# Principles and Examples of Adaptation



Figure: Deer Island Sewage Treatment Plant. Image courtesy of Massachusetts Water Resources Authority.

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Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force







## Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force

- Chaired by CEQ, OSTP and NOAA
- Engagement of over 20 Federal organizations
- Implementing recommendations to minimize climate risks
- Coordination, exchange of best-practices
- Reporting on progress













## Task Force Principles to Guide Adaptation

- Adopt Integrated Approaches
- Prioritize the Most Vulnerable
- Use Best-Available Science
- Build Strong Partnerships
- Apply Risk-Management **Methods and Tools**
- Apply Ecosystem-based **Approaches**
- **Maximize Mutual Benefits**
- Continuously Evaluate Performance





## What is the Federal role in adapting to climate change?

- Provide climate science and services to help communities make better decisions that reduce risks to people and property
- Lead by example and manage climate risks to Federal services, operations and assets



Potential inundation of Charleston, SC with 0.5 meter of sea level rise.





### Federal Framework for Adaptation

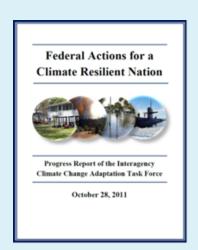
#### October 2009: Executive Order 13514

- Set sustainability goals for Federal agencies
- Calls for Climate Adaptation Plans
- Charged the Adaptation Task Force with providing recommendations.



#### October 2010: Report to the President

Recommended principles, policy goals and actions for how the Federal Government works with partners to address climate risks.



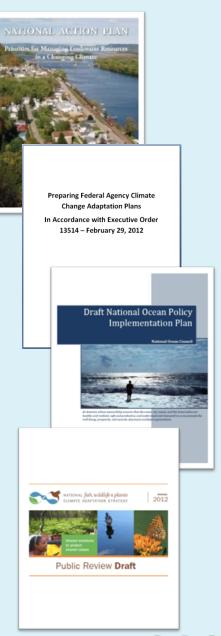






### Federal adaptation products

- National Action Plan for Freshwater Resources (October 2011)
- National Fish, Wildlife and Plants
   Climate Adaptation Strategy (Summer 2012)
- National Ocean Policy Implementation Plan (Summer 2012)
- Federal Agency Adaptation Plans (Summer 2012)



### **Enabling Adaptation: The Federal Role**

- Providing basic data, scientific information, and guidance
- Building regional networks of science and service providers
- Implementing pilot programs and partnerships







### Climate Projections FAQ

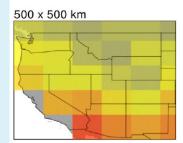
Describes key concepts that endusers of climate projection products should understand to appropriately interpret downscaled climate projections, including various sources of uncertainty.

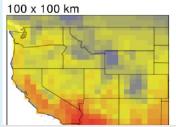


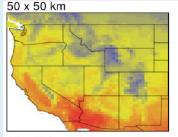
United States Department of Agriculture / Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station

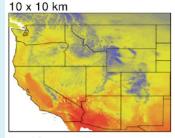


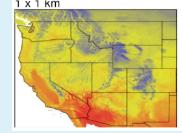
General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-277WWW April 2012

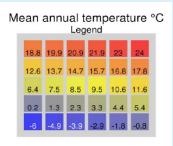


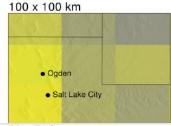


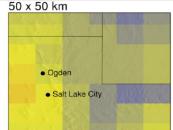


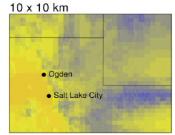


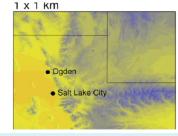












## Regional Coordination of Science and Services

= Better access to information at regional and

local scales



### Case Study: The Gulf Coast



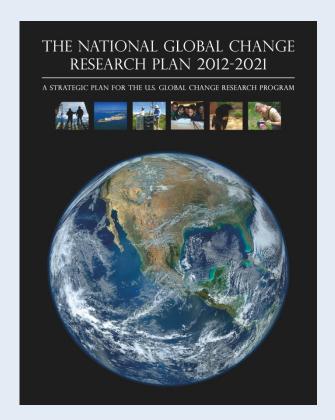


- USDOT is studying the impact of climate change in the Central Gulf Coast region
- Phase 1 examined regional impacts on transportation infrastructure
- Phase 2 is taking a more indepth look at impacts and will develop adaptation measures, and create risk management tools





