



The Southeast in a Warmer World

The State of Knowledge from the
U.S. Global Change Research Program

Webinar Presentation

July, 2009



About Us

- **Southern Alliance for Clean Energy (SACE) has been a leading advocate for clean, responsible energy choices that better our communities, our region and our world for over 20 years.**
- **Since its formal inception in 1985, SACE has grown from a small group of individuals into a dynamic organization, with five offices across the Southeast and initiatives at federal, state and local levels. SACE continues to expand organizationally, to address the needs of a rapidly changing planet.**
- **As we look toward the future, SACE is committed to preserve, restore and protect our environment through the use of innovative technology, community outreach, grassroots and decision-maker education, and dedicated policy advocacy.**



For more information on Southern Alliance for Clean Energy please visit
www.cleanenergy.org

The State of Knowledge

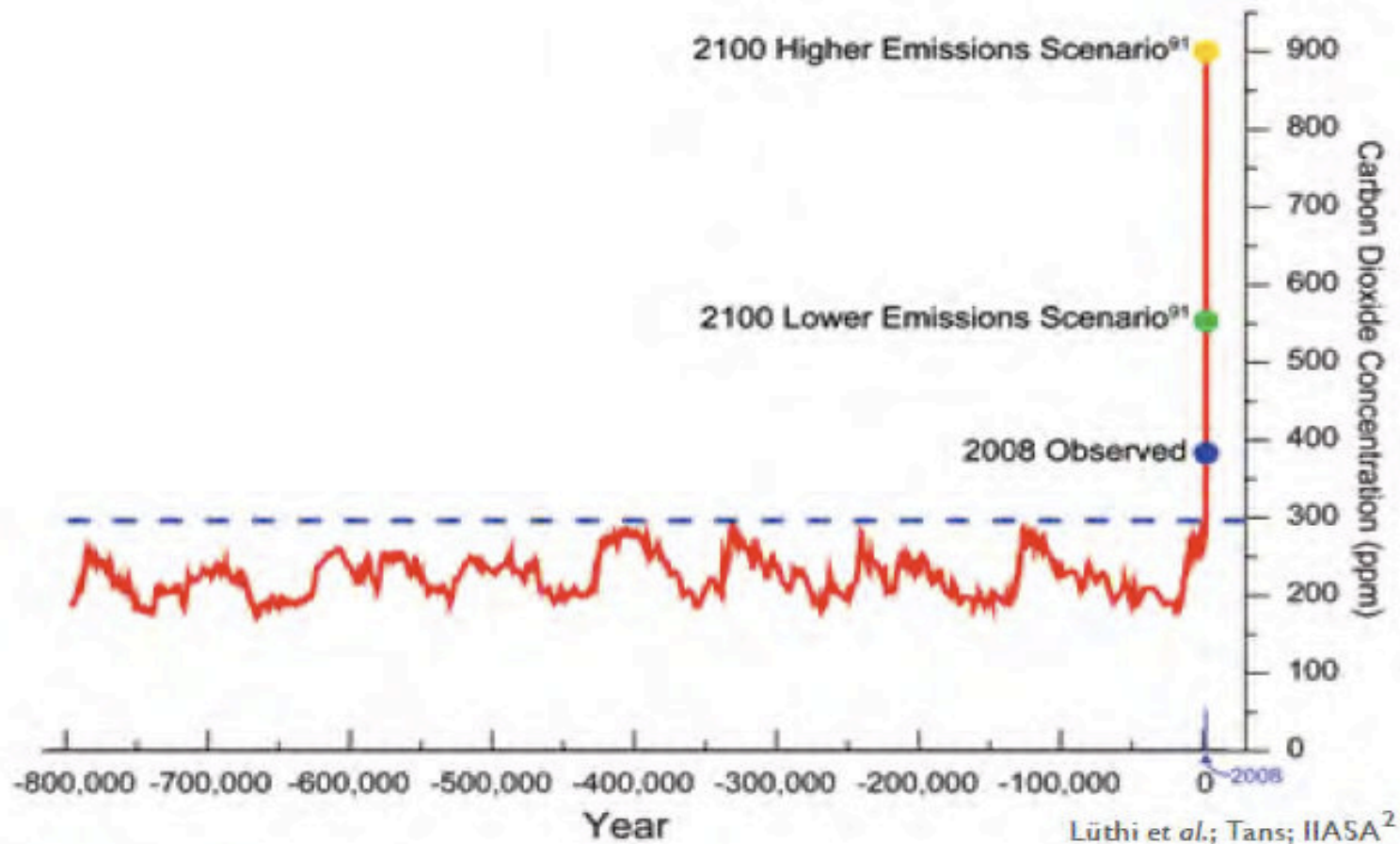


- An authoritative report written with the goal of better informing public and private decision making at all levels.
- Requested by the U.S. Government
- Draws from a large body of scientific information
- Focuses on impacts, but highlights mitigation and adaptation options

