

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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## FACT SHEET: What Climate Change Means for Illinois and the Midwest



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.

**ILLINOIS** is part of the U.S. National Climate Assessment U.S. Midwest 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 Midwest’s agricultural lands, forests, Great Lakes, industrial activities, and cities are all vulnerable to climate variability and climate change. Climate change will tend to amplify existing risks climate poses to people, ecosystems, and infrastructure. Direct effects will include increased heat stress, flooding, drought, and late spring freezes. Climate change also alters pests and disease prevalence, competition from non-native or opportunistic native species, ecosystem disturbances, land-use change, landscape fragmentation, atmospheric and watershed pollutants, and economic shocks such as crop failures, reduced yields, or toxic blooms of algae due to extreme weather events. These added stresses, together with the direct effects of climate change, are projected to alter ecosystem and socioeconomic patterns and processes in ways that most people in the region would consider detrimental.

Most of the Midwest's population lives in urban environments. Climate change may intensify other stresses on urban dwellers and vegetation, including increased atmospheric pollution, heat island effects, a highly variable water cycle, and frequent exposure to new pests and diseases. Further, many of the cities have aging infrastructure and are particularly vulnerable to climate change related flooding and life-threatening heat waves. The increase in heavy downpours has contributed to the discharge of untreated sewage due to excess water in combined sewage-overflow systems in a number of cities in the Midwest." (NCA Highlights, p.74)

### **Regional Findings of the Third U.S. National Climate Assessment: MIDWEST**

- "In the next few decades, longer growing seasons and rising carbon dioxide levels will increase yields of some crops, though those benefits will be progressively offset by extreme weather events. Though adaptation options can reduce some of the detrimental effects, in the long term, the combined stresses associated with climate change are expected to decrease agricultural productivity.
- The composition of the region's forests is expected to change as rising temperatures drive habitats for many tree species northward. The role of the region's forests as a net absorber of carbon is at risk from disruptions to forest ecosystems, in part due to climate change.
- Increased heat wave intensity and frequency, increased humidity, degraded air quality, and reduced water quality will increase public health risks.
- The Midwest has a highly energy-intensive economy with per capita emissions of greenhouse gases more than 20% higher than the national average. The region also has a large and increasingly utilized potential to reduce emissions that cause climate change.
- Extreme rainfall events and flooding have increased during the last century, and these trends are expected to continue, causing erosion, declining water quality, and negative impacts on transportation, agriculture, human health, and infrastructure.
- Climate change will exacerbate a range of risks to the Great Lakes, including changes in the range and distribution of certain fish species, increased invasive species and harmful blooms of algae, and declining beach health. Ice cover declines will lengthen the commercial navigation season." (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)

### **Selected Findings and Information from the Third U.S. National Climate Assessment Relevant to ILLINOIS**

- **Climate:** "The rate of warming in the Midwest has markedly accelerated over the past few decades. Between 1900 and 2010, the average Midwest air temperature increased by more than 1.5°F. Since 1991, the amount of rain falling in very heavy precipitation events has been significantly above average. This increase has been greatest in the Northeast, Midwest, and upper Great Plains - more than 30% above the 1901-1960 average." (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest; Ch. 2: Our Changing Climate)

- **Floods:** “Flooding in local areas can be affected by multiple factors, including land-use change, dams, and diversions of water for use. Most significant are increasing trends for floods in Midwest and Northeast, and a decreasing trend in the Southwest.” (NCA, Ch. 3: Water)
- **Agriculture:** “Future crop yields will be more strongly influenced by anomalous weather events than by changes in average temperature or annual precipitation. As a result, increased productivity of some crops due to higher temperatures, longer growing seasons, and elevated CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations could be offset by increased freeze damage. Heat waves during pollination of field crops such as corn and soybean also reduce yields. For example, corn and soybean harvests in Illinois and Indiana, two major producers, were lower in years with average maximum summer (June, July, and August) temperatures higher than the average from 1980 to 2007.” (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)
- **Health:** “More than 20 million people in the Midwest experience air quality that fails to meet national ambient air quality standards. Degraded air quality due to human-induced emissions and increased pollen season duration are projected to be amplified with higher temperatures, and pollution and pollen exposures, in addition to heat waves, can harm human health.” (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)
- **Water Quality:** “Many major Midwest cities are served by combined storm and sewage drainage systems. As surface area has been increasingly converted to impervious surfaces (such as asphalt) and extreme precipitation events have intensified, combined sewer overflow has degraded water quality, a phenomenon expected to continue to worsen with increased urbanization and climate change.” (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)
- **Energy:** “Climate change presents the Midwest’s energy sector with a number of challenges. Approximately 95% of the electrical generating infrastructure in the Midwest is susceptible to decreased efficiency due to higher temperatures.” (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)
- **Great Lakes:** “The Great Lakes, North America’s largest freshwater feature, have recently recorded higher water temperatures and less ice cover as a result of changes in regional climate. However, current estimates of lake level changes are uncertain, even for continued increases in global greenhouse gas emissions (A2 scenario). The most recent projections suggest a slight decrease or even a small rise in levels. Higher temperatures, increases in precipitation, and lengthened growing seasons favor production of blue-green and toxic algae that can harm fish, water quality, habitats, and aesthetics, and could heighten the impact of invasive species already present.” (NCA, Ch. 18: Midwest)

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### **Examples of Efforts Underway in ILLINOIS to Address Climate Change**

In ILLINOIS, 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.

- Governor Pat Quinn serves on the President's State, Local, and Tribal Leaders Task Force for Climate Preparedness. Illinois has experienced 11 extreme weather disasters since Governor Quinn took office in early 2009. He deployed state resources to help communities following deadly November 2013 tornadoes and during extreme 2014 winter storms. His multi-billion dollar infrastructure programs are making communities more weather resilient by significantly strengthening water, transportation, and energy systems.

### **Cutting Carbon Pollution in ILLINOIS:**

In 2012, power plants and major industrial facilities in Illinois emitted more than 130 million metric tons of carbon pollution – that's equal to the yearly pollution from more than 27 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 Illinois, including:

- ***Investing in Clean Energy:*** Since President Obama took office, the U.S. increased solar-electricity generation by more than ten-fold and tripled electricity production from wind power. In Illinois, renewable energy generation from wind, solar, and geothermal sources increased more than 250 percent. Since 2009, the Administration has supported tens of thousands of renewable energy projects throughout the country including 120 in Illinois, generating enough energy to power more than 420,000 homes and helping Illinois meet its own goal of generating 25 percent of its electricity from renewable energy sources by 2025.
- ***Improving Efficiency:*** Using less energy to power our homes, businesses and vehicles is critical to building a clean and secure energy future. 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.
  - As part of the President's Better Buildings Challenge, Chicago committed to reducing energy intensity 20 percent within five years in 24 million square feet of commercial,

residential, and government buildings. Will County, a city with 514 thousand square feet of public buildings, committed to the same goal and had already reduced intensity 13 percent through 2012. The Housing Authority of the City of Freeport and the Rockford Housing Authority have committed to 20 percent reduction in energy intensity within 10 years in nearly 3 million square feet of buildings.

*For more information about the third U.S. National Climate Assessment, please visit [www.globalchange.gov](http://www.globalchange.gov) or contact [engagement@usgcrp.gov](mailto:engagement@usgcrp.gov).*

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