## News from the USGCRP and the National Climate Assessment



Building an Information Foundation for Adaptation (and Mitigation)

Kathy Jacobs





### US Global Change Research Program

#### GCRA Mandate:

"To provide for development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated United States Research Program which will assist the Nation and the world to understand, assess, predict, and respond to human-induced and natural processes of global change."





Moving beyond the envelope of our experience:

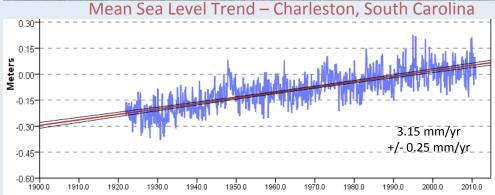
Inform Decisions:

How can we adapt to things we have not yet experienced?

Current and simulated views of sea level rise in Charleston, South Carolina.

Courtesy of **Digital Coast**, NOAA Coastal Services Center. (Thanks to Frank Niepold, NOAA)







## New Informing Decisions/Adaptation Science Working Group Priorities

- 1. Identifying Critical Information Needs: (i.e. science, tools, and services) at the scales most relevant for decisions;
- 2. Advancing Social, Behavioral, and Economic (SBE) Sciences
- 3. Identifying Science and Decision Support Capabilities: identify and communicate existing science and service capabilities;
- **4. Translating Science for Decision-Makers**: Improving the application and translation of science for decision makers;
- 5. Integrating Science into Agency Adaptation Plans
- **6. Evaluating the Effectiveness of Adaptive Actions**: Developing guidance for evaluating effectiveness.

## The "New" National Climate Assessment (NCA)





#### Goal

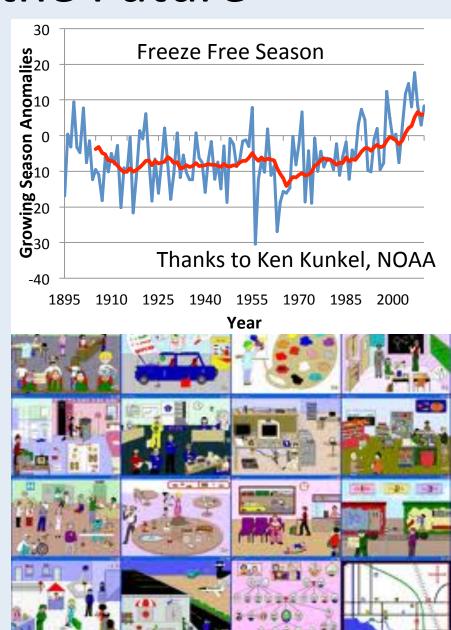
 Enhance the ability of the United States to anticipate, mitigate, and adapt to changes in the global environment.

#### Vision

Advance an <u>inclusive</u>, <u>broad-based</u>, <u>and</u>
<u>sustained process</u> for assessing and
communicating scientific knowledge of
the impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities
associated with a changing global
climate in support of decision-making
across the United States.

### Scenarios of the Future

- Climate: new regional climatologies and projections
- Sea level change: new risk-based range and guidance
- Land use and socioeconomic:Agency projections





#### NCAnet: Partners in Assessment



- A network of organizations that extend the NCA process and products
- Building long-term capacity to conduct and use assessments
- Cultivating partnerships with organizations that will participate in the sustained assessment process

50 organizations so far <a href="https://sites.google.com/a/usgcrp.gov/nca-net">https://sites.google.com/a/usgcrp.gov/nca-net</a>

#### **2013 Report Production Timeline**

