

New Orleans, LA - 1 meter



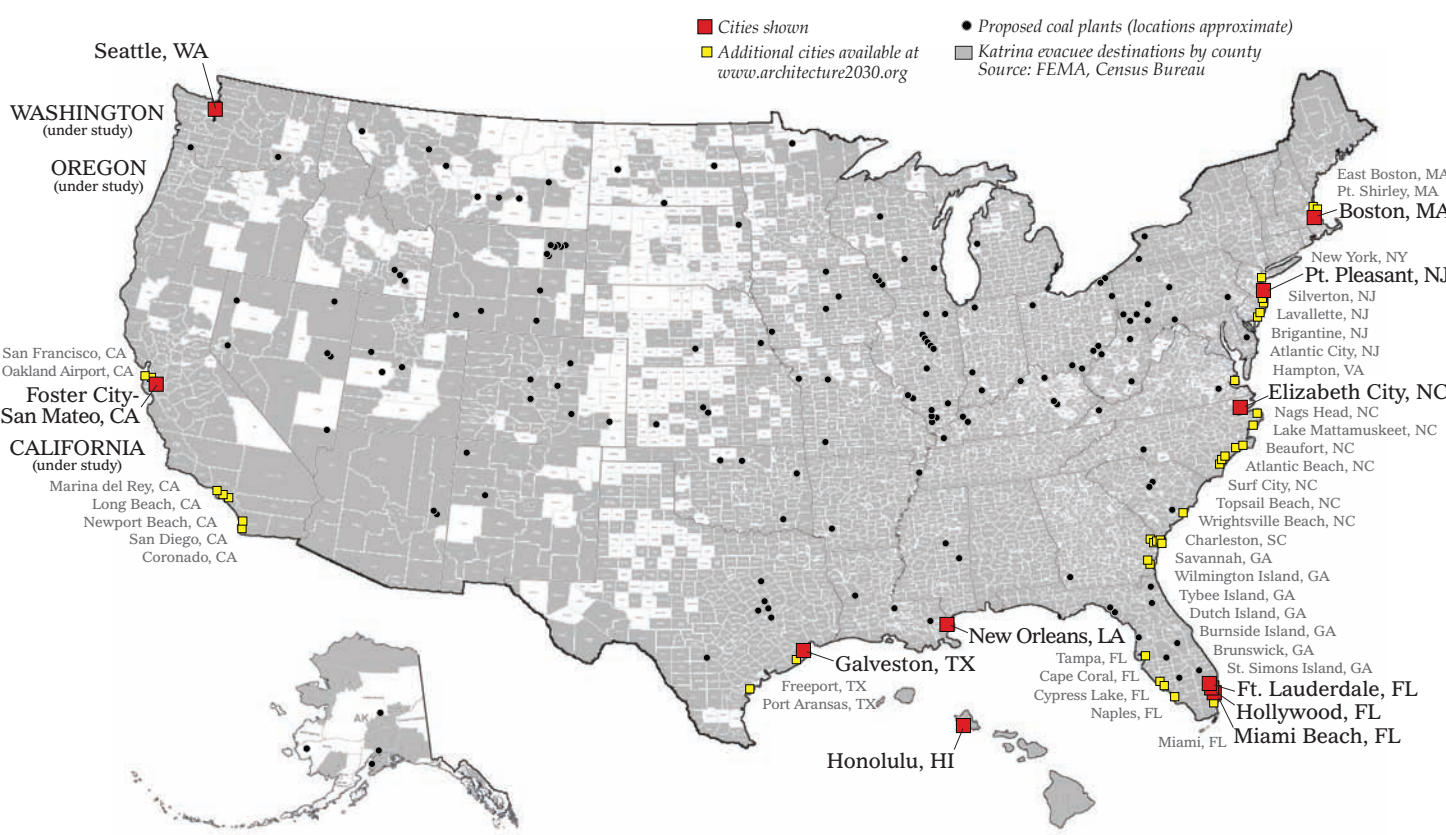
Hollywood, FL - 1 meter

America: NOWHERE TO HIDE.

Problem: One-Meter Sea Level Rise and Rising...

