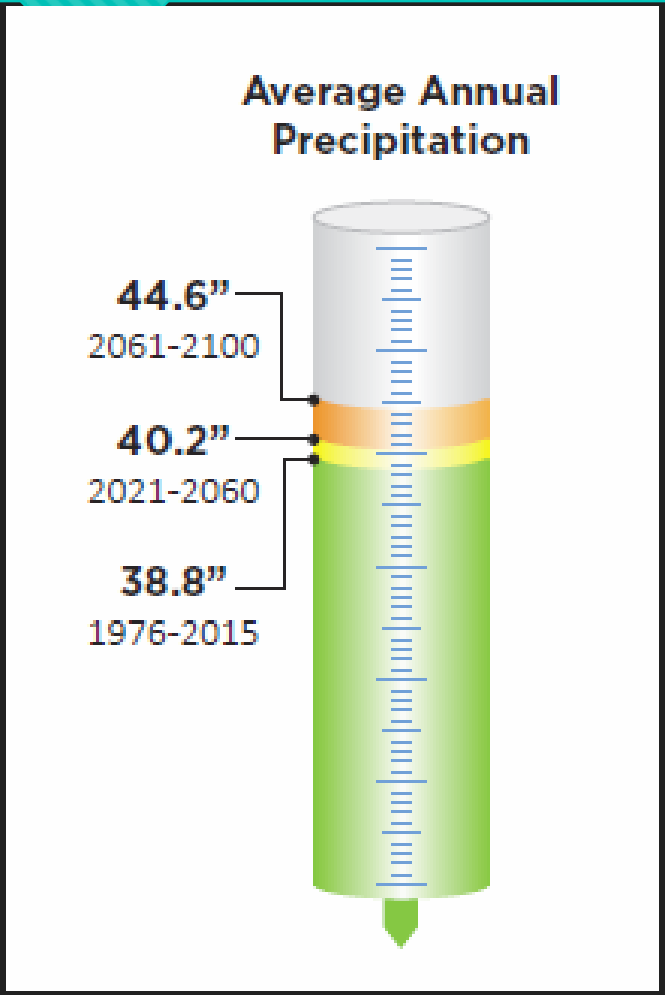
Environmental Leadership

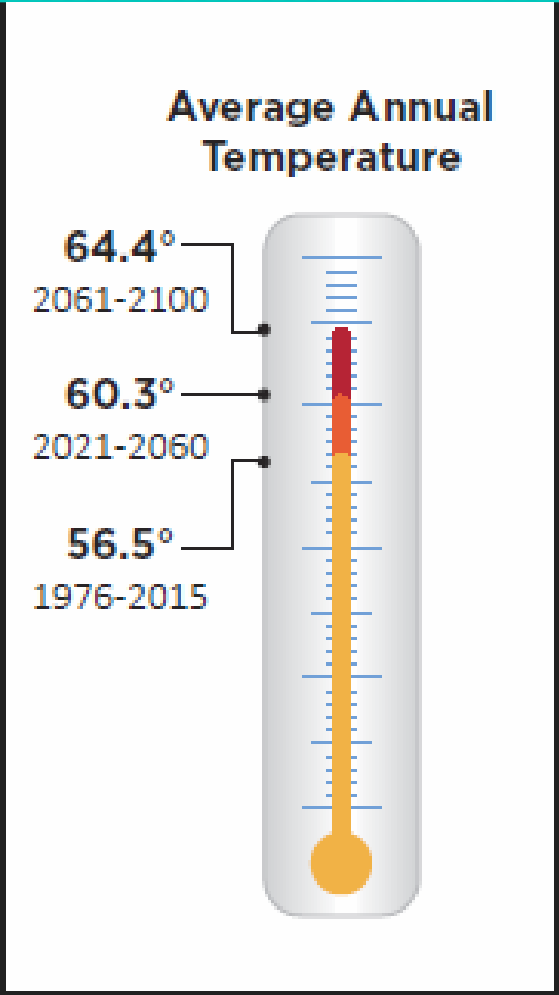
Prairie Village has been a leader in the Kansas City Metro area for decades

Now is the time to 'step up our game' with environment-friendly, cost-effective actions that will improve the quality of life for our residents and businesses.