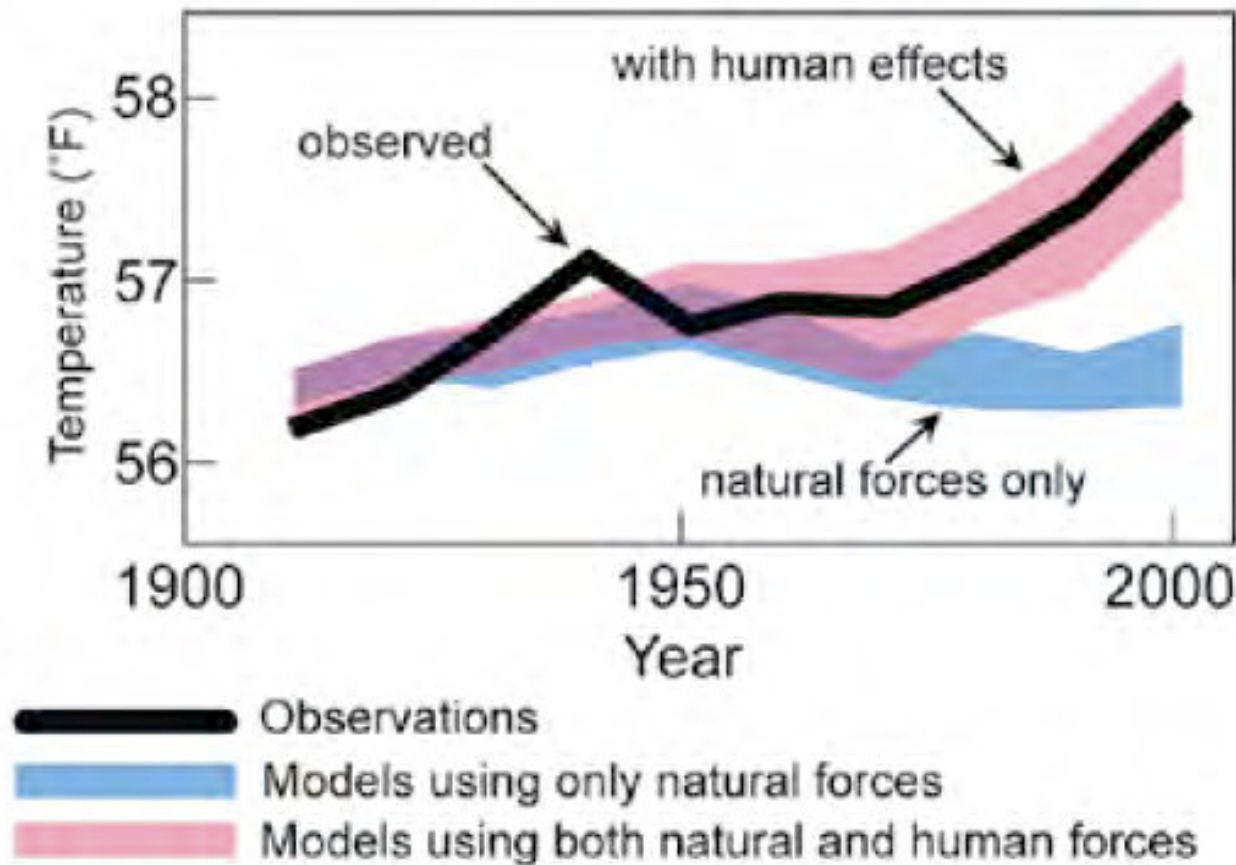
Full report: <http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts>