With over 12,000 miles of coastline, and 53% of its population living in and around coastal cities and towns, the United States is at serious risk from even small amounts of sea level rise induced by global warming and climate change. The following images show that *beginning with just one meter of sea level rise*, many of these coastal cities and towns will be inundated¹, resulting in catastrophic property and infrastructure loss with large population disruptions and economic hardship.

Interior cities are not immune from the impacts of sea level rise; many will be inundated with evacuees. The following map shows the counties impacted by evacuees of Hurricane Katrina (in gray). A single catastrophe in just *one* city, in one way or another, affected the entire country. The evacuees required food, shelter, clothing, medical care and schooling for their children. The number of sea level rise evacuees will be staggering by comparison.



Point Pleasant, NJ - 1 meter



Miami Beach, FL - 1 meter



Foster City, CA - 1.25 meter



Ft. Lauderdale, FL - 1.25 meter



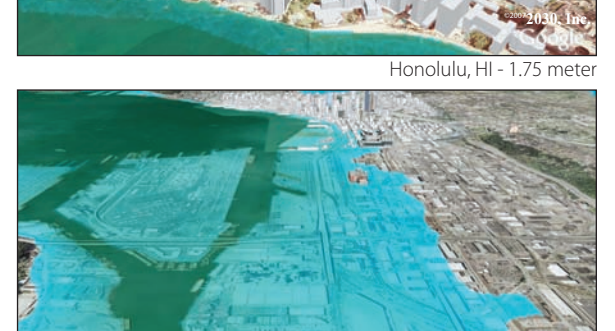
Elizabeth City, NC - 1.5 meter



Galveston, TX - 1.5 meter



Honolulu, HI - 1.75 meter



Seattle, WA - 3 meter

Solution: No More Coal

If we stop coal, we stop global warming.

Coal is the only fossil fuel plentiful and supposedly cheap² enough to push the planet to potentially irreversible ice sheet melt and rapid sea level rise. In the US, there are over 600 existing coal plants and 151 new coal plants in various stages of development.

The Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) is a cooperative effort by 11 Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic states to reduce their CO₂ emissions to 1990 levels by 2014. *The CO₂ emissions from just 13 medium-sized (500 MW) coal-fired power plants each year will negate this entire effort.* If we want to stop global warming, we must stop coal.

By calling for a moratorium on new conventional coal plants, we put an immediate cap on coal plant emissions. By phasing out existing plants, we decrease CO₂ emissions while allowing time to retrain coal workers for healthier jobs.

We can meet our energy needs without coal.

Buildings are the single largest contributor to global warming, using 76% of all the electrical energy produced at coal plants. By implementing The 2030 Challenge³ to reduce building energy use of new and renovated buildings by a minimum of 50%, we negate the need for **new** coal plants. By reducing building energy use of new buildings an additional 10% every five years to achieve carbon neutral by 2030, and by using renewable energy, we ultimately negate the need for **existing** coal plants. Visit www.architecture2030.org to learn how.

Been there, done that.

The US has accomplished similar tasks before. During the 1970's oil crisis (an 11-year period from 1973 to 1983), the US built approximately 30 billion square feet of new buildings, added approximately 35 million new vehicles and increased real GDP by over one trillion dollars *while decreasing its energy consumption and CO₂ emissions.* This was accomplished with increased efficiency and cost-effective, readily available, off-the-shelf materials, equipment and technology. We have what we need.

– Take Back Our Nation's Future –
DEMAND A MORATORIUM ON COAL



Boston, MA - 3 meter

Issued by: The 2030 Research Center

¹Additional city inundation maps available at www.architecture2030.org. Maps are based on LIDAR data and USGS 10m NED. Maps are illustrative; areas in blue/green depict various potential inundation scenarios. Map accuracy is dependant on the accuracy of the geospatial data.
²Government investment in the coal industry is in the billions. These costs, as well as the environmental and health costs associated with mining and burning coal, are not factored into the price of coal by those who claim it is cheap.
³The 2030 Challenge, a global initiative issued by Architecture 2030, has been adopted and supported by the US Conference of Mayors, American Institute of Architects, US Green Building Council, International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives, National Association of Counties, EPA's Target Finder and numerous states, counties and cities.