Climate Change and Community Resilience

Alan K. Betts Atmospheric Research

Pittsford, VT

http://alanbetts.com

Leadership Champlain Milton April 9, 2019





Leadership: March 15, 2019

 School strikes, 123 countries, 1.6 million students, demanding climate action



Do you know this 16-yr-old?



On 20 August 2018, Greta Thunberg decided to not attend school until the 2018 Sweden general election on 9 September, after heat waves and wildfires in Sweden. Her demands were that the Swedish government reduce carbon emissions in accordance with the Paris agreement. She protested by sitting outside the Swedish parliament every day during school hours with the sign Skolstrejk för klimatet (school strike for the climate).

After the general elections, she continued to strike only on Fridays, gaining worldwide attention – prompting global 'Friday' protests by students who realized they and their children were to be sacrificed





"we can't change the world by playing by the rules, because the rules have to be changed."

Strategies for Resilience

- Grasp technical/ecological/economics
 - Alternative facts lead to collapse
- Engineer for efficiency and resilience
 - Reject "cost effective for today's bottom line"
- Spend \$1 trillion on climate resilience
 - saves \$60 trillion later this century
- If we ignore climate change
 - costs to human civilization and Earth's ecosystem catastrophic
- Community resilience!

Fundamentals

- Burning fossil fuels: traps heat, stored in oceans
 - Many water cycle amplifying feedbacks
 - Heading for high CO₂ "Carboniferous era hothouse climate"
 - Climate extremes increasing.
 - Severe weather costs: \$300B in US last year
 - Decadal to centennial long timescales
- Linked to unmanaged technology
 - Soluble by changing system guidelines
 - Create efficient society, based on renewable energy
- Avoidance of responsibility for decades
 - Politicians, professionals, public
 - Climate change: Incompatible with business-as-usual
 - Policy controlled by oil interests
- Choices are value- & community-based
 - Beyond science and economics

System Issues

- Human waste streams are transforming the Earth's climate, and human and natural ecosystems
- How will this affect landscape, water supplies, food system, energy, human health, ecology?
- What strategies and mindset are needed to mitigate, adapt and build resilience in Vermont, US and the world?
 - Can we better manage our relation to the Earth?
 - Is this an efficient way of doing this?
 - Can we manage our waste streams better?
 - How can we adapt; how can ecosystems adapt?

Different Mindsets

- Technology will save us
 - No need to change our behavior
 - Economics based on individual consumerism produces 'wealth'
 - Oil has made us rich
 - Inventions will power the future
- Climate, life & humanity interwoven
 - Environmental intelligence crucial
 - Community resilience and values essential
 - Intergenerational equity

Aside: Economic 'Doctrines'

- Freedom to exploit Earth's resources & poor
- "Free market" promotes material growth
- "Regulation" interferes with growth
- The assets and interests of the wealthy must be protected, since they fund politicians
- Choices must be "cost-effective" now: future costs can be discounted or paid for later
- <u>Climate change and current economics are</u> <u>incompatible</u> since Earth does not discount the future - accumulates energy imbalance
 - Catastrophe ahead for our children and all life

Understand the Power of Oil

- US companies had global control of Oil
 - 1900 till 1973
 - Started with Standard Oil (JD Rockefeller)
 - Key to wars and who won them
 - To post-WWII rapid growth of consumer society
 - The triumph of the automobile and suburbia
 - Oil barons directed government policy for a century, and they still do
 - So world has not addressed climate change
 - Incompatible with business-as-usual for big oil

Environmental Intelligence

- "Blend of natural science, social science and indigenous knowledge that helps humans interact constructively and creatively with the living natural world"
 - (Rather than exploiting the environment to support the profits of corporate donors)
 - (Dumping current and future costs on the poor, the indigenous, our children and all life)
- Conscious challenge for leaders
 - Key to community resilience

