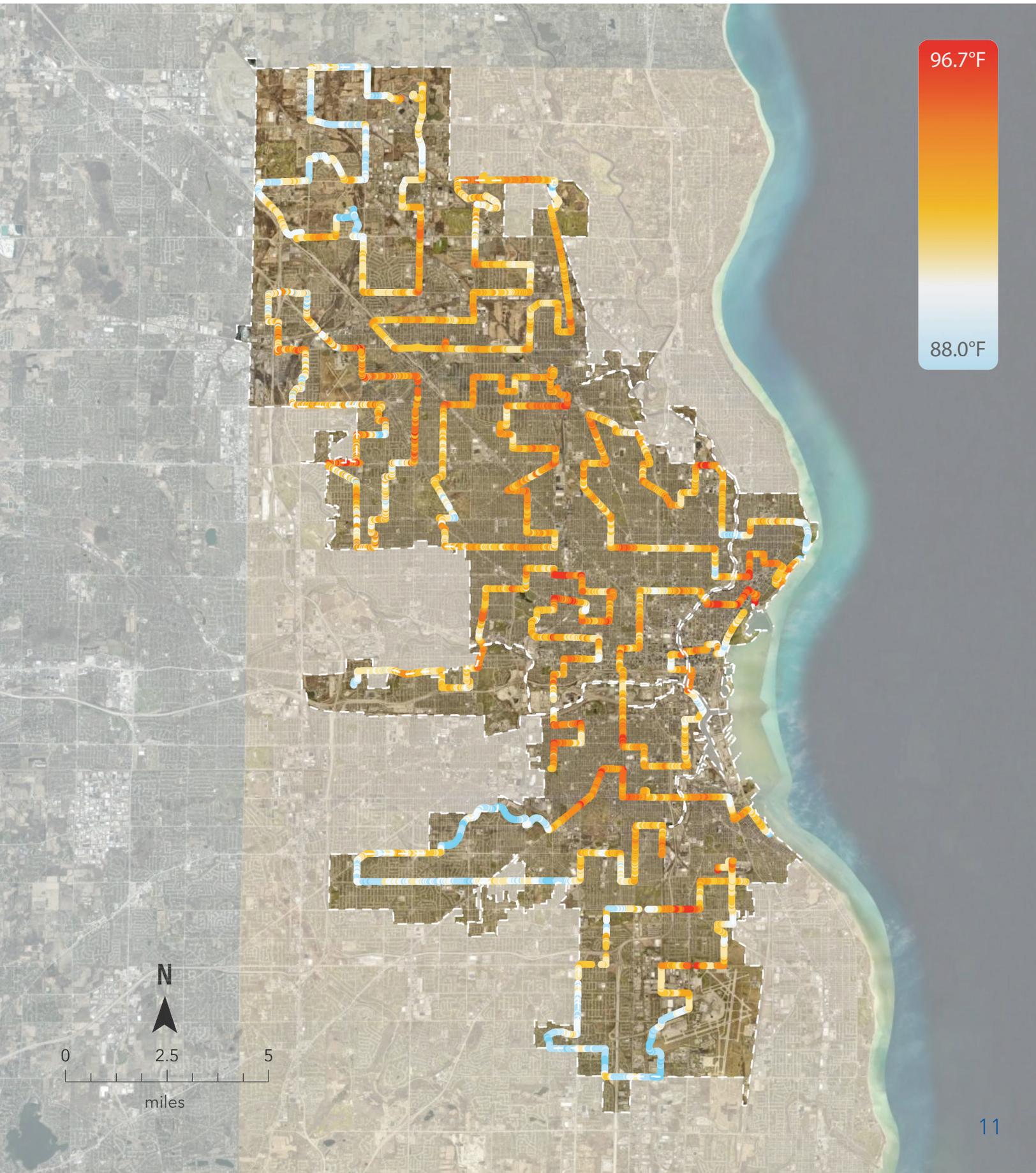


HEAT WATCH



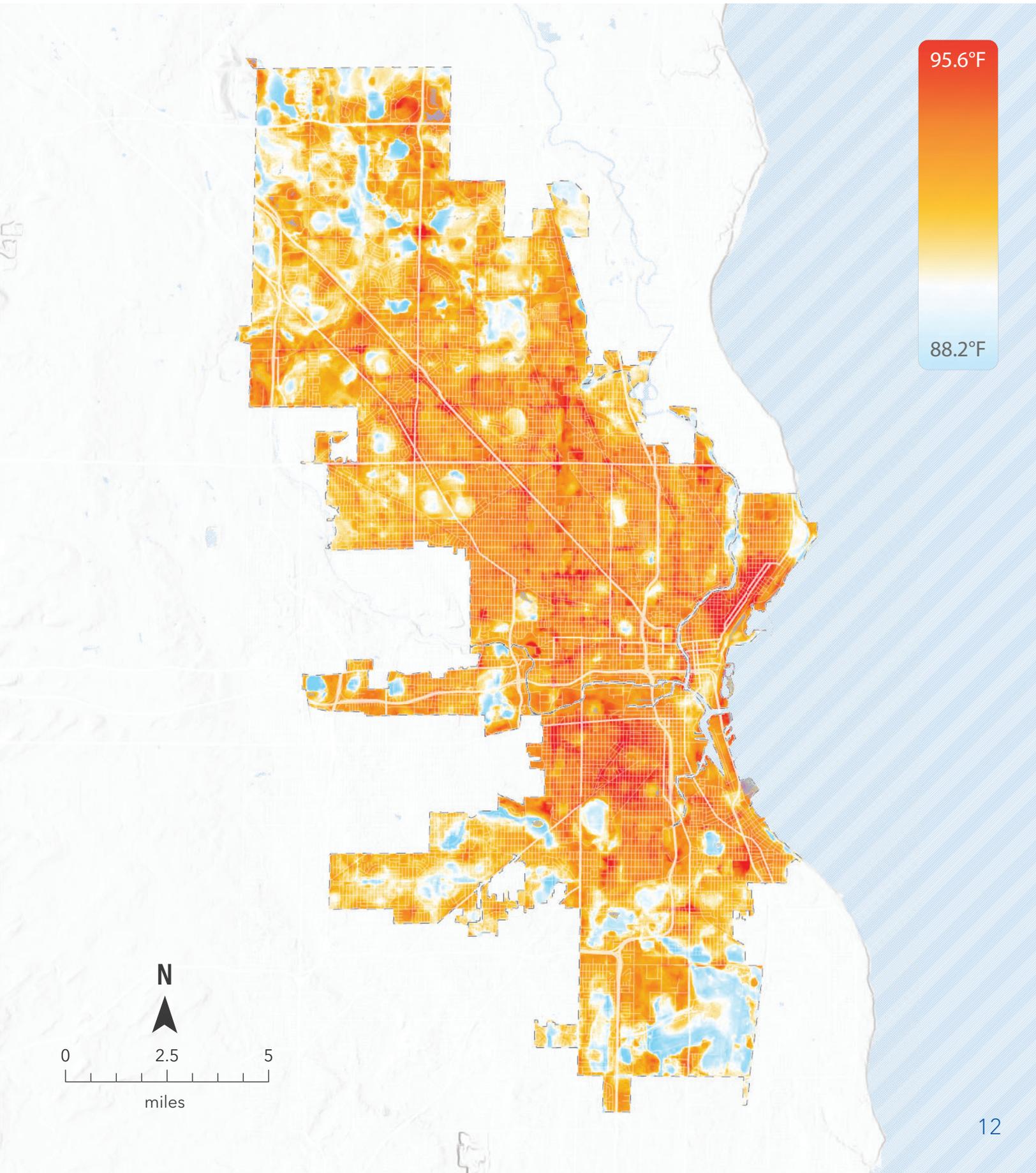
Afternoon Area-Wide Predictions

Temperature (3 - 4 pm)



