

Climate Change and Hampton Roads

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Today's Program

- ▶ Eric Walberg and Ben McFarlane, HRPDC – Introduction and Overview of HRPDC Climate Change Project
- ▶ Harry Wang, VIMS – Sea-level Rise and Storm Surge in Hampton Roads
- ▶ Barry Stamey, Noblis – Storm-surge modeling
- ▶ Duane Apling, Northrop Grumman – Climate Change Modeling
- ▶ Eric Walberg – Formation of Climate Change Working Group and Goals for the Next Year



Hampton Roads Climate Change Initiative

- ▶ 3-year grant project with the Virginia Coastal Zone Management Program
- ▶ Year 1: Begin stakeholder process and identify broad impacts of climate change on Hampton Roads
- ▶ Year 2: Assessment of impacts and development of policy recommendations through stakeholder process
- ▶ Year 3: Analysis of infrastructure and economic impacts and completion of the regional framework for mitigation and adaptation to climate change

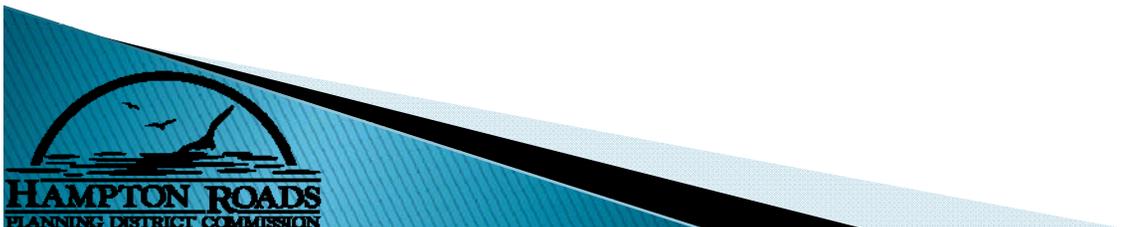


What is Climate Change?

- ▶ “Any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activity.” (IPCC 2007)
- ▶ “There is *very high confidence* that the global average net effect of human activities since 1750 has been one of warming.” (IPCC 2007)
- ▶ “Most of the observed increase in global average temperature since the mid-20th century is *very likely* due to the observed increase in anthropogenic GHG concentrations.”
- ▶ Primary driver of climate change is increased emissions of greenhouse gases: current CO₂ concentration around 385ppm
- ▶ Rising GHG concentrations lead to increased radiative forcing, which causes global average temperatures to increase

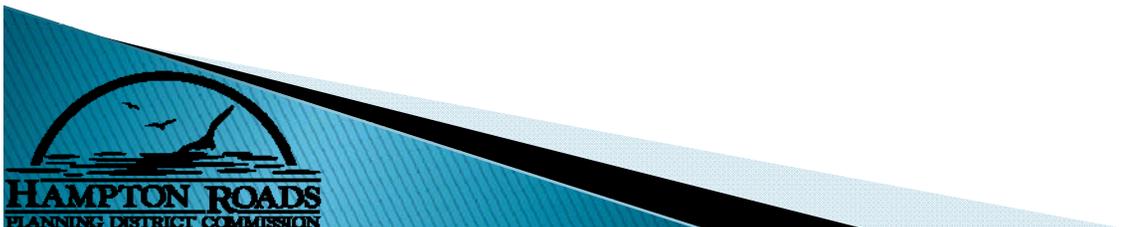
Observed and Projected Global Changes

- ▶ Temperature rise: 1.5° F increase in global average temperature since 1900 (USGCRP 2009)
- ▶ Sea-level rise: Increase from 1.8mm/year (1961 to 2003) to 3.1mm/year (1993 to 2003) (IPCC 2007)
- ▶ Decrease in snow and ice extent
- ▶ Changes in precipitation patterns
- ▶ Changes in extreme weather events



