Flooding from extreme precipitation and storm surges
Coastal communities at high risk
Risk release of hazardous materials in vulnerable areas

Sea Level Rise
Low altitude sites at risk for saltwater intrusion, including Central Wastewater Treatment Plant
Roads in tideflat areas at high risk due to lack of protection from dikes or levees

Landslides
Areas along coastlines at higher risk
Damage to critical conveyance infrastructure, causing system failures

Extreme heat and drought
Increased heat-related illness in vulnerable groups
Greater urban heat island effect in areas with low canopy cover
Strain on electrical supply systems, causing outages

CLIMATE IMPACTS

- Displacement due to sea level rise and flooding
- Increased winter runoff transporting pollutants from urbanized areas to streams
- Vegetation changes and plant loss due to heat stress, causing less of shade and carbon sequestration potential
- Marine ecosystems at high risk due to temperature and precipitation changes, ocean acidification
- Temperature, hydrological conditions, and energy use changes could strain energy supply sources
- Buckling, melting, overheating roads and electric systems may cause transportation shut downs
- Port infrastructure at risk of flooding from heavy rainfall and sea level rise
- Pest, water and heat stress may threaten agriculture and forestry industry and food resources
- Tree loss may negatively impact property values and increase heat island effects
- Travel to work or other daily needs impacted by flooding
- Public health risks from wildfire smoke, mosquito-borne, and heat-related illness
- Industries relying on cooling water may be impacted by water and heat stress
- Transmission of water-borne illnesses from heavy rainfall

Economy
Infrastructure
Natural systems
Social/health

Figure 2. Tacoma’s Future Climate, Cascadia Consulting Group, City of Tacoma Adaptation Strategy