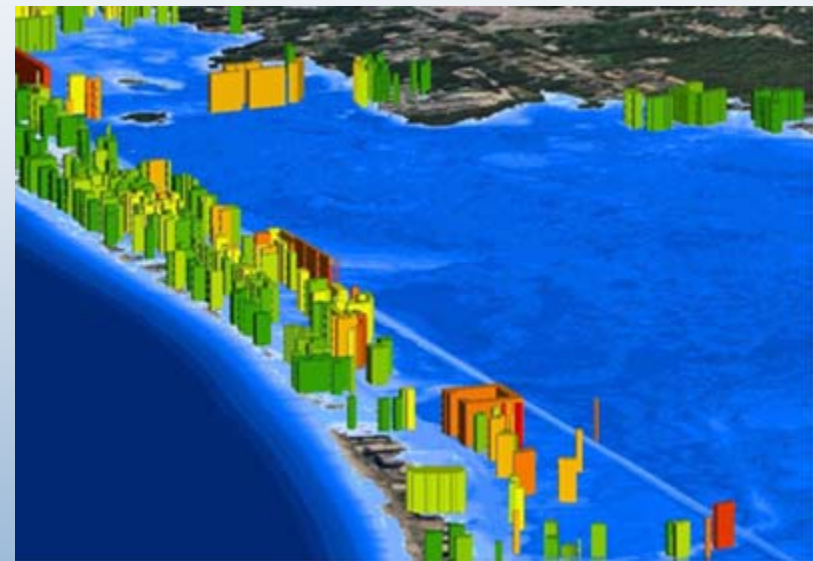


Increased Flooding Risk, Adaptation & Insurance Downscaled Modeling

- Climate change information required for many impact studies is of a spatial scale much finer than that provided by global or regional models.
- This is especially true for regions of complex topography, coastal or island locations, and in regions of highly heterogeneous land-cover.
- Downscaling is based on the view that the regional climate is conditioned by two factors: the large scale climatic state, and regional/local physiographic features (e.g. topography, land-sea distribution and land use).



Some applicable links about COAST:

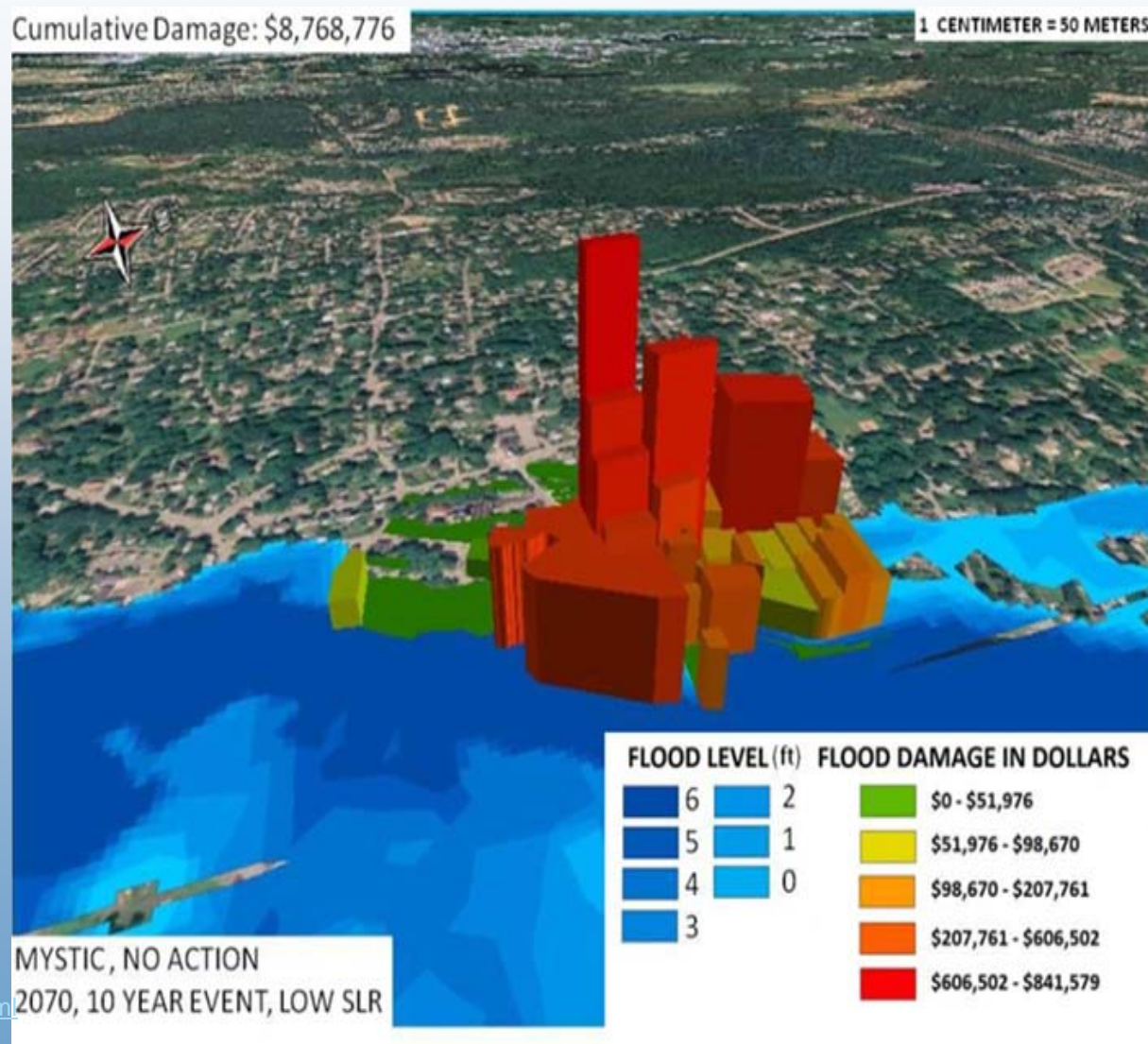
http://efc.muskie.usm.maine.edu/pages/projects_cre.html