800,000yr Record of CO₂

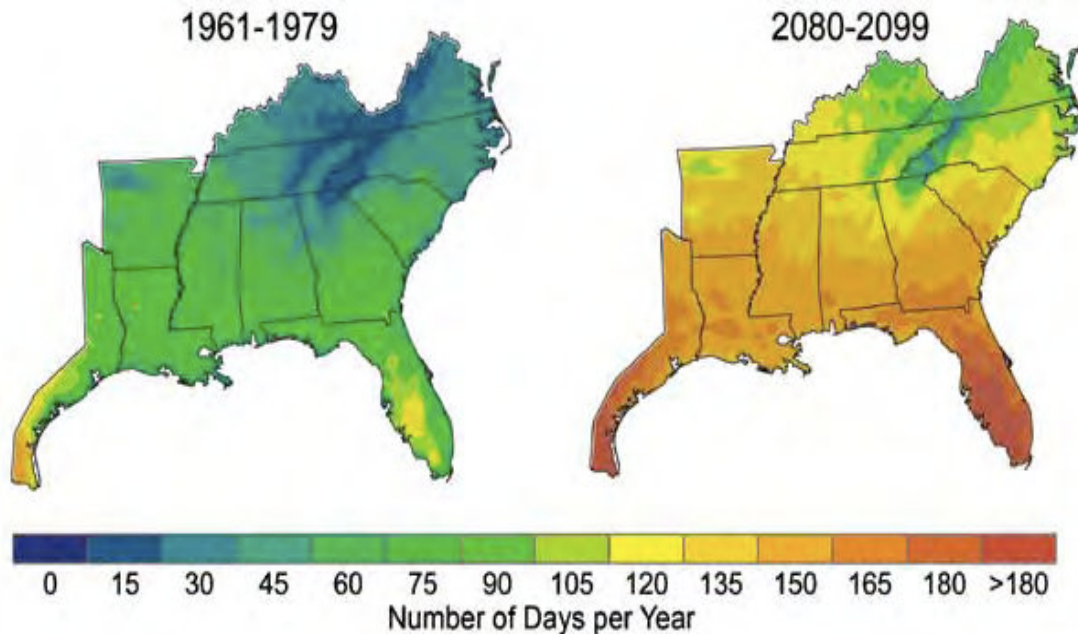


Global Warming is Unequivocal and Primarily Human-induced



Temperature Changes

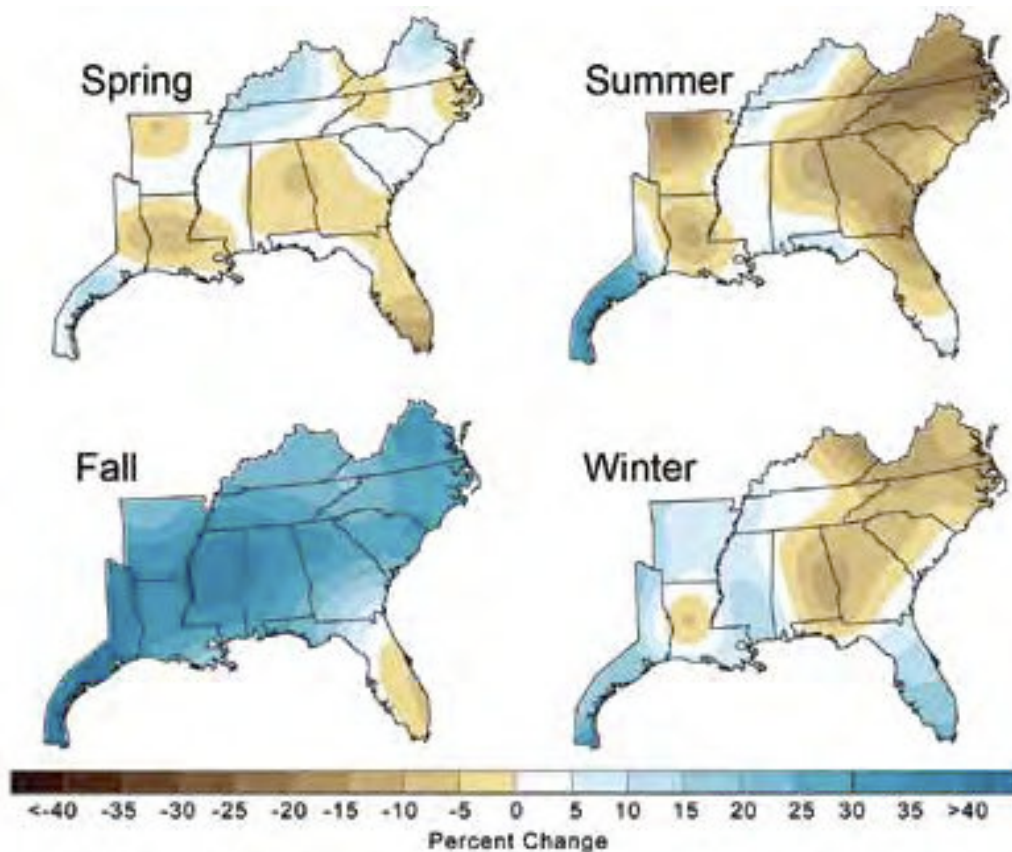
Number of Days per Year with
Peak Temperature over 90°F