Community Resilience

- Shared local infrastructure, resources, knowledge and awareness
 - Designed to maximize efficiency and renewable energy use
 - Localized shared food supply
 - Shared efficient transport system
 - Support ecosystems long-term
 - Cannot do this without community
 - Contrast to 'happy isolated individuals addicted to consumerism, escapism and the media' (Joanna Macy)

Local Food

- Rapid growth in local food
 - Year-round market in Rutland
 - Farm to plate; to schools/institutions
- Local community and state support of shift to (organic) local food supply
 - Diversification of crops and growers
- Technology shift
 - Unheated high tunnels and row covers
- Favorable climate shift: +1 climate zone
 - Enough precipitation

Gardening in Vermont for 40 years

- How long was growing season in 1970s?
 - About 125 days: now 155 days
- How long was the ground frozen?
 - About 155 days: now 125 days +-
 - No longer hard freeze in November
- Winter climate zones in 1970's were?
 - Zones 4-5: now zones 5-6 (10F warmer)
- BUT winter variability increasing

My Wake-up Call: Gardening in January, Pittsford, VT



January 7, <u>2007</u>

December 2006:

Warmest on record



January 10, 2008

Warm Fall:

- Record Arctic sea-ice melt
- Snow cover in December, ground unfrozen

January 2, 2012

March 11, <u>2012</u>



October 2011- March 2012

- Warmest 6 months on record
- My garden frozen only 67 days

•January 15, <u>2013</u>



February 5, 2016 (Digging in Feb. first time ever)



January 10 and 12, 2018



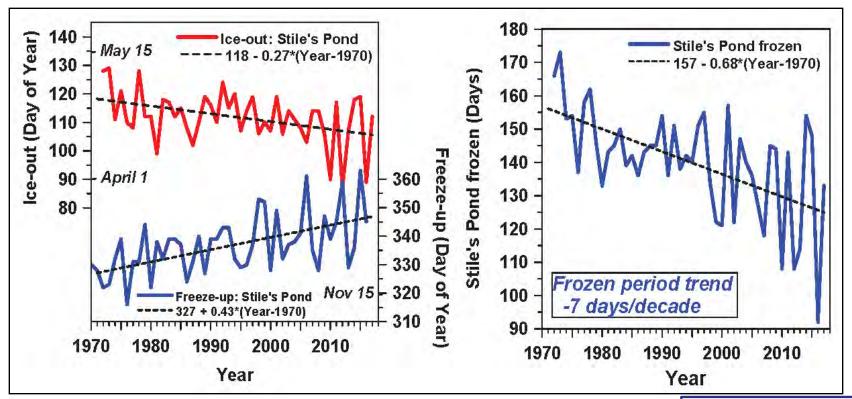


January 10, 2018
After cold snowy period
T_{min} down to -10 to -20F

January 12, 2018 After T_{max} up to 50F

Marker: Lake Freeze-up & Ice-out

Frozen Period Shrinking: variability huge



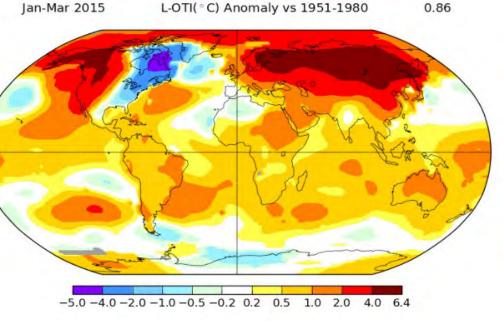
- Freeze-up later by +4 days / decade
- Ice-out earlier by -3 days / decade
- Lake frozen period trend 7 days/decade
- Interannual variability ≈ 50 yr trend

Stiles Pond: "Eye on the Sky"

