

Climate change is risky business: learn more about tools, rules and FAQ's

Kathryn Hubbard
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Agenda

1

Changing climate

2

Strategies to protect our communities from climate disruptions

3

Approaches to addressing impending changes

4

Tools, guides, and checklists to direct and streamline preparedness strategies

Changing climate –
“the new normal?”

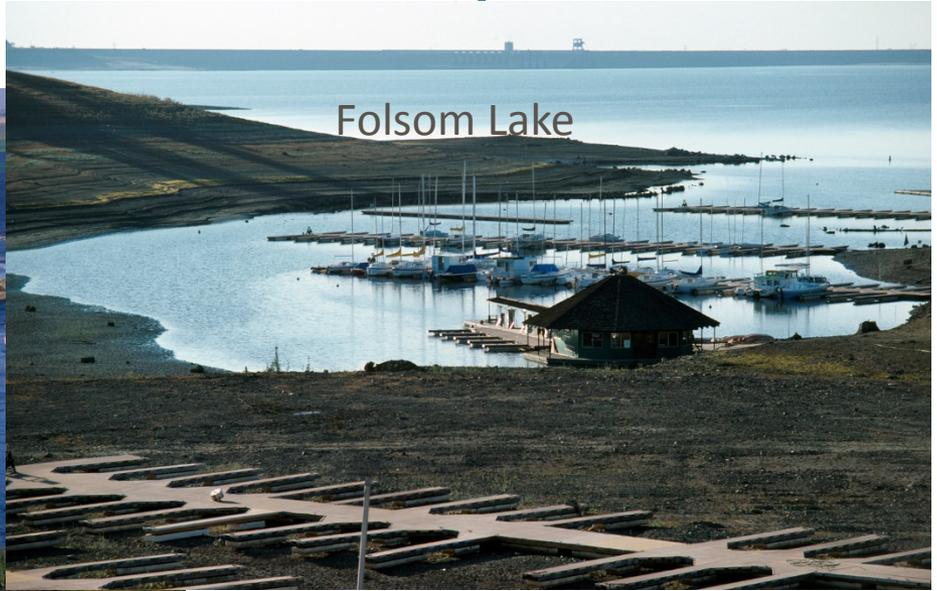
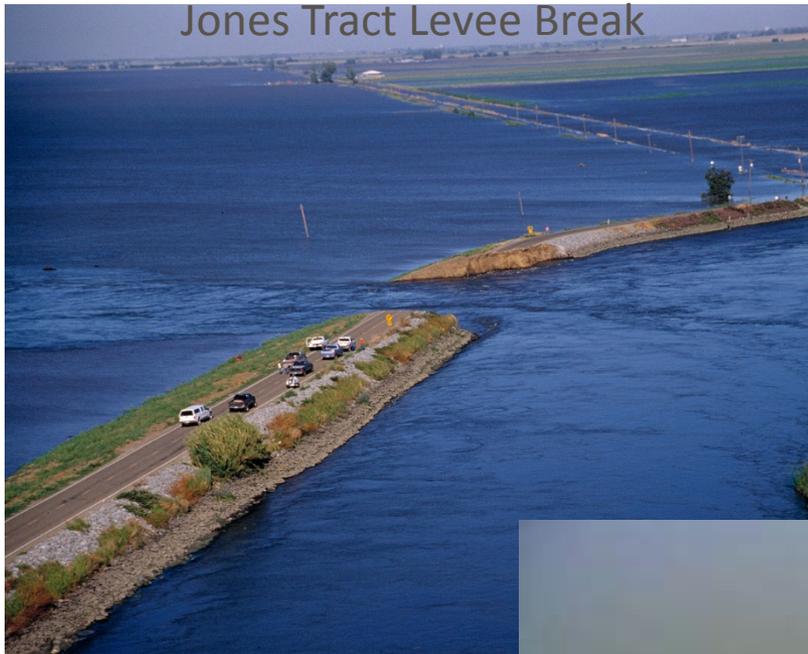
Changing climate – “the new normal?”

- The climate is changing, regardless of the cause
- Increase in earth’s temperature causing changes to weather patterns
- Rising Sea Levels
- Increasing Storm Intensity
- Changing Precipitation Patterns and Frequencies
- High Heat Days

Changing climate – Potential Impacts?

