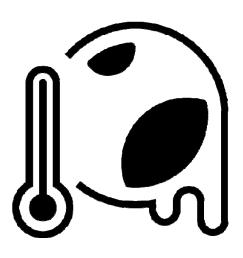


Changes to date: Temperature



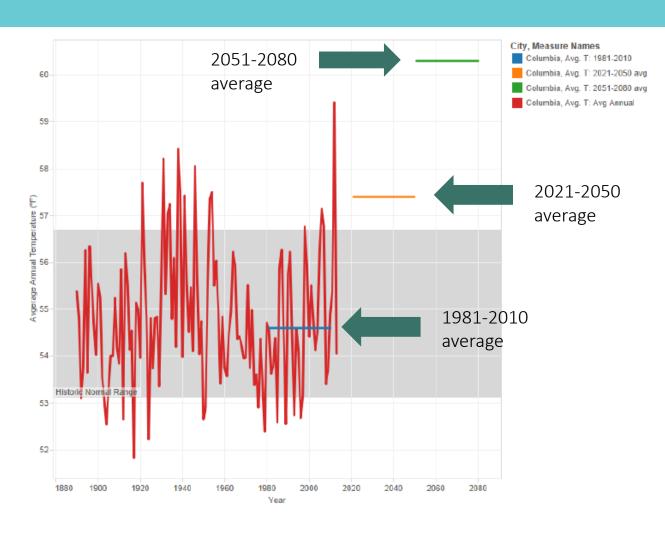
- Compared to the 1900-1950 average, annual temperatures in the Midwest are now 1.3°F warmer on average.
- Winter and spring have seen the most warming.
- The coldest day of the year is now 2.9°F warmer.

Changes to date: Precipitation



- Columbia is getting about 10 percent more precipitation, with more of that increase coming in the winter and spring.
- The biggest storms are bringing more rain than they used to.

Projections: Average Temperature



Projections: Extreme Temperatures

Today we have an average of

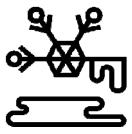
5

days per year with a temperature above 95°F

That is projected to increase to

50

days per year by mid-century.



Meanwhile, cold days will not be as cold. The coldest day of the year could be 9.5°F warmer by mid-century.

Projections: Precipitation

On average:

