

ARC's Planning Work on Climate Change

ARC/FHWA Climate Resilience Peer Exchange

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Outline

- ARC's Past Work on Climate Change
- Expected Future Climate Stressors

Past Climate Change Work at ARC

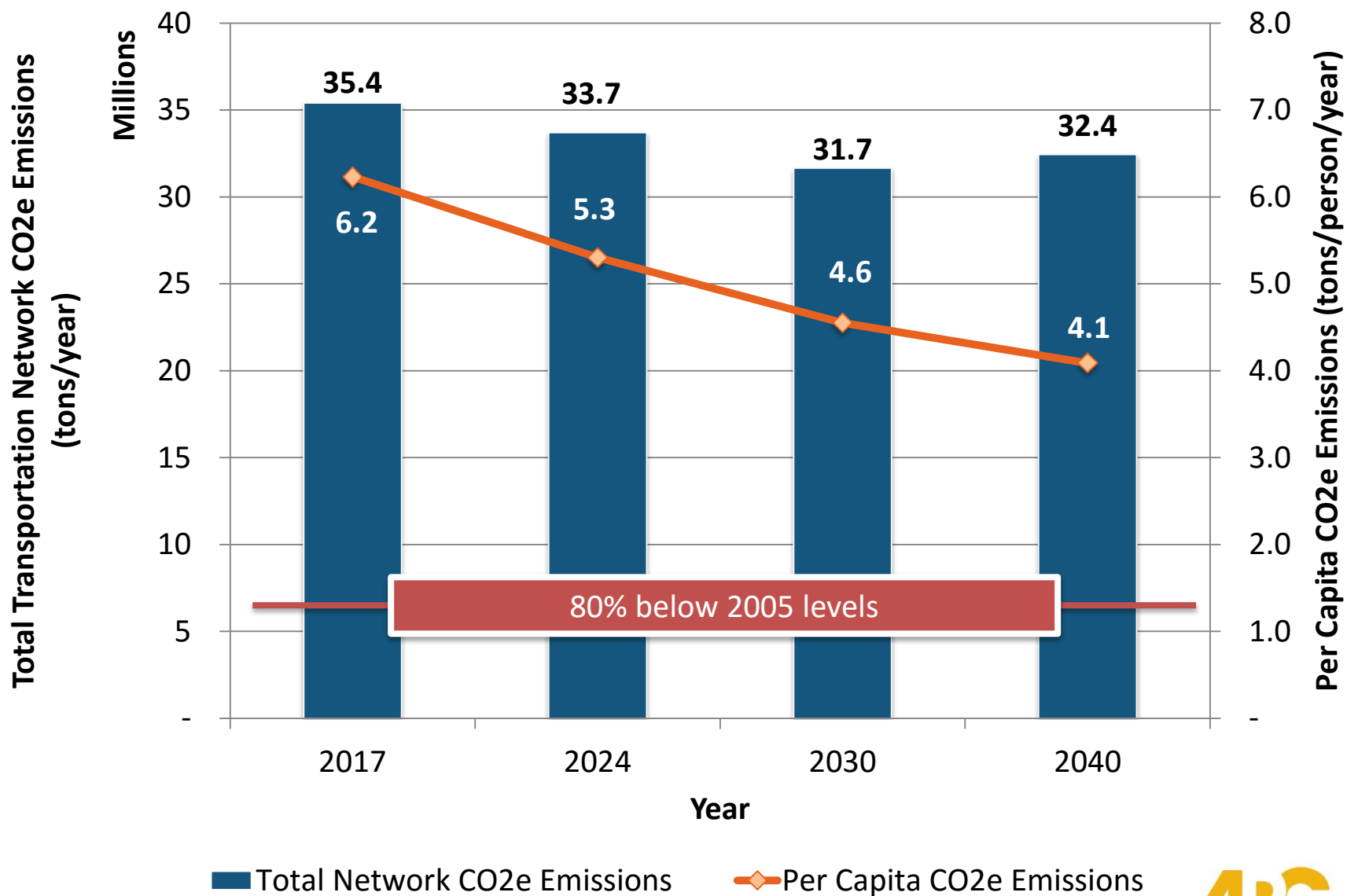
Emission Inventory

Scenario Planning

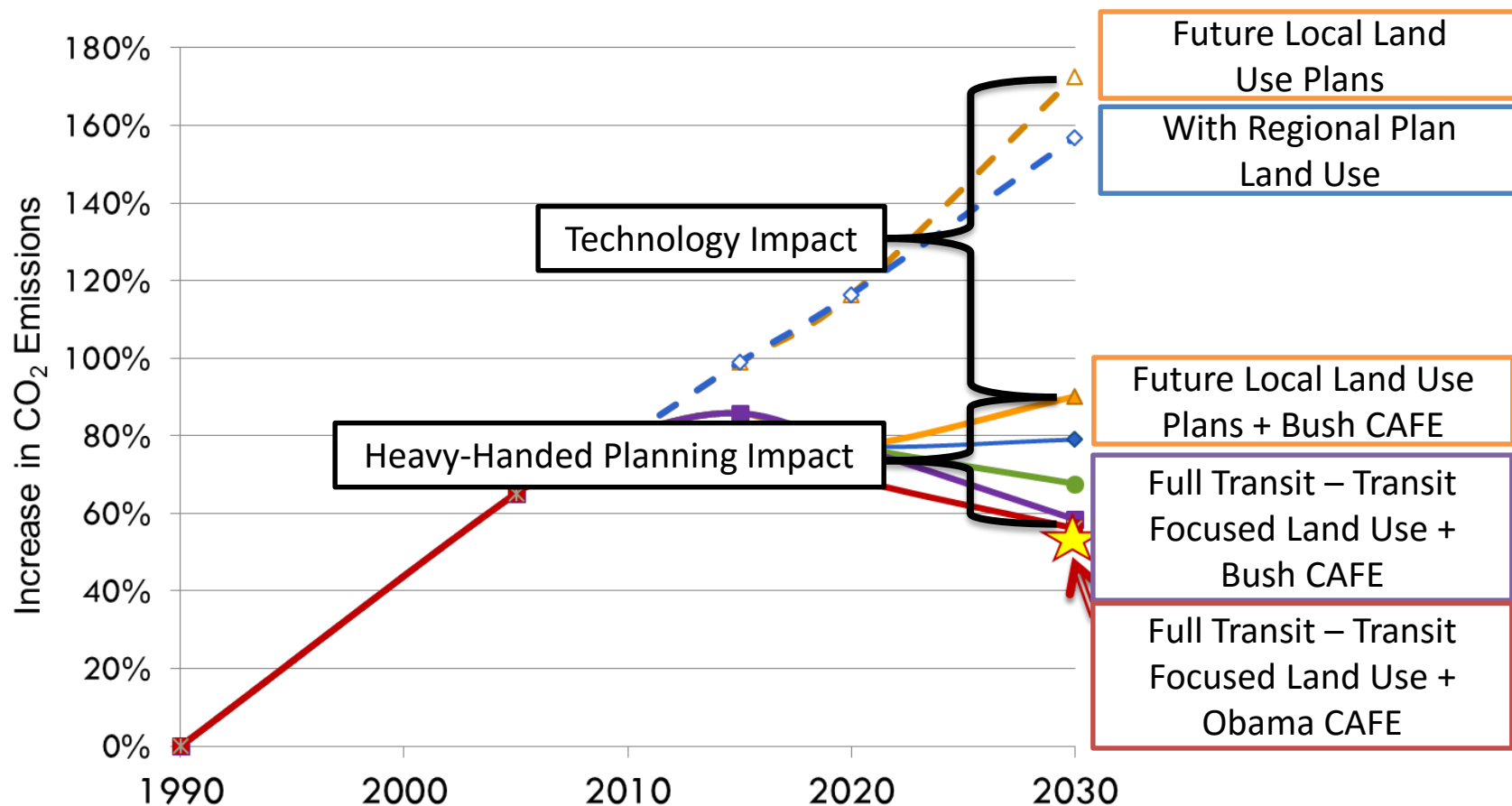
Project Evaluation

Community Design

Past Climate Change Work at ARC

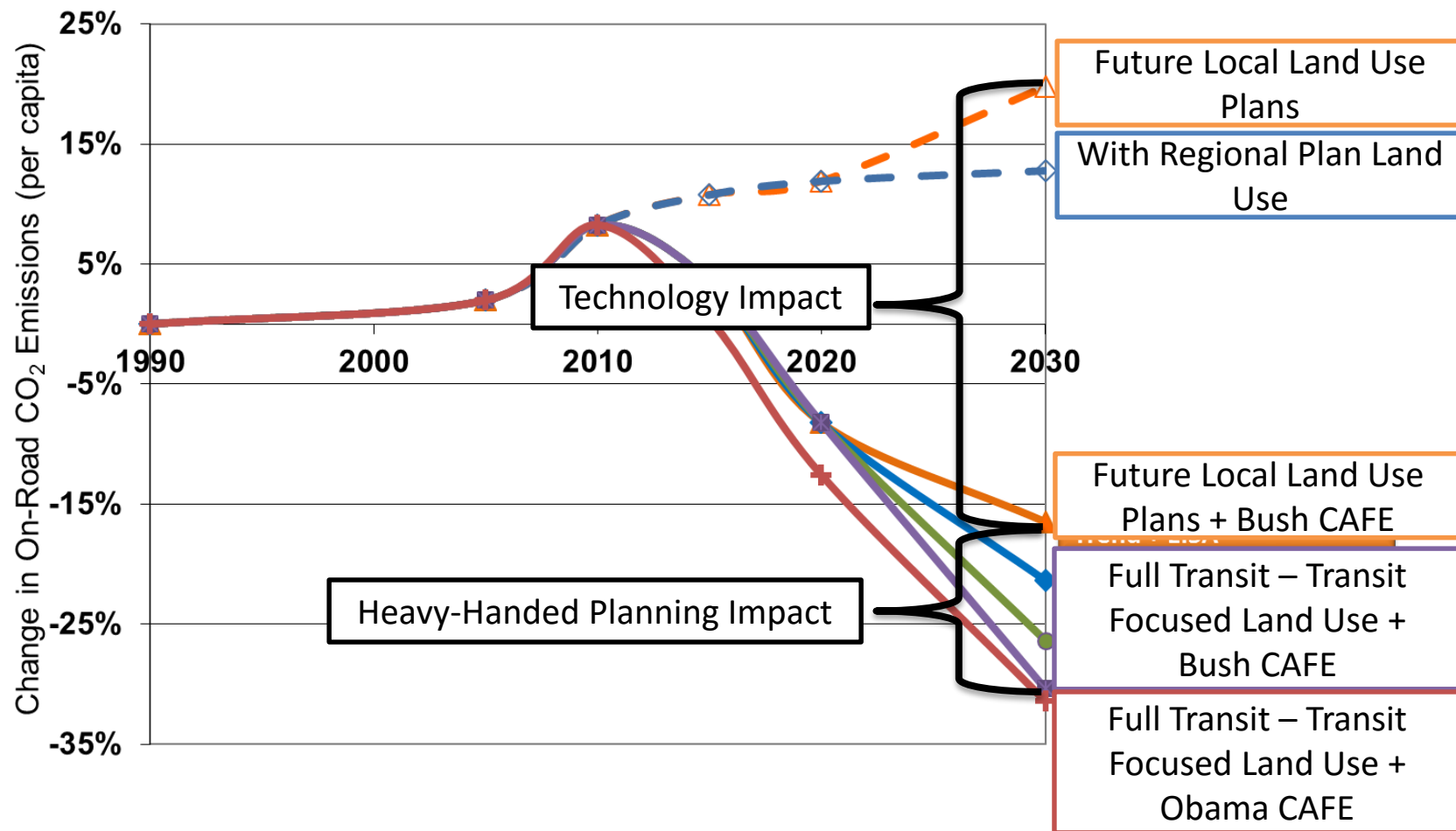


Past Climate Change Work at ARC



