MD-DC Utilities Association Conference

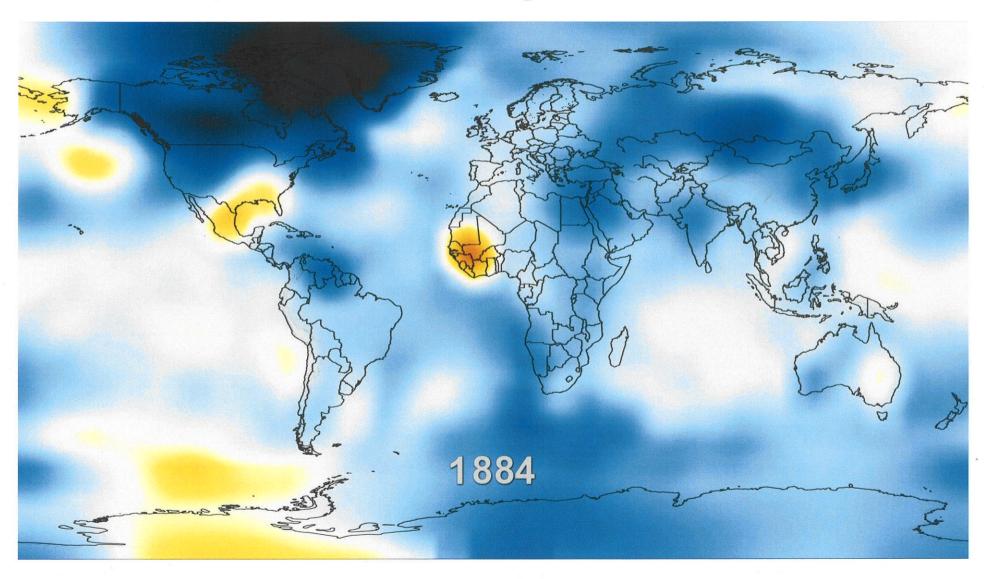
Climate Resilience Planning: City of Baltimore



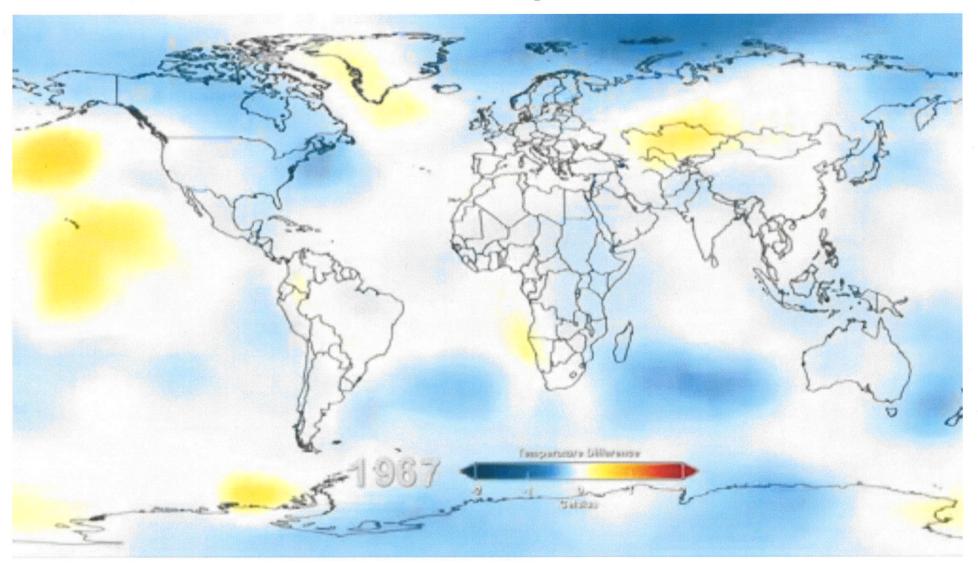
Kristin Baja Climate and Resilience Planner City of Baltimore, Office of Sustainability