- Since 1970, annual average temperatures have risen 2°F
- By 2080, we could expect temperature increases 4.5°F - 9°F
- The rate of warming will increase to more than double since 1975

Shifting Precipitation Patterns

Observed Changes in Precipitation 1901 to 2007



- Fall precipitation has increased 30%, summer and winter decreased by 10%; drought has increased

- Climate models provide divergent prediction results for SE

When it Rains it Pours:

<http://www.environmentamerica.org/home/reports/report-archives/global-warming-solutions/global-warming-solutions/when-it-rains-it-pours>

Water resources at risk

- Higher temps lead to more evaporation; drought conditions to intensify
- Longer periods of time between rainfall events coupled with an increase in demand will have significant economic and societal impacts



Planning can Protect Water Resources

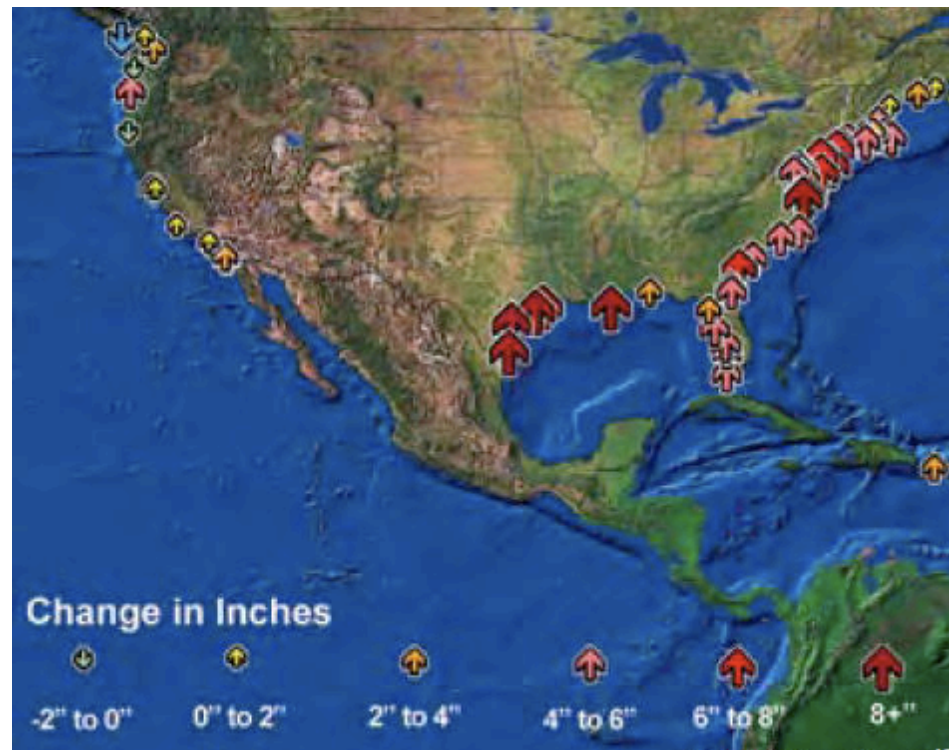
- Olympia, WA relocated drinking water resource to wells on higher ground
- King County, WA deals with runoff
- Adaptation strategies incorporated into city planning



Rising Seas

- Human-induced sea level rise is occurring globally, but the SE has experienced higher rates
- At minimum, we can expect 2 feet of sea level rise by 2100*
- With rising seas comes coastal erosion, inundation, storm surges, salt water intrusion and impacts on ecosystems

