

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON GEORGIA

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?

The earth's climate is changing because of excess carbon dioxide pollution in the atmosphere, generated when fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas are burned. This extra carbon traps more heat, like a greenhouse, which explains why 2000 to 2009 was the hottest decade ever recorded and there have been over 365 consecutive months with hotter-than-average global temperatures. Modern civilization developed in a stable climate and we have built our economy and way of life accordingly. Changes to our climate means that we are facing emerging hardships and vulnerabilities as the impacts of climate change unfold.

Some impacts from climate change include extreme storms, flooding from sea level rise, heat waves, and drought. These impacts have consequences for public health, safety, the economy, the environment, and our way of life.

Fortunately, we can protect against the worst impacts by limiting carbon pollution with energy efficiency and using clean renewable energy, like solar and wind.



Over the last decade, GA coal-fired power plants produced an average of 77,400,000 tons of carbon pollution each year.



Extreme weather events, like the “polar vortex” of 2014, are becoming more common in a warmer climate. These events have a large toll in terms of physical damage, lost productivity, and public health.

HOW WILL CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT GA?

It is difficult to link any one event directly to climate change, and it is important to recognize that most climate data is regional or even global in scope. However, decades of expert research and centuries of historical records can be compared with recent trends to illustrate how climate change is already impacting parts of the Southeastern United States. These impacts, combined with possible future impacts, are both cause for concern and the imperative for action.

- **Extreme weather**, including [severe storms](#), [heat waves](#), [cold snaps](#), and more intense [hurricanes](#) are all becoming [more typical in a warmer world](#). These events have a large toll in terms of **physical damage, lost productivity, higher insurance costs, and public health**. For example the “polar vortex” snowfall of 2014 practically [shut down Atlanta](#) with road gridlock while thousands of children had to spend the night at school because their parents couldn't reach them.
- **Heritage foods** of Georgia are suffering because of carbon pollution and climate change. **Heat and drought** stress is expected to [increase](#) with global warming, similar to what we have witnessed with [peanut, pasture/hay/beef, beans, and corn](#) production in recent years, when [149 of Georgia's 159 counties were declared a disaster area due to drought](#) in 2007 and [22 counties again](#) in 2011. Meanwhile, fruit and nut farmers are experiencing crop losses from **unreliable winter weather** and late **spring freezes**, which are [expected](#) to become more frequent, such as the 2007 “Easter freeze,” which [wiped out 70% of the state's blueberry crop and 20-50% of the peach crop](#).
- Some of Georgia's most **treasured places** are **flooding** and **eroding away** due in part to sea level rise from climate change, projected to be between [8 inches and 6.6 feet throughout this century alone](#). Coastal communities like historic Savannah and Georgia's many islands are in jeopardy, along with the pastimes they afford and the economic value they generate through tourism.



IT'S TIME FOR SOLUTIONS!

PROMOTE CLEAN ENERGY

Clean energy, such as solar, wind, and energy efficiency, produces no pollution and provides jobs to our economy. Studies show that the United States could easily generate 80% of its power from clean sources by 2050. Energy efficiency can dramatically reduce the amount of power we use in our homes and businesses and lower our bills. In Georgia, our offshore wind resource alone could produce more than a third of the electricity we currently use each year. Solar power is unlimited energy from the sun, free for the taking if our state policies are revised to level the playing field between solar and more traditional, polluting power sources like coal and nuclear.

OPPOSE HIGH RISK ENERGY

Some energy sources have greater risks associated with their use. Old, inefficient and dirty coal power plants must be retired to reduce levels of pollution that trigger asthma attacks and heart and lung disease, put mercury in our water, and cause climate change. Nuclear power plants emit less carbon than coal but are extremely expensive to build, require large amounts of water to operate, generate dangerous, highly radioactive waste and can have devastating consequences should an accident occur. Our coast is too precious to be compromised by spills from offshore drilling. Clean energy is a positive alternative to each of these risky energy sources.

TAKE ACTION TODAY!

Find & Contact Your Elected Officials

<http://www.bit.ly/legislator-search>

**Support Our Work & Become a
Member of SACE Today**

www.cleanenergy.org/donate

**Join the Southeast Coastal
Climate Network**

<http://seccn.groupsie.com>



CONTACT YOUR ELECTED OFFICIALS

National and state-level climate and energy policies are imperative to ensure protection from the worst impacts of climate change and to secure the benefits of clean energy. Contact your elected officials in Washington D.C. and Atlanta and tell them we must have climate and energy policies that:

- Invest in job-creating energy efficiency and clean energy
- Limit carbon pollution, such as the Clean Power Plan
- Preserve and strengthen the Clean Air Act
- Hold polluters accountable and end fossil-fuel subsidies

References and links available on the online version of this factsheet:

<http://www.cleanenergy.org/ga-climate-impacts>