RESILIENCE HUB PLANNING AND DESIGN COMPENDIUM 2025

Climate Resilience Consulting

one architecture

FARR ASSOCIATES

CONTENTS

WHY DO COMMUNITIES NEED RESILIENCE HUBS?

WHY DO COMMUNITIES NEED RESILIENCE HUBS?

Communities today face multiple, urgent challenges:

- To plan for the increasing frequency of extreme weather events/disasters.

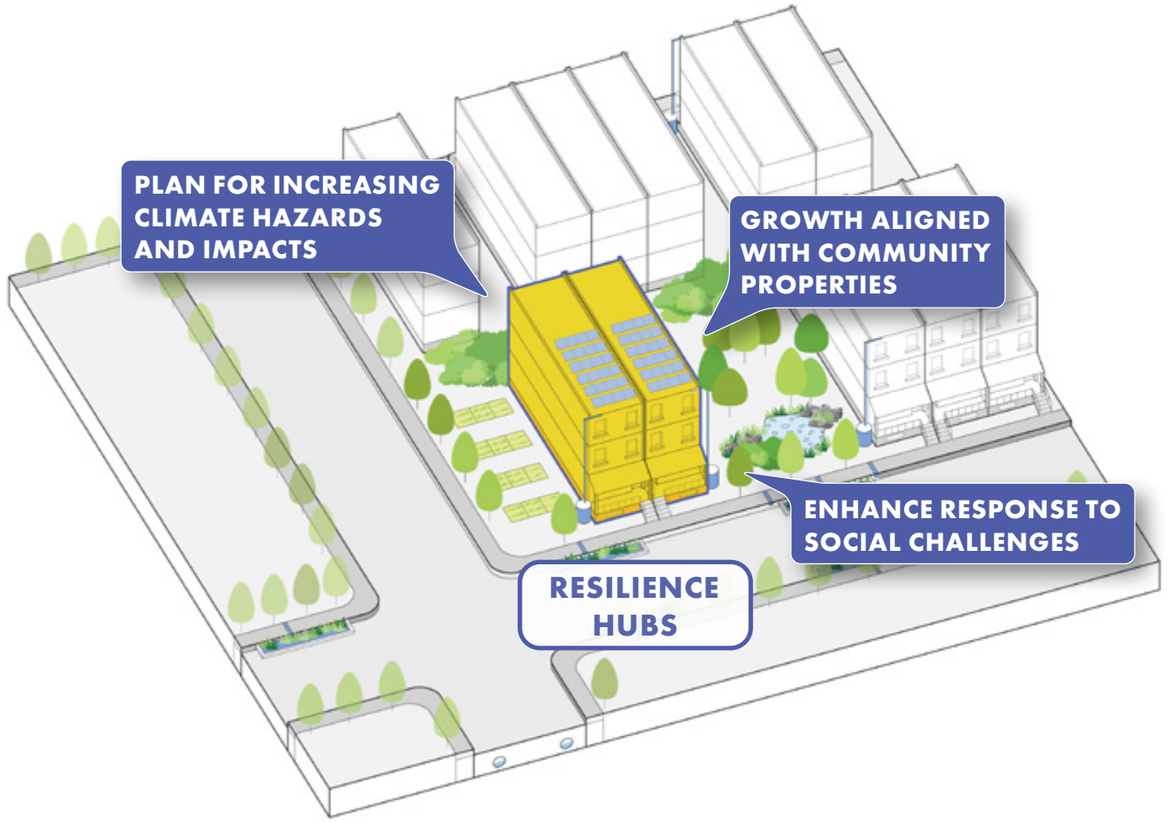
  For example, recent extreme events that devastated communities: CA wildfires and flooding; NC and FL hurricanes; AZ heat wave.

- To promote economic growth, stability, and revitalization aligned to community values.

  For example, to advocate for neighborhood infrastructure and connect residents with training and employment opportunities.

- To improve community connections and access to resources (for preparedness, response, recovery).

  For example, to streamline communications and disseminate locally-relevant information on disaster preparedness.

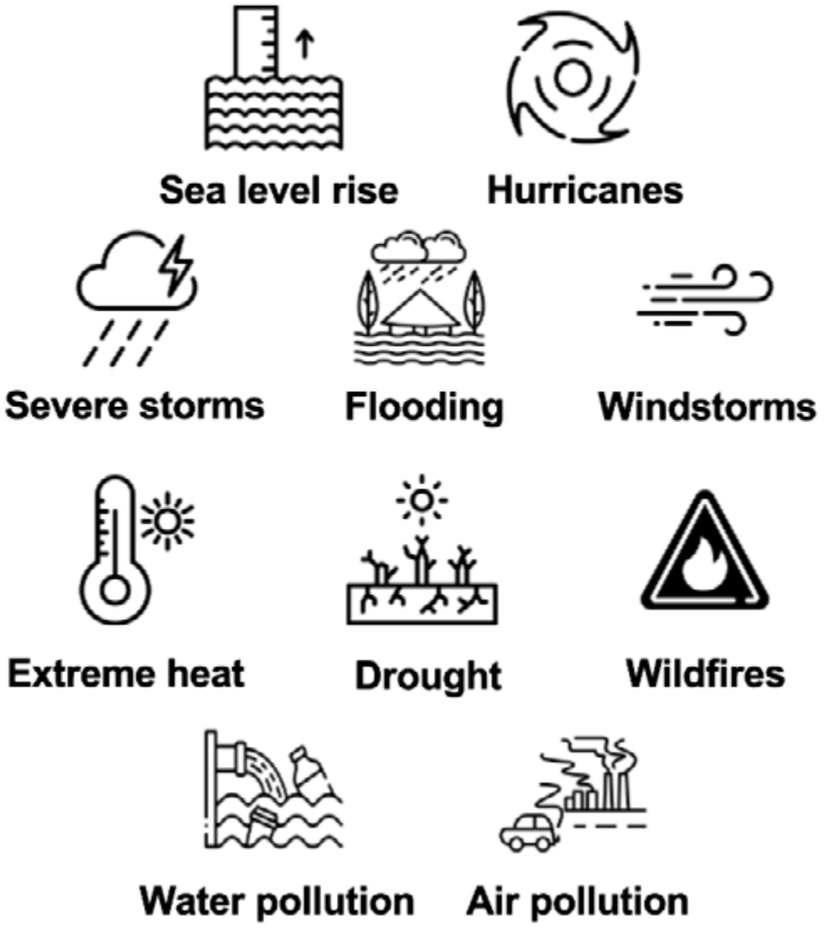


Source: ONE Architecture

UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Increasing climate hazards and impacts

- Increased exposure to extreme weather events such as hurricanes, severe storms, and flooding.
- Extreme heat creating health risks, particularly for vulnerable populations.
- Air and water pollution exacerbated by climate hazards
- Rising sea levels threatening homes, livelihoods, and access to resources.
- Compounding impacts from multiple hazards, like extreme heat combined with drought and wildfires.



UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Economic growth aligned with community priorities

1. **Community-specific employment**

   Workforce training

2. **Resource availability and local economy**

   Food pantries, community gardens, and urban farms.

3. **Disaster resilience**

   Backup power systems; training residents in disaster preparedness and self-sufficiency.

4. **Neighborhood revitalization**

   Reduce blight and increase beautification.

5. **Community cohesion and ownership**

   Skill-sharing workshops; home repair initiatives.

Community workshop in Roanoke, VA

UNDERSTANDING COMMUNITY NEEDS

Social challenges

1. **Community engagement and ownership**

   Ensure diverse voices lead and shape programming and services through inclusive and participatory planning and design.

2. **Strengthening social infrastructure**

   Support community connections and reduce social isolation; leverage skill-sharing workshops, youth education, and senior programming to foster intergenerational bonds and community resilience.

3. **Equity in service delivery**

   House resources and services to historically marginalized communities; provide childcare, mental health services, and health programming.

4. **Disaster preparedness and response**

   Create safe spaces, centralized communication.

5. **Promoting social cohesion**

   Include gardens, roller rinks, libraries, hot desks, etc. To make these facilities part of daily life.

6. **Enhance neighborhood aesthetics**

   Reduce crime, boosting community pride.

7. **Educational opportunities**

   Introduce workforce development and training programs; host tool libraries and maker spaces.

WHAT IS A RESILIENCE HUB?

WHAT IS A RESILIENCE HUB?