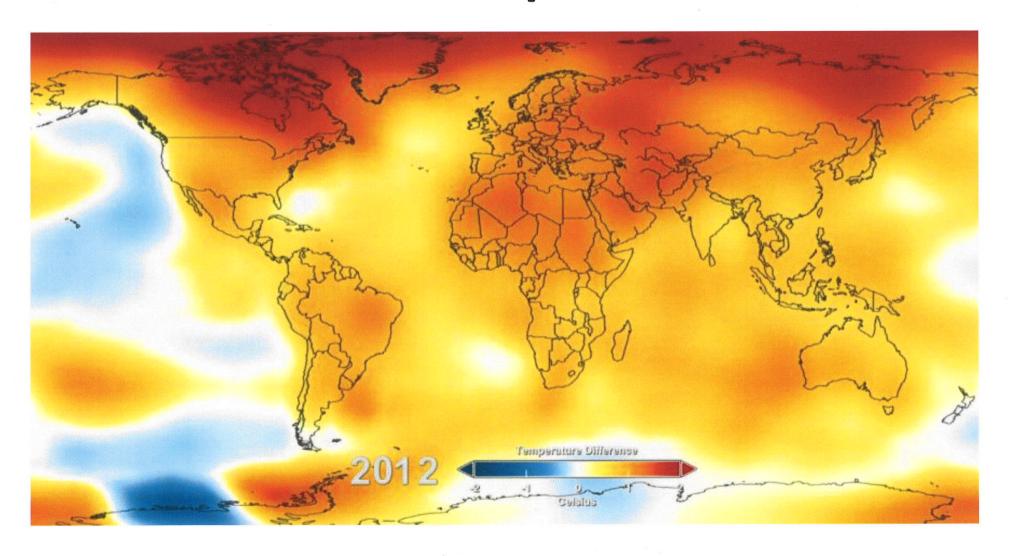
Global Surface Temperatures 1884



Global Surface Temperatures 1967

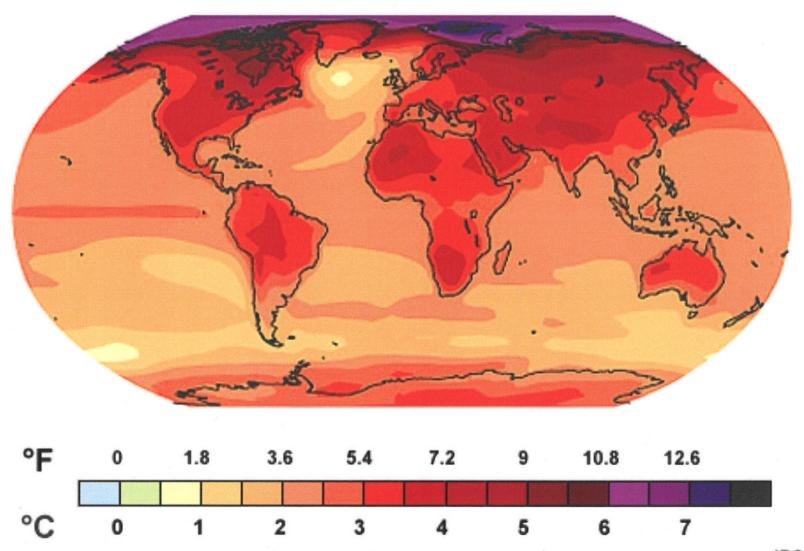


Global Surface Temperatures 2012



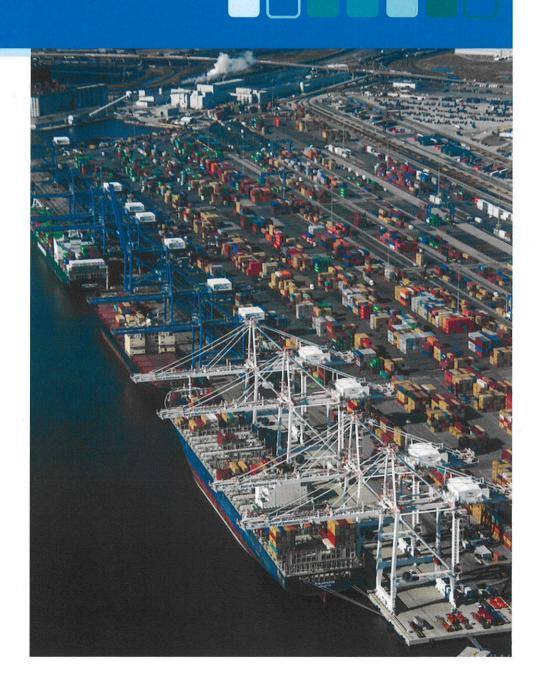
Projected Temperature Increases

Middle Emissions Scenario, 2080



Hazard Mitigation

Hazard Mitigation is sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate longterm risks to people and their property from hazards. This is based on hazards we have already seen and know we are likely to see in the future.