- Rising sea levels - Causing Coastal inundation, Infrastructure damage, Erosion, Storm Surge Flooding, Rising water table, saltwater intrusion;
- Increased water temperature - causing larger, more intense storm events, harmful algal blooms, shifts in Species range, change in timing of ecological events;
- Changing rainfall and snow patterns - Causing Prolonged drought, wildfires, and tsunamis;
- Changes to biological systems - Causing invasive species, changing biodiversity.

Changing climate – “Potential Impacts?”



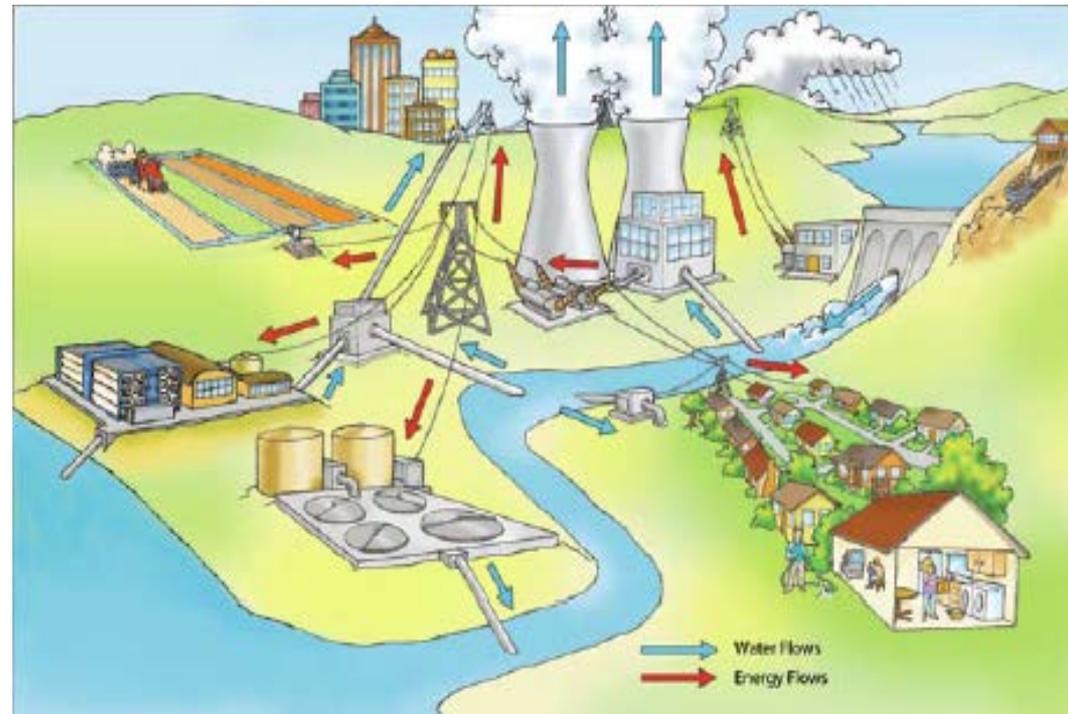
Changing climate – what are the risks?

- Coastal Infrastructure damage
- Increased flash flood risk
- Risks of danger to human health and property damage



Changing climate – what are the risks?

- Increased energy and water demands and associated costs
- Water shortages
- Interruptions to operations and loss of productivity



U.S. DOE19

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Strategies to protect our communities from climate disruptions

Assessing vulnerability and adapting to climate change

- Understanding impacts and vulnerabilities of the system enables stakeholder development of an adaptation plan.
- A vulnerability assessment is the process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing the vulnerabilities in a system.
- Adaptation planning is the idea that changes are occurring or will occur, and we can increase resilience to the effects and mitigate harmful impacts for the future.

Vulnerability assessment – what is at risk and why?

- Age of assets
- Geographic location
- Elevation
- Current/historical performance and condition
- Water supply and usage (forecasted demand)
- Water/power reliability
- Repair/maintenance schedule and costs
- Structural design
- Materials used
- Design lifetime and stage of life
- Floodplains and surface flooding
- At-risk road crossings
- Stormwater BMPs
- Emergency response capacity
- Wells and septic systems
- Hazardous materials storage

Coastal Vulnerabilities

- Rising sea levels
 - erode beaches;
 - drown marshes and wetlands;
 - damage barrier islands, habitat, and ecological processes;
 - saline intrusion into freshwater ecosystems and groundwater;
 - flooding or inundation of low-lying areas, and damage to private and public property and infrastructure.