2009 Taking the Temperature White Paper
<http://www.atlantaregional.com/climatechange>

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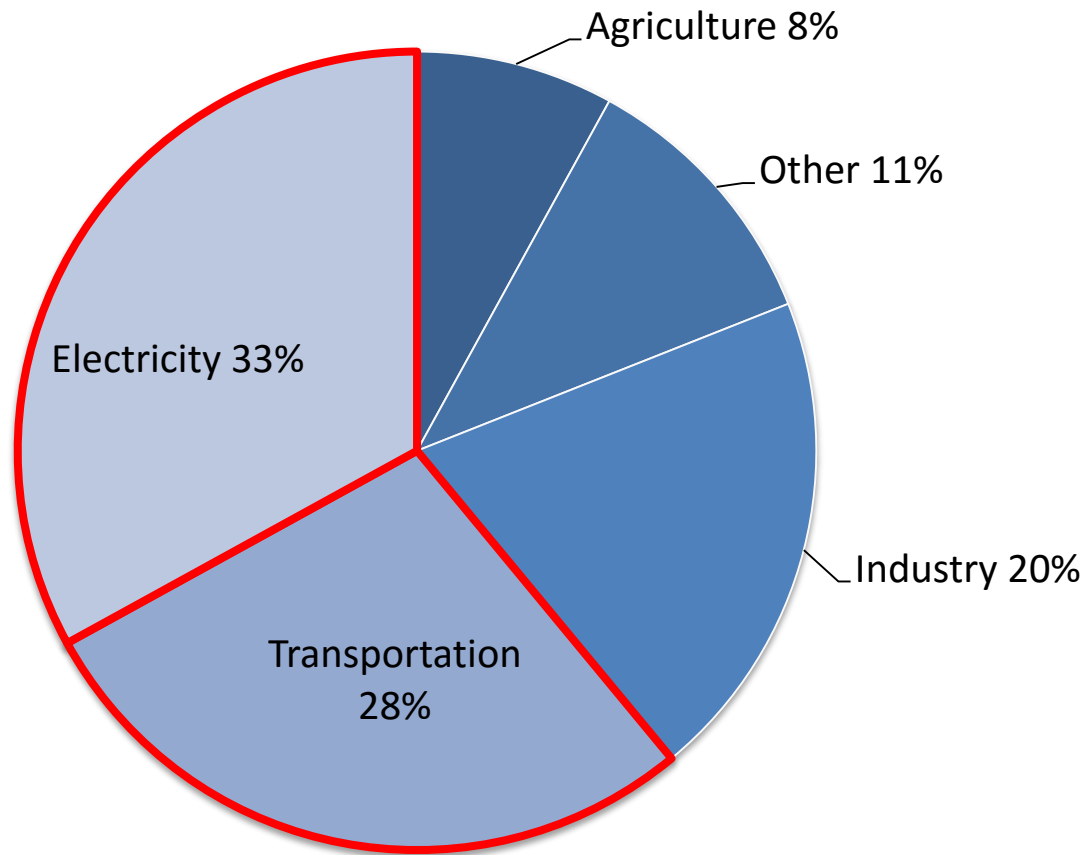
Past Climate Change Work at ARC

Price Carbon and
Incorporate into Project
B/C

Produce CO₂ Emissions
as Part of CMAQ Project
Selection

Pursue
Programs/Policies to
Reduce Vehicle Trips &
Encourage Sustainable
Development

Transportation & Household Electricity Account for 61% of US GHG Emissions



Source: US EPA

Recent Research...