Relative Sea-Level Changes on U.S. Coastlines, 1958 to 2008



Rising Seas



Charleston, SC with 3ft of sea level rise

Video: http://www.cleanenergy.org/index.php?/Video.html?form_id=23&item_id=5

Rising Seas



Savannah, GA with 3 meters of sea level rise

Rising Seas



Ft. Lauderdale with 4ft of sea level rise

Coping with Sea Level Rise



- Hard structures such as levees and seawalls
- Elevating or redesigning structures
- Enhancing wetlands
- Beach renourishment
- Planned retreat

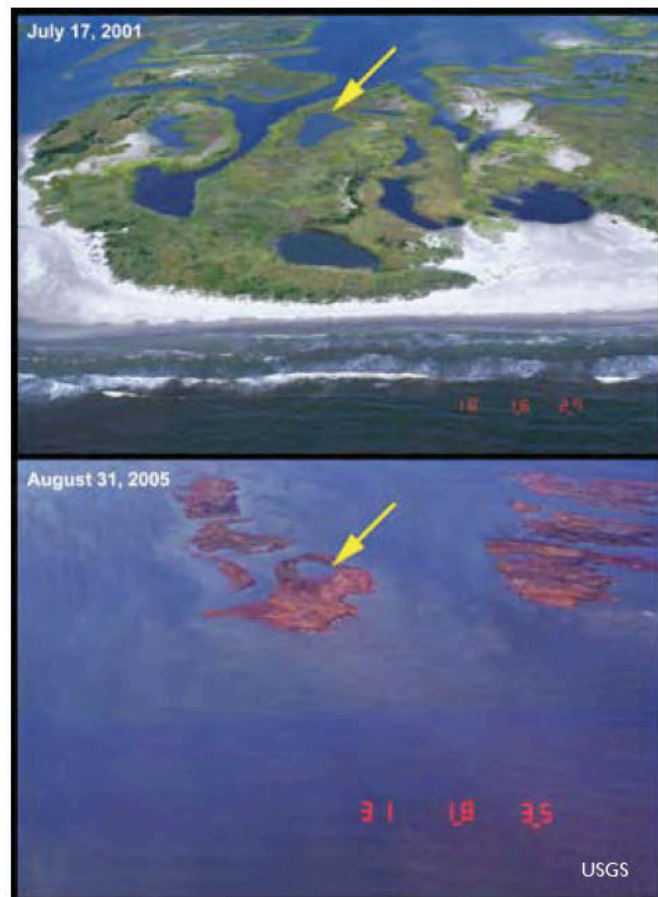
Hurricanes will Intensify

- Since 1970, the destructive potential of Atlantic hurricanes have increased
- Strong correlation between sea surface temperatures and hurricane intensity
- We can expect an increase in hurricane wind speeds, rainfall intensity and storm surge strength and height

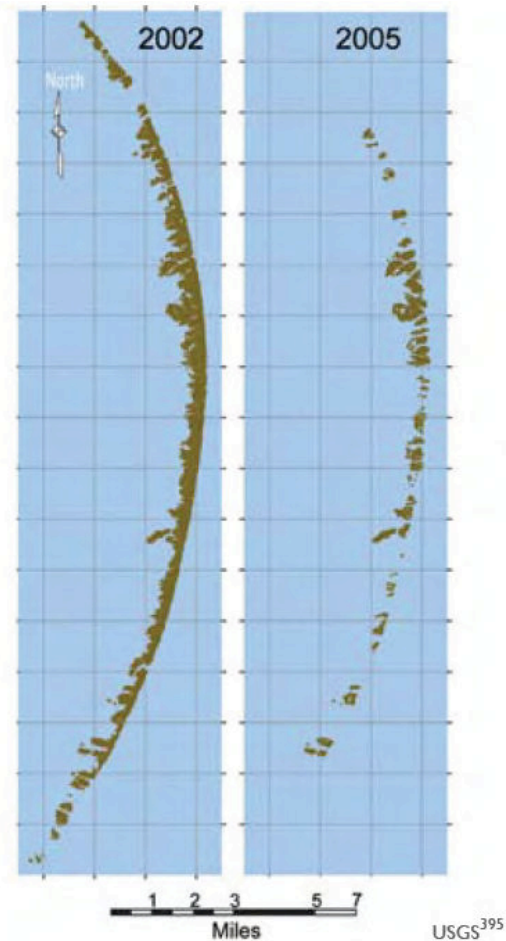


Hurricane Hugo 1989

Land Lost during 2005 Hurricanes



Chandeleur Islands, east of New Orleans



- 217 mi² of land and wetlands lost from Hurricanes Rita and Katrina

Threats to Human Health will Increase

- Heat stress
- Waterborne diseases
- Poor air quality
- Extreme weather events
- Diseases caused by insects and rodents
- Pollen increase
- Children, the elderly, and the poor most vulnerable