Record-breaking rain drenches San Diego

By Gary Robbins and Edward Sifuentes | 7:14 a.m. July 18, 2015 | San Diego Union Tribune

Drought-stricken San Diego received record rainfall on Saturday from Tropical Storm Dolores, whose unexpectedly tough punch also caused power outages, street flooding, a brush fire, downed trees and dozens of accidents on local freeways.



By 5 p.m. Saturday, San Diego's Lindbergh Field had recorded 1.03 inches of rain, which is more precipitation than the city had received during the entire month of July dating back to 1902. San Diego averages only 0.02 inch of precipitation in July.

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Approaches to addressing impending changes

Adaptation strategy: steps to prepare for climate variability

- Education and behavioral change
- Adjusting maintenance practices
 - e.g., cleaning drains more frequently
- Engineering new assets to withstand anticipated environmental conditions
 - e.g., better suited construction materials for hotter days
- Revise planning tools to represent greater climate extremes
 - e.g. flood maps, specifications

Adaptation strategy continued

- Retrofitting existing assets
 - e.g., adding barriers to prevent water incursion into tunnels
- Systems planning
 - e.g., siting new facilities outside of expanded flood plains
- Improved operations plans for weather emergencies
- Engage stakeholders and effectively communicate about climate change vulnerability



Tools, guides and checklists
to direct and streamline
preparedness strategies

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning tools and guides

- The [Ecosystem-Based Management Tools Network](#) - a climate change - vulnerability assessment and adaptation tool portal
- matrices and the tools help communities focus on how to get started in planning for climate change



Dust Bowl of 1935 in Stratford, Texas

Vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning types of tools

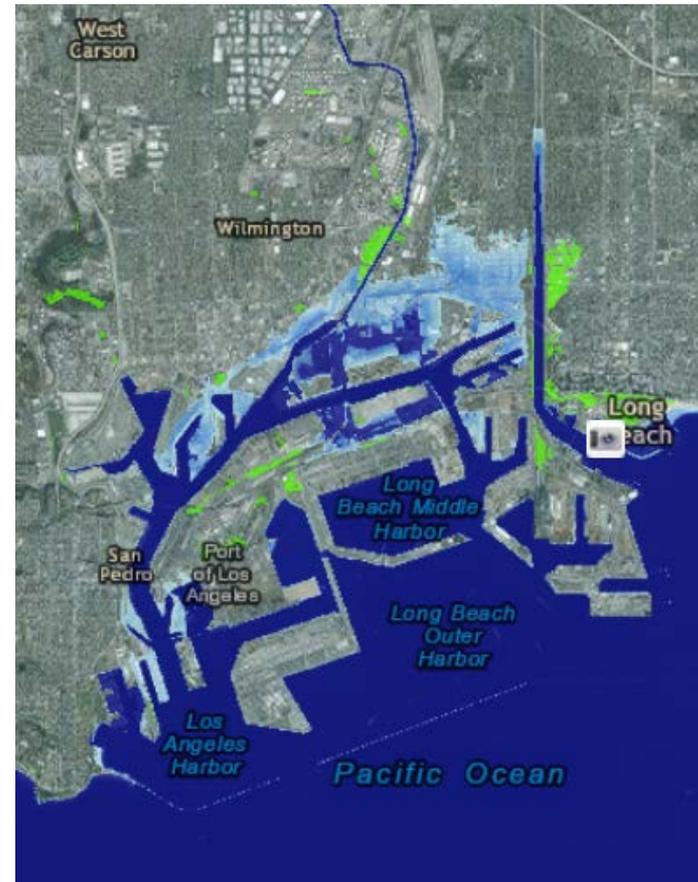
- **Process Tools:** allow development of a planning process to incorporate climate vulnerabilities
- **Portals:** give access to other tools and/or data that may be important in climate work
- **Analytical Tools:** allow investigation of current conditions and determine the effects of potential future conditions
- **Visualization Tools:** allow users to build unique tools and simulations that enable stakeholder engagement through the use of pictures or web-based tools
- **Natural Resource Tools:** can be used to assess the vulnerability of ecosystems or specific species to climate change

NOAA Office for Coastal Management

Sea Level Rise Viewer – mapping tool to visualize community-level impacts from coastal flooding or sea level rise (up to 6 feet above average high tides)



Current Condition



With 6 feet of Sea Level Rise

Risk Finder Sea Level Tool

Climate Central's **Surging Seas Risk Finder** is designed to provide citizens, communities and policy makers in the U.S. with tailored local information to understand and respond to the risks of rising sea levels and coastal flooding in their own neighborhoods.

Surging Seas RISK FINDER Enter a U.S. coastal place

Orange County, CA, USA

Water level (ft) 7

Summary

Scroll for full details | [Video intro](#)

Warming oceans and melting ice sheets are raising global sea levels. Orange County area waters could rise 7 inches by 2050, and 2 feet or more by 2100, localizing from the low regional sea level rise scenario in a U.S. National Research Council report. [Jump to more projections & details](#)

This pathway suggests a 0% risk of flooding over 7 ft between today and 2030, and 0% between today and midcentury.

Some of what sits below 7 ft in Orange County today (rounded figures):

- Population: 63,000
- High social vulnerability population: 7,300
- Homes: 35,000
- Property value: \$16 Billion
- Hazardous waste sites: 33
- [Jump to more variables & details](#)

Values exclude sub-7ft areas potentially protected by levees or other features. ⓘ

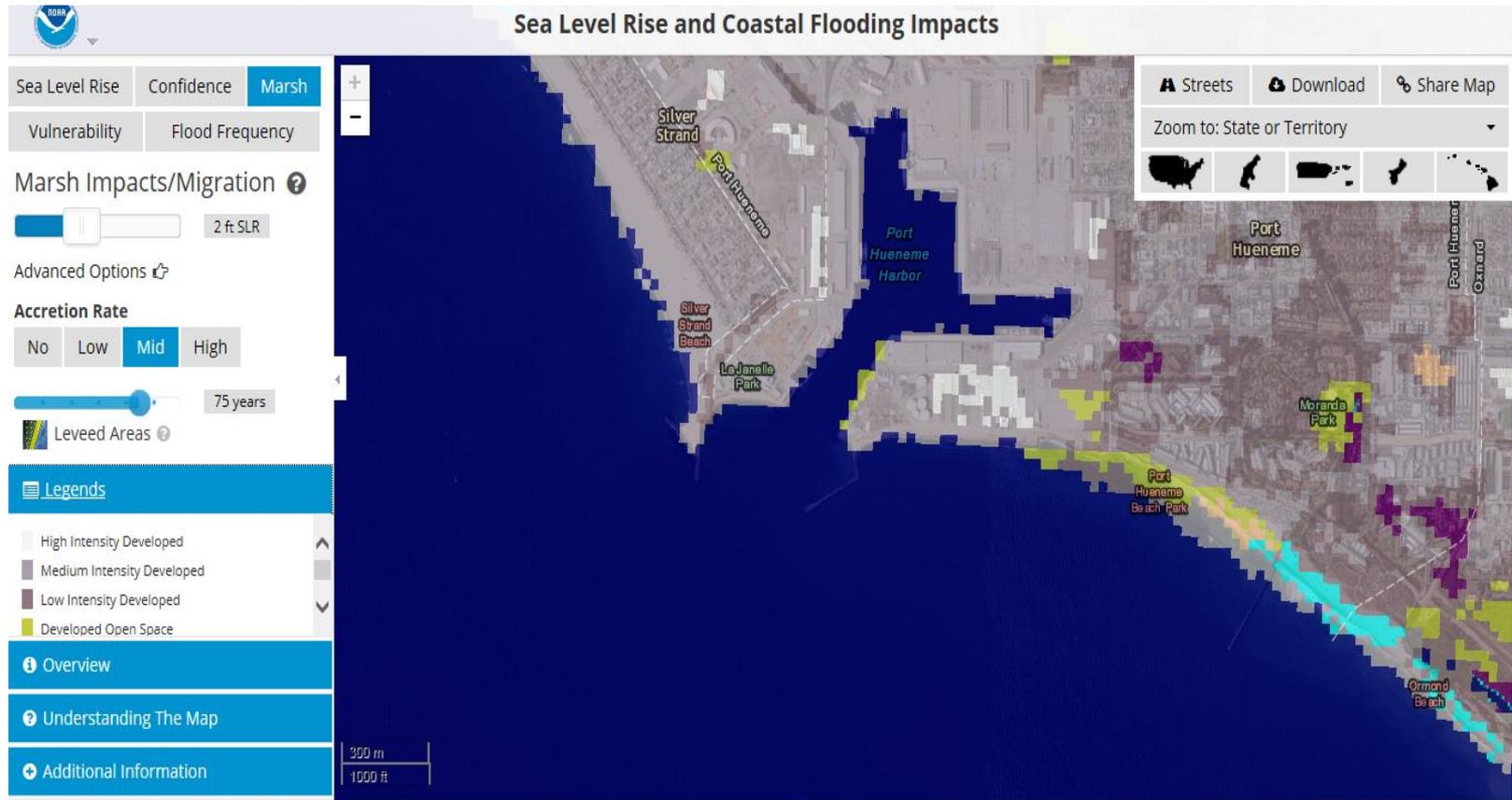
DOWNLOADS

[Local fact sheet](#) [Brief report](#) [State report](#)

Orange County area land below 7 feet is colored yellow through red to denote populations with low through high social vulnerability. Social vulnerability (e.g. from low income) can compound coastal risk. Maroon lines are levees. See full-feature map for legends and details. [Switch to property value map layer](#)

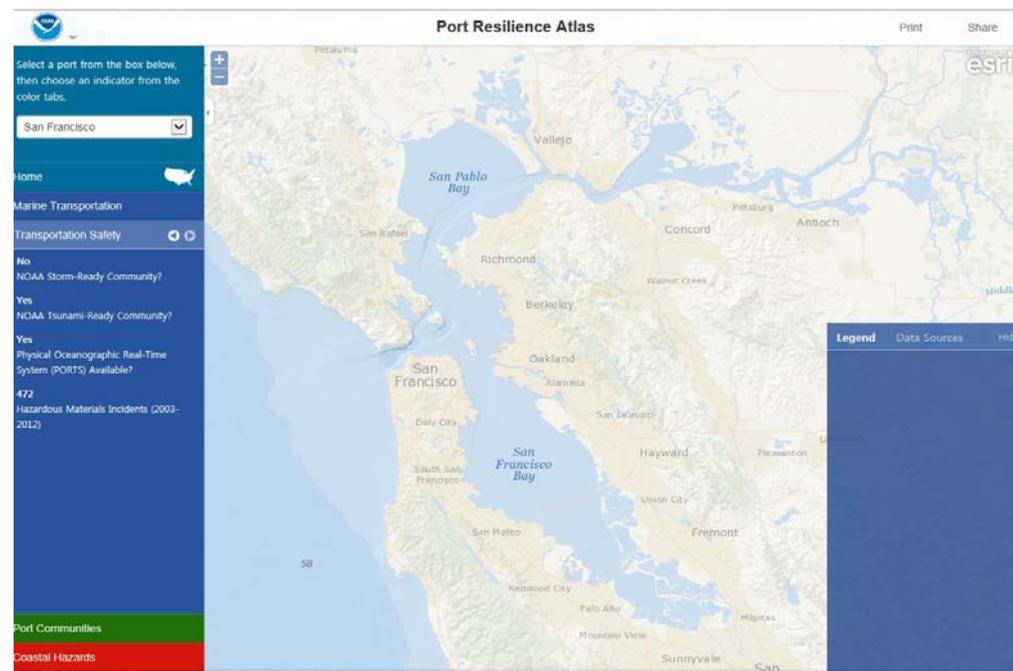
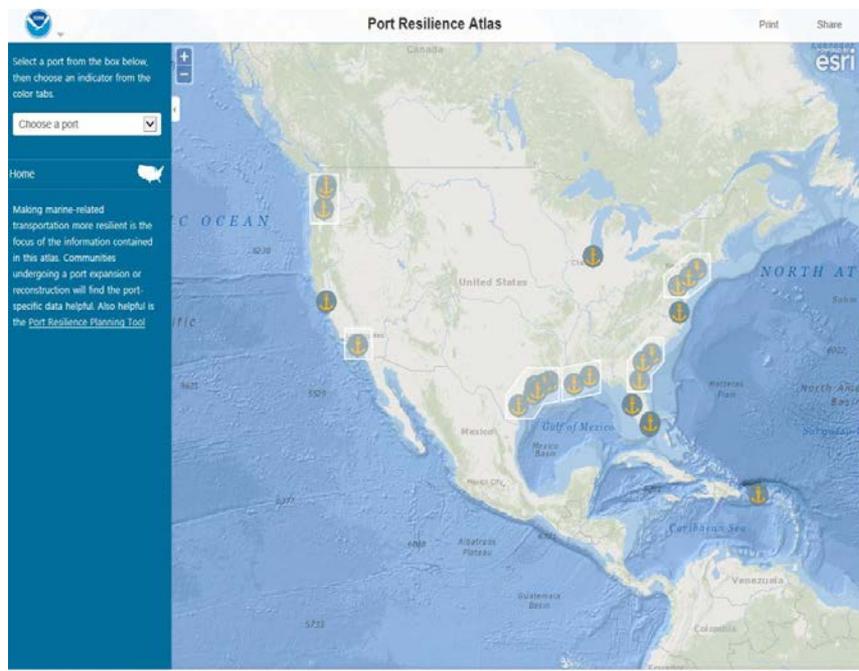
NOAA Sea Level Rise

