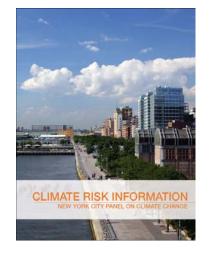
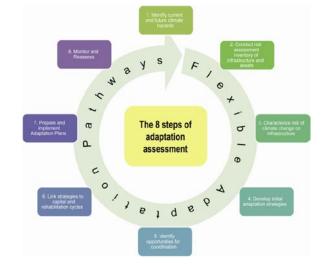
US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT







Climate Adaptation Planning in Urban Environments

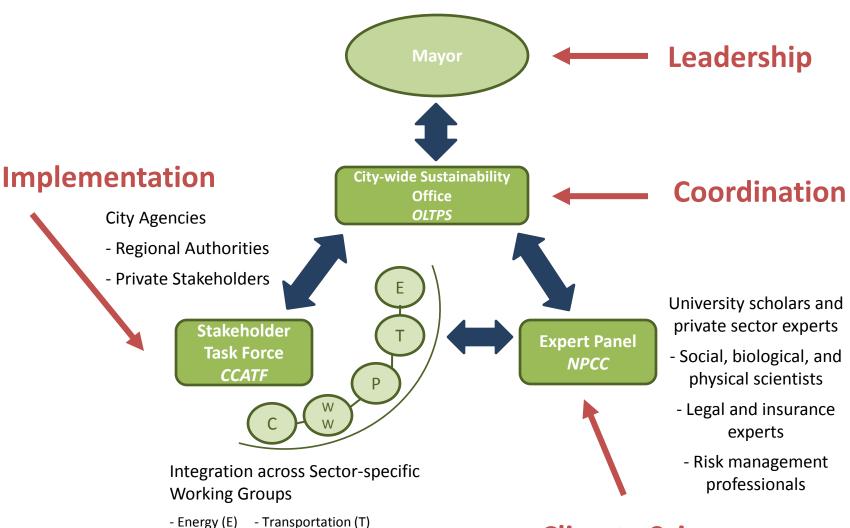
Dr. Cynthia Rosenzweig NASA GISS/ Columbia University

Climate Change Adaptation for State and Local Governments:
Achieving Buy-In for Adaptation
March 21, 2013





New York City Adaptation Process 2008 - 2011



- Policy (P) - Water & Waste (WW)

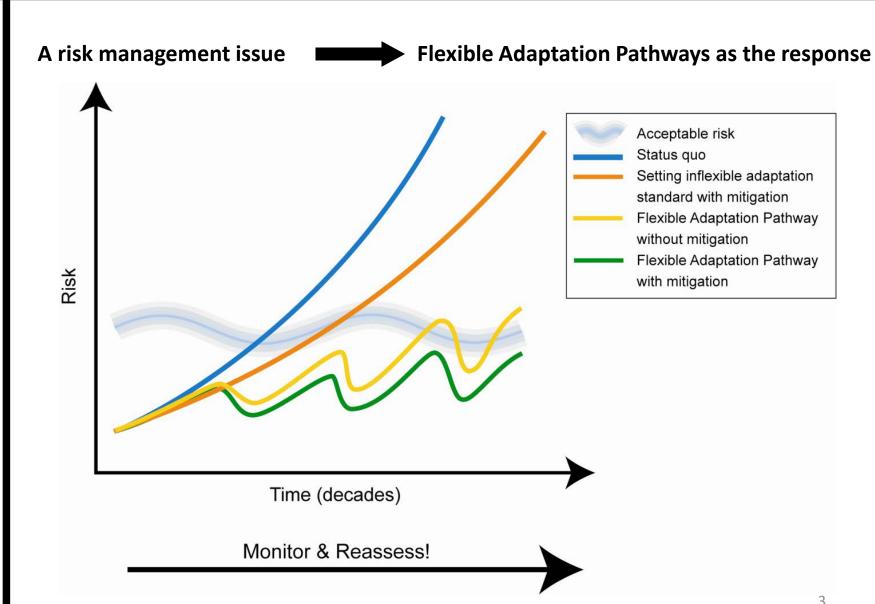
- Communications (C)