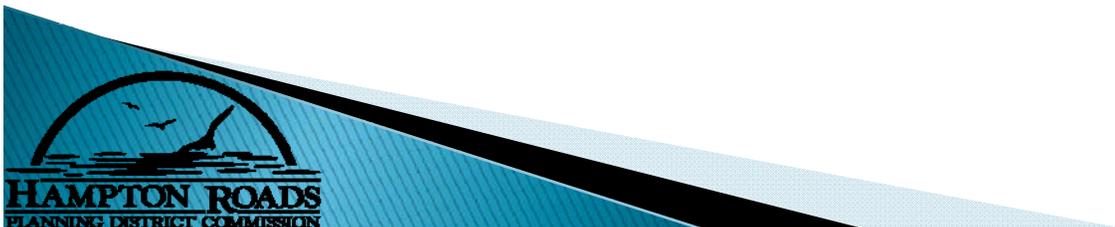
Observed and Projected Impacts: Temperature Rise

- ▶ Higher average temperatures
- ▶ Higher high temperatures
- ▶ Increased frequency of heat waves
- ▶ Species shifts
- ▶ Potential for reduced biodiversity of ecosystems
- ▶ Changes in crop production capability



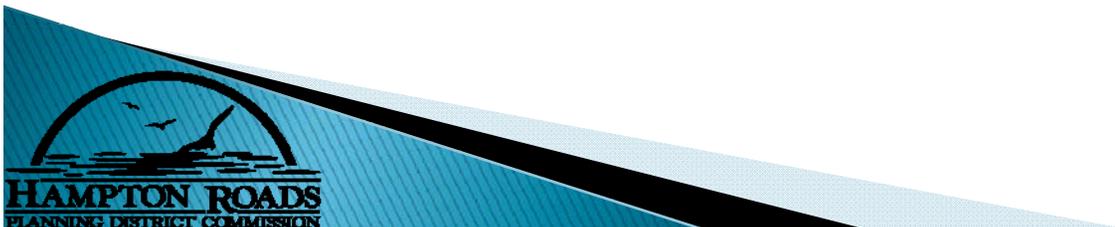
Projected Mid-Atlantic Climate Change Impacts: Precipitation

- ▶ Potential for more precipitation
- ▶ Seasonal shift in rainfall
- ▶ Increased concentration of precipitation
 - More intense storms
 - Longer periods of drought
- ▶ Impacts on water quality, water resources, agriculture, and infrastructure



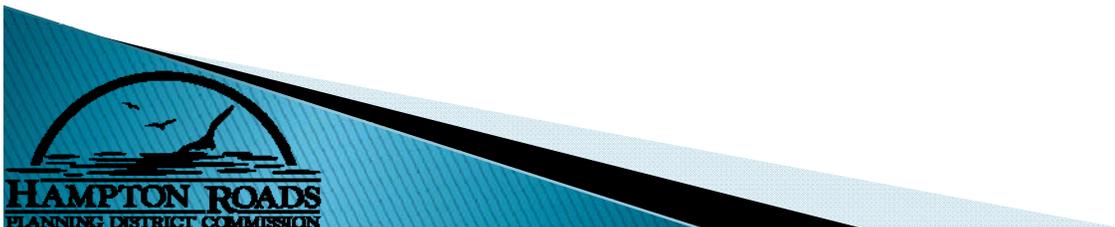
Projected Mid-Atlantic Climate Change Impacts: Sea-Level Rise

- ▶ Inundation of coastal areas
- ▶ Increased erosion of vulnerable landforms
 - Potential for crossing thresholds where massive changes occurs in a short period of time
- ▶ Magnification of storm surge impacts



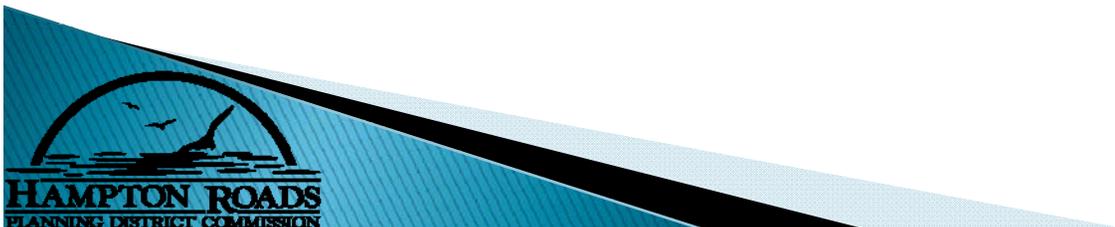
Projected Extent of Climate Change in Hampton Roads

- ▶ Governor's Commission on Climate Change:
 - 3.1° C average warming for Virginia by 2100
 - 11% precipitation increase
 - Sea-level rise between 2.3 and 5.2 ft by 2100
- ▶ Major Challenges for Hampton Roads
 - Infrastructure impacts due to sea level rise and associated increase in storm surge
 - Flooding and loss of wetlands due to sea level rise
 - Potential economic disruption due to sea level rise

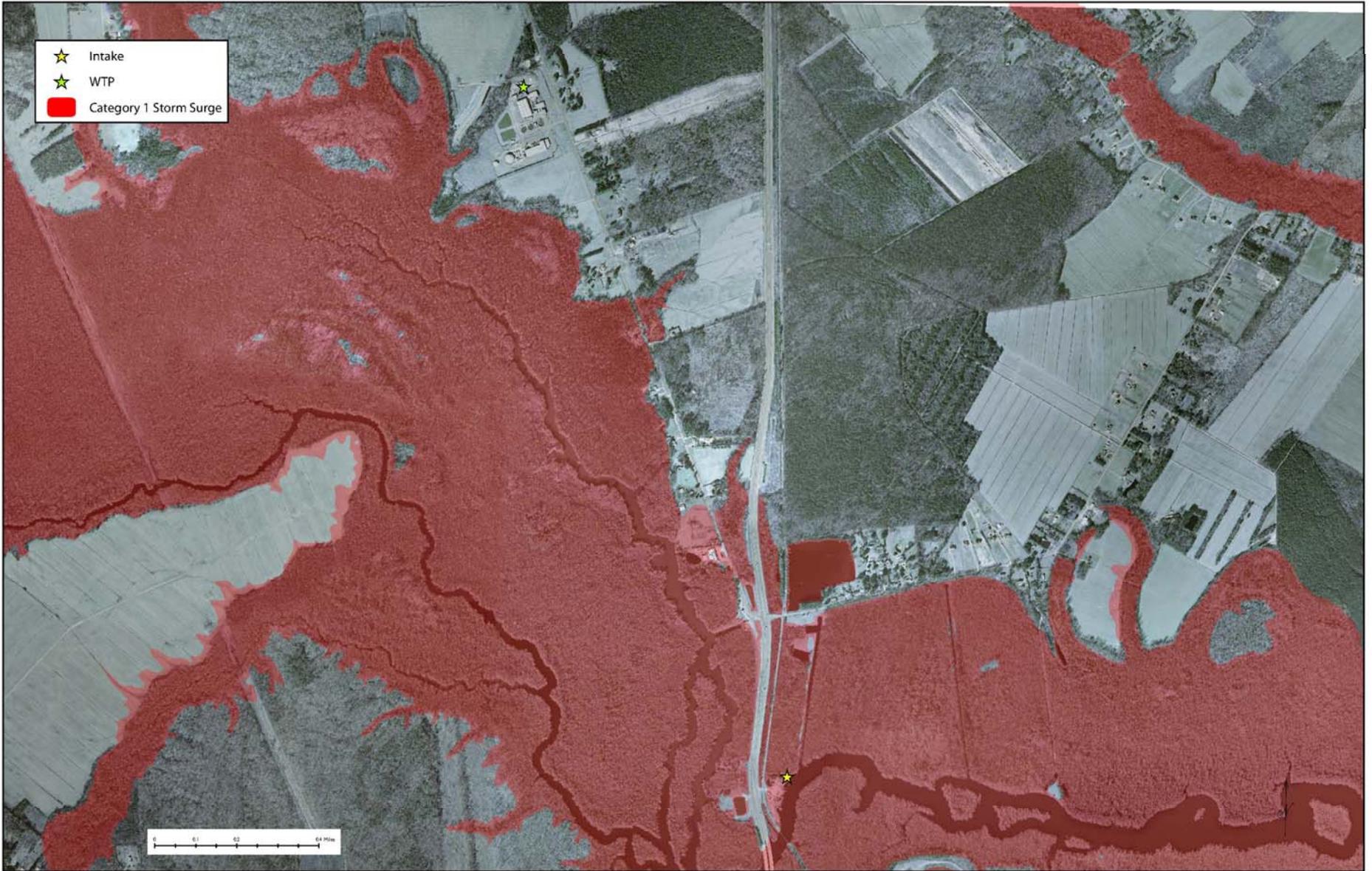


Impacts: Built Environment

- ▶ Sea level rise
 - Inundation of infrastructure (transportation, water, sewer, etc.)
 - Inundation/erosion of public and private property
- ▶ Storms
 - Erosion
 - Flooding

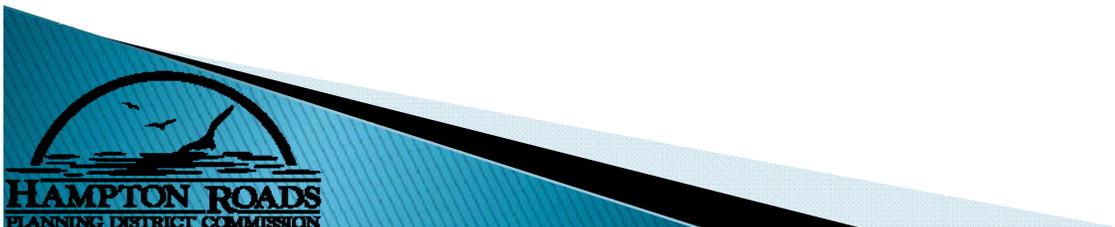


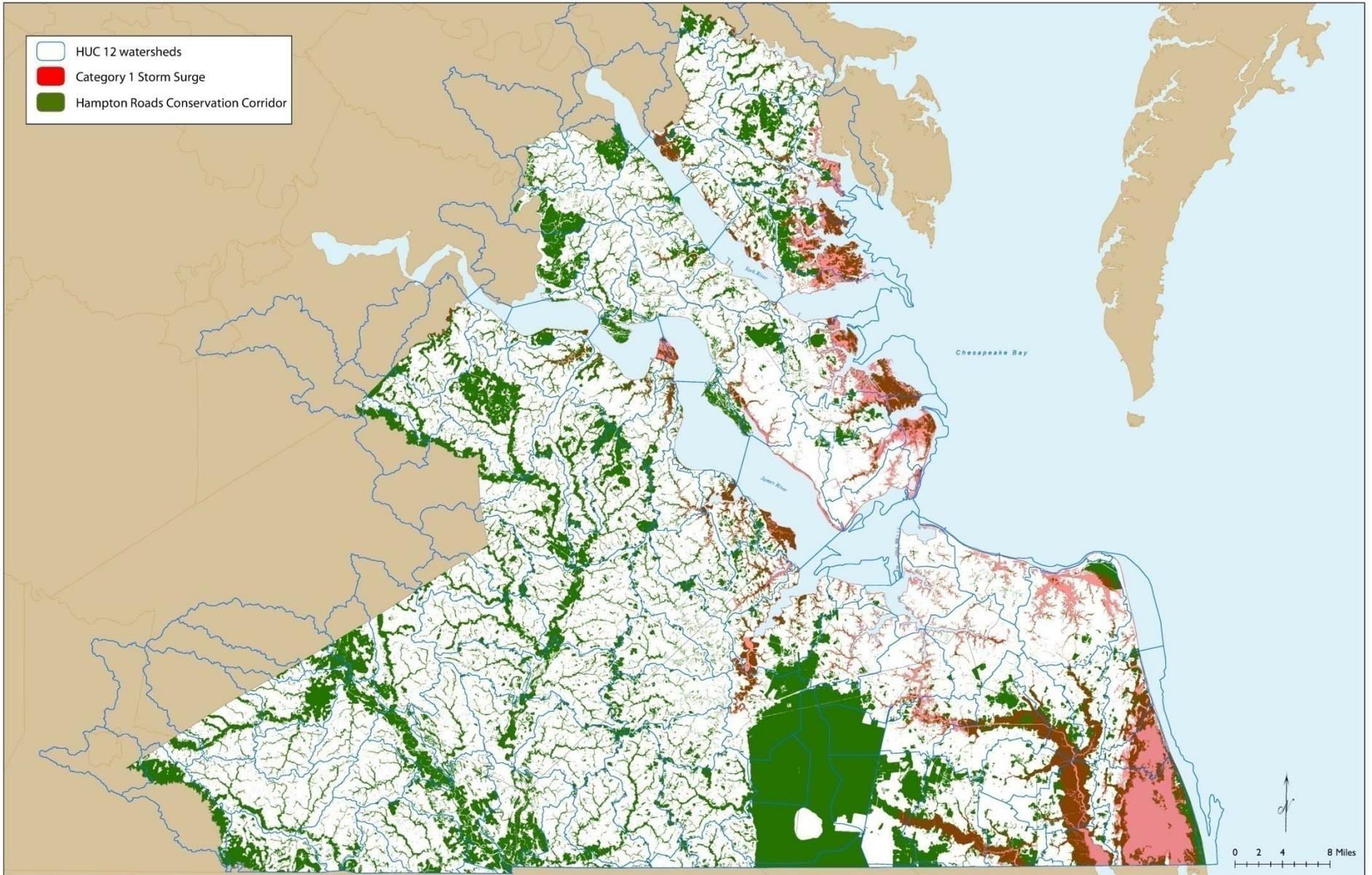




Natural Environment

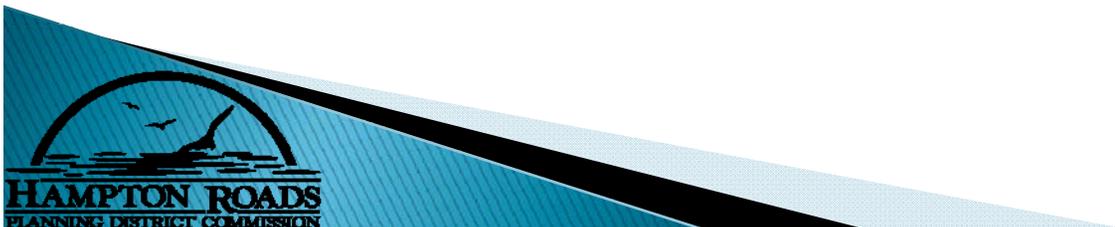
- ▶ Sea level rise
 - Inundation of wetlands and other ecologically significant areas
 - Increased salinity of tidal waters
- ▶ Storms
 - Erosion of coastal areas
 - Destruction of green infrastructure
- ▶ Temperature rise
 - Decline in some species
 - Potential for increase in invasive species