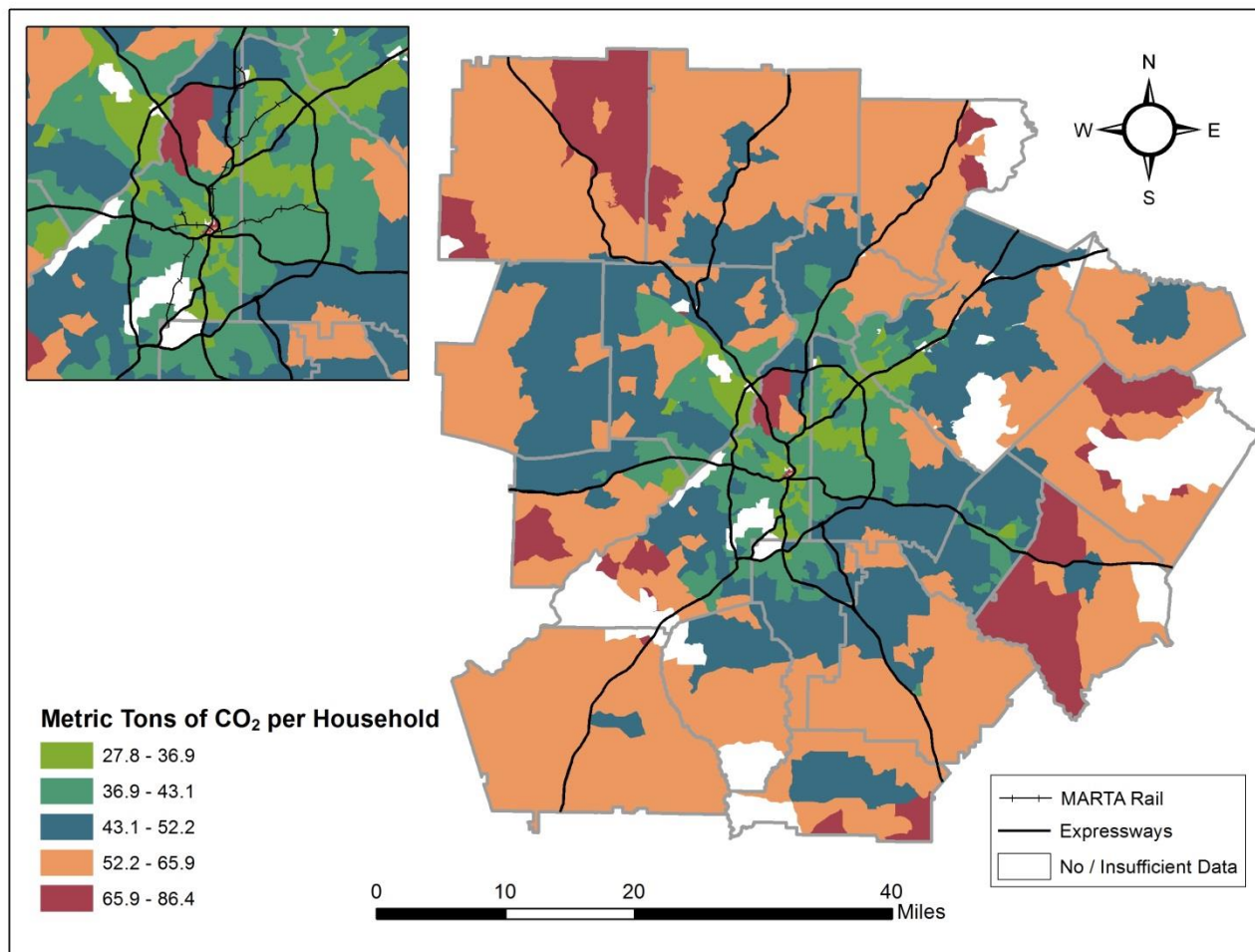
Understanding Neighborhood Level Emissions

Goals:

- Continue previous ARC work in transportation and emissions modeling to establish a neighborhood level inventory of CO₂ emissions
- Understand potential policies and programs that impact CO₂ emissions