Used by Coastal Managers to evaluate several aspects of sea-level rise impacts to the natural environment and examines the impact to human land development along the coast.

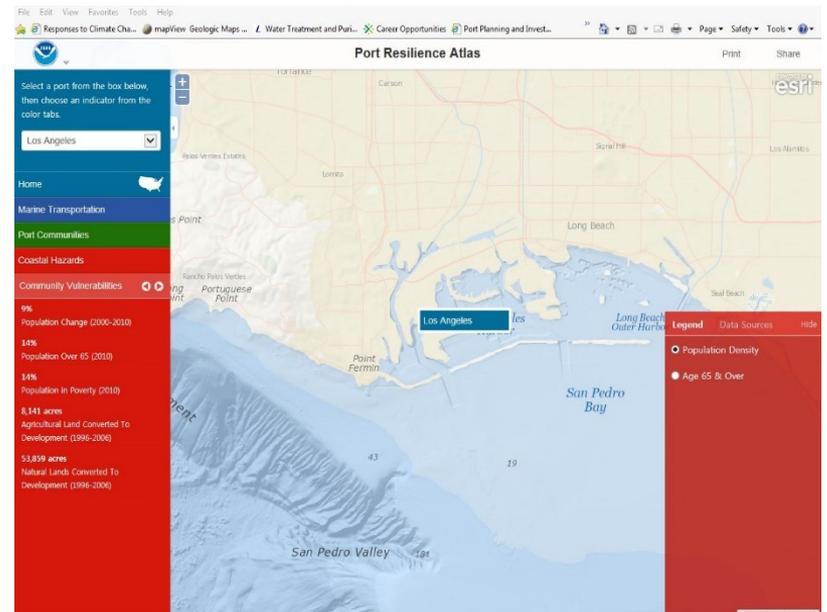
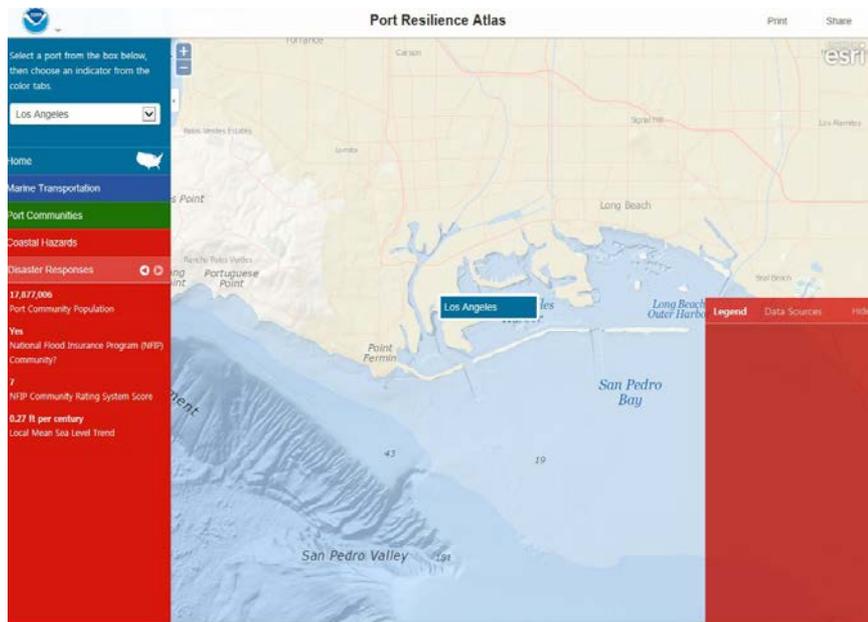


Port Resilience Atlas –

Used by individuals Involved in infrastructure planning for ports and surrounding communities



Port Resilience Atlas



Questions?



Thank you!

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