<http://www.esri.com/news/arcuser/1010/coast.html>

http://gis.fhwa.dot.gov/webcast10_coast.asp

Increased Flooding Risk, Adaptation & Insurance Benefits of Downscaled Modeling

- Climate change information required for many impact studies is of a spatial scale much finer than that provided by global or regional models.
- Integration of non-weather data such as tax base, damage estimates, transportation impacts, etc.
- Ultimately allows for better risk management and economic decision making.



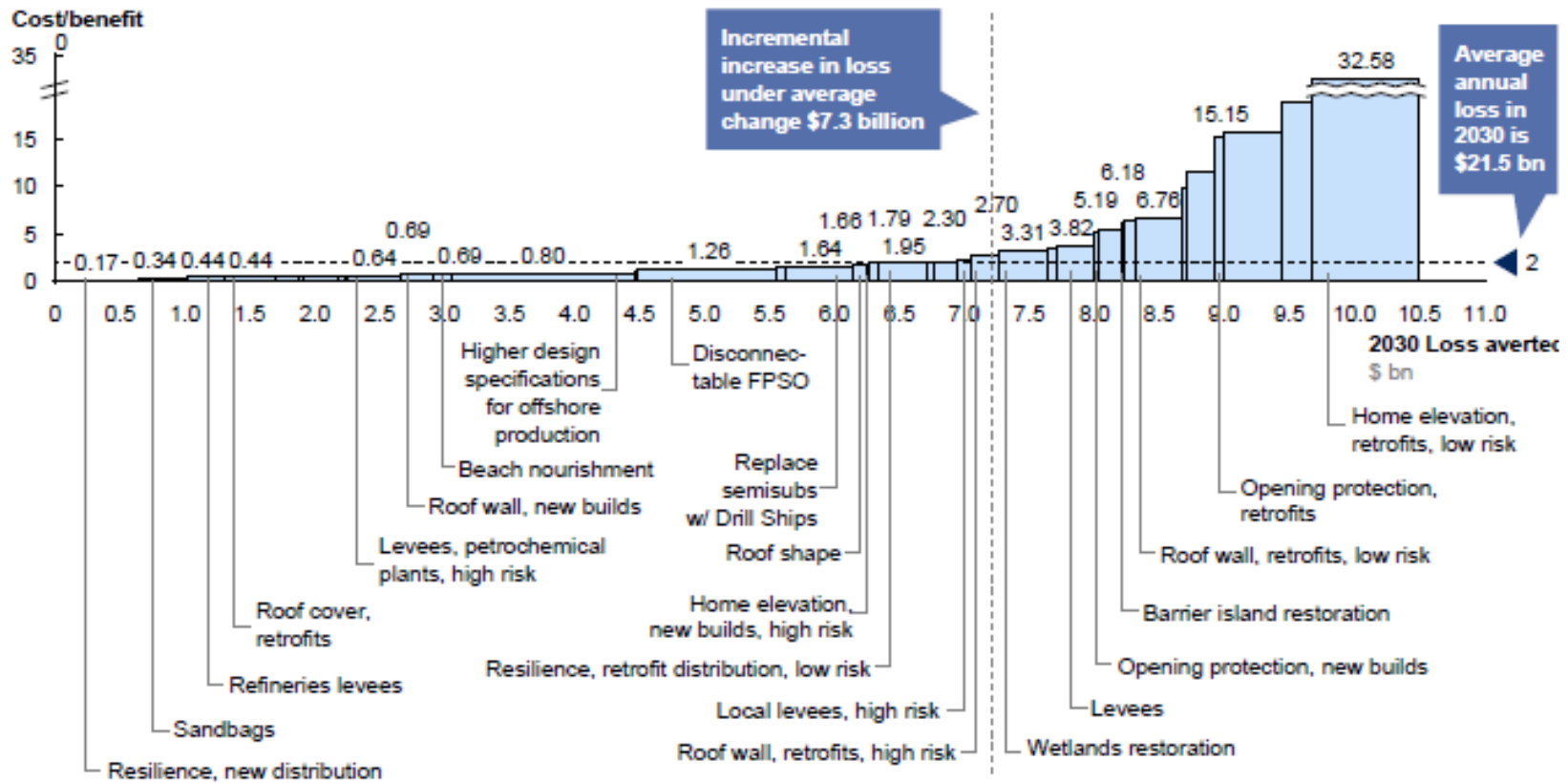
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Increased Flooding Risk, Adaptation & Insurance Cost Benefit to Adaptive Actions



The width of each bar in a cost curve represents the total potential of that measure to reduce expected loss up to 2030 for a given scenario. The height of each bar represents the ratio between costs and benefits for that measure. The range of measures from least to most cost-efficient align left to right.