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May 6, 2014

FACT SHEET: What Climate Change Means for Alabama and the Southeast and Caribbean



Today, the Obama Administration released the third U.S. National Climate Assessment – the most comprehensive scientific assessment ever generated of climate change and its impacts across every region of America and major sectors of the U.S. economy. The findings in this National Climate Assessment underscore the need for urgent action to combat the threats from climate change, protect American citizens and communities today, and build a sustainable future for our kids and grandkids.

The National Climate Assessment is a key deliverable of President Obama’s Climate Action Plan to cut carbon pollution, prepare America’s communities for climate-change impacts, and lead international efforts to address this global challenge. Importantly, the plan acknowledges that even as we act to reduce the greenhouse-gas pollution that is driving climate change, we must also empower the Nation’s states, communities, businesses, and decision makers with the information they need prepare for climate impacts already underway.

The Obama Administration has already taken a number of steps to deliver on that commitment to states, regions, and communities across America. In the past year alone, these efforts have included: establishing a Task Force of State, Local, and Tribal Leaders on Climate Preparedness and Resilience to advise the Administration on how the Federal Government can respond to the needs of communities nationwide that are dealing with the impacts of climate change; launching a Climate Data Initiative to bring together extensive open government data with strong commitments from the private and philanthropic sectors to develop planning and resilience tools for communities; and establishing seven new “climate hubs” across the country to help farmers and ranchers adapt their operations to a changing climate.

ALABAMA is part of the National Climate Assessment’s U.S. Southeast and Caribbean Region. The regional phenomena identified by the Assessment may not occur in every state that is part of a particular region. According to the third U.S. National Climate Assessment Highlights report:

“The Southeast and Caribbean region is exceptionally vulnerable to sea level rise, extreme heat events, hurricanes, and decreased water availability. The geographic distribution of these impacts and vulnerabilities is uneven, since the region encompasses a wide range of environments, from the Appalachian Mountains to the coastal plains. The region is home to more than 80 million people and some of the fastest-growing metropolitan areas, three of which are along the coast and vulnerable to sea level rise and storm surge. The Gulf and Atlantic coasts are major producers of seafood and home to seven major ports that are also vulnerable.

The Southeast is a major energy producer of coal, crude oil, and natural gas, and is the highest energy user of any of the National Climate Assessment regions.

The Southeast warmed during the early part of last century, cooled for a few decades, and is now warming again. Temperatures across the region are expected to increase in the future. Major consequences include significant increases in the number of hot days (95°F or above) and decreases in freezing events. Higher temperatures contribute to the formation of harmful air pollutants and allergens. Higher temperatures are also projected to reduce livestock and crop productivity. Climate change is expected to increase harmful blooms of algae and several disease-causing agents in inland and coastal waters. The number of Category 4 and 5 hurricanes in the North Atlantic and the amount of rain falling in very heavy precipitation events have increased over recent decades, and further increases are projected.” (NCA Highlights, p. 72)

Regional Findings of the Third U.S. National Climate Assessment: SOUTHEAST

- “Sea level rise poses widespread and continuing threats to both natural and built environments and to the regional economy.
- Increasing temperatures and the associated increase in frequency, intensity, and duration of extreme heat events will affect public health, natural and built environments, energy, agriculture, and forestry.
- Decreased water availability, exacerbated by population growth and land-use change, will continue to increase competition for water and affect the region's economy and unique ecosystems.” (NCA, Ch. 17: Southeast)

Selected Findings and Information from the Third U.S. National Climate Assessment Relevant to ALABAMA

- **Water Supply:** “Under future climate change, the Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint (ACF) River Basin is likely to experience more severe water supply shortages, more frequent emptying of reservoirs, violation of environmental flow requirements (with possible impacts to fisheries at the mouth of the Apalachicola), less energy generation, and more competition for remaining water. Adaptation options include changes in reservoir storage and release procedures, and possible phased expansion of reservoir capacity. ACF stakeholders are working to develop a management plan that balances economic, ecological, and social values.” (NCA, Ch. 17: Southeast; Ch. 3: Water)
- **Coasts:** “According to a recent study co-sponsored by a regional utility, coastal counties and parishes in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas already face significant losses that annually average \$14 billion from hurricane winds, land subsidence, and sea level rise. Future losses for the 2030 timeframe could reach \$18 billion (with no sea level rise or change in hurricane wind speed) to \$23 billion (with a nearly 3% increase in hurricane wind speed and just under 6 inches of sea level rise). Approximately 50% of the increase in the estimated losses is related to climate change. The study identified \$7 billion in cost-effective adaptation investments that could reduce estimated annual losses by about 30% in the 2030 timeframe.” (NCA, Ch. 17: Southeast)