Climate Science

Source: NPCC, 2010



NPCC Approach

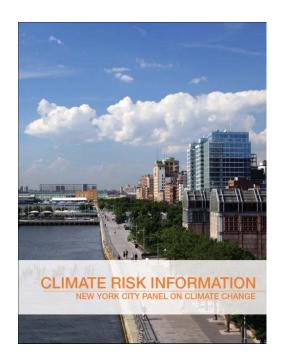


Source: NPCC, 2010



Information and Tools

- Foundation reports
 - Background expert knowledge
 - Best practices
 - Resource guide
- Workbooks for stakeholders
 - Climate Risk Information
 - Adaptation Assessment Guidebook
 - Climate Protection Levels
- Climate projections
 - Provided in 'tear sheet' format for stakeholders

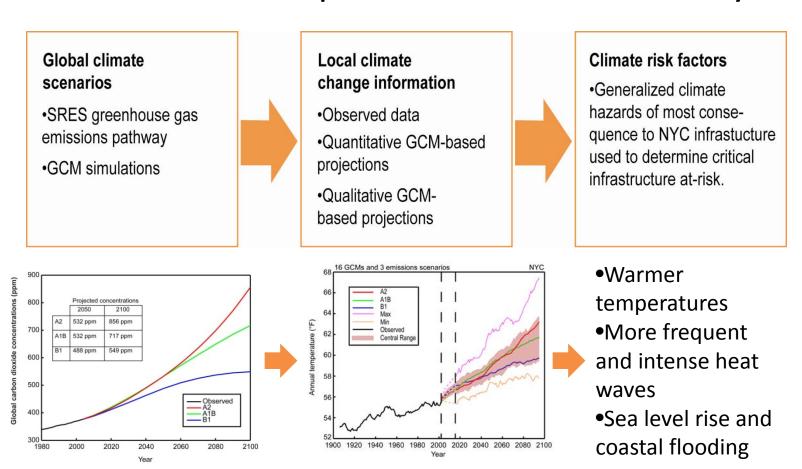


	Baseline 1971-2000	2020s	2050s	2080s
Air temperature Central range ²	55° F	+ 1,5 to 3,0° F	+ 3,0 to 5,0° F	+ 4,0 to 7,5° F
Precipitation Central range ²	46.5 in ³	+ 0 to 5 %	+ 0 to 10 %	+ 5 to 10 %
Sea level rise ³ Central range ²	NA	+ 2 to 5 in	+ 7 to 12 in	+ 12 to 23 in
Rapid ice-melt scenario ⁴	NA	~ 5 to 10 in	~ 19 to 29 in	~ 41 to 55 in



Developing Climate Scenarios

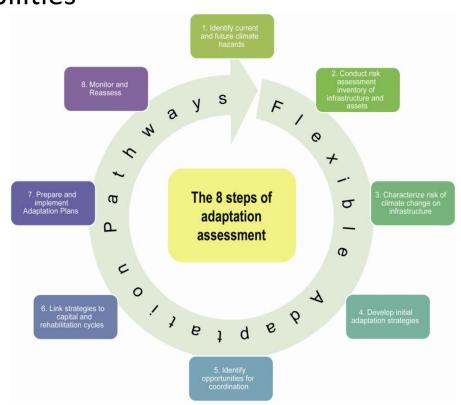
Process used to develop climate risk factors for New York City





Design Adaptation Process

- 1. Identify current and future climate hazards
- Conduct inventory of infrastructure and assets and begin to identify vulnerabilities
- 3. Characterize risk
- Develop initial list of strategies
- 5. Identify opportunities for coordination
- 6. Prioritize strategies
- 7. Prepare and implement Resilience Plans
- 8. Monitor and reassess



Source: NPCC, 2010



Framing Adaptation

- Reduce the level of physical, social, and economic impacts of climate
- Take advantage of new opportunities



Types

- Management/operations
- Infrastructure physical components of each sector
- Policy

Administrative Groups

- Private vs. public organizations
- Local/municipal, county, state, national

Level of Efforts

- Incremental action
- Large-scale shifts

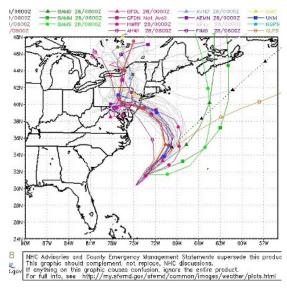
Timing

- Short term <5 yrs; medium term
 5-15 yrs; long term >15 years
- Abrupt Changes tipping points/policy triggers