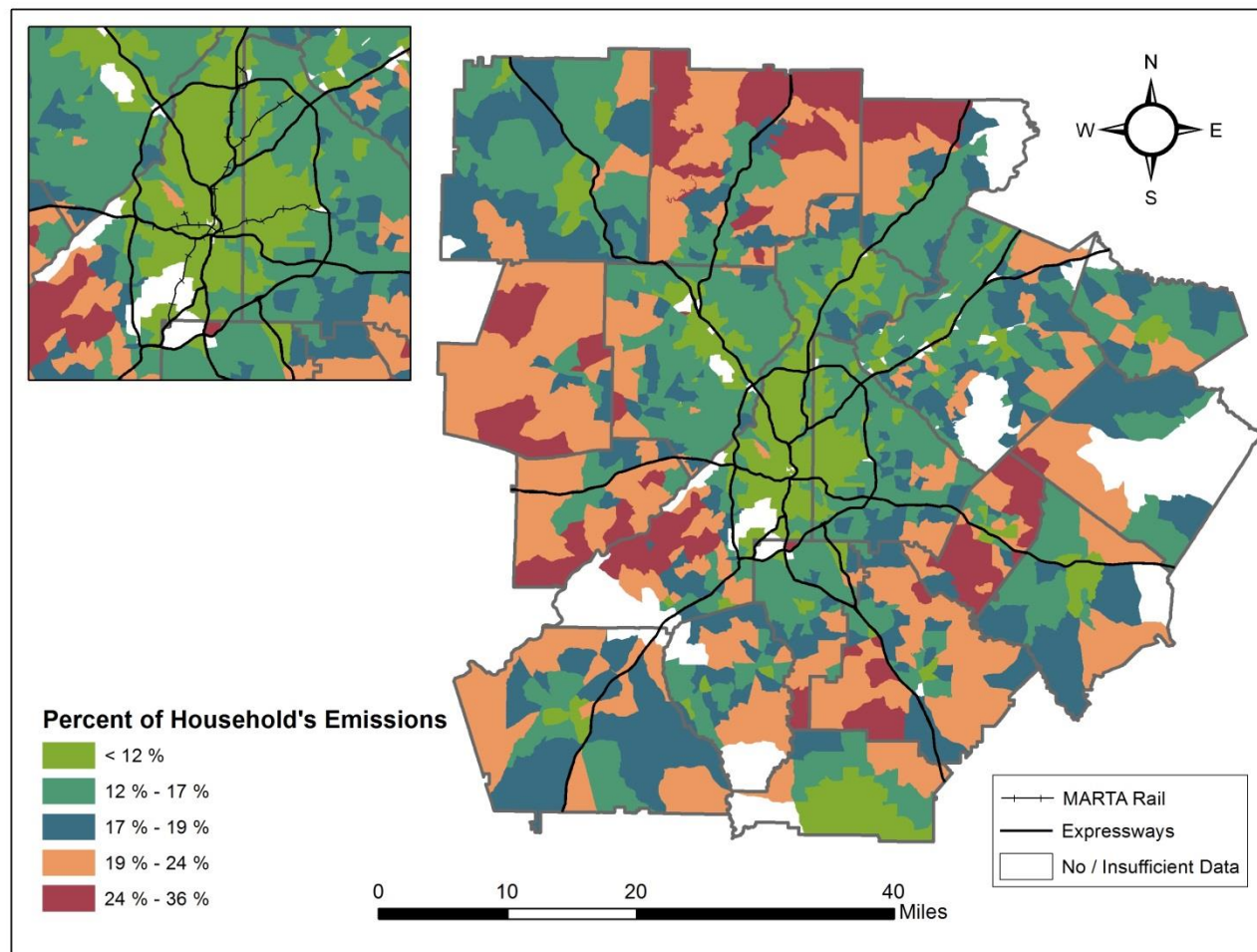


Impact of Community Design on Greenhouse Gas Emissions



**Total CO₂
Emissions per
Household**

Impact of Community Design on Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Percent of CO₂ Emissions from Transportation

Impact of Community Design on Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Multimodal accessibility
- Transit share
- Distance to regional activity centers
- Population density
- Neighborhood walkability