- **Transportation:** “Many coastal areas in the United States, including the Gulf Coast, are especially vulnerable to sea level rise impacts on transportation systems. This is particularly true when one considers the interaction among sea level rise, wave action, and local geology. Many parts of Mobile, Alabama, including critical roads, rail lines, and pipelines, would be exposed to storm surge under a scenario of a 30-inch sea level rise combined with a storm similar to Hurricane Katrina.” (NCA, Ch. 5: Transportation)
 - **Forests:** “Given strong relationships between climate and fire, even when modified by land use and management, such as fuel treatments, projected climate changes suggest that western forests in the United States will be increasingly affected by large and intense fires that occur more frequently. These impacts are compounded by a legacy of fire suppression that has resulted in many U.S. forests becoming increasingly dense. Eastern forests are less likely to experience immediate increases in wildfire, unless a point is reached at which rising temperatures combine with seasonal dry periods, more protracted drought, and/or insect outbreaks to trigger wildfires. ” (NCA, Ch. 7: Forests)
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Examples of Efforts Underway in ALABAMA to Address Climate Change

In **ALABAMA**, many efforts are already underway to mitigate and respond to the impacts of climate change, including:

Preparing Communities for the Consequences of Climate Change:

Many important preparedness, resilience, and adaptation efforts are already being led by local, state, and regional entities across the country. Mechanisms being used by local governments to prepare for climate change include: land-use planning; provisions to protect infrastructure and ecosystems; regulations related to the design and construction of buildings, road, and bridges; and preparation for emergency response and recovery. These local adaptation planning and actions are unfolding in municipalities of different sizes, and regional agencies and regional aggregations of governments are also taking actions. And States have also become important actors in efforts related to climate change.

- Mayor Patsy Parker (Perdido Beach, AL) serves on the President’s State, Local and Tribal Leaders Task Force for Climate Preparedness and Resilience. Mayor Parker has worked to mitigate the environmental impact of the Deepwater Horizon Incident, and is currently developing a community resilience plan to respond to growing climate change risks faced by coastal communities.

Cutting Carbon Pollution in ALABAMA:

In 2012, power plants and major industrial facilities in Alabama emitted more than 98 million metric tons of carbon pollution – that’s equal to the yearly pollution from more than 20 million cars. Through the Climate Action Plan and state initiatives, there are many efforts already underway to mitigate and respond to the impacts of climate change in Alabama, including:

- ***Investing in Clean Energy:*** Over the course of the Obama Administration to date, we have increased U.S. solar-electricity generation by more than ten-fold and tripled U.S. electricity

production from wind power. Since 2009, the Administration has supported tens of thousands of renewable energy projects throughout the country, including 23 in Alabama.

- ***Improving Efficiency:*** Since President Obama took office, the US increased solar-electricity generation by more than ten-fold and tripled electricity production from wind power. President Obama has made essential investments in research and development for energy efficiency advances, and set new standards to make the things we use every day – from cars to microwaves – more efficient.
 - President Obama established the toughest fuel economy standards for passenger vehicles in U.S. history. These standards will double the fuel efficiency of our cars and trucks by 2025, saving the average driver more than \$8,000 over the lifetime of a 2025 vehicle and cutting carbon pollution.
 - Since October 2009, the Department of Energy and the Department of Housing and Urban Development have jointly completed energy upgrades nearly two million homes across the country, saving many families more than \$400 on their heating and cooling bills in the first year alone.
 - Nationally, the President’s Better Buildings Challenge partners and Better Buildings, Better Plants partners have committed to reduce energy intensity at least 20 percent in over 3 billion square feet of building space.

For more information about the third U.S. National Climate Assessment, please visit www.globalchange.gov or contact engagement@usgcrp.gov.

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