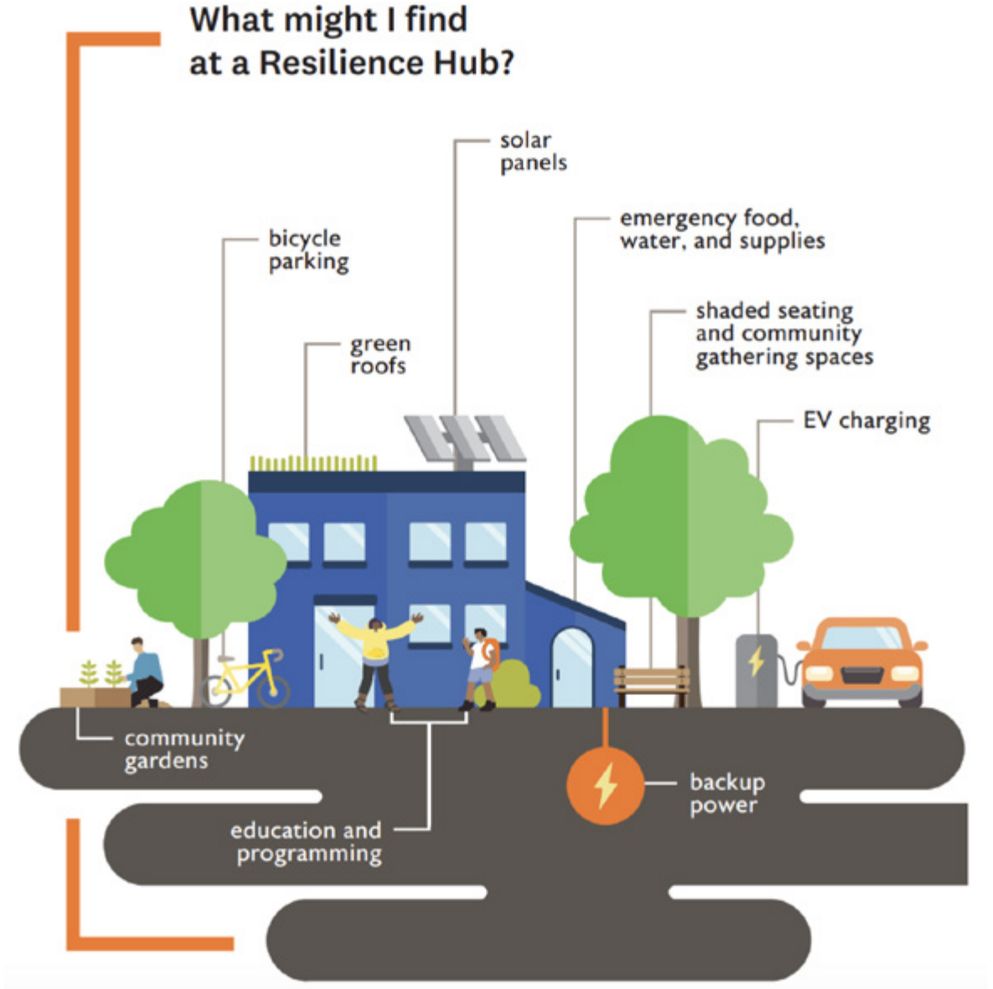
A resilience hub is a trusted space that meets community goals and enhances quality of life. It is:

- Activated with programming to support community development.
- Outfitted with emergency preparedness resources such as backup power, reliable heating and cooling, charging stations, and medical refrigeration.
- Protected from flooding, extreme heat, power outages, and other hazards.

Source: ONE Architecture

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB DO?

- Improve emergency management by providing refuge during extreme events.
- Reduce climate emissions and pollution.
- Provide education, awareness raising and access to resources.
- Generate opportunities for training and workforce development.
- Provide safe spaces for socializing, services, and programs in historically marginalized neighborhoods.
- Support community social infrastructure and networks.



Source: City of Austin

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB DO?

Resilience hubs support communities before, during, and after disruptions.

EVERYDAY (Before)

- Space to develop a disaster response strategy and address vulnerabilities.
- Communicates to communities about how to prepare for disruptions and educates them on resilience actions they can take.
- Helps build stronger community relationships and networks and create training opportunities.

DISRUPTION (During)

- Central point for gathering, sheltering, accessing resources, and spearheading response.
- Opportunity to assess impact, share stories, and collect information.
- Communications and programs collectively managed by residents, businesses, and organizations with emergency support.

RECOVERY (After)

- Central location after the disturbance for gathering, sharing information, and accessing resources.
- Offers space for additional experts, aid organizations, and support networks to coordinate response to meet community needs.

WHOM DOES A RESILIENCE HUB SERVE?

A resilience hub is for everyone! Special consideration should be taken for:

- Adults who are cooling-insecure (potentially including pets)
- Adults who are food insecure
- Children
- Migrants
- Non-English Speakers
- Outdoor workers: construction, landscape, roofers
- People with pre-existing medical conditions, or medications that make them thermally vulnerable
- Pregnant women
- Seniors
- Unhoused (potentially including pets)

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

A resilience hub's components and criteria are defined by the community's needs and resources.

BASE

Minimum criteria

- Strong community support and leadership
- A site that is well-trusted
- A building or set of buildings
- Resilient energy systems
- Resilient communications systems
- Base programming and services co-developed with community
- Inexpensive operations and maintenance

OPTIMAL

Minimum criteria AND

- Air filtration
- Water capture and filtration onsite
- Solar with battery backup
- Community gardens producing fresh and affordable food

IDEAL

Minimum + optimal criteria AND ambitious goals that provide community benefits year-round:

- Greywater reuse on-site
- Biophilic design standards
- Passive/net zero energy
- Space for community programs
- Connecting adjacent community to resilience hubs

ILLUSTRATIVE RESILIENCE HUB OPTIONS

Resilience hubs can be conceived and planned for a range of budgets (both capital and operating). Highlights include:

- Low-cost options focus on simple, practical solutions that require minimal resources and emphasize community engagement.
- Mid-cost options balance cost and functionality, incorporating moderate upgrades for building and outdoor resilience.
- High-cost options include advanced infrastructure and comprehensive programming for long-term resilience and sustainability.

See additional resources for brainstorm worksheet.

Site visit: Corazón Latino, Luquillo, Puerto Rico

PASSIVE RESILIENCE IN BUILDINGS

Passive resilience or survivability describes a building's ability to maintain critical conditions in the event of extended loss of power, heating / cooling, or water.

Targeted interventions can improve:

- **Affordability:** Decrease operating and maintenance costs.
- **Building envelope performance:** Upfront investments in energy efficiency in thermal envelope make buildings more resilient to climate disasters.

Examples of passive resilience:

- **Windows:** High efficiency windows help keep conditions stable and comfortable. Daylighting spaces without increasing overall glazing over 30-40% is important.
- **Insulation:** Essentially, a coat for the building ensuring that energy spent heating and cooling keeps that conditioned temperature stable for longer.
- **Air Sealing:** Closing up the gaps and ensures unfiltered and unconditioned outdoor air does not leak inside.
- **Renewables:** Once the building is made as efficient as possible, remaining energy load is offset with renewables.
- **Mechanical System:** Given the airtight envelope, a makeup air system bringing in fresh, oxygen rich, conditioned outdoor air is necessary to keep interior conditions healthy.

Source: Farr Associates Architecture & Urban Design, PC

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Services and Programming

Building

Landscape

Communications

Power

Operations and Maintenance

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Services and Programming

- Health and mental health services
- Childcare and Pre-K care
- Senior programming
- Tool library/checkout
- Food pantry/distribution
- Workforce development/training

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Building

- Air filtration and HVAC upgrades
- Roof and exterior wall insulation
- Commercial kitchen(s)
- Rainwater harvesting
- Filtered water bottle fillers and drinking water
- Roof albedo (vegetated or paint)
- Awnings and operable windows
- Bathrooms accessible to all
- Signage
- Seating area, chairs and tables available to all guests
- Ceiling fans
- Backflow valves

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Landscape

- Greenhouse and urban gardens
- Rainwater harvesting
- Tree planting and rain gardens
- Permeable pavement and bioswales
- Outdoor electric outlets
- Hardscape albedo
- Shade trees/vegetation
- Shade structures
- Permeable paving/depaving
- Turf infill replacement (for cooling)
- Reuse roof water runoff for irrigation
- Adding trees adjacent to building outdoor air intake louvers
- Water squares/sunken play fields

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Communications

- Emergency response community training
- Charging stations
- Free Wifi and computer access
- Proactive outreach
- Emergency radio
- Radio broadcasting studio
- Walkie talkies

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Power

- Backup power (battery preferred)
- Solar and storage
- EV charging stations
- Community solar opportunities
- Energy efficiency upgrades

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB NEED?

Operations and maintenance

- Ensuring personnel and processes are in place to operate the facility
- Accessibility ramps and accommodations
- Visual and audio support
- Security check-in at the entrance
- Regular maintenance

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB LOOK LIKE?

Source: Houston Resilience Hub Network - Toolkit for communities (2023)

WHAT DOES A RESILIENCE HUB LOOK LIKE?