Climate change is an observation, not a belief

Local Climate Projections





Source: Dan Walker, Ph.D. A.M. ASCE, Climate Moneys LLC, and Christopher Anderson, Ph.D., Iowa State University, www.climatelook.com

Projected impacts of temperature

Kansas City region by 2100 – high emissions scenario

The number of days per year in which the temperature exceeds 105 degrees will increase from .07 currently, 5 by 2060 and to 21.9 by 2100

The number of 3 day heat waves will increase, on average by 5 degrees by 2060 and 11 degrees by 2100; night time temperatures will be similar

The number of cooling degree days, a reflection of the demand for energy needed to cool a building, will nearly double. Conversely, energy demand for heating will decline by 27%

The last spring frost is projected to be more than two weeks earlier; the first fall frost will occur about 11 days later.

Projected precipitation impact
Kansas City region by 2100

Recent and projected annual increases are substantial, with concentrated seasonal rainfall during extreme events for both spring and fall.

The number of days with more than 1.5” of precipitation will increase from 5.0 to 9.3

The maximum number of consecutive dry days will increase from 30.0 to 39.5 days per year

Understanding Long-term Climate Changes for Kansas City, Missouri: a Climate Assessment

Kansas City ranks 5th among cities to be most impacted

KC will see more days above 90 degrees than its rural counterparts

Fewer cold snaps, with ice and snow melting sooner in the spring and arriving later in the fall

Heavy rains twice as frequent as a century ago, increasing the risk of flooding

The urban heat island effect will cause KC to be warmer than the rural Midwest

These increases will also:

Amplify existing climate-related risks to people, ecosystems and infrastructure in Kansas City and throughout the Midwest

Increased demand for summertime cooling.

Heat waves will become more frequent and summer overnight lows will become hotter

Increased humidity, degraded air and water quality

Additional stress on water supply systems, wastewater and stormwater management systems, flood control effort

From 2003 to 2009 impervious area in Kansas City increased an average of 3.9%

Recommended Actions

- Ordinances
  - Solar, composting, tear downs, high R-value materials
- Fleet
  - Battery-electric hybrids, EV charging stations
- Conservation
  - Reflective roofing, pervious pavements
- Walk & bike friendliness

Climate Mayors membership is open to Mayors of US cities, towns and municipalities.

There is no formal process for mayors to join Climate Mayors. We require an email (to info@climate-mayors.org) from a responsible authority within each city (typically a Mayor's office, Chief of Staff, or policy/environmental department lead).

Please nominate your city's policy/climate lead as well as a communications lead to represent your mayor and city when you email us.