Transportation Indicators

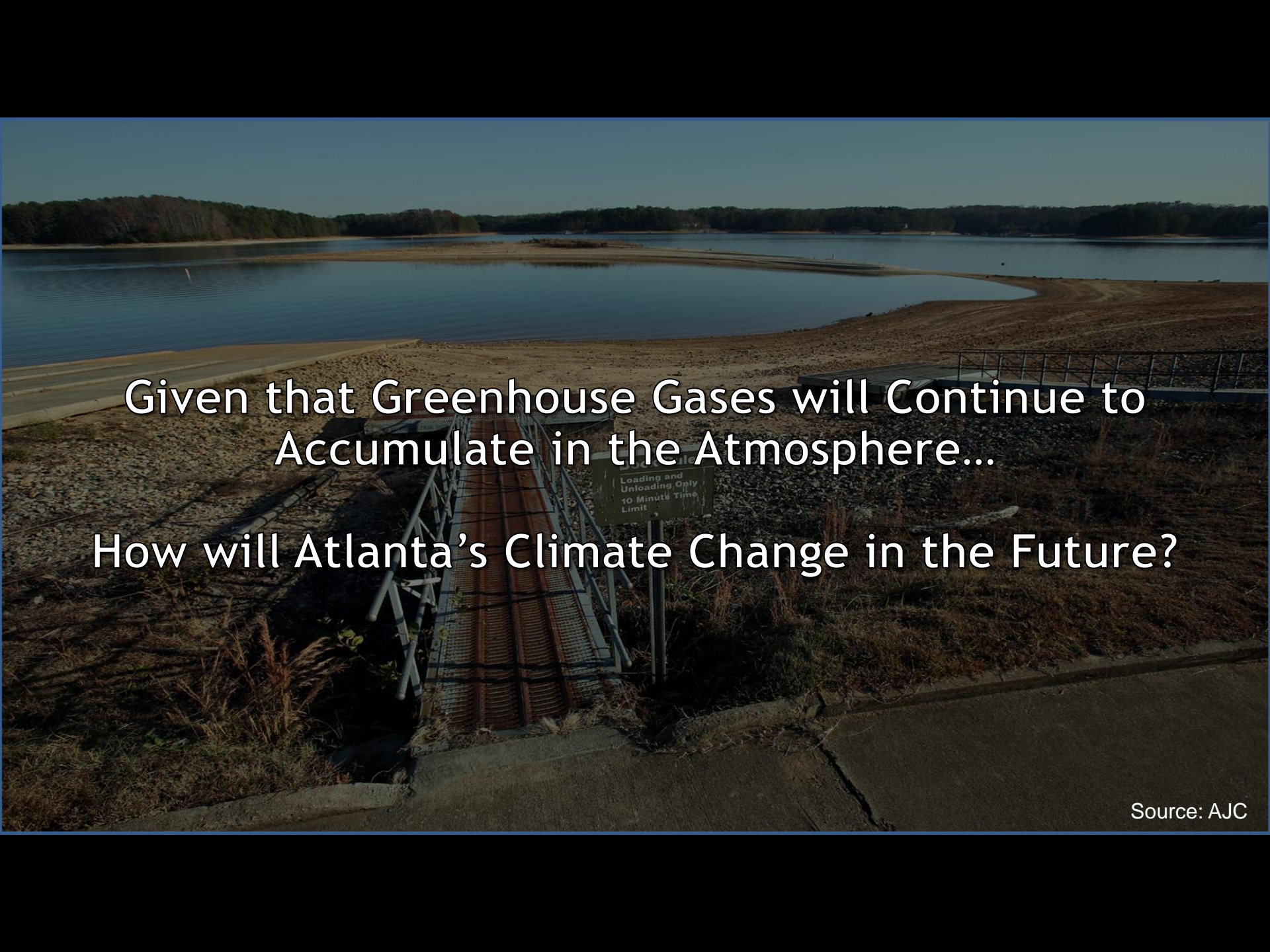
Residential Indicators

- Presence of multifamily housing
- Size of the residences
- Density of housing
- Number of people per household

What We've Learned to Date at ARC

- Technology drives emissions
- Planning has a small – but important role to play
- Good community design can reduce emissions without asking people to change behavior





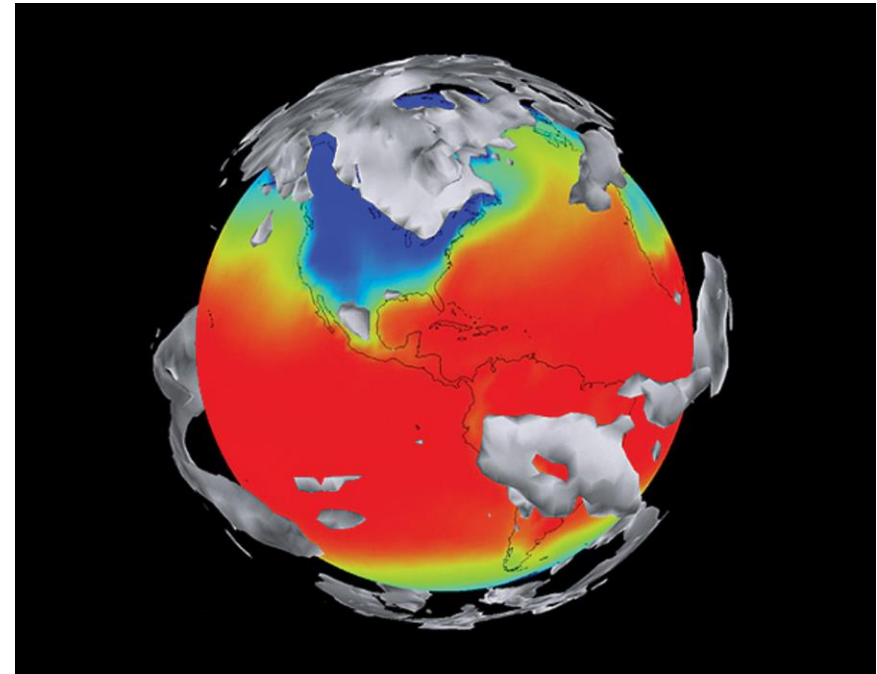
Given that Greenhouse Gases will Continue to
Accumulate in the Atmosphere...

How will Atlanta's Climate Change in the Future?

Source: AJC

Coupled Model Intercomparison Project (CMIP5)

- Models help us understand changes in temperature and precipitation
- Methodology and summary tool developed by USDOT for climate resilience planning
- Downscales global climate models to local geography
- Analyzed 3 time periods
 - Early-Mid Century (2020-2050)
 - Mid-Century (2040-2070)
 - End-Century (2070-2100)



Global Emission Scenarios

Scenario Name	Description	Concentration of CO ₂ in 2100*	Global Surface Temperature Change by 2100
Low	Substantial Emission Reduction	475 ppm	0.5 – 3 °F (0.3 - 1.7 °C)
Med-Low	Stabilization – Low	630 ppm	2 – 5 °F (1.1 - 2.6 °C)
Med-High	Stabilization – High	800 ppm	2.5 – 5.5 °F (1.4 - 3.1 °C)
High	Current Trend	1313 ppm	4.7 – 8.6 °F (2.6 - 4.8 °C)

← “1.5°C to Stay Alive”

← Paris Climate Agreement

← trend

* Current global CO₂ concentrations are around 404 ppm

What do Climate Models Say about Future Temperatures in the Atlanta Region?

Timeline	Days Above 92 °F	Consecutive Days above 92 °F
Baseline – Historic	18	7
2020-2050	51	19
2040-2070	64	31
2070-2099	84	50

Factoids - Warmth

- In the 2010s Atlanta's seen an average of 40.4 days/year above 92°F (69 days in 2016 alone)
- 2007 GA Drought saw August with 28 days above 90°F
- By the end of the century our summer climate could be more like Houston, TX

Timeline	5 th Percentile Temperature	Avg. Number of Days Below Freezing
Baseline – Historic	24°F	61
2020-2050	25°F	49
2040-2070	26°F	43
2070-2099	29°F	33

Factoids - Cold

- Less extreme cold will impact the plants that grow in our region - Atlanta region's hardiness zone has increased by 1 since 1990 (from 7 to 8)
- Days per year with a freeze will drop by half by the end of the century to around 33 (similar to Tallahassee, Florida)

What do Climate Models Say about Future Precipitation in the Atlanta Region?

Timeline	Avg. Total Annual Precipitation	Very Heavy Precipitation Events per Year
Baseline – Historic	52"	10.6
2020-2050	54"	11.9
2040-2070	54"	11.9
2070-2099	54"	12.1

Factoids - Precipitation

- In general, all emission pathways think our region will tend to be wetter
- More large winter rainfall storm totals (1.5 times baseline)
- 10-20% more very heavy precipitation events annually
- About 50% more extreme precipitation events annually

What We Hope to Learn

- How do we prepare our communities and infrastructure for future weather conditions?
- How do we incorporate best practices in climate resilience into ARC's planning process?
- What sort of investments in infrastructure are necessary today to ensure their operation in tomorrow's climate?



Road Conditions during the 2014 snow storm
Red triangles indicate all lanes blocked

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