GEORGETOWN CLIMATE CENTER

• Convenes and serves as resource to states and localities on climate and energy issues

• Brings together academics and policymakers to improve climate policy

• Informs the development of:
  – Legislation
  – Regulation
  – Transportation policy
  – Adaptation policy
THE PROBLEM
THE PROBLEM + CLIMATE CHANGE
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ROLES

• **Regulatory** (zoning codes, stormwater retention standards, etc.)

• **Incentives** (rebates, subsidies, etc.)

• **Government Operations** (government buildings, public right of way, street design, etc.)
CHALLENGES

- Pilots: Where to Start
- Integration into Systems
- Funding and Financing
- Communication
- Equity

Climate Change
PILOTS: WHERE TO START?

- Best practices and lessons learned
- How to choose initial projects
- How to monitor effectiveness
INTEGRATION INTO SYSTEMS

• How to scale up to city- or system-wide programs
  • Zoning and building codes
  • Capital planning processes
  • Street design standards
  • Subsidies and other financial incentives
FUNDING: New Orleans

Pontilly Vacant Lot Improvements
FUNDING: New Orleans
WHEN IT RAINS, IT DRAINS & POLLUTES!

Runoff from hard surfaces picks up pollution on the ground including car oil, pet waste and lawn chemicals.

Runoff can also damage property through flooding or erosion.

Polluted runoff from roads, lawns and sidewalks goes straight into our waterways.

Polluted runoff makes water unsafe for swimming and other activities.

Polluted runoff makes our waters unsafe for swimming and our seafood unsafe to eat. Runoff can also cause flooding that damages private property and public infrastructure.

We need projects to capture, manage and treat polluted runoff before it reaches our waterways – for the benefit of our families and our communities.

www.cleanwaterhealthyfamilies.org
EQUITY:
Westlawn Redevelopment, Milwaukee

BEFORE

AFTER
Cities Reimagined
Landing Page Features

Adaptation Clearinghouse™

Search by keywords

+ Click here to browse by resource type, sector, impact

Tap into the adaptation expertise of the Georgetown Climate Center and its partners. Find resources using the search, mapping, and browsing tools displayed on this page.

Featured Policy Areas

Law & Governance  Sea-Level Rise  Urban Heat

Sector Materials to Get You Started

Coasts  Public Health  Transportation  Water

Highlighted This Week

City of Chicago
When it comes to adapting to climate change, the City of Chicago continues to provide important leadership. The city's "Lead by Example Workplans" identify more than 470...

Recently Added Resources

Climate Change Adaptation in New York City: Building a Risk Management Response
The New York City Panel on Climate Change (NPCC) was convened by Mayor Michael Bloomberg in more...
TRACK STATE PROGRESS: Adaptation Clearinghouse

Status of Maryland's Climate Change Preparations

On April 20, 2007 Governor Martin O’Malley signed Executive Order 01.01.2007.07, establishing the Maryland Commission on Climate Change and directing the Commission to create a Climate Action Plan. The Executive Order established the Adaptation and Response Working Group (ARWG) within the Commission to develop the adaptation portions of the state’s Climate Action Plan. Maryland’s Climate Action Plan includes two climate change adaptation strategies that are currently being used to guide state-level adaptation planning efforts.

The first strategy (Phase I), titled “Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Maryland’s Vulnerability to Climate Change, Phase I: Sea-level rise and coastal storms,” was published on September 12, 2008. The Phase I Strategy makes up Chapter 5 of Maryland’s Climate Action Plan, and addresses the covers effects of sea-level rise and coastal storms on: existing and future built environment and infrastructure; the economy; human health, safety and welfare; and natural resources. It makes recommendations to state lawmakers and policy makers for strategies to mitigate impacts from sea-level rise and coastal storms.

The second strategy (Phase II), is titled “Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Maryland’s Vulnerability to Climate Change, Phase II: building societal, economic, and ecological resilience” and was published on January 24, 2011. The Phase II Strategy addresses changes in precipitation patterns and increased temperature, and the likely resulting impacts to six sectors: human health, agriculture, forest and terrestrial ecosystems, bay and aquatic environments, water resources, and population growth and infrastructure. It details the findings and recommendations of the ARWG and the Scientific and Technical Working Group on each of the six sectors. Each sector assessed climate change vulnerabilities, and recommended adaptation strategies for the State of Maryland.
urban heat toolkit

sea-level rise toolkit
Recommendations to the Task Force: “Preparing Our Communities for Climate Impacts: Recommendations for Federal Action”
For More Information and Additional Resources

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http://www.GeorgetownClimate.org
http://www.AdaptationClearinghouse.org