Stationary modes

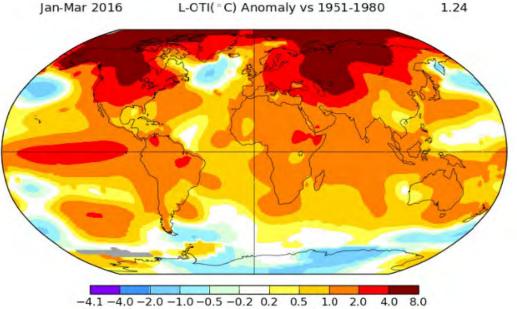
Jan-Feb-Mar 2015

Warm Atlantic, cold NE, strong coastal storms - Boston record snow



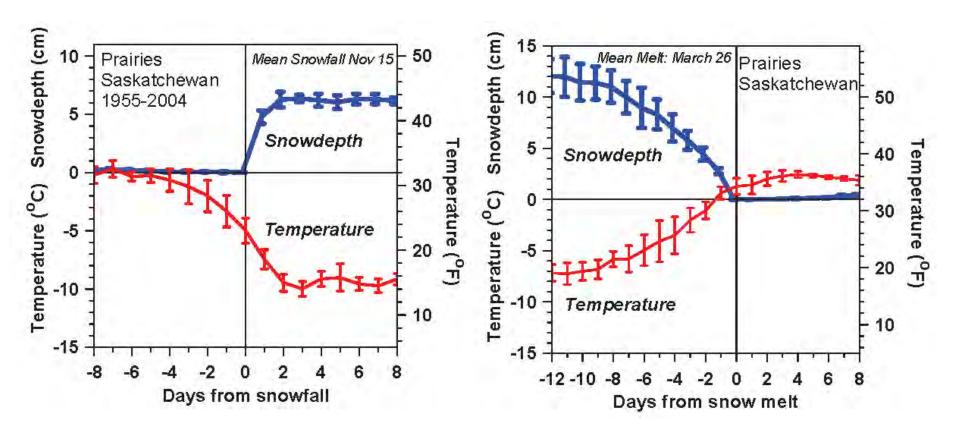
Jan-Feb-Mar 2016

Warm Atlantic, warm NE, little snow, warm Arctic





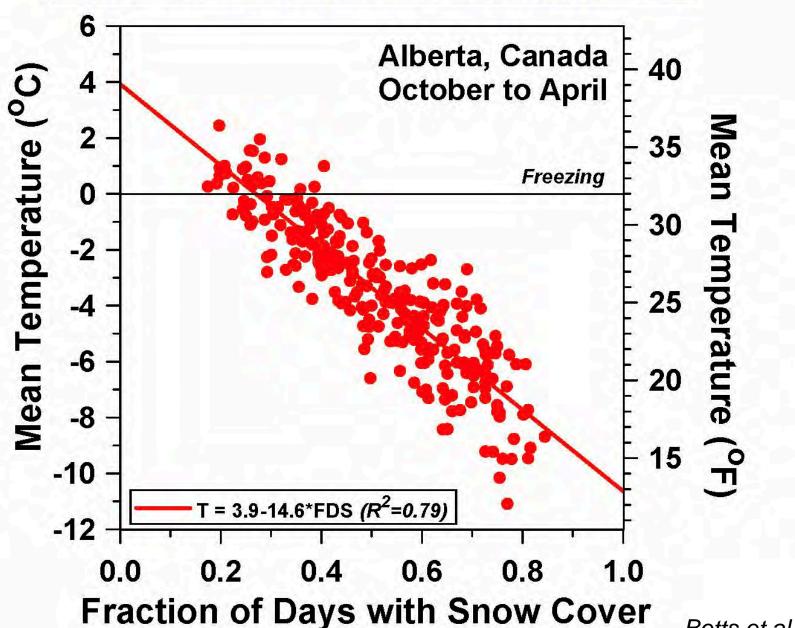
Snowfall and Snowmelt



- Temperature falls 10C (18F) with first snowfall
- And rises again with snowmelt
- Fast transitions in 'local climate'
 - Snow reflects sunlight: <u>Climate Switch</u>
 - Reduces evaporation and water vapor greenhouse