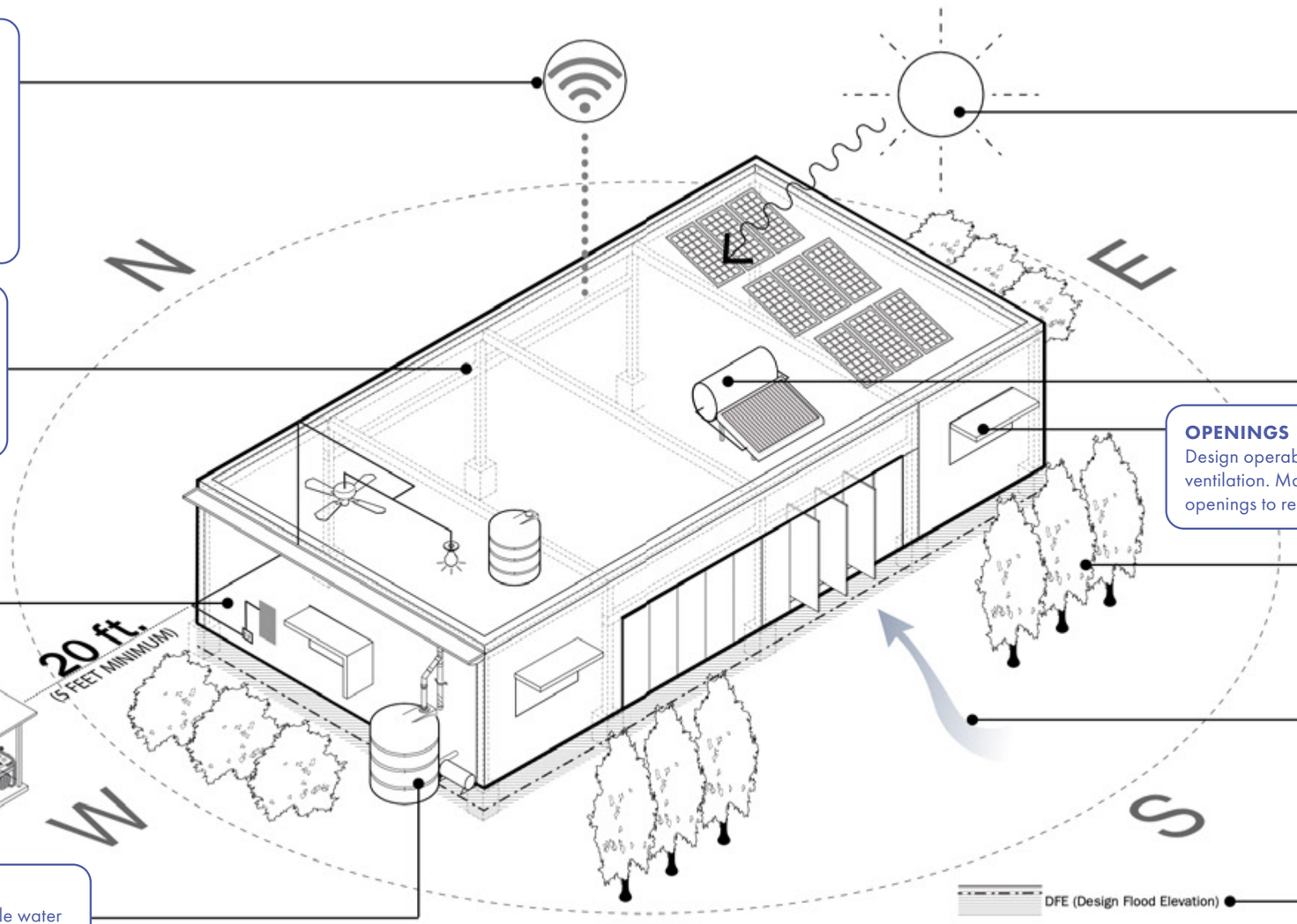
COMMUNICATIONS
- KP4.
- Satellite Phone.
- Loudspeaker.
- WiFi/Data Access for Social Media
- Community Bandwidth Access for Communication.
- Community-Based Radio Station
- Analogue Telephone Line.
- GoTenna Mesh System – Allows Texting and GPS Without Internet.

STRUCTURAL
A professional structural engineer should verify the building meets code requirements for seismic movement. Depending on location, ensure the structure can withstand forces caused by storm surge produced by hurricanes or tsunami events.

ENERGY STORAGE
Design a holistic system that includes batteries for storing energy. Ensure that basic needs like ventilation, emergency lighting, and electricity for essential equipment are connected.

ENERGY GENERATOR
Have a backup energy generator for emergencies. Ensure that the generator is placed outdoors, at least 20 ft from the structure, and protected from debris.

RAINWATER COLLECTION
Install a rainwater collection system for non-potable water use, such as irrigation, flushing toilets, and cleaning. If purified, water can be used for drinking. The rainwater storage tank could be located on the roof or ground.



POWER SOLAR
Install solar panels with batteries (some centers may also connect to the grid to sell power during low use or consume power during high use) and/or other renewable energy sources. Additional recommendations include portable solar chargers, solar lamps, dedicated solar panels for critical medical devices, solar refrigerators, and backup diesel generators for redundancy.

SOLAR THERMAL HEATER
Use solar energy to heat water.

OPENINGS
Design operable windows and doors that allow cross-breeze/ ventilation. Maximize space by utilizing exterior areas. Shade openings to reduce sunlight and heat gain entering the building.

VEGETATION
Use native vegetation to mitigate sunlight, provide shade, reduce heat gain, and generate breezes to lower energy costs.

VENTILATION
Design a ventilation system that ensures continuous airflow through the inhabited space. This can include passive systems like natural breezes or active systems like air conditioning.

FLOOD ELEVATION
For new construction, place the building above the Design Flood Elevation (DFE). If already built, ensure equipment prone to water damage is stored above the DFE.

Source: Communities Together - A guide for resilient community center design in island communities

HOW DO YOU CREATE A RESILIENCE HUB?

HOW DO YOU CREATE A RESILIENCE HUB?

1 ESTABLISH PARTNERS & GOALS

- Identify community partners
- Build a resilience hub site team
- Set goals with the community and organizations

2 EVALUATE VULNERABILITY

- Exposure to climate hazards
- Exposure to human — caused hazards
- Sensitivity — social vulnerability
- Adaptive capacity — existing projects

3 IDENTIFY THE SITE

- Site ownership
- Size, configuration, and capacity
- Transportation and access
- Building condition
- Critical assets

4 DECIDE ON COMPONENTS

- Services and programming
- Communications
- Building and landscape
- Alternative power
- Operations

5 SECURE FUNDING & IMPLEMENTATION

- Feasibility
- Grant funding
- Management
- Further steps

6 PLAN OPERATIONS & MANAGEMENT

- Management plan
- Operations personnel
- Next steps

Source: Urban Sustainability Directors Network

HOW DO YOU ENGAGE COMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS?

COMMUNITY PROGRAMMING

1. Community input should be paired with data-driven insights.
    - Create assessment for community to explore vulnerabilities in greater depth.
    - Compensate community members for their time.
    - Sustain community engagement to ground it fully.
2. Use accessible language to overcome communication challenges.
    - Help the community define what the ‘hub’ should do for them.
    - Adjust programming based on everyday needs.
    - Align roles and responsibilities for the management of the facility.
3. Partnerships with community based organizations are essential.
    - Collaborate with other neighborhood institutions.
    - Create a neighborhood asset map to outline critical neighborhood services.
    - The stronger the network of the hub, the stronger the impact.

Community workshop in Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, USVI

HOW DO YOU ENGAGE COMMUNITY IN THE PROCESS?

RESILIENCE HUB INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Conduct meaningful community engagement from the outset.
    - Have multiple discussions with interactive sessions.
    - Make space for the community communicate to their needs.
    - Speak about programs, services, and physical infrastructure.
2. Engage utility and other key players early in the process.
    - Early engagement smooths pathway for future partnerships.
    - Check if specialized maintenance is needed and who should be responsible.
3. Consider ideal facility ownership structure for community needs.
    - Attention to maintenance in long term.
    - Assign responsibilities to stakeholders.
    - Community trust is important.

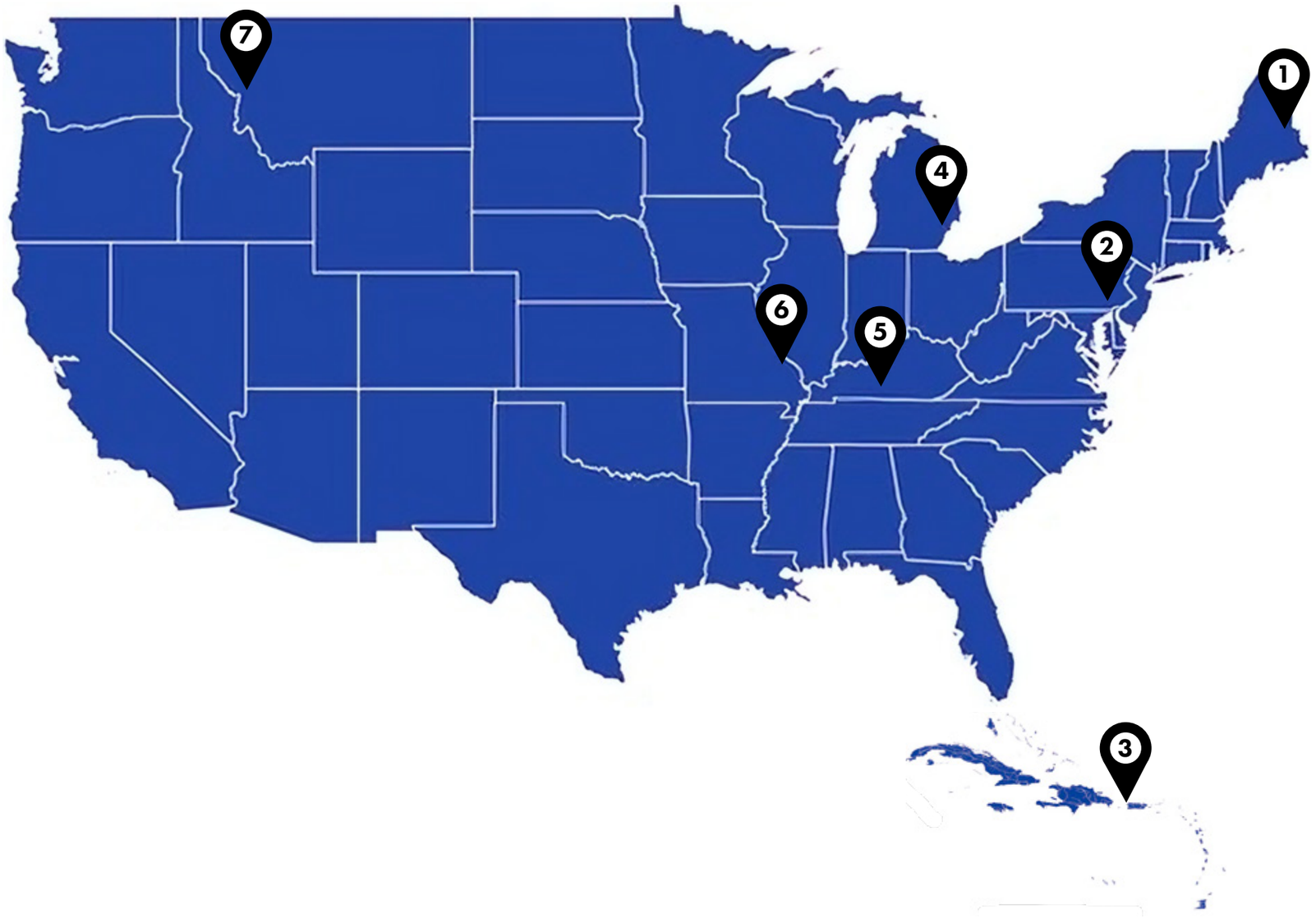
Community workshop in 4theVille, MO

Community workshop in Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico

CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDIES

1. Wabanaki Public Health and Wellness (WPHW) — Passamaquoddy Tribe at Indian Township | Indian Township, ME
2. Brown Street Resilience Hub | Philadelphia, PA
3. Un Nuevo Amanecer | Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico
4. Eastside Community Network | Detroit, MI
5. Roanoke Hope Center | Roanoke, VA
6. Bethlehem Lutheran Church | St. Louis, MO
7. Climate Smart Missoula | Missoula, MT



WPHW — PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE AT INDIAN TOWNSHIP

Indian Township, ME

Community Priorities

- Address stormwater management and reduce ponding through green infrastructure.
- Promote building sustainability with solar panels, waterproofing, and thermal insulation.

Design Process

- Integrated green infrastructure like bioswales, water detention systems, and street trees.
- Developed resilience hub and pilot initiatives to encourage resident participation in sustainability efforts.

WPHW — PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE AT INDIAN TOWNSHIP

Indian Township, ME

Key Features

RESILIENCE HUB

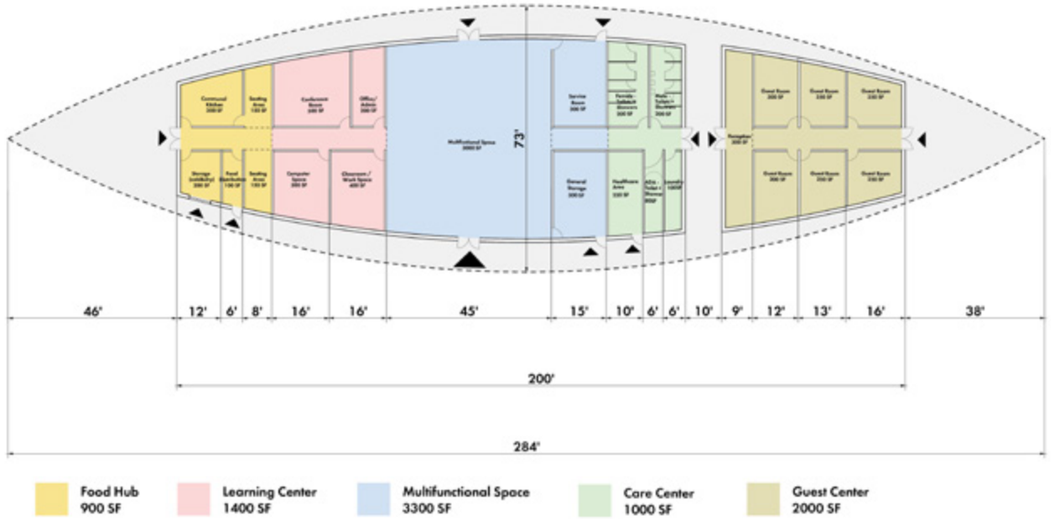
- Food distribution and commercial kitchen
- Health, environmental, cultural training
- Workspace and training rooms
- Multifunction space with laundry and showers
- Solar, battery backup, and well

HOME IMPROVEMENTS

- Efficient heat source installation
- Moisture and mold control measures
- Solar panels and battery backups

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Street trees and rear yard greenery
- Stormwater management



WPHW — PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBE AT INDIAN TOWNSHIP

Indian Township, ME

Impact

- Provides essential services through the resilience hub, including food distribution, training, and emergency resources.
- Strengthens community participation in sustainability and climate adaptation efforts.
- Encourages sustainable home upgrades like solar panels, insulation, and waterproofing.
- Reduces stormwater accumulation with green infrastructure, improving neighborhood resilience.

BROWN STREET RESILIENCE HUB

Philadelphia, PA

Community Priorities

- Mitigate extreme heat, flooding, and impervious surfaces.
  Address socioeconomic vulnerabilities, including poverty, pollution, and low life expectancy.

Design Process

- Initial options like urban farms or networked hubs were ruled out for limited flood mitigation and unification.
- The final design prioritized flooding, heat impacts, and green infrastructure.
- Partnerships with Philadelphia Water anchored a broader watershed plan.
- Community input focused on beautification, crime reduction, and skill-sharing.

BROWN STREET RESILIENCE HUB

Philadelphia, PA

PHASE I

- Cool green outdoor space
- Backup power system
- Community gathering space
- Cooling and heating centers
- Community kitchen and food pantry
- Charging stations
- Gardening facilities

PHASE II

- Expanded hub
- Infill of the central lot
- Multi-functional space
- Expanded rooftop garden
- Bike racks
- Window shading

PHASE I

PHASE II

BROWN STREET RESILIENCE HUB

Philadelphia, PA

Impact

- Serves as a hub for gatherings, skill-building, youth education, health programs, and emergency preparedness.
- Anchors neighborhood improvements like planter pot distribution and home repair workshops, promoting self-sufficiency and kinship.
- Networked solutions rooted in trusted supports foster cohesion and future watershed and disaster planning efforts.
- Provides a base for community engagement and resilience-building activities in the Mantua neighborhood.

UN NUEVO AMANECER

Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico

Community Priorities

- Establish a resilience hub to provide emergency response, stabilization and transfer and daily resources.
- Implement green infrastructure to reduce flooding and support community needs.
- Office spaces for direct social service providers.

Design Process

- Developed multi-functional spaces for learning, emergency refuge, and community gatherings.
- Integrated mangrove restoration, bioretention, and rain gardens to enhance flood resilience.

UN NUEVO AMANECER

Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico

Key Features

RESILIENCE HUB

- Emergency shelter and renewable energy backup and storage belongs.
- Community kitchen, showers, and laundry.
- Learning and art spaces, battery backup, and storage.
- Short-band radio for emergency coordination with authorities.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Rain gardens, shaded paths, and community garden.
- Playgrounds.

