

Protecting Lives Where Rising Heat Meets Rising Risk

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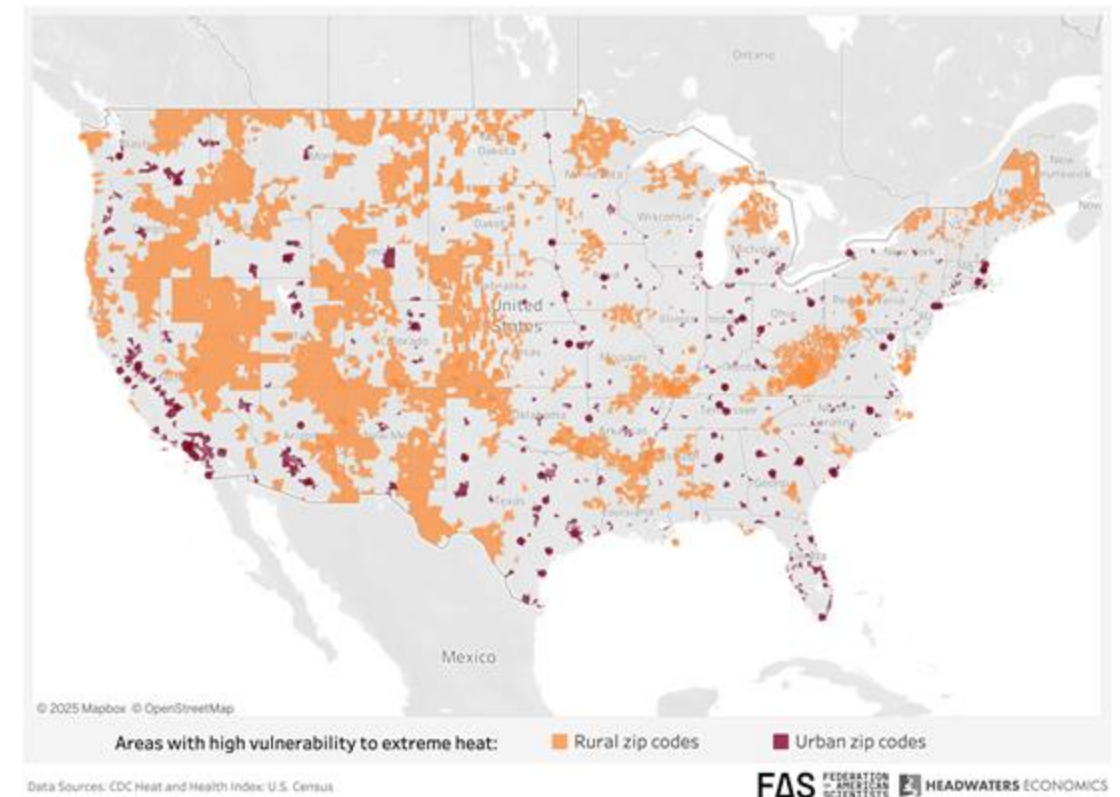


ABOUT



EXTREME HEAT: NATIONAL THREAT

- #1 weather-related killer.
- Kills more people annually than hurricanes, floods, and wildfires.
- Exposure builds silently.
- “record heat wave” becoming new normal.
- 44+ states lack universal air conditioning within their prison facilities (USA Today, 2022)
- 50% state prisons across 29 states have partial or no air conditioning (Reuters, 2025)
- >59% urban and >54% rural zipcodes with high heat vulnerabilities (Headwaters Economics, 2025)

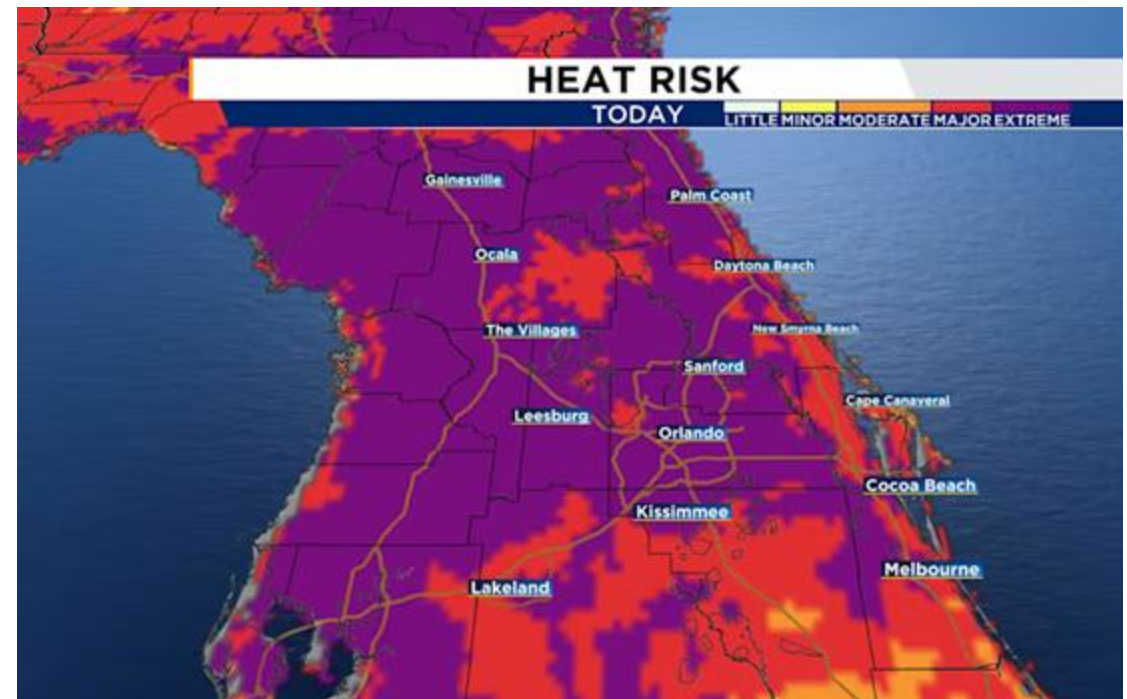


EXTREME HEAT: FLORIDA

- June 23: Tampa's first 100°F Record
- July 29: Sanford 100°F since 98°F 2010 record
- July 29: Leesburg 100°F for second consecutive day in 57 years
- July: heat index values over 110°F to 120°F
- 14 heat or excessive heat occurrences in since 2007
- Rare Extreme Heat Warnings issued for parts of Central Florida, indicating life-threatening conditions if proper precautions aren't taken.

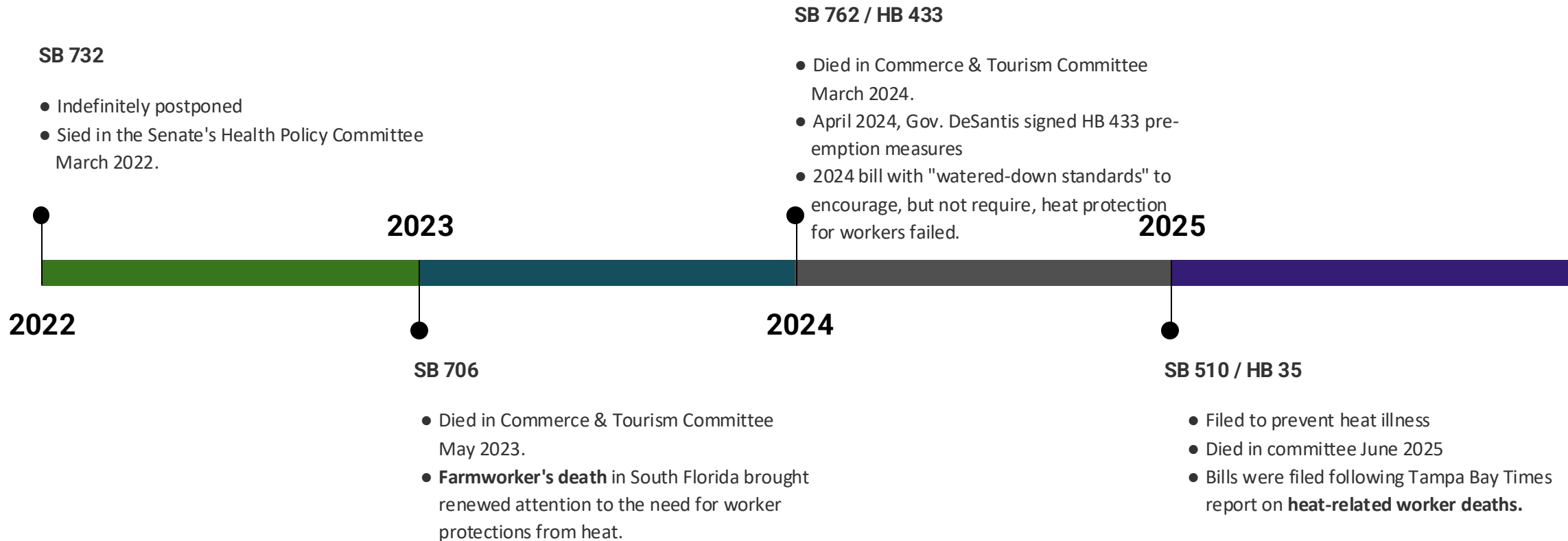
Extreme Heat Warning issued in Central Florida for 2nd time ever. Here's what that means

Heat index in Orlando area could hit 115 degrees



Source: News 6 Weather

HEAT BILLS IN FLORIDA



HEAT POLICY IN FLORIDA

- Few U.S. laws guarantee renters cool air
- Florida Statute § 83.51 – Landlord A/C Law: A/C and HVAC not among the requirements (TKT Law, 2023)
 - Landlords required to provide heat during the winter (Tampa Bay Times, 2024)
 - Landlords not required to fix broken A/C, unless stipulated in lease terms (2021 HB 819 and SB 1134 died in the Judiciary)

STATE
DeSantis budget vetoes include money for air-conditioning, free phone calls in prisons

Elena Barrera
USA TODAY NETWORK - Florida

WJLN
Major Miami project moves forward with developer's pledge to protect workers from heat

The Sverdlow Group promised to protect workers from approve its proposed redevelopment of Little River ar
Mar 11, 2025

KFF
Impacts of Federal Actions on Extreme Heat and Health
Between 1999 and 2023, the number of heat-related deaths in the U.S. increased by 117%

EPI Economic Policy Institute

Updated EPI tracker shows more states obstructing progress on workers' rights Harmful preemption laws are increasing inequality and repressing democracy

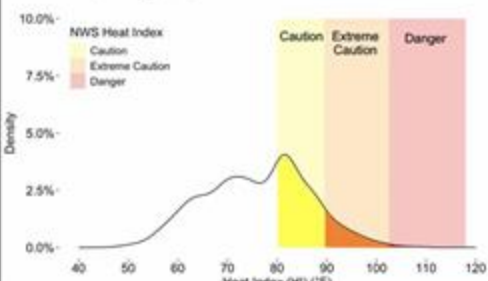
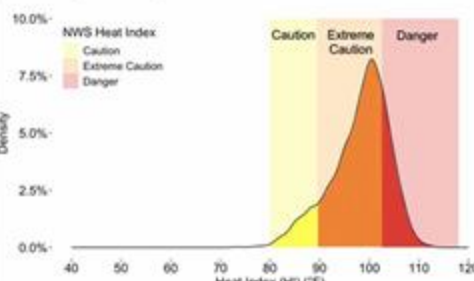
New updates to EPI's workers' rights preemption tracker document the most recent legislative changes and point to both troubling and promising developments.

Mar 6, 2025

Left out to dry: Bill to again allow local heat protection for workers poised to die unheard

POLICY IMPLICATIONS CHRONIC VS. EXTREME HEAT

- Heat season: May 1 – October 31
- Heat indices often above 104F ('danger' threshold)
- 'Extreme Heat' does not recognize frequent and long-term exposure
- Variations at the hyperlocal scale
 - Physical factors (Muse, Clement & Mack, 2024)
- Miami Dade County iButton sensor study (Clement et al., 2023)
 - Metropolitan region' vs NWS reading at MIA
 - Maximum temp 6°F higher and max HI values 11°F (6.1 °C) higher

Acute Heat	Chronic Heat
Definition: a heat hazard that is dangerous relative to its local climatology and that persists for several days	Definition: a heat hazard dangerous relative to an absolute standard that persists for several months
<u>Alternative terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat waves • Heat dome • Extreme heat event • Extreme heat • Rapid onset 	<u>Alternative terms:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic hot temperatures or humid heat • Slow onset event • Seasonally muggy • Sticky heat
<u>Characteristics:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity: defined by daily minimum/maximum/mean temperature thresholds, mean temperatures at 90–99th percentile, or excessive heat factors • Duration: ≥ 2-6 consecutive days • Frequency: number of discrete events in a season 	<u>Characteristics:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensity: defined by daily maximum heat index exceeding 90°F (32.2°C) • Duration: ≥ ~90 days each year • Frequency: annual
<u>Example of location with acute heat:</u> Portland, Oregon, United States 	<u>Example of location with chronic heat:</u> Miami, Florida, United States 

Mayra Cruz et al 2025 Environ. Res.: Climate

Maryland Extreme Heat Emergency Plan - 2024

Purpose

- Guide state & local response to extreme heat
- Protect vulnerable populations

Phases

- Pre-Summer: Planning & readiness
- Pre-Event: Forecast alerts, prep cooling centers
- Advisory/Warning: Public alerts, open centers
- Complex Emergency: Add power/water support, extended response
- Post-Season: Review & improve

Core Actions

- Surveillance: Weather, ER visits, deaths
- Communication: Unified messages, 211, social media
- Cooling Centers: Sites, transport, water
- Coordination: MDH, local health, emergency partners

Focus

- Elderly, children, medically fragile, homeless



Source: Clean Water Action

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