Climate Adaptation



Refers to changes made to better respond to new climate conditions, thereby reducing harm and taking advantage of opportunities.



Baltimore's Unique Approach



All Hazard Mitigation Plan

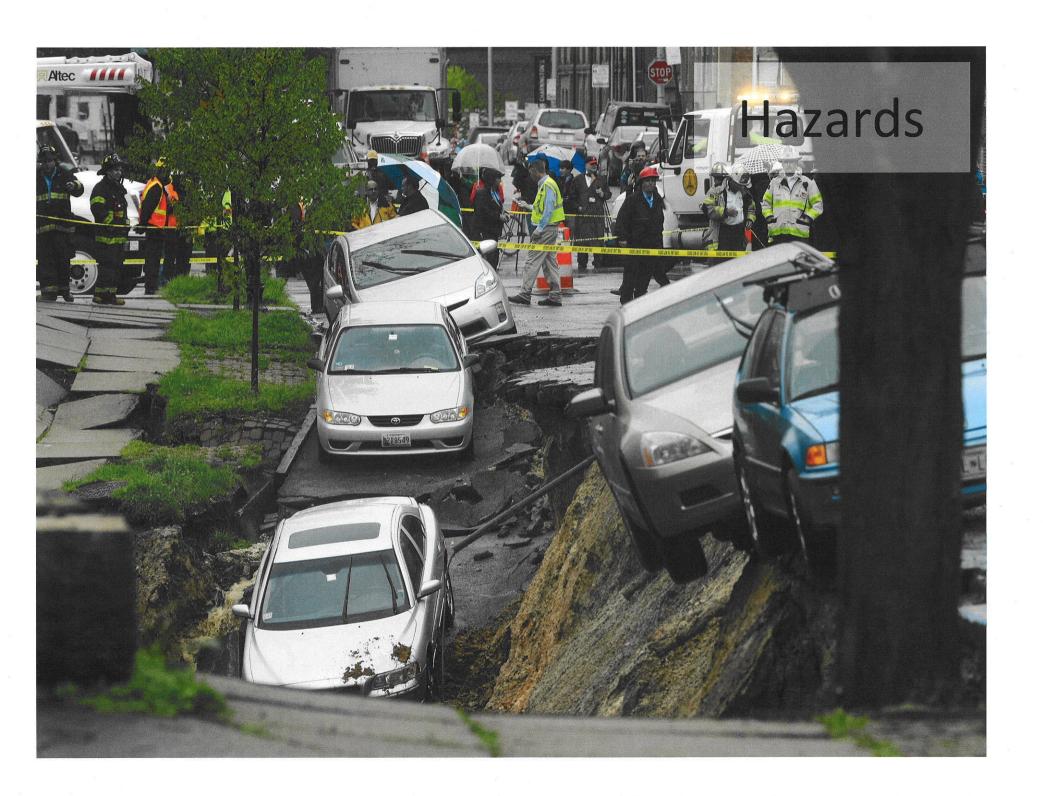
(Current and Historical Hazards)

+ = Resilience

Climate Adaptation Plan

(Adapt to new and predicted climate conditions)