Prairie Village can join with

125 Cities **9 States**

183 Colleges and Universities

902 Businesses and Investors

All committed to the Paris Climate Agreement

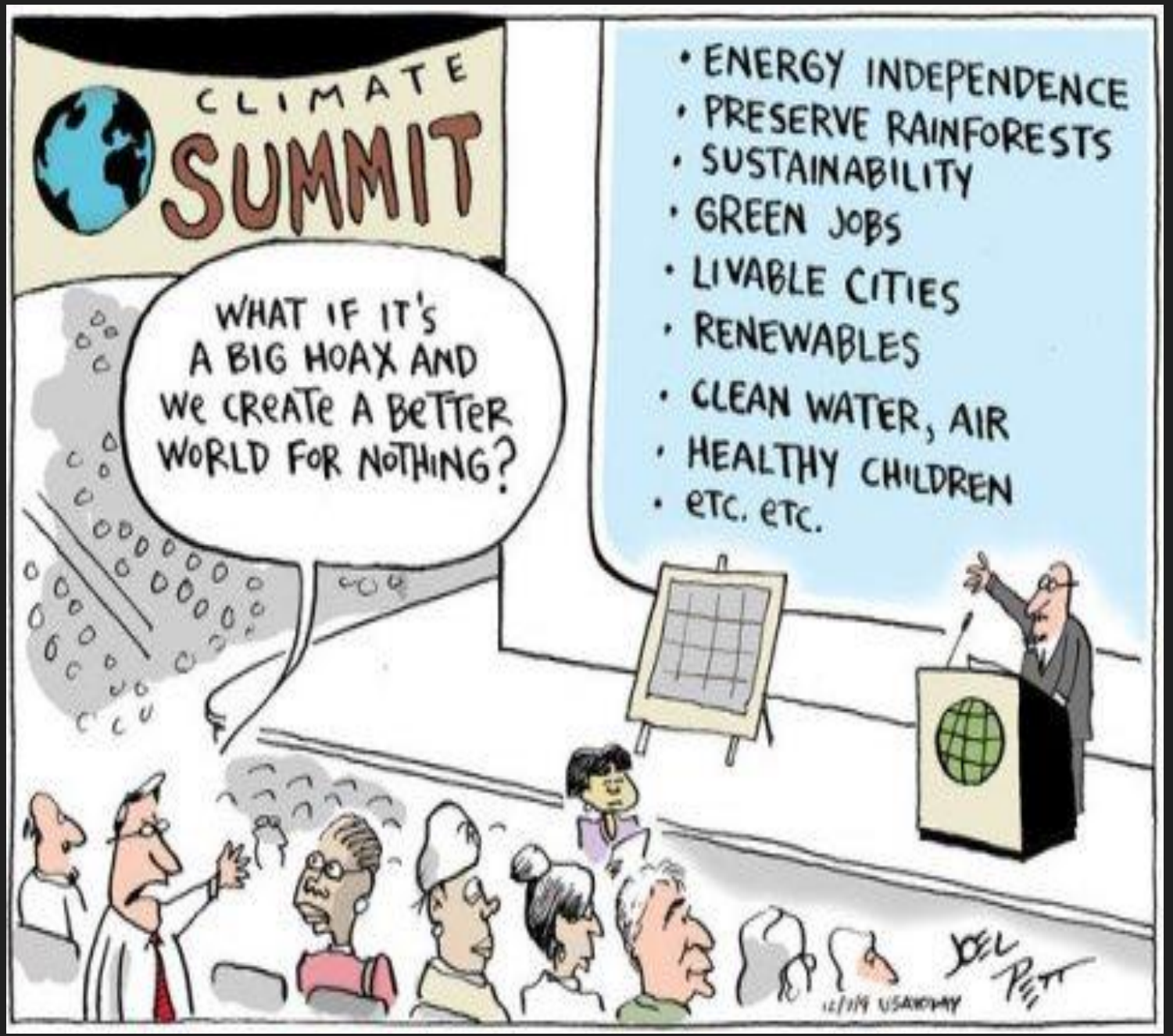
Including Lawrence, Kansas

City of Kansas City, Missouri

City of Columbia, Missouri

City of St. Louis, Missouri,

and suburbs St. Peters, University City and Maplewood


CLIMATE
SUMMIT
WHAT IF IT'S A BIG HOAX AND WE CREATE A BETTER WORLD FOR NOTHING?
• ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
• PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
• SUSTAINABILITY
• GREEN JOBS
• LIVABLE CITIES
• RENEWABLES
• CLEAN WATER, AIR
• HEALTHY CHILDREN
• ETC. ETC.
JOEL PETT
USATODAY

More Recommended Actions

- Hydration stations
- Tree planting
- Recycling assistance for business
- Alternative energy for pool complex
- Alternative to chlorine at pool
- Mass transit on Mission Road
- Cisterns for irrigation water capture in municipal complex