7%

more total annual rainfall by 2050



More rain in spring and fall



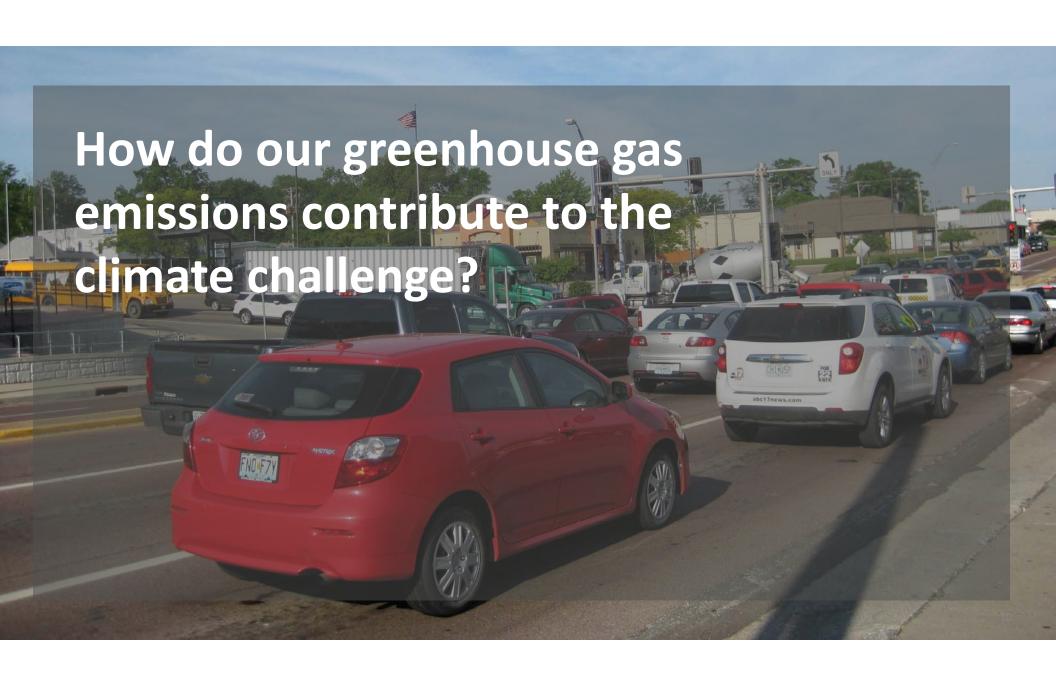
Less rain in the summer



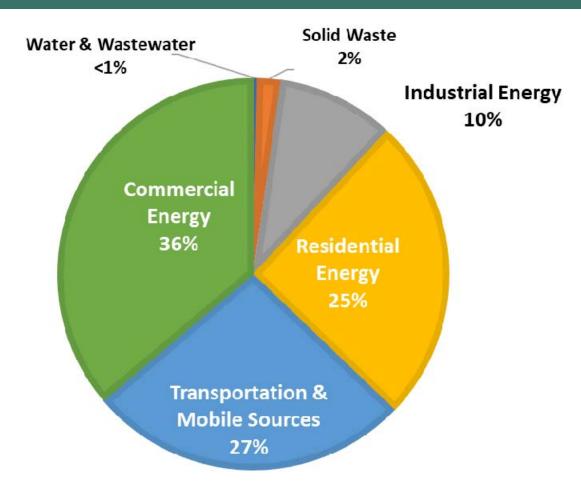
Heavier rain events

What do the changes mean?

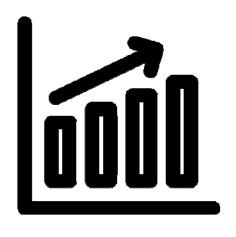




Where do our greenhouse gas emissions come from?



What is our carbon footprint?

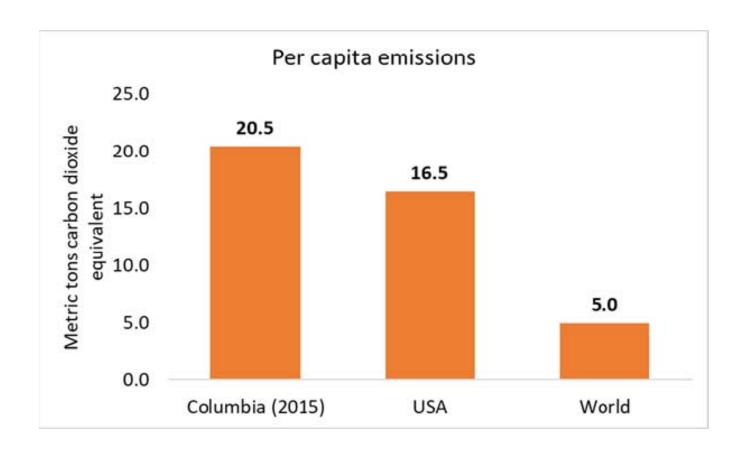


Between 2010 and 2015:

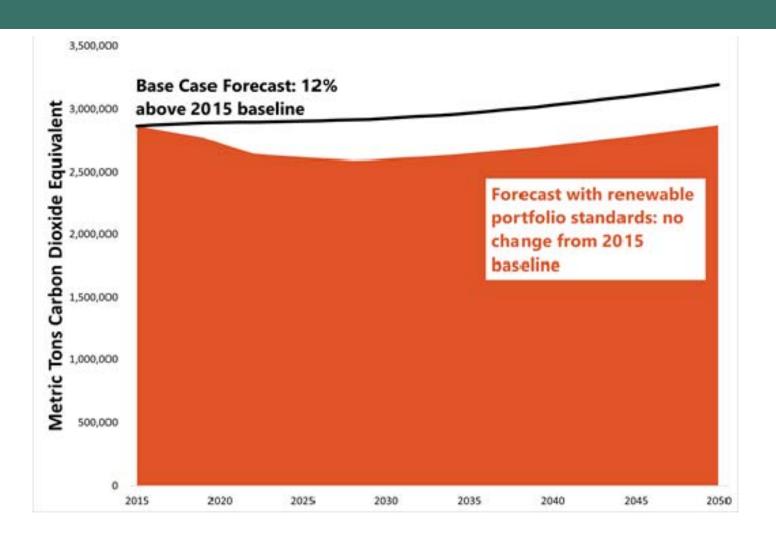
Total greenhouse gas emissions increased by 10%.