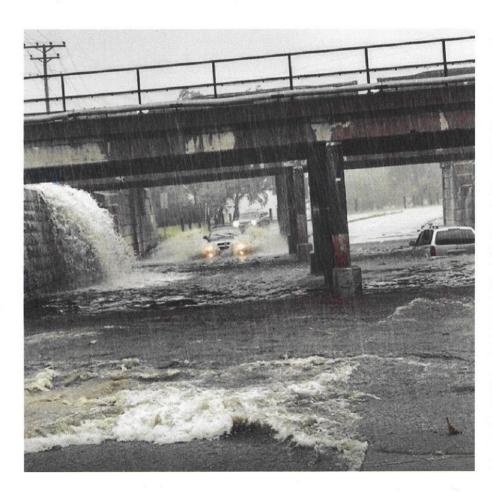


Watersheds and Reservoirs



Non-Tidal Flooding









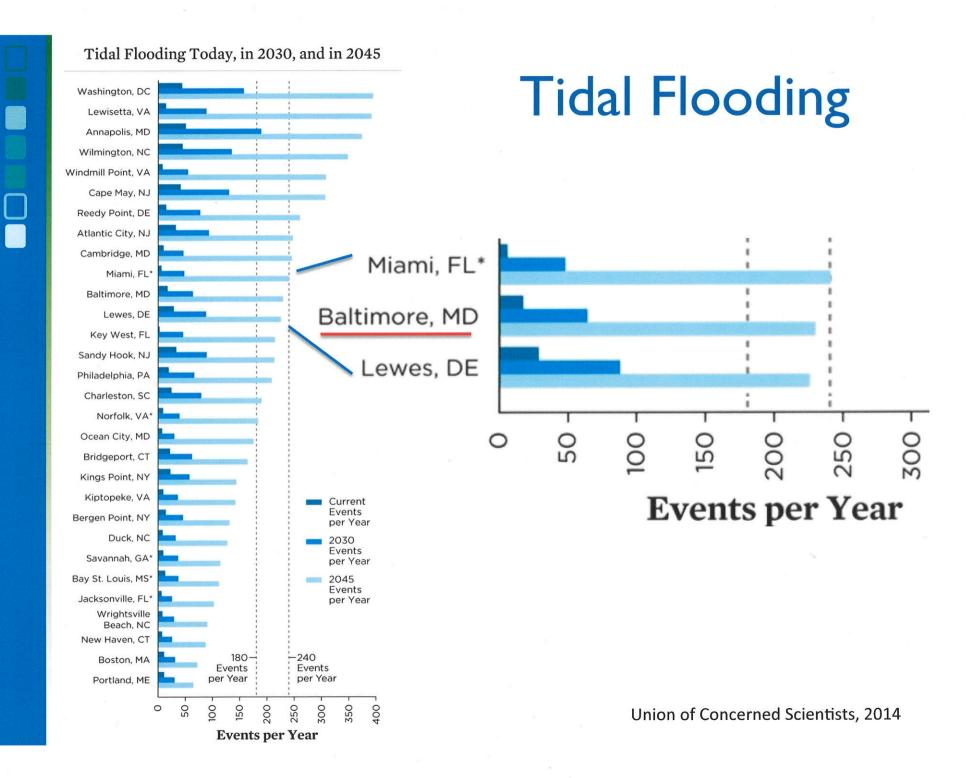
Non-Tidal Flooding











Nuisance Flooding



Top Ten Locations of Frequent Nuisance Flooding in the U.S.*

Annapolis, MD Baltimore, MD Port Isabel, TX Charleston, SC Washington, DC

Atlantic City, NJ Philadelphia, PA

San Francisco, CA

Sandy Hook, NJ

Norfolk, VA

1950 sea level

Nuisance Flooding-

High Tide

2010 sea level

In 1950 it would take a considerable amount of water caused by a large storm such as a hurricane to cause nuisance flooding. Nuisance flooding was infrequent.

Storm Surge

In 2010, with higher relative sea level, it no longer takes a strong storm or hurricane to cause flooding. Now, nuisance flooding is frequent and can be caused merely by high tide.

How is local elevation important to nuisance flooding?

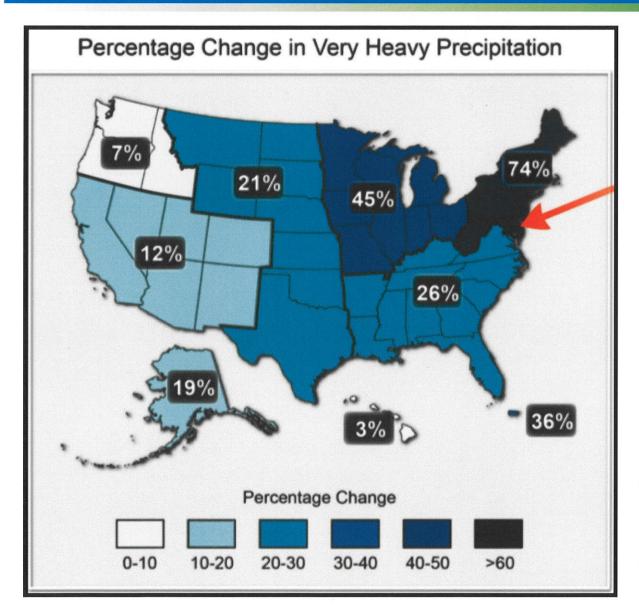
The relationship between local elevation and the high tide line determines the rate of nuisance flooding. If they are close to the same in elevation, flooding is frequent. If they are not close, flooding is infrequent.



^{*}Based on 45 locations analyzed in the NOAA study.

Precipitation Variability









Coastal Storms

There has been a substantial increase in hurricane activity in the Atlantic since the 1970's.

Recent Tropical Storms/ Hurricanes impacting Baltimore:

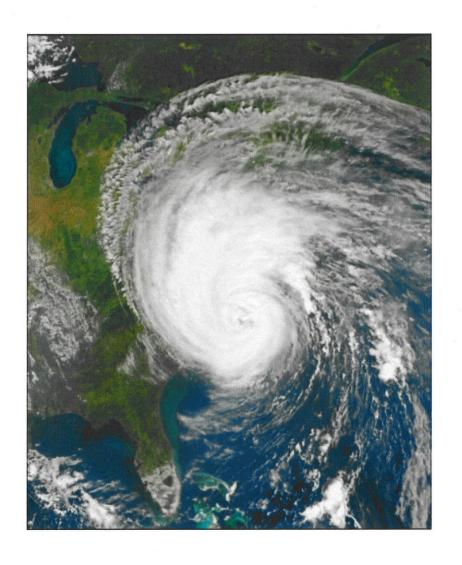
2013 Hurricane Sandy

2011 Tropical Storm Lee

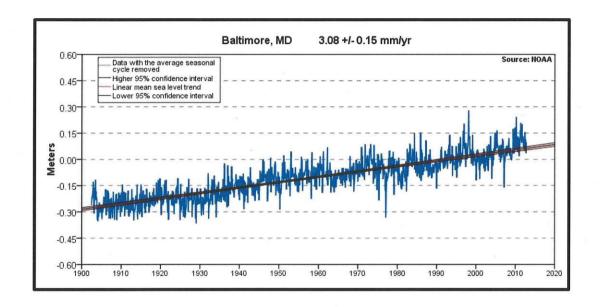
2011 Hurricane Irene

2006 Tropical Storm Ernesto

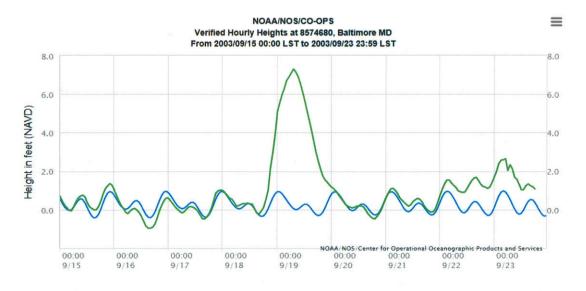
2003 Hurricane Isabel



Storm Surge & Sea Level Rise

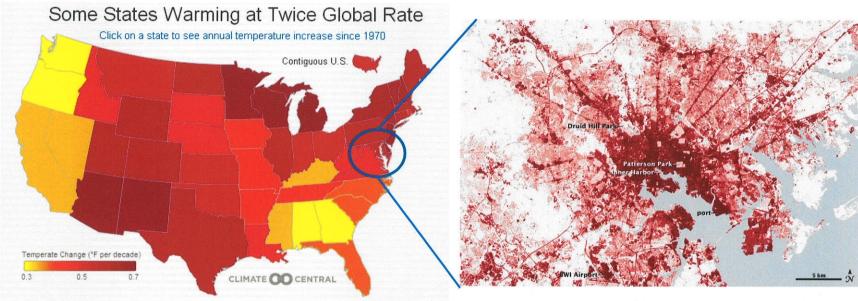


Increase of 30 centimeters over last 100 years. Projected another 30-90 centimeters in next 30 years

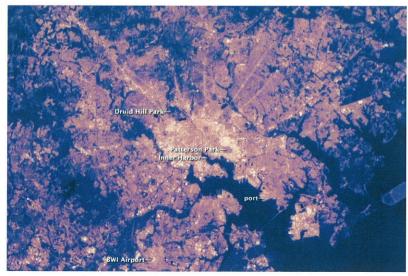


The greatest threat to life actually comes from the storm surge associated with storms

Extreme Heat



The number of days with air temperatures exceeding 90 F is projected to double (and could even triple) by the end of the century.



Quick Review of Hazards

Coastal Storms

Floods

Severe Thunderstorms

Wind

Winter Storms

Extreme Heat/Drought

Sea Level Rise

Air Quality

more severe

more extensive

more severe

increase intensity

less snow, more flooding

more severe and intense

increased threat

lower quality and increase risk