UN NUEVO AMANECER

Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico

Impact

- Supports disaster preparedness and community safety.
- Reduces flooding and improves water management through green infrastructure.
- Enhances social cohesion with spaces for learning, art, and recreation.
- Flexible space e.g. second-level terrace whose use can pivot from an outdoor naturally cooled meeting place, to a tsunami emergency gathering point.
- Social services: Supports disaster preparedness, social services, and community safety.

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY NETWORK

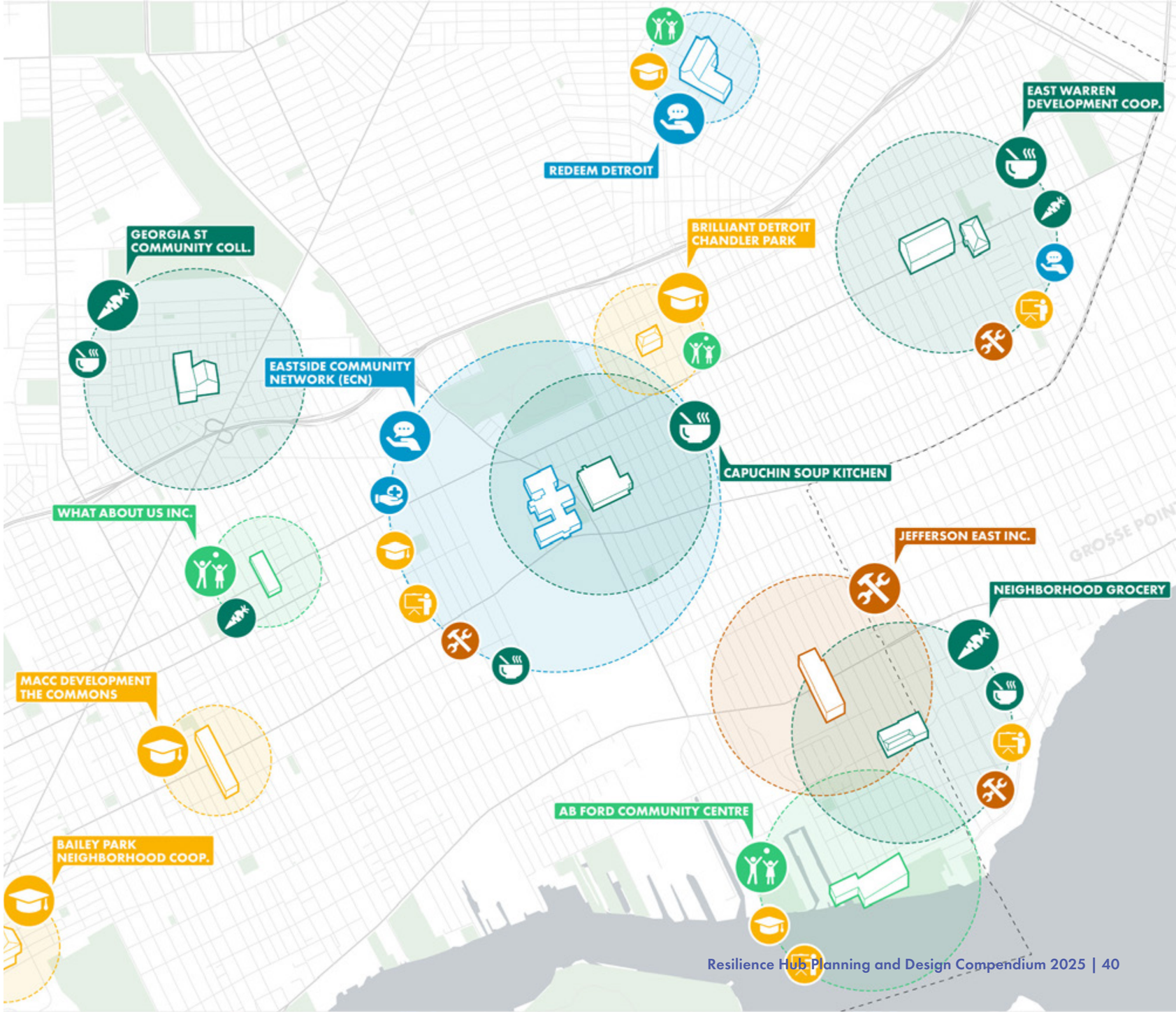
Detroit, MI

Community Priorities

- Create community-led responses to legacy environmental justice issues and climate impacts, such as flooding, air pollution, power outages, and extreme heat.
- Build a trusted, interconnected network of community spaces for resilience and resource sharing.

Design Process

- Developed plans to enhance the infrastructure resilience and interconnectedness of the 12 existing community-based hubs.
- Focused on neighborhood-driven programming, decarbonization, and creating sustainable community spaces.



EASTSIDE COMMUNITY NETWORK

Detroit, MI

Key Features

NETWORK-WIDE FEATURES

- Full solar installation with backups
- Roof improvements and upgraded water heaters
- Shuttle services for community access
- Way finding, branding, and signage
- Emergency independence with portable generators

INDIVIDUAL HUBS

- What About Us Inc.: Modular building with a deck for expanded programming, collapsible tents for events.
- Georgia St. Collective: Urban farm with pollinator garden, and life skills training for youth.

EASTSIDE COMMUNITY NETWORK

Detroit, MI

Impact

- Establishes a network of 12 trusted community spaces for resource sharing and programming.
- Enhances food security and life skills through urban farming and pollinator gardens.
- Reduces reliance on the grid with renewable energy, battery backups, and decarbonization.
- Improves neighborhood mental health, safety, and resilience through accessible, sustainable hubs.

ROANOKE HOPE CENTER

Roanoke, VA

Community Priorities

- Strengthen community connections through youth programs, workforce training, and housing resources.
- Provide refuge from heat and storms while reducing the urban heat island effect.

Design Process

- Rehabilitate and expand an existing building to include modern facilities and energy-efficient systems.
- Focus on community-driven priorities like green infrastructure, social cohesion, and emergency preparedness.

ROANOKE HOPE CENTER

Roanoke, VA

Key Features

- Youth activities
- Education and office space
- Workshops, workforce training
- Transition space and shower facilities for unhoused
- Commercial kitchen for community meal prep
- Rooftop deck for community events
- Large scale multipurpose space for events, emergency housing, supply distribution
- Net Zero Ready building designed to PHIUS standards

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

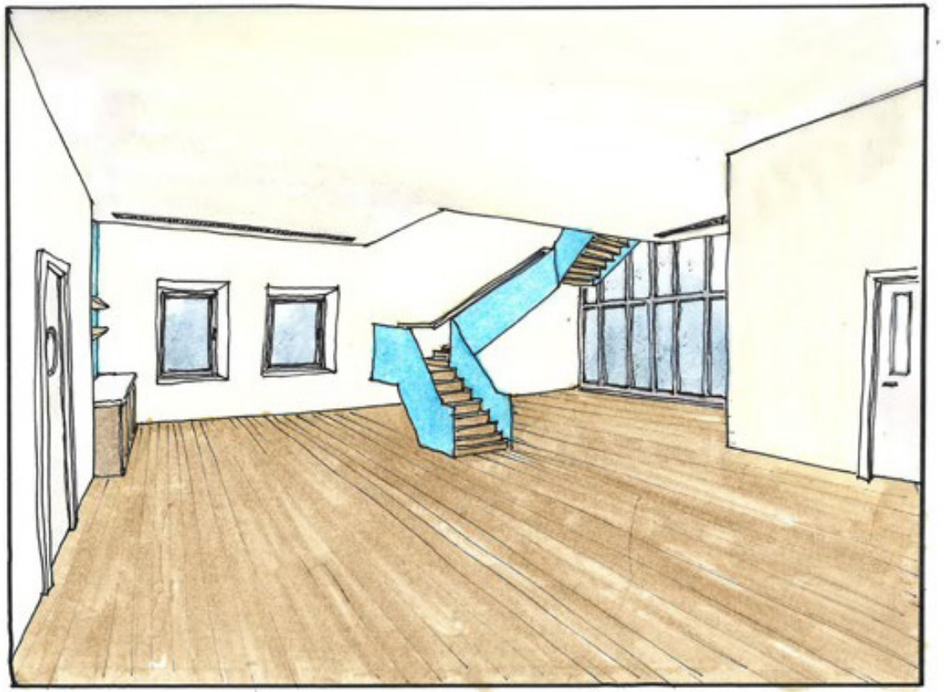
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