Per capita emissions increased from 20.3 to 21.1 metric tons of CO₂ per person

What is our carbon footprint?



What does the future look like?

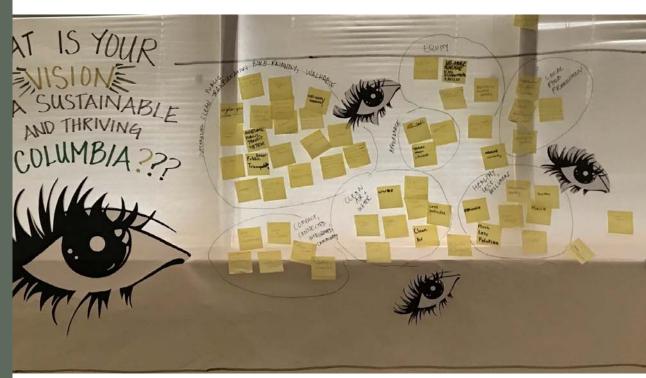


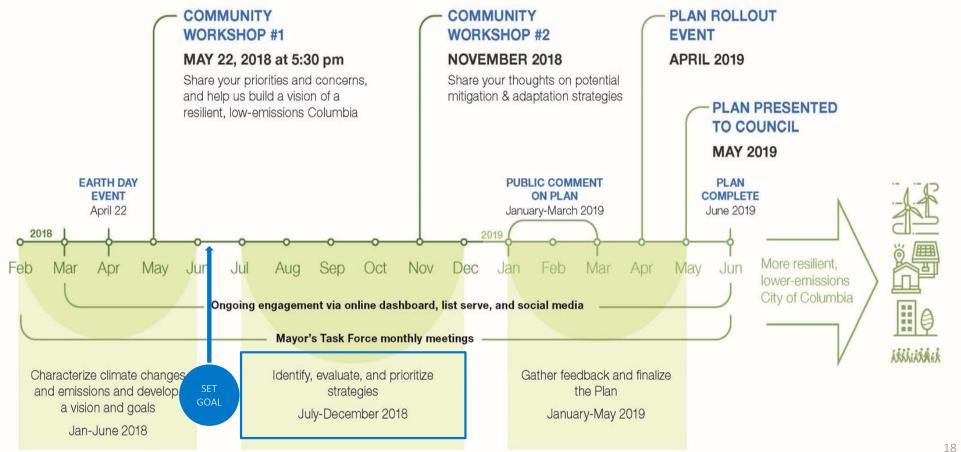




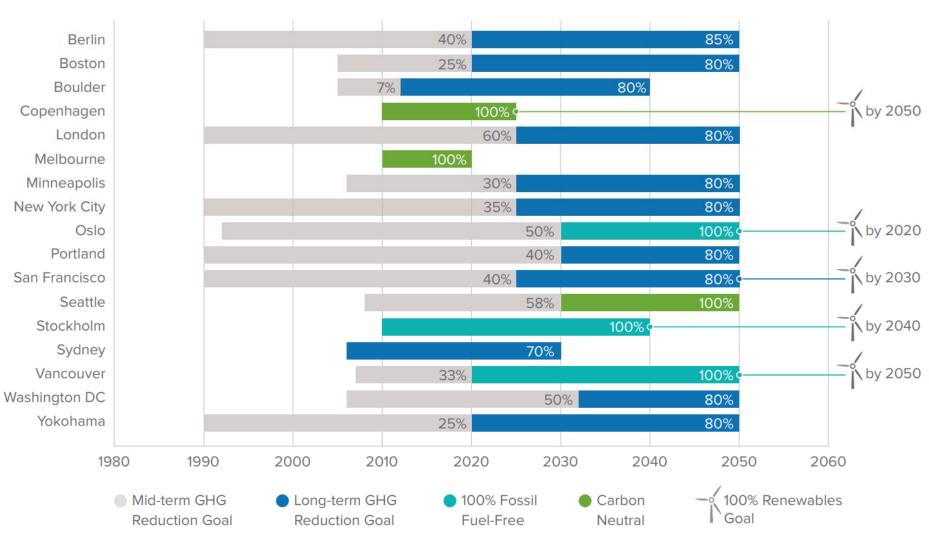
What they want to see in Columbia

- Outstanding public transit, bike-friendly, walkable
- Clean air and water
- Energy-efficient buildings
- Carbon neutral
- Healthy
- Green space
- Sustainable
- Compact, connected, integrated
- Zero waste, less plastic
- Equity
- Local food production
- Affordable
- Leader in innovation
- Awareness

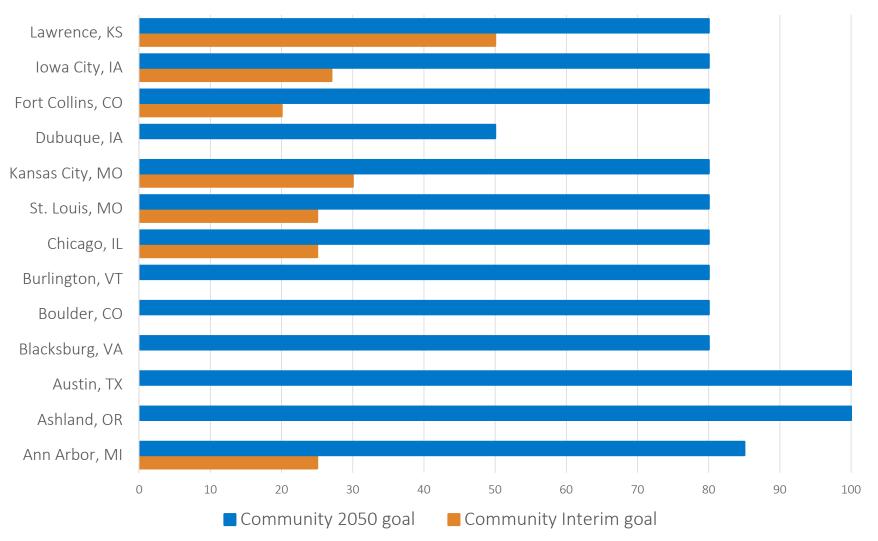




CNCA Cities' Long-Term and Interim GHG Reduction Targets



Emission reduction targets from other cities



Potential emissions reduction targets

Overarching Target Options seen in other communities	Additional Ways to Present It
 80x50: 80% reduction by 2050 Other reduction % by 2050 Carbon neutral: 100% reduction by 2050 Per-capita: e.g., reduction to 2 MTCO₂e per person by 2050 	 The following targets would be equivalent to an 80% reduction by 2050: Annual reduction target: 2.5% reduction per year Interim year goals: providing interim year targets, such as a 2030 target, allows the City to track progress towards meeting a 2050 goal

Potential emissions reduction targets

80x50	✓ Aligns with targets set by other cities
	✓ Difficult to achieve
Carbon	✓ Highly ambitious
neutrality	✓ Relies on credits, which could be expensive, or generating excess renewable
	energy to offset fossil fuel energy use
	✓ Could be perceived as an "easy out"
	✓ Difficult to achieve
Per capita	✓ Can track emission reduction achievements while accounting for expected
target	population growth
	✓ When not paired with an overarching target, could be seen as a cop out (e.g.,
	not as ambitious as a target that does not adjust for population growth)
Annual	✓ Requires ongoing action rather than delayed action
reduction	✓ Requires frequent GHG inventories to ensure target is being met
target	✓ Difficult to achieve

Proposed emissions reduction targets

Target recommendations from Task Force	Municipal operation goals
 Interim year goal: 35% by 2035 80x50: 80% reduction by 2050 Carbon neutral: 100% reduction by 2060 	 Interim year goal: 50% by 2035 Carbon neutral: 100% reduction by 2050