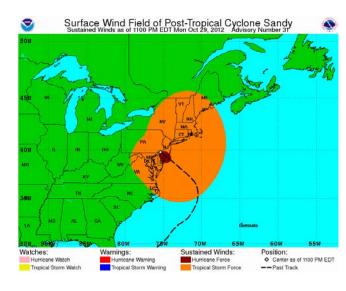
Hurricane Sandy Forecasting the Storm



Lowest recorded central pressure north of Cape Hatteras, NC at 943 mb



Storm track forecasts



Exceptionally large wind field tropical storm force winds over ~500 miles from the center

Storm forecast well in advance

Hurricane Sandy Forecasting the Impacts

Climate Change and a Global City 2001

Cons

Vai

RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

IN NEW YORK STATE

ANNALS of the NEW YORK

Interdependent Critical *Infrastructure Systems* and **Vulperable Communities**

South Ferry Subway Station



Beach erosion and boardwalk damage in the Rockaways

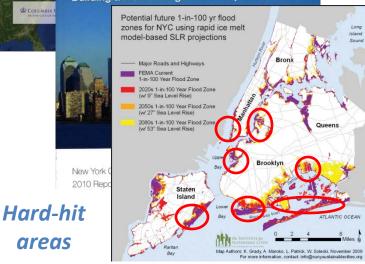


Extensive power outages



Climate Change Adaptation in New York City

Building a Risk Management Response



Many impacts forecast

Sources: CCSR, 2013,

areas

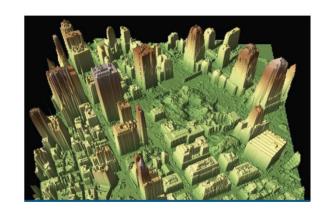
well in advance MTA, 2012

9



Hurricane Sandy Links to Climate Risk Responses

- Actions already underway in New York City to mitigate the impacts of climate risks
 - Planting over 300 Greenstreets, vegetation that absorbs stormwater
 - Securing citywide high-resolution LiDAR elevation data, which helps to identify the most vulnerable area
 - Incorporating sea level rise into the City's Comprehensive Waterfront Plan
 - NYC Office of Emergency
 Management launched enhanced emergency response and preparedness programs
- Post Sandy intensifying efforts

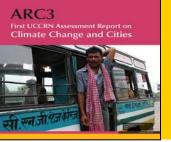






Conclusions

- The climate adaptation process developed in New York City can be modified for use by other agencies and cities
- Response actions are already underway in New York City and helped to reduce damages
- Recommendations include climate risk management in operations and management, infrastructure planning, and policy
- Implement both adaptation and mitigation to reduce the magnitude of risks

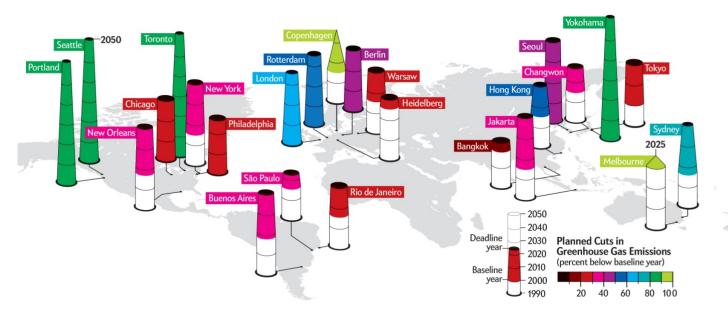


KEY MESSAGE

ARC3

First UCCRN Assessment Report on **Climate Change and Cities**

Cities are emerging as first responders to climate change



Mitigation: Planned cuts in greenhouse gas emissions (percent below baseline year) for cities around the globe

URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH NETWORK



- UCCRN's Climate Change and Cities program aims to
 - Institutionalize a sustained state-of-the-knowledge assessment process of climate change science tailored for urban needs
 - Draw on the experience of cities as they act to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.
- Objectives will be accomplished through
 - Development and publication of ARC3-2
 - Development of Regional Research Centers of Action
 - Workshops
 - Networking
 - City Strategies

References and Links

- Consortium for Climate Risk in the Urban Northeast (<u>www.ccrun.org</u>)
- NYSERDA ClimAID (<u>www.nyserda.ny.gov/climaid</u>)
- New York City Panel on Climate Change report available online at (www.nyas.org)
- Urban Climate Change Research Network (<u>www.uccrn.org</u>)
- ClimateYou (<u>www.climateyou.org</u>)
 - "Learn, Share, Act" about climate change









NPCC