More snow cover - Colder temperatures



Betts et al. 2014

Food Issues

- Some milder winters and longer growing season in Northeast
 - Over-winter more crops; start spring crops earlier under cover
 - But increasing variability of winter weather
- Summer changing also
 - Increasing precipitation extremes
 - Flood-plain and soil water management
- Increasing drought in central and western US
 - Fire threats rising
 - Critical fresh water issues world-wide
 - Many pumped aquifers near exhausted

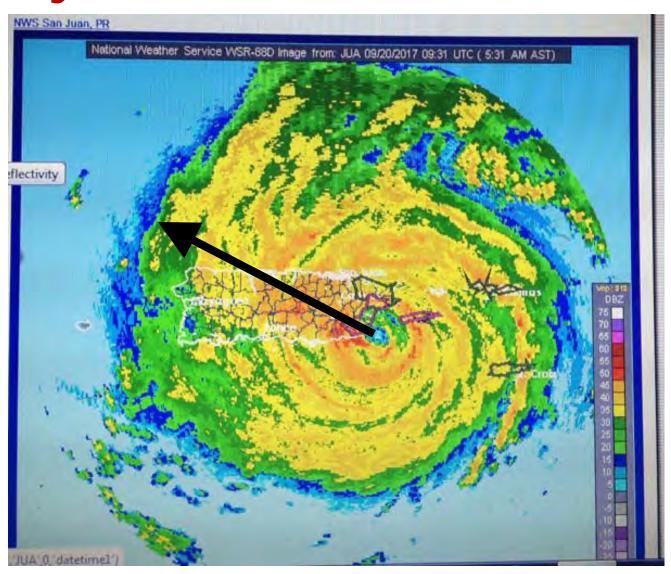
Extreme Precipitation Increasing

- Vapor pressure and <u>rain rates</u> go up steeply with temperature
- Background drivers
 - Lakes are warming as winter ice shrinks
 - Oceans are warming as GHGs reduce cooling of Earth to space: store 90% of energy imbalance
 - Evaporation goes up steeply as water warms
 - Coastal storms and hurricanes become stronger
 - Hurricane Maria intensified from Cat 1 to 5 in 24h
- More quasi-stationary weather patterns
 - So it rains for longer
 - Hurricane Harvey sat over Houston for 4 days, raining 10 in/day

Maria: 5:30am Sept.20,2018 Category 4 hits Puerto Rico

Cat 4
>130mph
Maria
>150mph

Wiped cell towers and power grid (90% back after 6 mos!)



2011 Classic Flood Situations

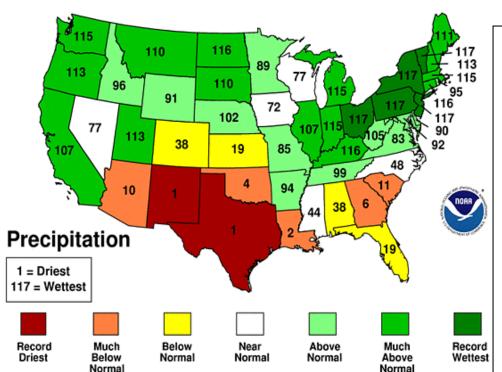
- Spring flood: heavy rain and warm weather, melting large snowpack from 2010 winter
 - 70F (4/11) and 80F(5/27) + heavy rain
 - record April, May rainfall: 3X at BTV
 - Severe floods on Winooski and Adirondack rivers
 - Lake Champlain record flood stage of 103ft
- Irene flood: tropical storm moved up east of Green Mountains and Catskills
 - dumped 6-8 ins rain on wet soils
 - Extreme flooding
 - (Floyd on 9/17/1999 had similar rain but with dry soils there was less flooding)