Impacts to Agriculture

- Droughts can decrease yields and wither crops
- Plant zones will shift
- Possible pest infestations
- CO₂ will encourage some crop growth as well as weeds

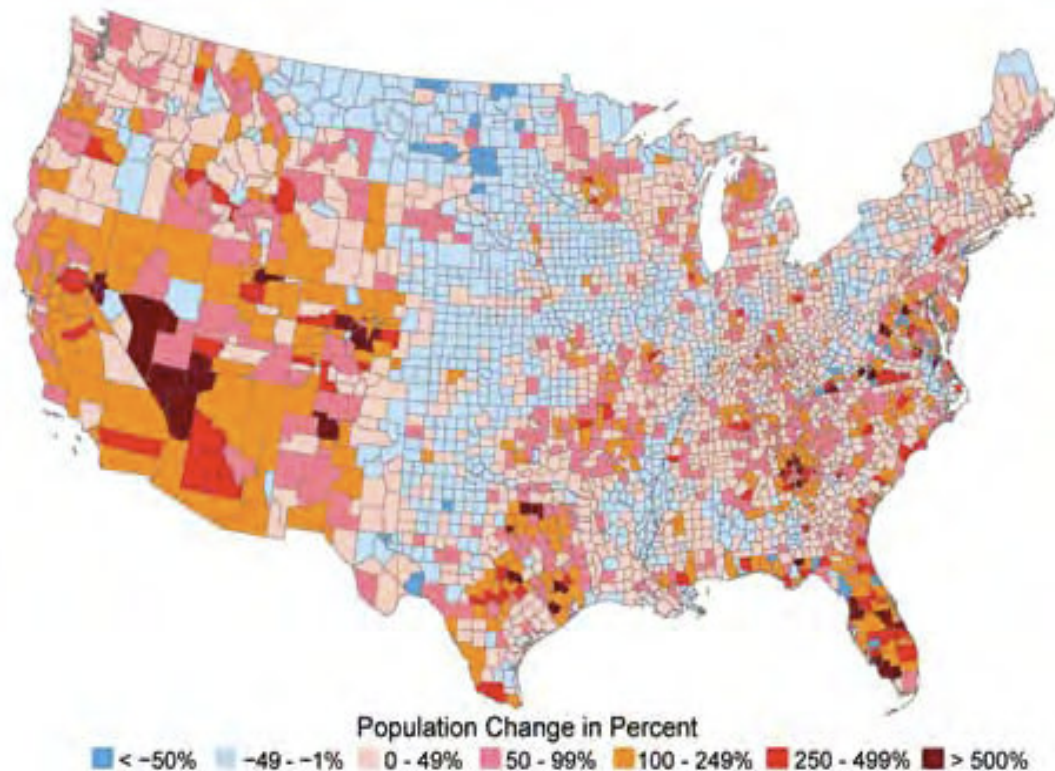


Agricultural Opportunities



- Diversification of crops and livestock essential
- Transition from irrigated to rain-fed agriculture
- Producers who can adapt are likely to see their businesses survive and possibly thrive

Quality of Life will be Impacted



Quality of life will be affected by increasing heat stress, water scarcity, severe weather events, and reduced availability of insurance for at-risk properties.

Impacts on Energy Supply and Use



- Demand for cooling energy will increase resulting in increases in electricity use and higher peak demand
- Energy production to be constrained by rising temperatures and limited water
- Energy production and delivery systems are exposed to sea-level rise and extreme weather events in vulnerable regions

Diversify our Energy Resources



<http://www.cleanenergy.org/index.php?/Reports-and-Publications.html>



Future Climate Change and its Impacts Depend on Choices made Today

- Mitigation
- Must change how we produce and consume energy
- Must be prepared to adapt to unavoidable impacts



What You Can Do

The Southeast Coastal Climate Network

www.seccn.groupsite.com

The Florida Climate Alliance

www.floridacclimatealliance.groupsite.com

Join our Efforts on Federal Climate and Energy Policy



This presentation was brought to you by



Contact Toni Reale at toni@cleanenergy.org

Please visit our website at www.cleanenergy.org
and our blog at <http://blog.cleanenergy.org>

Full report:

<http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts>