

## Developing a "Toolkit" for Climate Change Adaptation in Virginia's Tidal Shoreline Communities

Skip Stiles
Executive Director
Wetlands Watch

"Climate Change Impacts on Chesapeake Bay Restoration"
NCER Conference
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What Do We Know About Climate Change Impact Predictions for Virginia?

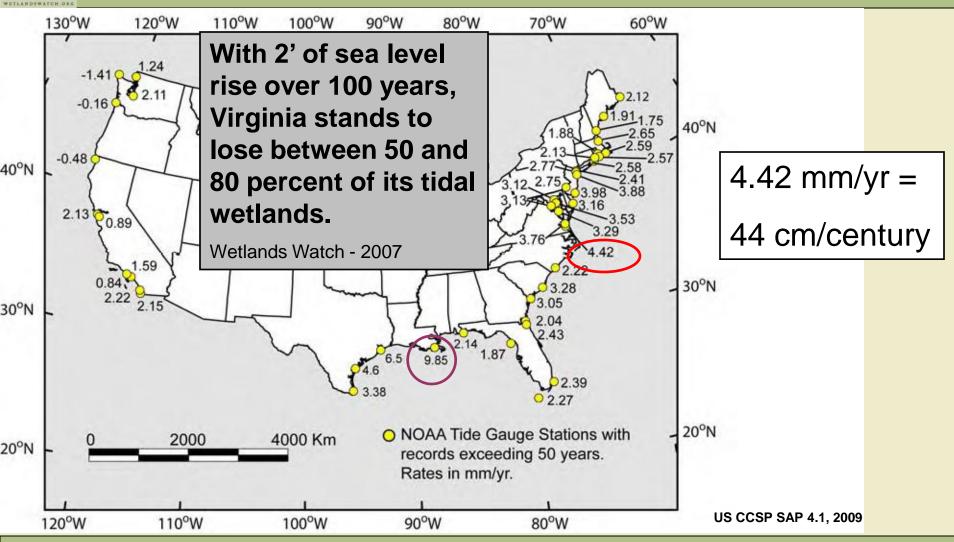
#### In 100 years we'll see.....

- At Least 2.3 feet of sea level rise (as much as 5.2 feet) in next 100 years
- 3.1 ° C increase in average temperature
- ~11 % increase in rainfall intensity

Pyke, et al, 2008, Virginia Climate Change Commission, 2008.

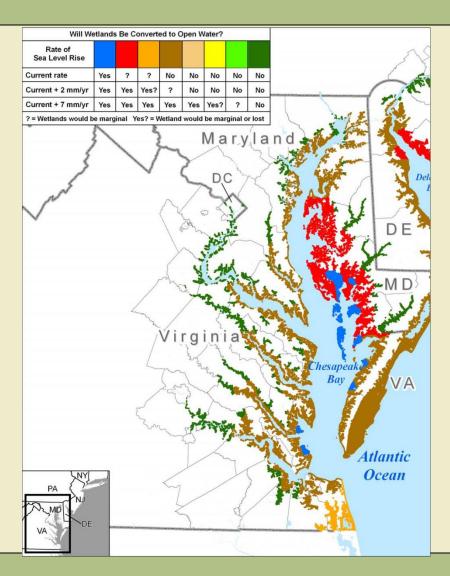


These Rates of Sea Level Rise Significantly Threaten the Coastal Ecosystem





Predicted Rates of Sea Level Rise Will 'Drown' Most of Virginia's Tidal Wetlands

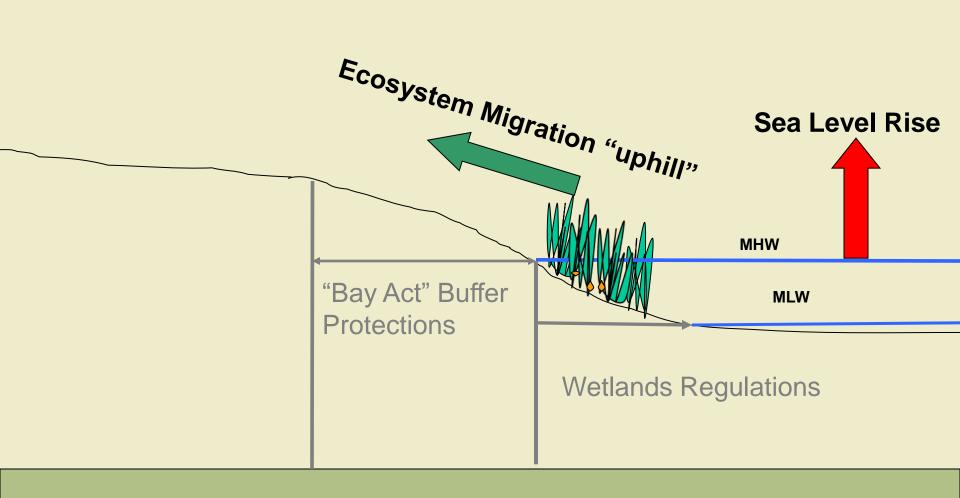


Blue, Red, Orange, and Brown areas will see wetlands converted to open water at current predicted rates of sea level rise ~ 2-5 feet/100 years

**US CCSP SAP 4.1, 2009** 

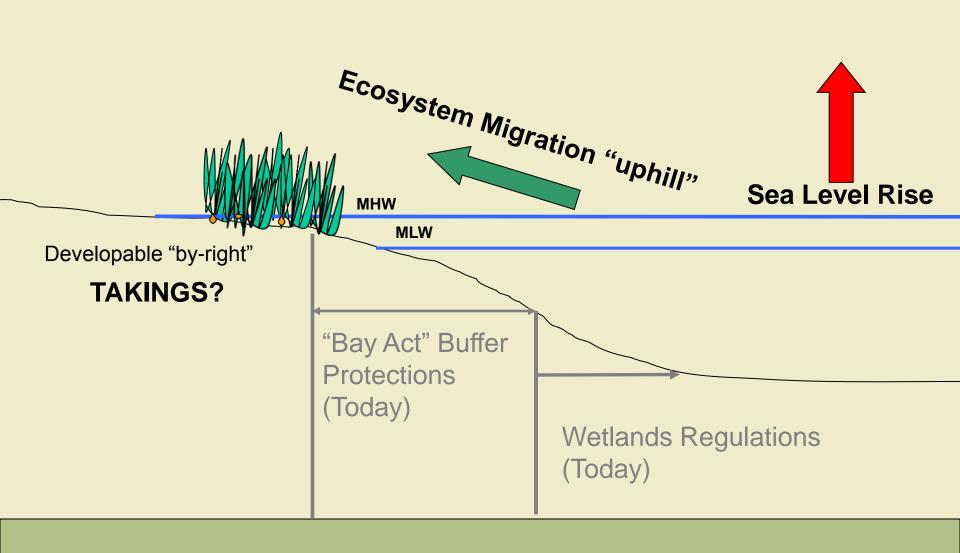


Sea Level Rise Will Move Shoreline Beyond Today's Environmental Jurisdictions





Sea Level Rise Will Move Shoreline "Uphill" – Eventually onto "Nonjurisdictional" Land with Development Rights





Local Government Adaptation Campaign – "Save the Coastal Ecosystem from Climate Change Impacts"

85 % of Virginia's Shoreline is Privately Owned

Keeping the Tidal Shoreline Open and Resilient is Key = limit development, limit shoreline hardening

All Private Land Use Decisions, Occupancy Permits, Business Permits, Many Environmental Decisions are Made by Local Government

State Law Requires Local Governments to Review Long Range Land Use Plans Every 5 Years

Can we...



...Get Local Governments to Include Climate Change and Shoreline Ecosystem Adaptation in Long Range Plans?



**Who Are Adaptation Partners and What Are Their Tools?** 

#### Chesapeake Bay vulnerability to sea-level rise

#### TOOLS

State and federal wetlands laws

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act

Easements, transfer and purchase of development rights

Local land use regulations

# GOAL: PROTECT WETLANDS AND SHORELINE BUFFERS

#### **ADAPTATION PARTNERS**













**Challenges Facing Shoreline Ecosystem Adaptation in Virginia** 

Virginia is a "Low Water" State with Private Property Ownership to Low Tide Line

**Virginia Law Limits Local Government Powers** 

Virginia is a Strong Property Rights State

Virginia is 50th in US for Per-Capita Spending on Natural Resources

Virginia HAS NEVER MET its 2000 "No Net Loss" Wetlands Regulatory Goal for Tidal Wetlands (DEQ 305b Water Quality Report)

Virginia's Tidal Wetlands Inventory Hasn't been Updated in 30 Years (VIMS/CCRM 2010)

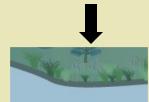
Virginia Has No Data Base to Track its Wetlands Restoration Efforts (2008 Annual Chesapeake Bay Implementation Report)



Focus on Saving Coastal Ecosystem Using Climate Change Argument Does Not Work

Chesapeake Bay vulnerability to sea-level rise

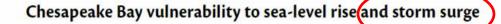
GOAL: PROTECT WETLANDS AND SHORELINE BUFFERS



WE NEED:
More Tools and More Partners
More Compelling Arguments
Less Mention of Climate Change



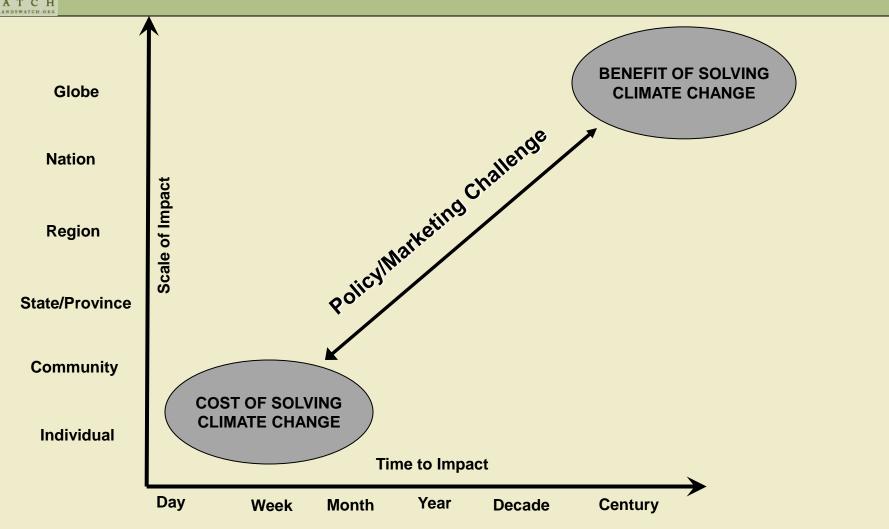
The Bigger Picture of Sea Level Rise Impacts along Tidal Shorelines





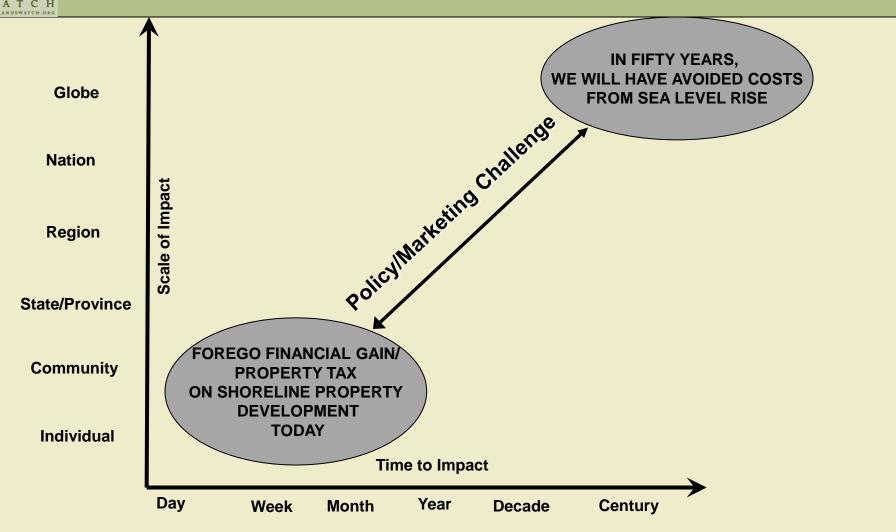


Social Marketing Challenges Are Difficult...How do we Bridge the Gap?



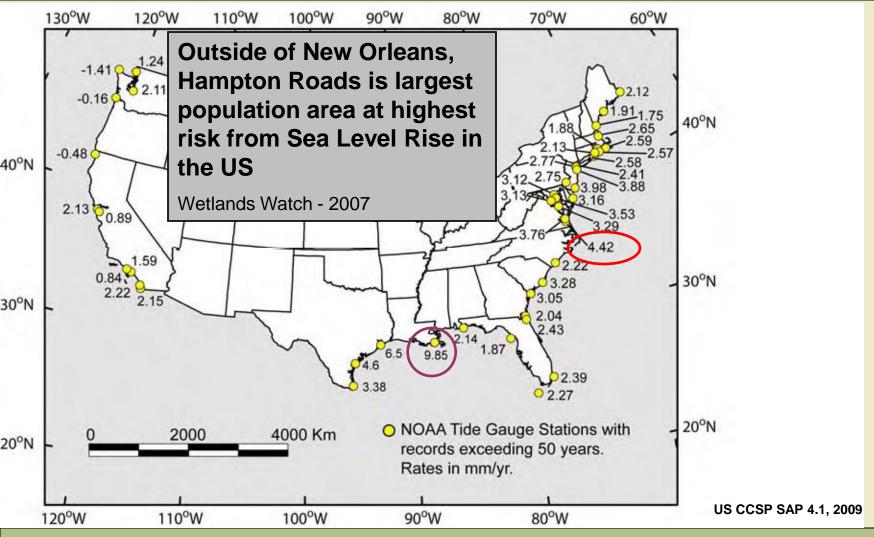


Social Marketing Challenges Are Difficult...How do we Bridge the Gap?





Message Needs to Engage a Wider Segments of Society





Impacts Need to be on the Same Personal, Time, and Geographic Scale = More Compelling

What Will Sea Level Rise Do in My Children's/Grandchildren's Life?

What Is Sea Level Rise Already Doing to my Community/To Me?

- \* How Many Times Have I Had to Change My Commute in the Last Year?
- \* Why is My House Insurance Getting More Expensive?

What Will Sea Level Rise Cost Me Over my Lifetime/Over my Business Horizon/During the time I Own My House?



Climate Change Not Needed to Make the Case for Adaptation Here





**Storm Surge History at Sewell's Point (Norfolk, VA)** 

DATE	STORM TYPE	ABOVE MHHW	
August 23, 1933	Hurricane	6.27 feet	
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	5.12 feet	
March 7, 1962	Ash Wednesday Storm	5.05 feet	
November 12, 2009	Veterans Day nor'easter	4.99 feet	
September 18, 1936	Hurricane	4.92 feet 4.36 feet	
September 16, 1933	Hurricane		
November 22, 2006	Thanksgiving nor'easter	3.96 feet	
October 6, 2006	Columbus Day nor'easter	3.76 feet	
January 28. 1998	Twin nor'easters (#1)	3.26 feet	
September 16, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	3.21 feet	
February 5, 1998	Twin nor'easters (#2)	3.12 feet	

www.wetlandswatch.org

**NOAA** 



#### **Recent Storms Make it Real to People**

DATE	STORM TYPE	ABOVE MHHW		
August 23, 1933	Hurricane	6.27 feet		
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	5.12 feet		
March 7, 1962	Ash Wednesday Storm	5.05 feet		
November 12, 2009	Veterans Day nor'easter	4.99 feet		
September 18, 1936	Hurricane	4.92 feet		
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October 6, 2006	Columbus Day nor'easter	3.76 feet		
January 28. 1998	Twin nor'easters (#1)	3.26 feet		
September 16, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	3.21 feet		
February 5, 1998	Twin nor'easters (#2)	3.12 feet		



What if These Storms Hit 100 Years Ago?

DATE	STORM TYPE	ABOVE MHHW
August 23, 1933	Hurricane	6.27 feet
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	5.12 feet
March 7, 1962	Ash Wednesday Storm	5.05 feet
November 12, 2009	Veterans Day nor'easter	4.99 feet
September 18, 1936	Hurricane	4.92 feet - 1.45 feet
September 16, 1933	Hurricane	4.36 feet in 1906
November 22, 2006	Thanksgiving nor'easter	3.96 feet
October 6, 2006	Columbus Day nor'easter	3.76 feet
January 28. 1998	Twin nor'easters (#1)	3.26 feet
September 16, 1999	Hurricane Floyd	3.21 feet
February 5, 1998	Twin nor'easters (#2)	3.12 feet



What Happens 100 Years from Now?

DATE	STORM TYPE	ABOVE MHHW
August 23, 1933	Hurricane	6.27 feet
September 18, 2003	Hurricane Isabel	5.12 feet
March 7, 1962	Ash Wednesday Storm	5.05 feet <b>+2.3 feet</b>
November 12, 2009	Veterans Day nor'easter	4.99 feet in <b>2106</b>
September 18, 1936	Hurricane	4.92 feet
September 16, 1933	Hurricane	4.36 feet
November 22, 2006	Thanksgiving nor'easter	3.96 feet
October 6, 2006	Columbus Day nor'easter	3.76 feet
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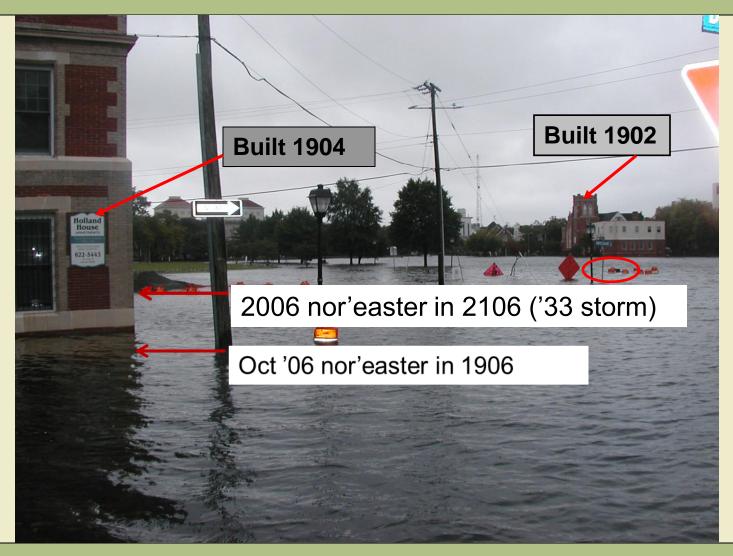


Norfolk on a Dry Day (watch the trash can in the circle)





October 2006 Nor'easter Flooding in Norfolk





**FEMA Post-Hazard Mitigation Program** 



~\$130,000/house

\$4.5 million in FEMA spending to raise houses in Norfolk after Isabel

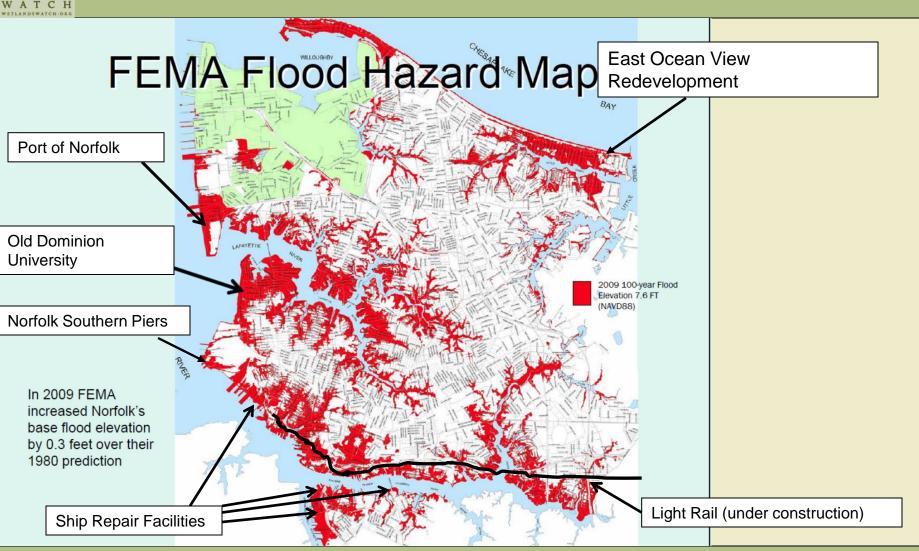


**House is Fine...Now About the Street** 





What's at Stake as Flood Zones Shift?





**Sea Level Rise Increases Frequency of Flooding Events** 

Flood	Flood (Ft)	Historical	Now	+2'	+3'
Record	+8.02	80.5 yrs	26.8 yrs	7.3 yrs	1.7 yrs



Increasing Sea Level combined with storm surge frequencies

alters the risk analysis

Modest levels of rise on the

average increase the

frequency of extreme events dramatically

Sea Level Rise change (Ft)

7.32 1.71 0.33 0.10

7.32 1.71

Average Number of Years Between Inundation Events

Gauge

5.00

6.00

7.00

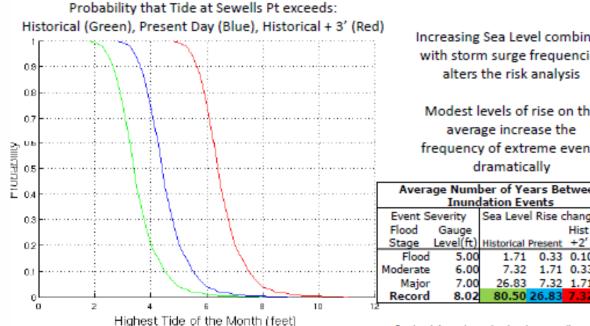
Flood

Major

#### Sea-Level Rise Notional Scenarios

Northrop Grumman is Largest Manufacturing Employer in Virginia

Only Shipyard in the US that can build aircraft carriers – Ford Class underway



Sea-level rise reduces the time between (increases the frequency of) record-level inundation events. Northrop Grumman Proprietary Level I Colors represent relative risk.

26.83

80.50 26.83

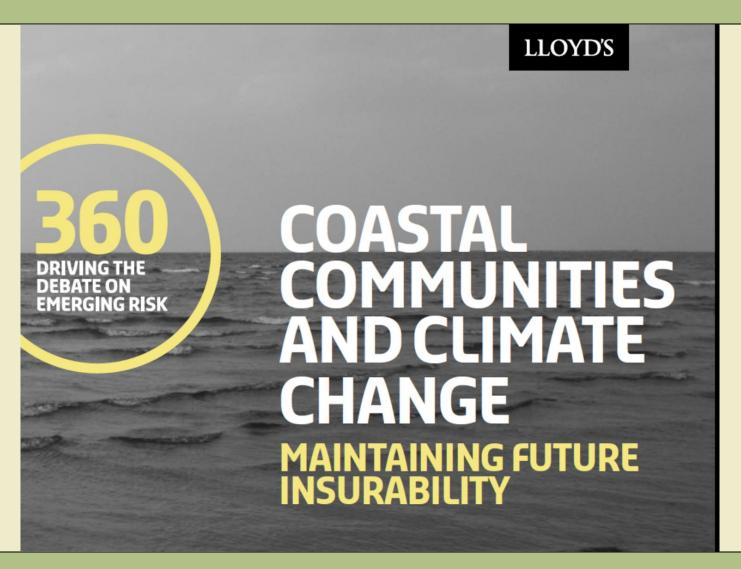


Rural Areas in Virginia are Threatened as Well When the Shoreline Moves





**Economic Drivers for Adaptation Are Emerging - Globally** 





**Economic Drivers for Adaptation Are Emerging - Regionally** 

## Allstate stopped writing new policies in 19 coastal communities:

Accomack, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, Lancaster, Mathews, Middlesex, Northumberland, Northampton, Southampton, Surrey, Sussex, York counties and Chesapeake, Franklin, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach

Nationwide is withdrawing new coastal coverage

State Farm will not write new policies within one mile of the ocean shoreline

Farmer's will not write a new policy within two miles of ocean shoreline or one mile of tidal Bay

**USAA** – withdrawing new coverage



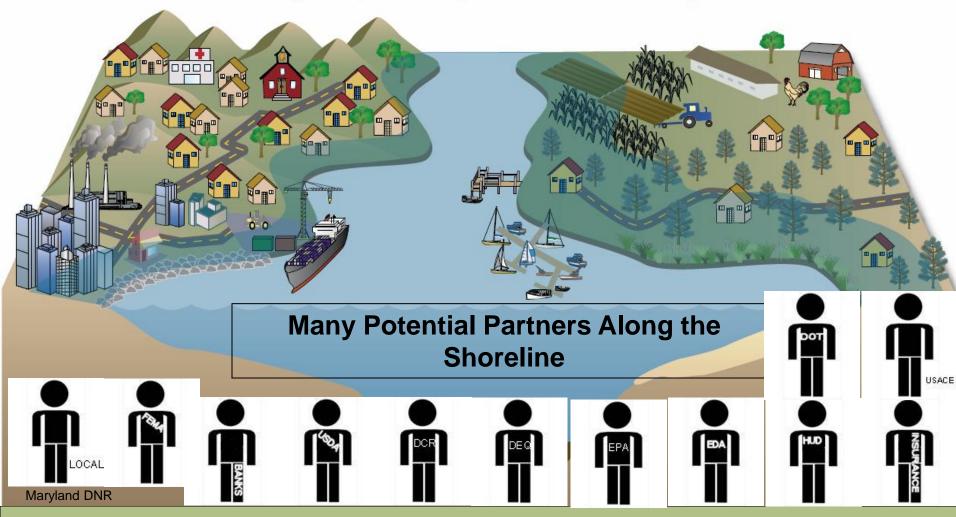
Do These Broader Concerns Bring More People to the Table and Provide More Adaptation Tools?

.....YES!



Each Sector of Shoreline Community Brings New Potential Adaptation Partners to the Table

Chesapeake Bay vulnerability to sea-level rise and storm surge





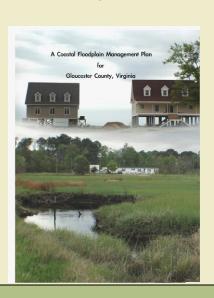
Who are the New Partners and What are the New Tools?

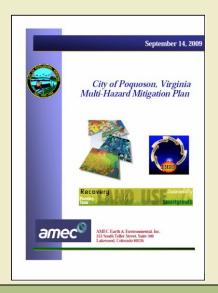


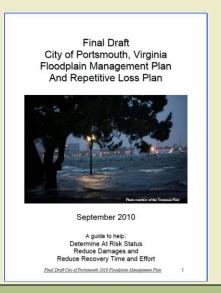
Sea Level Rise Showing up in FEMA Plans

FEMA requires hazard mitigation plans by states (44 CFR 201.4) and localities (44 CFR 201.5)

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) gives reduced rates for publicly developed and regularly updated Floodplain Management Plans (NFIP Community Rating System)









Sea Level Rise Showing up in US Dept. of Commerce Plans

42 U.S.C. § 3162 – Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy – Regional Plan for Sustainable Economic Development - Required by US Economic Development Administration



### IV. ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

#### **Threats**

Rising Sea Levels and other Potential Impacts of Climate Change



Climate Change Showing up in Required US Transportation Plans

Long-Range transportation plan required of each state (23 CFR § 450.206) and region (23 CFR § 450.306) before receiving federal transportation funds.



#### Climate Change

"Climate change poses a serious and growing threat to Virginia's roads, railways, ports, utility systems, and other critical infrastructure..."



Other Federal Planning Requirements Can/Are Mentioning Climate Change

US Fish and Wildlife Service requires a "Wildlife Action Plan" prior to receiving funding - 16 U.S.C. § 669e (Virginia and many other states address climate change impacts)

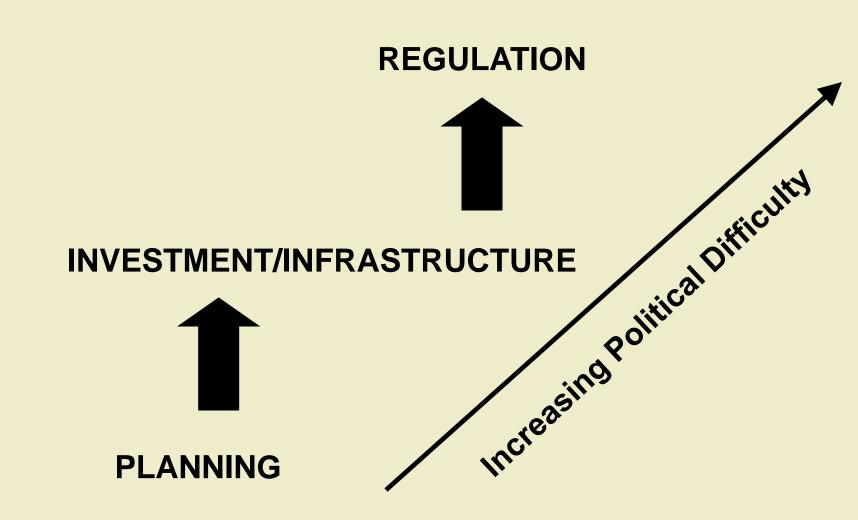
US Forest Service Plans for National Forests -16 U.S.C. § 1604 (Washington/Jefferson Forest Plan will include climate change impacts)

HUD Consolidated Plan required of every locality prior to receiving funding - 24 CFR Part 91.215 (Could include climate change impact on disadvantaged community housing.)

Stormwater planning, Mandatory public involvement and participation – 40 CFR 122.34 (b) 2 (ii) (A place to insert climate change impacts)



Planning is Just the Start – it Gets Harder as Decisions Change Behavior





**Social Marketing Work Must Include a Range of Tactics** 

"Convincing people that you're right about an issue--say, the scientific consensus about the threat posed by global warming--can seem vitally important, but in the end may be somewhat beside the point.

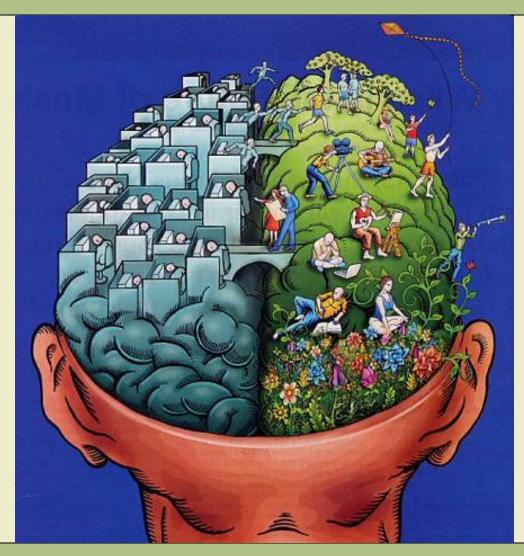
In the long run, you have to **move the debate beyond beliefs, and into** *incentives*: lining up the economic and social incentives such that the right choices are the easy, natural ones.

To do that, we need smart and effective policies. Appeals to people's reason may help, but rational belief alone won't carry the day.

Clark Williams-Derry, Sightline Institute



**Change Requires Engaging the Whole Brain** 

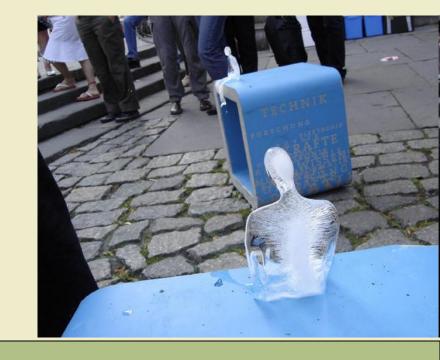




Role for Visual Arts in Climate Change Debate to Engage the Right Brain



"Melting Men" – Nele Azvedo





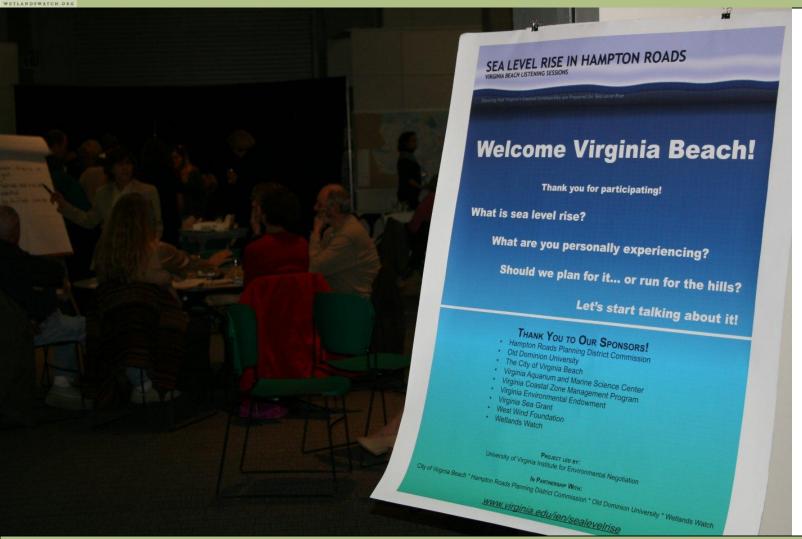
Show a Path Forward - but be Realistic







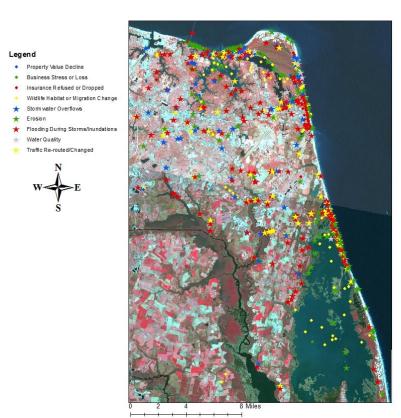
Talking about the Problem with 130+ folks in Virginia Beach





**Putting What They Have Seen on the Map** 

#### Virginia Beach Sea Level Rise Listening Sessions Map







#### Conclusion

Think Outside of the "Natural Resources Box"

Make it Real, Make it Now

Engage Both Sides of the Brain – Don't be a Geek!

**Present Problem AND Solution – Show a Path Forward** 

Partnerships with "fact based" NGO's are Essential!



Beware "Agenda 21" Conspiracy Theorists!