ROANOKE HOPE CENTER

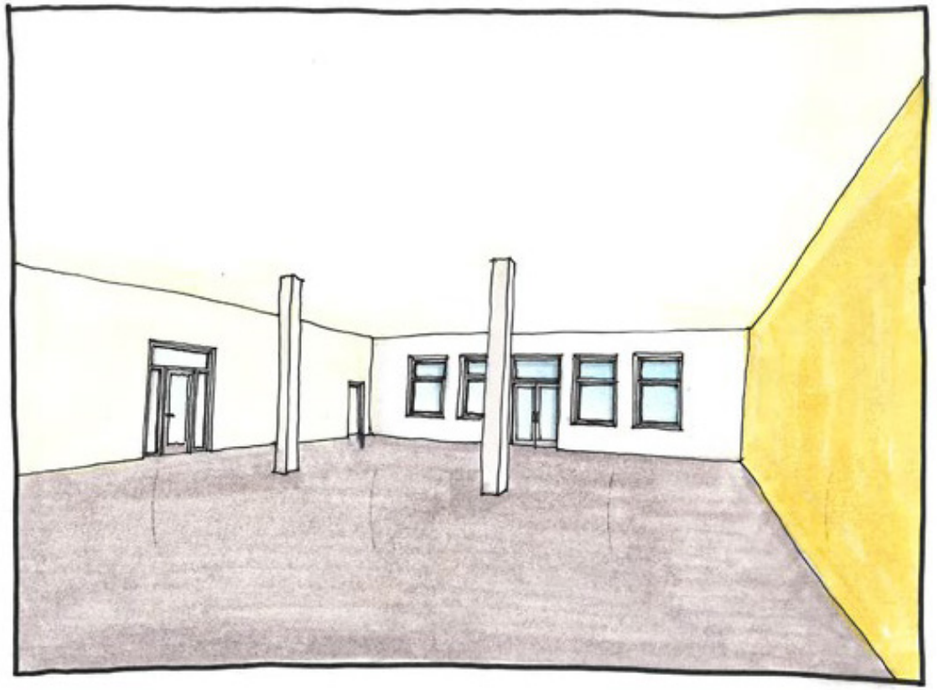
Roanoke, VA

Impact

- Expands capacity to serve more residents, especially during crises like extreme heat or storms.
- Enhances community programming with new spaces for learning, workforce training, and youth engagement.
- Provides stable job opportunities through the commercial kitchen and event hosting.
- Creates a highly energy-efficient and safe building, fostering long-term sustainability and wellbeing.



COMMUNITY DINING ROOM



MULTIPURPOSE ROOM

BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

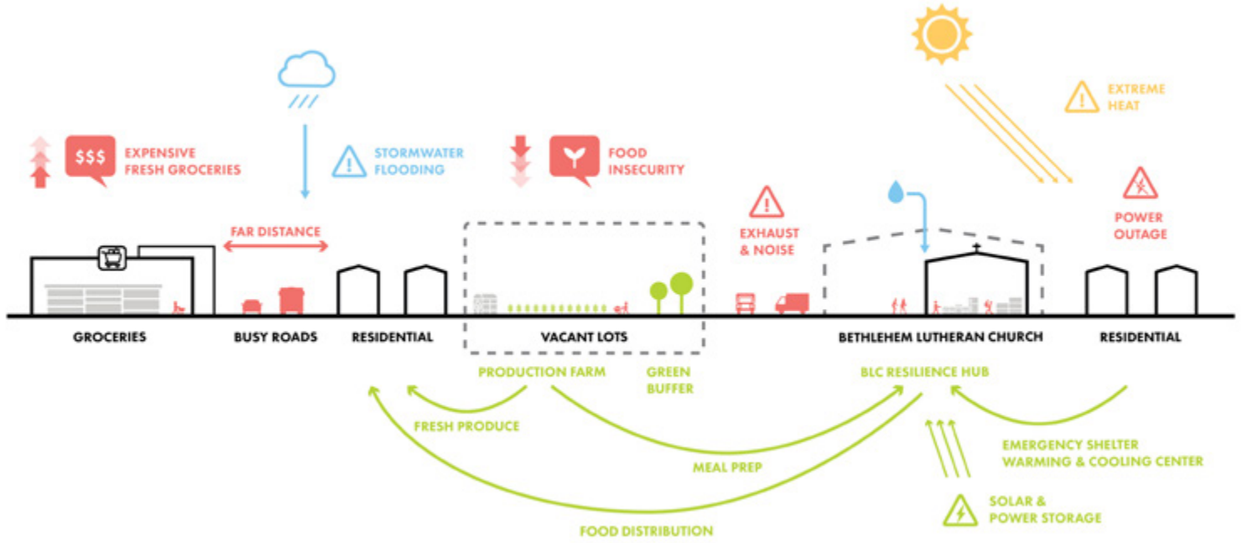
St. Louis, MO

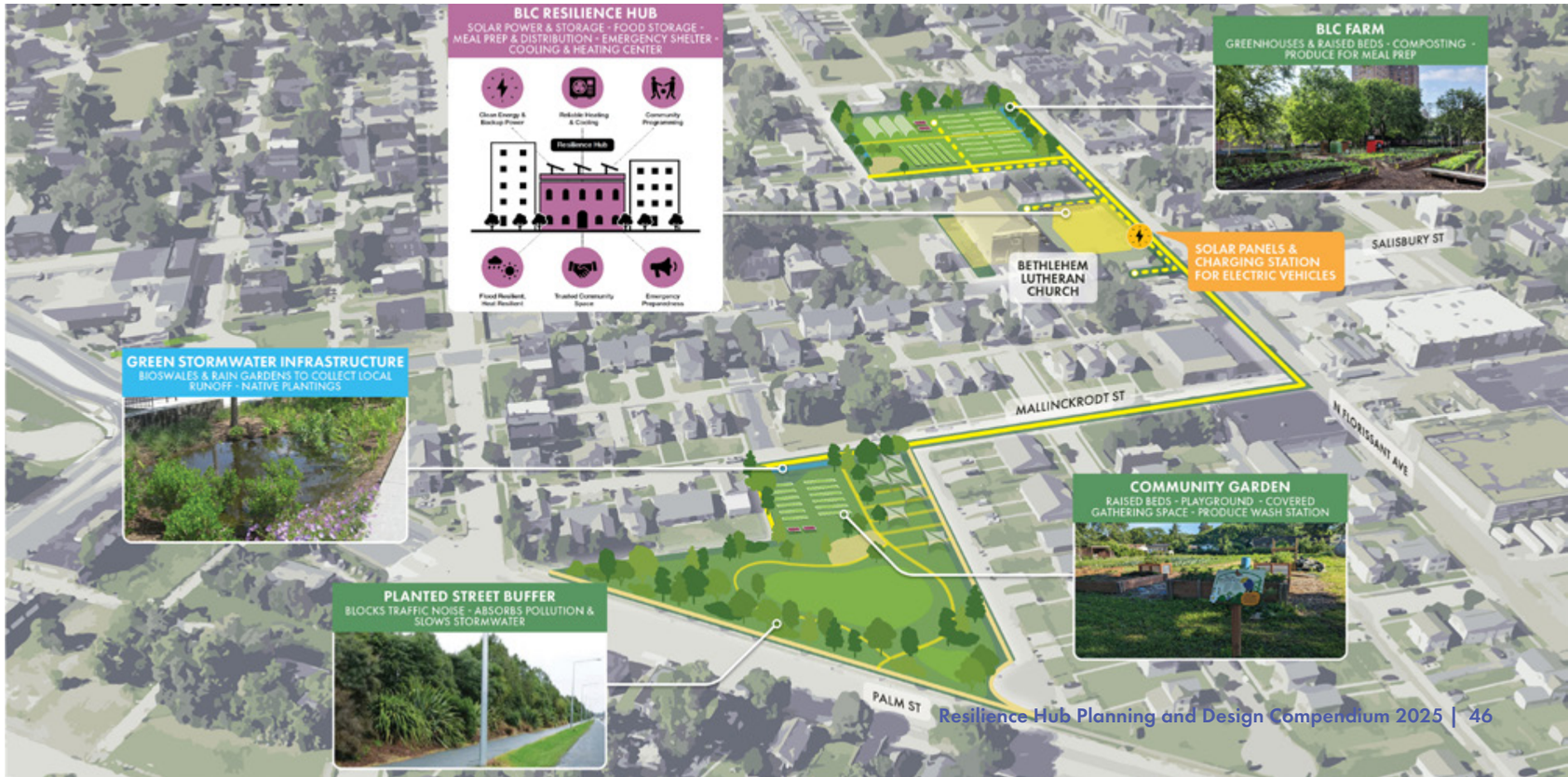
Community Priorities

- Establish a multi-purpose resilience hub to address disaster preparedness and community needs.
- Enhance sustainability through green infrastructure and renewable energy.

Design Process

- Transformed vacant lots into urban farms, community gardens, and resilience hubs.
- Integrated community feedback to include green spaces, stormwater management, and disaster resources.





BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Louis, MO

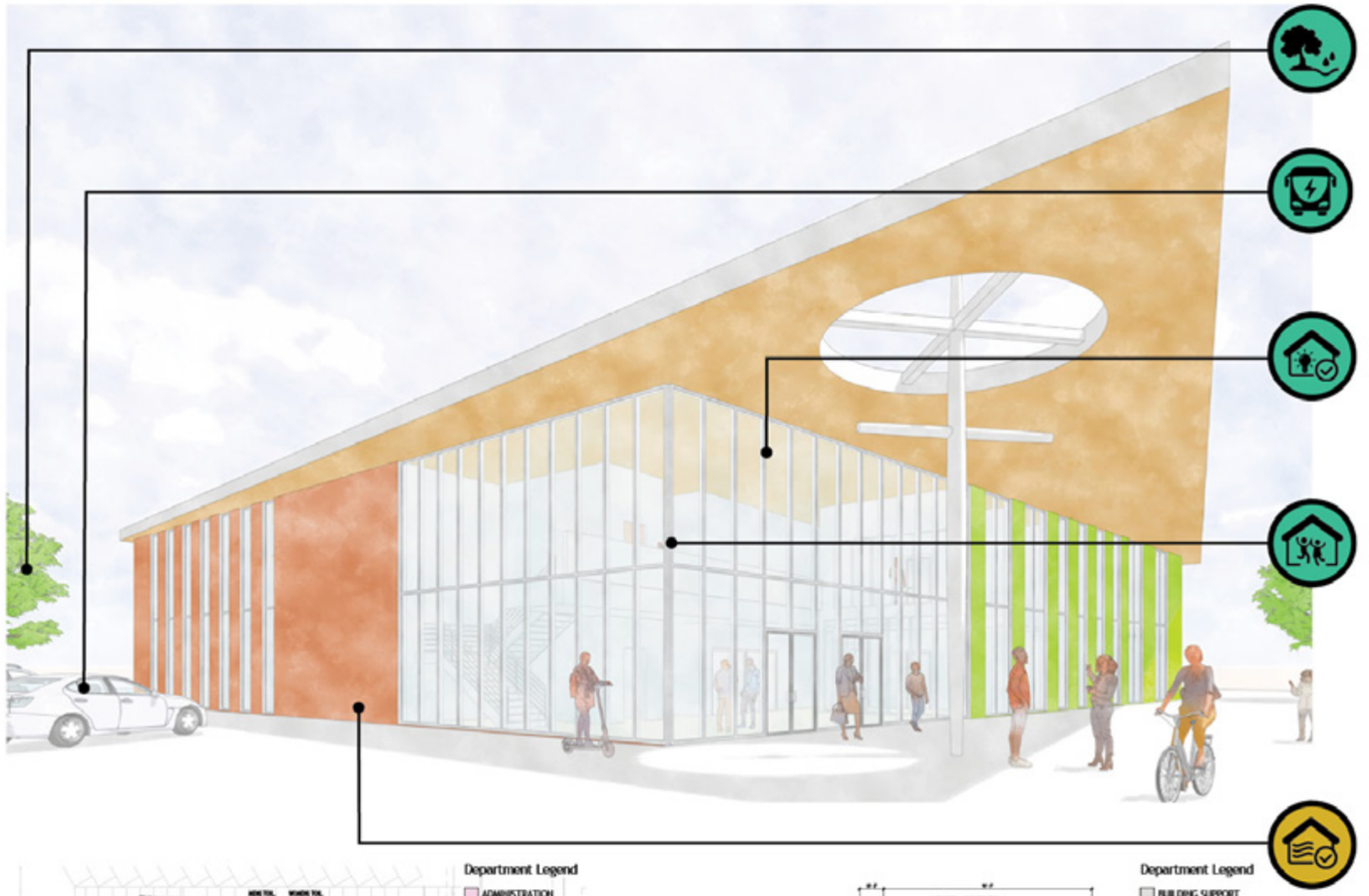
Key Features

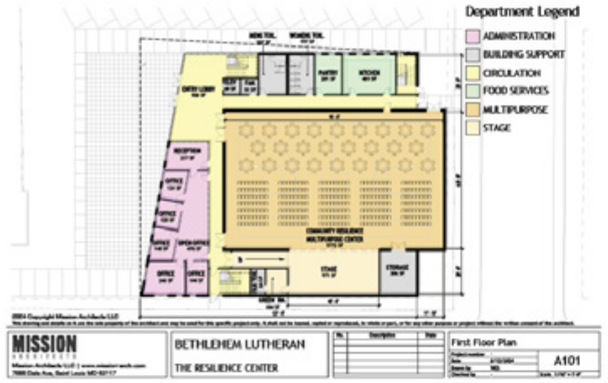
RESILIENCE HUB

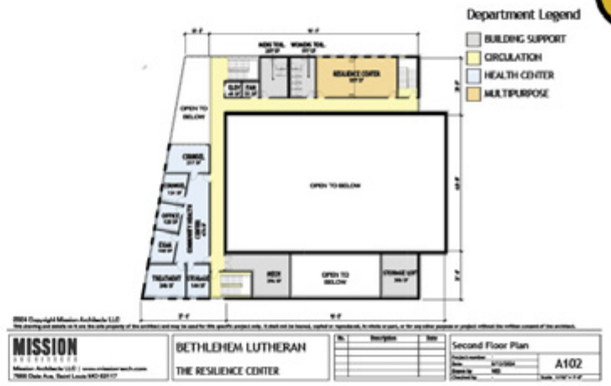
- Disaster preparedness resources, solar power, and backup equipment.
- Fresh food storage, meal production facilities
- EV charging stations.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- Urban farm with bioswales and low-albedo vegetation.
- Community gardens with shade trees, drinking fountains
- Stormwater collection.







BETHLEHEM LUTHERAN CHURCH

St. Louis, MO

Impact

- Supports disaster preparedness and reduces urban heat island effects.
- Promotes food security through urban farming and gardening.
- Enhances community resilience with sustainable infrastructure and educational programs.

CLIMATE SMART MISSOULA

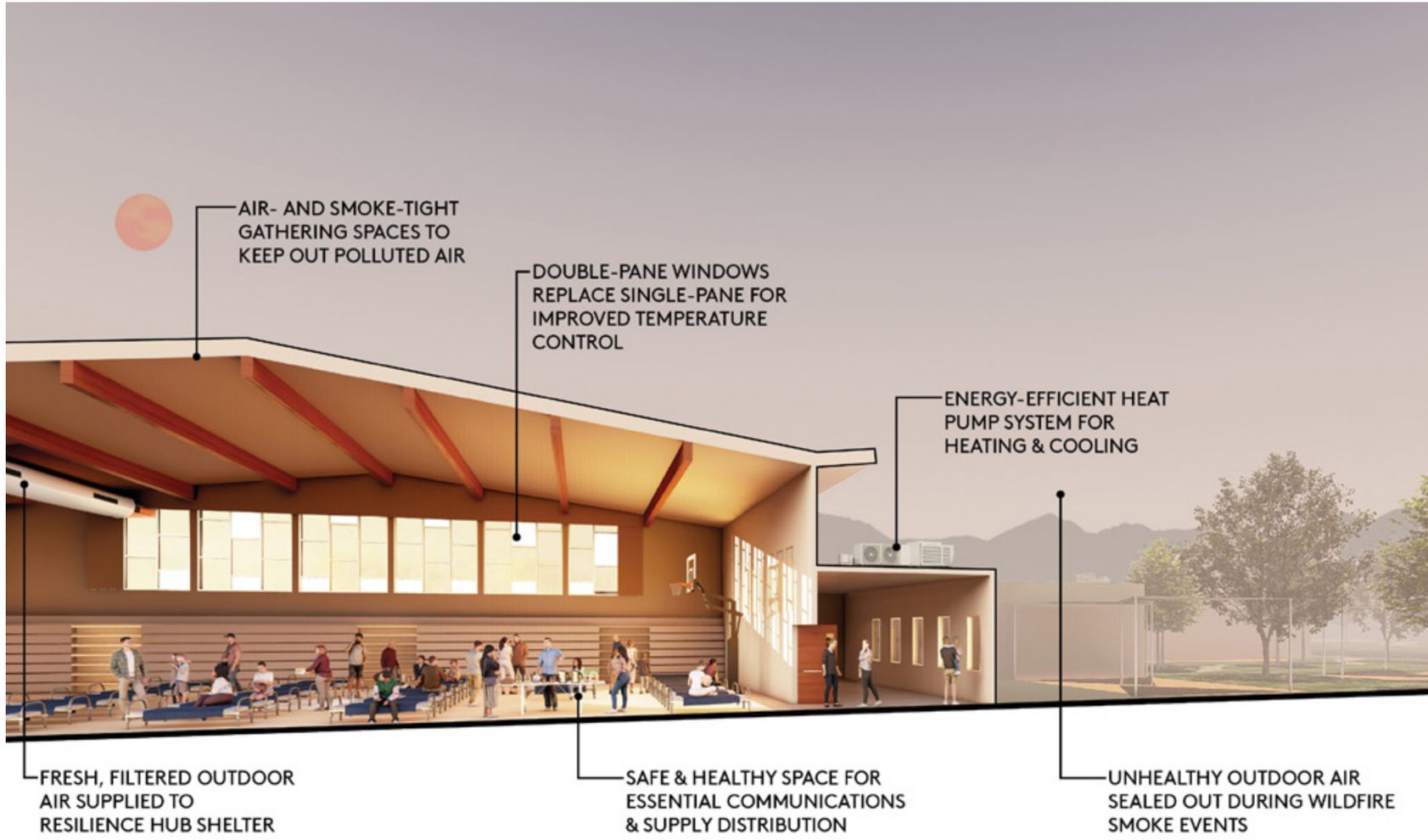
Missoula, MT

Community Priorities

- Transform schools into resilience hubs for learning, shelter, and emergencies.
- Improve air quality and energy efficiency with nature-based solutions and mechanical upgrades.