2011 Floods: VT and NY

- Record spring flood: Lake Champlain
- Record flood with tropical storm Irene

March-August 2011 Statewide Ranks

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



March-August, 2011

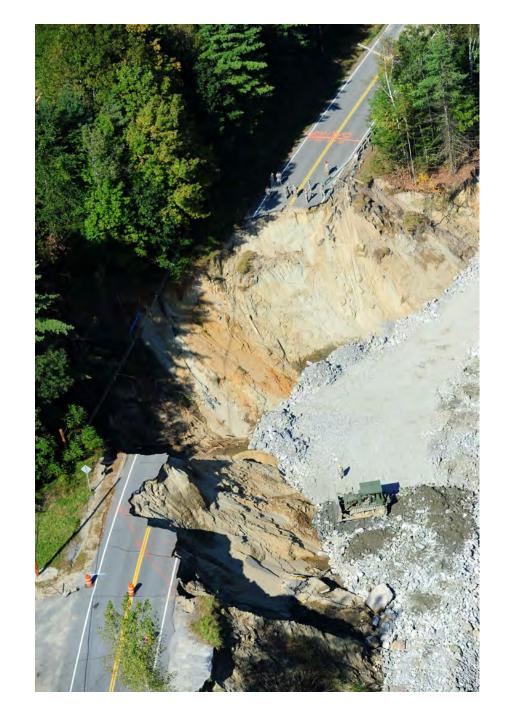
- Record wet : OH to VT
- Record drought: TX & NM
- 'Quasi-stationary' pattern
- Arctic is warming faster than tropics

TS Irene

Roads in valleys
Massive damage
Some roads took
months to repair

"Resilient Communities"

Rte 131, Cavendish Sept, 2011

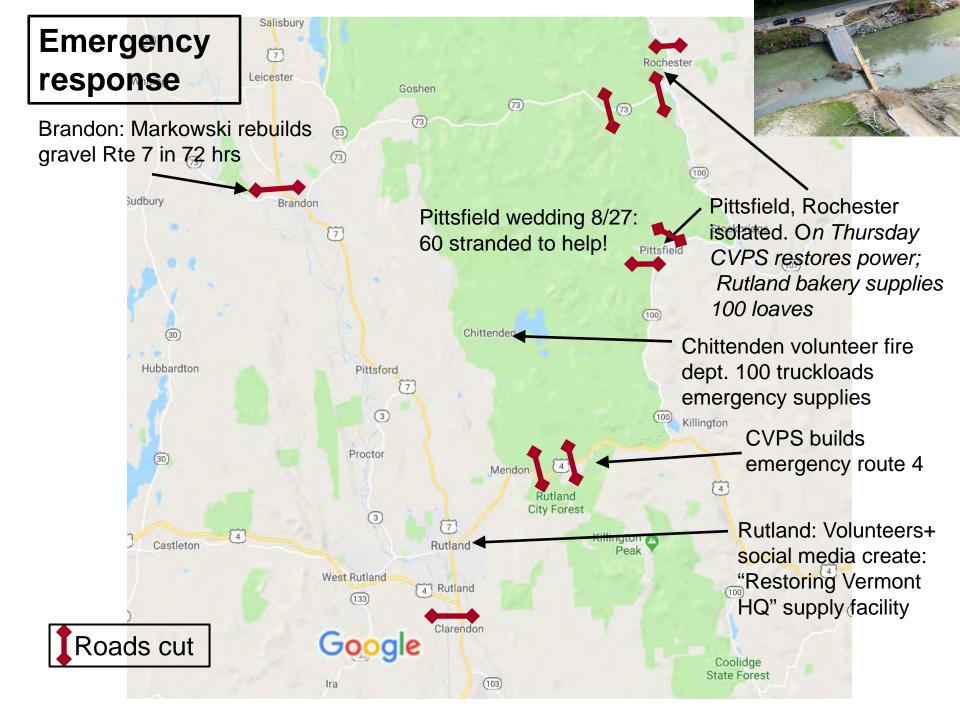


Irene: Resilience

- 13 towns cut off overnight
- State emergency systems flooded
- FEMA: no road access
- Communities reorganized overnight
- Those with equipment stepped in
 - "Can fix this in 72 hrs": will need engineer to check bridge (Brandon)
 - "We worked 120hrs last week..." (Wardsboro)
 - Social networks collected supplies; and rescue services across mountains
 - Communication networks critical