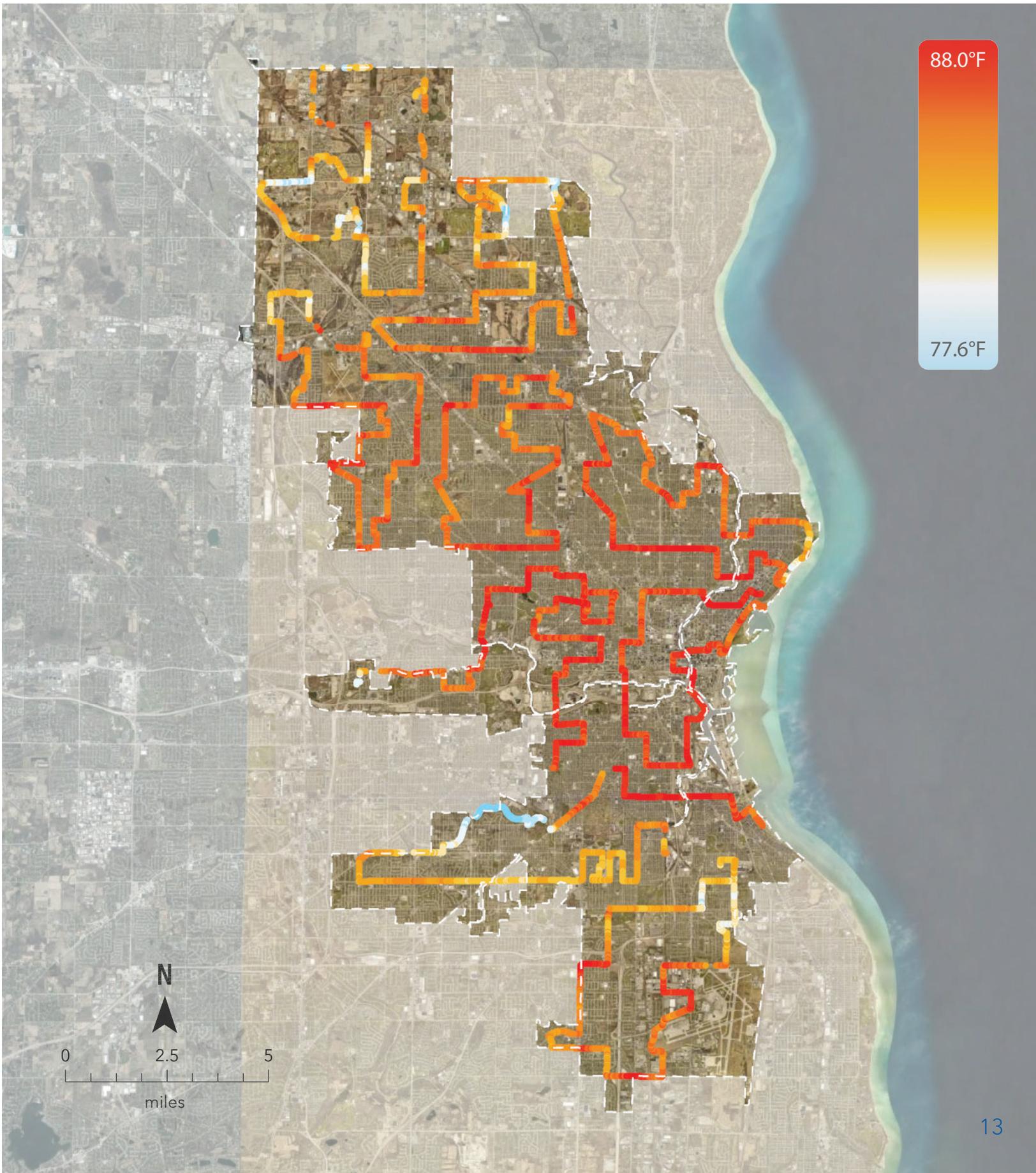
Afternoon Area-Wide Predictions

Temperature (3 - 4 pm)



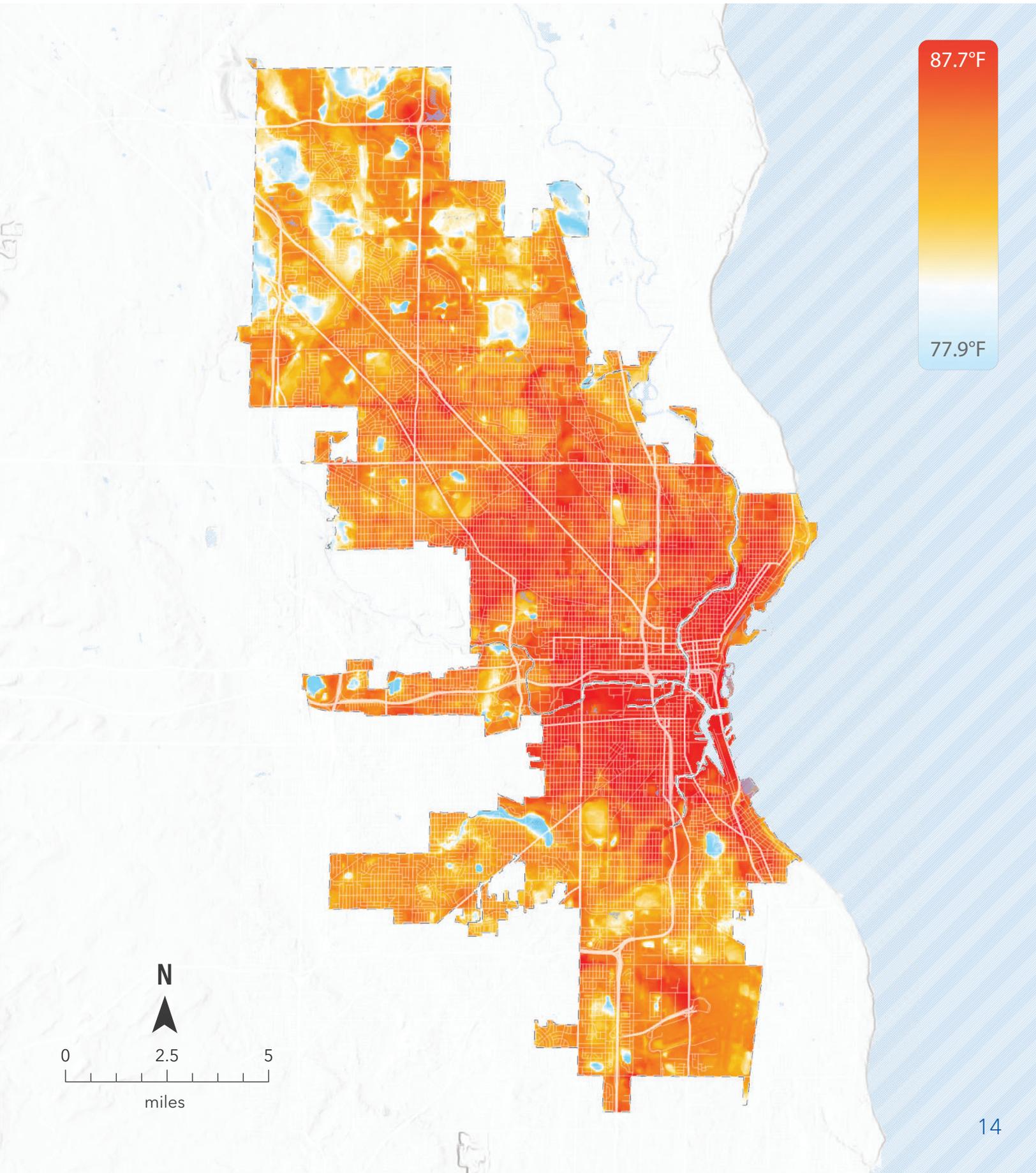
Evening Traverse Points

Temperature (7 - 8 pm)

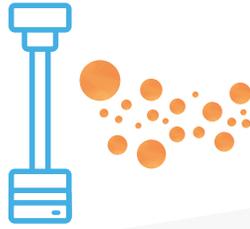


Evening Area-Wide Predictions

Temperature (7 - 8 pm)



1 Download & Filter



Download raw heat data from sensor SD cards

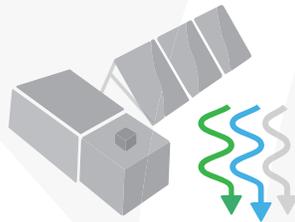


Compare data with field notes and debrief interview

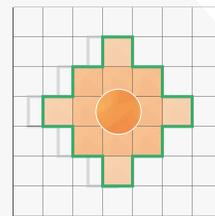


Trim data to proper time window, speed, and study area

2 Integrate & Analyze



Download multi-band land cover rasters from Sentinel-2 satellite

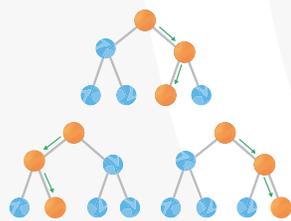


Transform land cover rasters using a moving window analysis

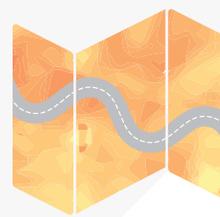


Calculate statistics of each land cover band across multiple radii

3 Predict & Validate



Combine heat and land cover data in Machine Learning model



Create predictive raster surface models of each period



Perform cross validation using 70:30 holdout method

The most relevant and recent publications include:

Shandas, V., Voelkel, J., Williams, J., & Hoffman, J., (2019). Integrating Satellite and Ground Measurements for Predicting Locations of Extreme Urban Heat. *Climate*, 7(1), 5. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli7010005>

Voelkel, J., & Shandas, V. (2017). Towards Systematic Prediction of Urban Heat Islands: Grounding Measurements, Assessing Modeling Techniques. *Climate*, 5(2), 41. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli5020041>

Accuracy Assessment*	
Traverse	R-Squared
6 - 7 am	0.96
3 - 4 pm	0.90
7 - 8 pm	0.96

Field Data

Like all field campaigns, the collection of temperature and humidity data requires carefully following provided instructions. In the event that user error is introduced during the data collection process, outputs may be compromised in quality. While our team has developed a multi-stage process for assessing and reviewing the datasets, some errors cannot be identified or detected, and therefore can inadvertently compromise the results.

Some examples of such outputs may include temperature predictions that do not match expectations for an associated landcover (e.g. a forested area showing relatively warmer temperatures). We suggest interpreting the results in that context.

Prediction Areas

The traverse points used to generate the areas wide maps do not cover every square of the studied area. Due to the large number of data collected, however, our predictive models support the extension of prediction to places beyond the traversed areas. We suggest caution when interpreting area wide values that extend far beyond the traversed areas

*Accuracy Assessment: To assess the strength of our predictive temperature models, we used a 70:30 "holdout cross-validation method," which consists of predicting 30% of the data with the remaining 70%, selected randomly. An 'Adjusted R-Squared' value of 1.0 is perfect predictability, and 0 is total lack of prediction. Additional information on this technique can be found at the following reference: Voelkel, J., and V Shandas, 2017. Towards Systematic Prediction of Urban Heat Islands: Grounding measurements, assessing modeling techniques. *Climate* 5(2): 41.



WISCONSIN PUBLIC RADIO
Wisconsin and the World. [npr](#)



A boat travels on the Milwaukee River on Wednesday, June 23, 2021. Angela Major/WPR

Beating the heat: Milwaukee to join cities across the nation in measuring heat island effect

Doctor predicts public health impact will only 'get worse as temperatures rise with climate change'




Hot data: Milwaukee to be a part of a hot weather study this week

BY MEGAN MARSHALL | WISCONSIN
PUBLISHED 8:00 AM ET JUL. 20, 2022

MILWAUKEE — Milwaukee residents may soon see cars with devices attached to the top of them. They are a part of a hot weather study taking place this week.

The city of Milwaukee was chosen to be a part of a hot weather study. A team of volunteers will soon take to the streets to find the hottest parts of the city.



58 WDJT - MILWAUKEE

Heat is the most common weather-related cause of death nationwide

By: [Tajma Hall](#) [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)



NEW AT 5 Tracking the Heat
Milwaukee 

MILWAUKEE (CBS 58) — Heat is the most common weather-related cause of death nationwide, according to the National Weather Service. Researchers are working to learn how to keep people safe. Milwaukee is one of 14 U.S. cities chosen for a national research project tracking heat trends.



Put your Heat Watch data to work!

CAPA Insights aims to enhance your understanding of Heat Watch data and support challenging planning decisions through innovative visuals, interpretations, and application tools.

With Insights, you can pose questions like:

What are the useful ways of summarizing heat data, and what can these tell us about heat in relation to geography?

Which patterns of land cover are generating hot spots and cool spots throughout the day?

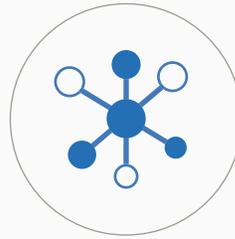
Who is most disproportionately affected by heat, and what is there to do about it?



Heat Watch + Supplemental Data



Stakeholder Discussions



Data Discovery & Analysis



Decision Making Support

Insights also provides the ability to extend your Heat Watch data to surrounding areas, and generate high resolution ambient models of heat in nearby cities and towns of similar geographic make-up.

This approach incorporates regional differences, and also makes evaluations with satellite-derived land surface readings to provide the most accurate models possible.



Explore the full suite of Insights tools, with a case study from Vermont and learn more here.

Next Steps

Now that you have completed a Heat Watch campaign, you have a better understanding of where urban heat is occurring in your region, and who is at risk of exposure. You may be wondering what to do next: how to mitigate that exposure, or help your region adapt to a hotter future. If you would like to take the next steps in preparing for climate change, CAPA's Growing Capacity services can help.



Growing Capacity is an arm of CAPA Strategies which emphasizes place-based solutions, substantive community engagement, and the translation of data into action. These services ask not only "where do climate risks exist?," but "what can we do about them?" Growing Capacity services offer a systematic way to integrate data and accelerate climate adaptation in your area. We do this by reducing common barriers that limit action; making climate adaptation accessible to your colleagues and communities; and facilitating opportunities for collaboration, learning, and problem solving.

Growing Capacity services reflect a holistic approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Our process is rooted in social scientific thinking, interdisciplinarity, and a mission of equity. This adds up to capacity-building solutions which are actionable, tailored to your region, and promote climate resilience for all.

We offer a range of services to support you in your climate adaption efforts, no matter how big or small. Choose from our offerings below to create a Growing Capacity package that fits your needs and budget.



Whether your climate adaption goals require increased community-based research, data synthesis, public outreach, network-building, or novel interventions, the Growing Capacity team is here to assist you.



Jurisdictional Scan

Comprehensive Report



Capacity Assessment

Comprehensive Report, Analysis



Community Knowledge Assessment

Workshops, Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews



Resource Development

Strategic plans, Handbooks, Policy language, Tools for education/outreach

? Want to start a conversation about Growing Capacity in your region? Contact us at info@capastrategies.com



CAPA
strategies



HEAT WATCH