CLIMATE CHANGE

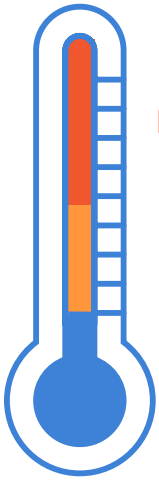
Climate change presents the City of South San Francisco with a series of overlapping challenges. Both gradual climate change and climate hazard events can expose people, infrastructure, economy, building and property, and ecosystems to a wide range of stress-inducing and hazardous situations. These hazards and their impacts are likely to disproportionately affect the most sensitive populations in the City.

What is expected to occur in South San Francisco?

Warming | Sea Level Rise | Extreme Weather | Heat Waves | Droughts | Wildfires | Worsening Air Quality | San Francisco Bay Warming

Warming Average Maximum Temperature + Extreme Heat Days

Rising temperatures and increasing extreme heat days can cause illness and death.



69.1 - 73.8°F
End of Century (2080 - 2100)

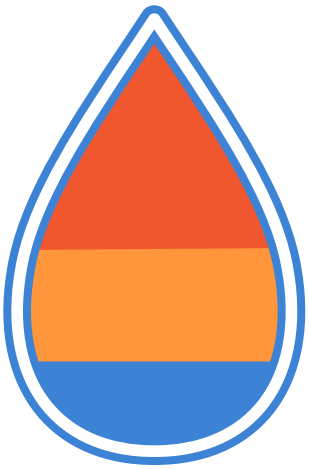
21 days

68.1 - 69.3°F
Mid-Century (2040 - 2060)

9 days

64.6°F
Historic Annual Average (1960 - 1990)

4 days



28.2 - 34.8 inches
End of Century (2080 - 2100)

25.7 - 30.2 inches
Mid-Century (2040 - 2060)

24.1 inches
Historic Annual Average (1960 - 1990)

Increased Average Rainfall

More severe storms and extreme weather events can cause flooding that damages houses and businesses.

Temperature and rainfall change ranges represent lower and higher-emissions scenario for South San Francisco. CanESM2 Model (Average) Source: CalAdapt (2018).

DEFINITIONS

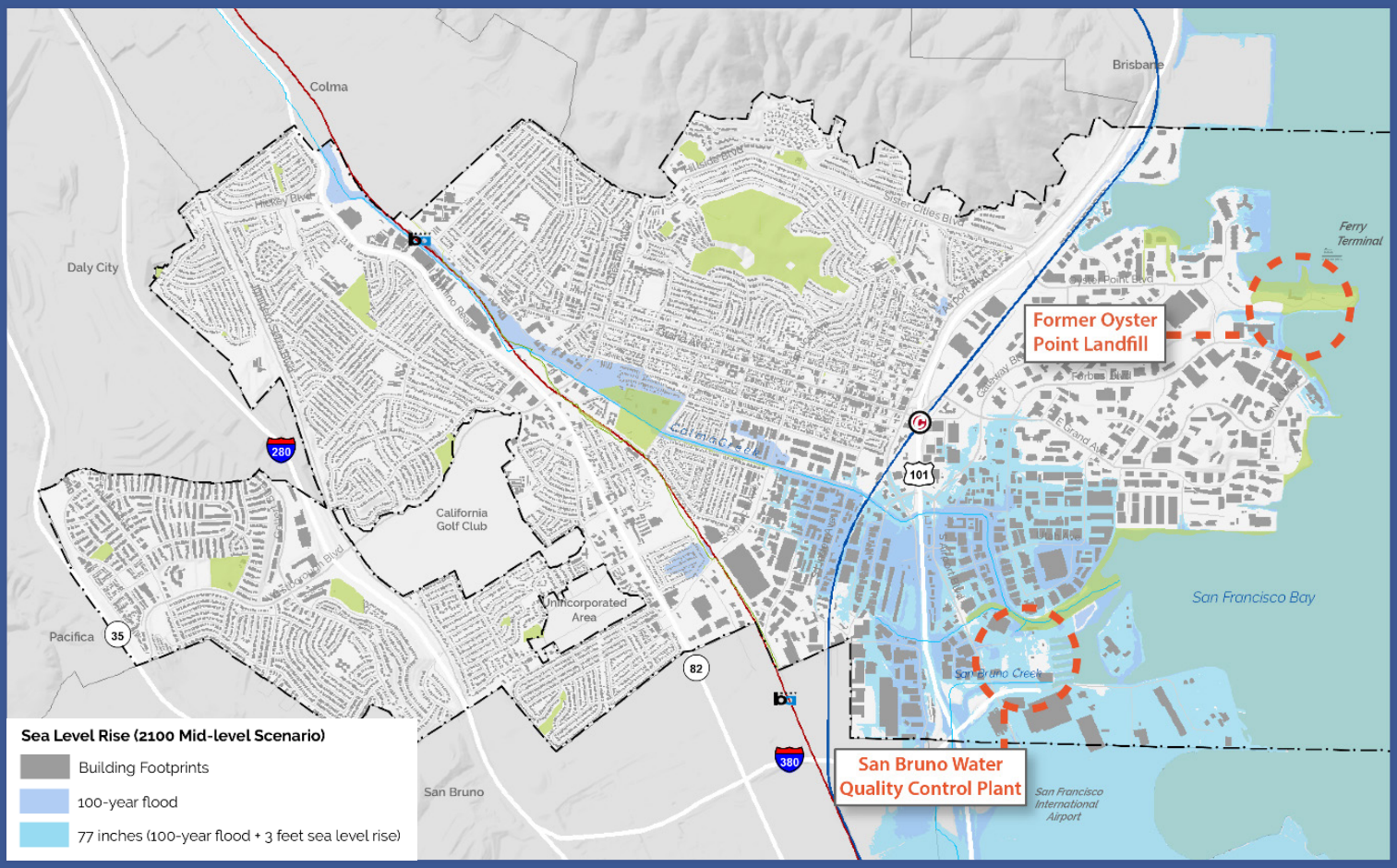
- **Climate change** refers to changes in the average and/or the variability of temperature, rainfall, and extreme weather that persist for an extended period.
- **Resilience** is the capacity of an individual, a community, an organization, or a natural system to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience.
- **Adaptation** is an adjustment in natural or human systems to a new or changing environment.

Flooding and Sea Level Rise

Sea level rise has **increased by 8 inches** in the last 100 years. Oyster Point already experiences flooding from 1-foot King Tides every year.

2-3 feet projected flooding during 100-year storms along Colma Creek, Lindenville, and East of 101.

Sea levels may rise by as much as **3 feet by the end of the century**.
The map below shows the extent of flooding during the 100-year storm plus 3-feet of sea level rise.



Who is Impacted?

All of these populations have an increased sensitivity to climate change that can affect their ability to stay healthy and have housing.

- Children and older adults
- Low-income populations
- People who don't speak English very well
- People who lack health insurance
- Live or work near fire or flooding prone areas
- Communities of Color (Pacific Islanders, African Americans, Latinos)
- Renters
- Population with chronic and acute illnesses (like asthma)