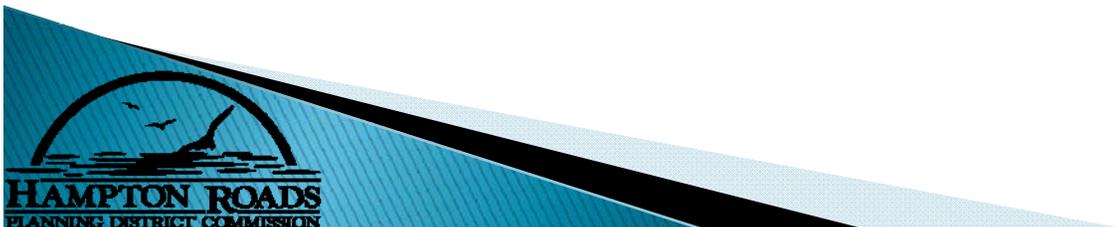
Development of a Framework for Response to Climate Change in Hampton Roads

- Adaptive Management Approach
 - Assessing risk
 - Probability
 - Consequence
 - Vulnerability
 - Reducing risk
 - Prevent
 - Prepare
 - Respond
 - Recover



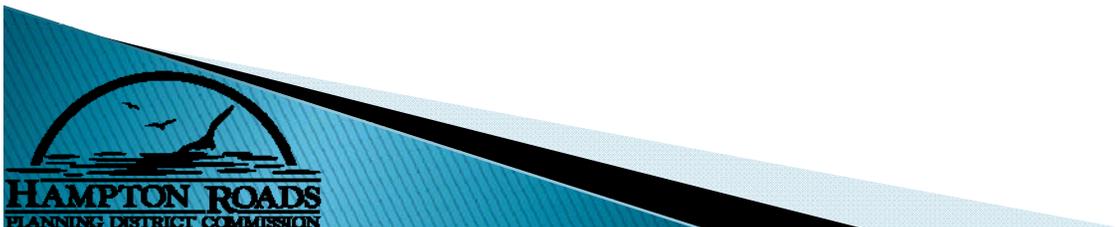
Related Regional Planning Efforts

- ▶ Hazard Mitigation Plan Update: Combined effort for Peninsula and Southside
- ▶ Critical Infrastructure Project: Focus on resiliency, will include climate change in the range of issues considered
- ▶ Regional Green Infrastructure Project



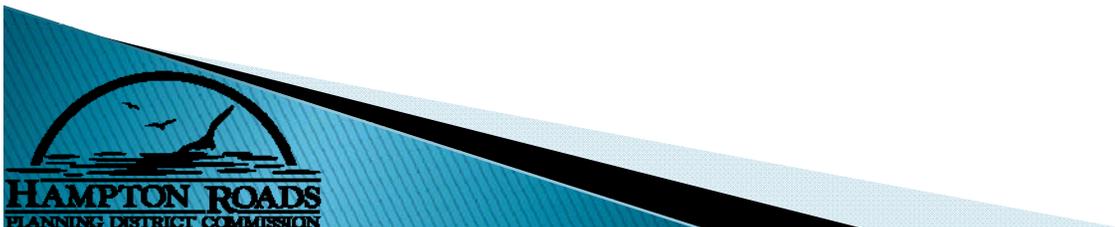
Example Climate Change Planning Documents

- ▶ Living with a Rising Bay: Vulnerability and Adaptation in San Francisco Bay and on its Shoreline (April 7, 2009)
- ▶ Thames Estuary 2100 (April 2009)
- ▶ Sea Level Response Strategy for the State of Maryland (October 2000)
- ▶ PlanNYC: Climate Risk Information (February 2009)



Year Two Project Goals

- ▶ Initial Assessment of Economic Impacts
- ▶ Tool Development: Sea Level Rise Impacts
- ▶ Initial Policy Recommendations: Built Environment
- ▶ Initial Policy Recommendations: Natural Environment
- ▶ Draft Framework for the Response to Climate Change in Hampton Roads



Formation of Working Group

- ▶ Formation of regional working group to discuss options for mitigation and adaptation to climate change (15–20 members)
 - Local government staff
 - NGOs
 - Researchers
 - Military
 - Business
 - State/federal agencies
- ▶ Will meet approximately six times over the next year to provide input to the HRPDC effort and develop consensus recommendations on options