Design Process

- Integrated green infrastructure like tree planting and shaded play areas.
- Upgraded HVAC systems, windows, and heat pumps for energy efficiency and comfort.



CLIMATE SMART MISSOULA

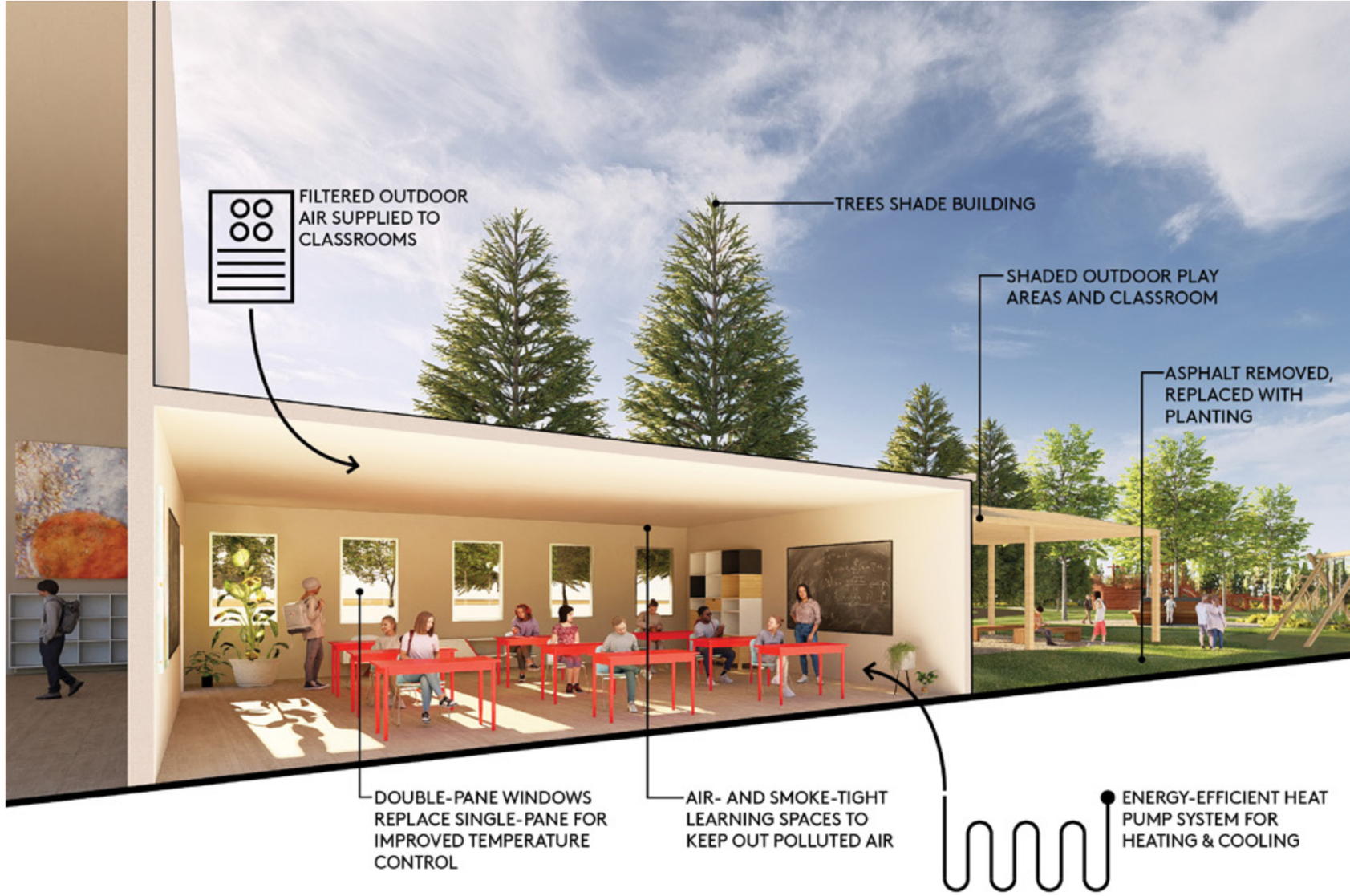
Missoula, MT

Key Features

- Resilience hubs across three schools.
- High-performance windows and air filtration (MERV-13).
- Efficient heating and cooling with heat pumps.
- Outdoor classrooms and tree planting.
- Renewable backup power and smoke-tight spaces.

Impact

- Provides safe shelter during extreme weather and wildfires.
- Enhances learning environments and reduces energy costs.
- Offers a replicable model for climate-smart school infrastructure.



ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

CONTINUUM ILLUSTRATIVE RESILIENCE HUB OPTIONS

Part A

LOW COST	MID COST	HIGH COST
BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS		
Closing interior/exterior doors	Window shading	Perimeter floodproofing
Securing and anchoring objects	Backwater valves/sump pumps	Elevated living spaces
Practicing evacuation plans	Emergency lighting	Berms, swales, and drainage systems
Building community ties	Thermal heat reduction measures (e.g., reflective paint)	Roof reinforcement
	Properly vented equipment	Foundation reinforcement
	Integrated pest management plans	Net-zero energy systems
		High-performance building envelope
		Renewable energy systems (solar + battery)
OUTDOOR ENHANCEMENTS		
Shade structures (awnings)	Tree planting	Rainwater harvesting and bioswales
Seating and signage	Community garden	Permeable pavement replacements
	Outdoor lighting	Water squares or sunken playfields
		Advanced landscape features for cooling

CONTINUUM ILLUSTRATIVE RESILIENCE HUB OPTIONS

Part B

LOW COST	MID COST	HIGH COST
PROGRAMMING AND SERVICES		
Tool lending library	Community workshops	Workforce development and training programs
Neighborhood preparedness drills	Childcare services	Health and mental health clinics
Senior and youth activities	Food pantries	Commercial kitchen for food preparation
	Charging stations	Multipurpose community event spaces
		Large-scale event areas and emergency shelters
ENERGY AND POWER		
Educating the community about energy conservation	Basic energy efficiency measures (e.g., air sealing)	Backup power systems (diesel or hybrid)
	Solar panel installation	Full renewable energy microgrids
	Low-cost cooling and heating systems	EV charging stations
COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH		
Walkie-talkies	Emergency response community training	Emergency communication tools (radios)
Community bulletin boards	Wifi access points	Public broadcasting and outreach facilities

Compendium created by

Climate Resilience Consulting

ONE Architecture & Urbanism

Farr Associates Architecture
& Urban Design, PC

We are grateful for the excellent resources available at https://www.resiliencehubcollaborative.org/ which informed this compendium.

Case Study Teams

1. **Wabanaki Public Health and Wellness (WPHW) — Passamaquoddy Tribe at Indian Township | Indian Township, ME**

   ONE Architecture & Urbanism, Climate Advisory, Adaptation International, JMT

2. **Brown Street Resilience Hub | Philadelphia, PA**

   ONE Architecture & Urbanism, Sherwood, Climate Resilience Consulting, Institute for Diversity and Inclusion in Emergency Management

3. **Un Nuevo Amanecer | Barrio Playa, Ponce, Puerto Rico**

   Marvel, Climate Resilience Consulting, LERA, IBTS, Adaptation International

4. **Eastside Community Network | Detroit, MI**

   ONE Architecture & Urbanism, Adaptation International, Farr Associates, Edifel

5. **Roanoke Hope Center | Roanoke, VA**

   ONE Architecture & Urbanism, Farr Associates, JMT, Adaptation International

6. **Bethlehem Lutheran Church | St. Louis, MO**

   ONE Architecture & Urbanism, Climate Resilience Consulting, Environmental Consulting & Technology, Edifel

7. **Climate Smart Missoula | Missoula, MT**

   Mithun, CIS, Edifel, DCW

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