- The Wardsboro excavator Harvey Plimpton spoke for Vermont's community spirit when he said: "Nobody gave us permission. We just started because we knew what had to be done. We put in 120 hours last week. We worked until we couldn't work. We still have a long way to go."
- When a stranded guest took Beth aside to ask what would happen when she ran out of food, she just looked at him, incredulous. "We're a farm," she said finally. "This is where food comes from."

(Liberty Hill dairy farm, Rochester)



Morning After Irene 8/29/2011



Streambank collapse brought down trees and powerlines

Value of Flood Plains



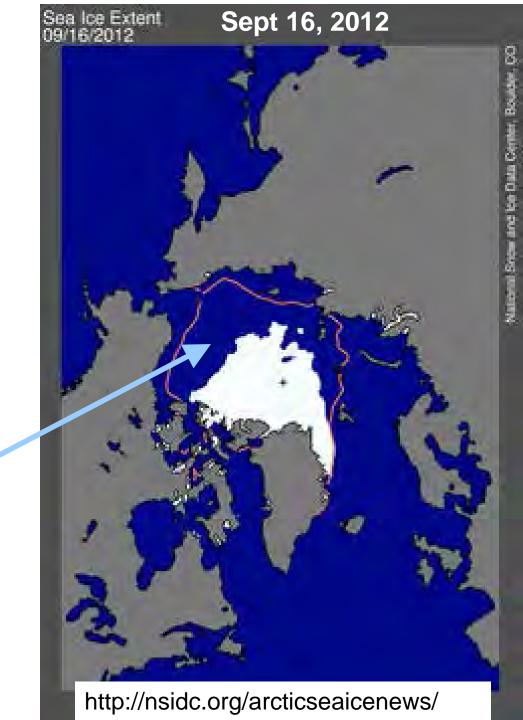
Otter Creek: Aug 30, 2011 after Irene

- rose 10 feet: floodplain saved Middlebury

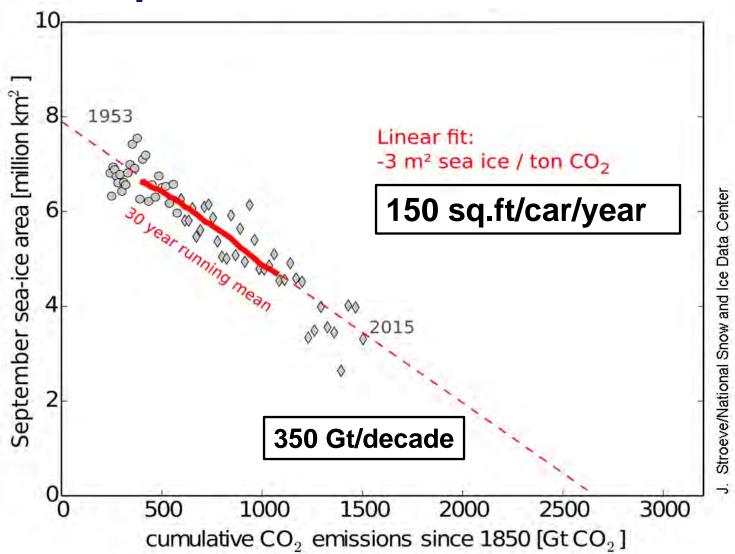
Flooding Resilence

- Preserve flood plains
 - Saves downstream towns (Middlebury)
 - Stop building houses and trailer parks in flood plains
- Manage water on landscape
 - Maximize infiltration: urban and on farms
 - Don't wall-in rivers!
- Maintain mountain forest cover
 - Devastating floods in 20's, 30's with reduced forest cover

- Half the Arctic Sea Ice Melted in 2012
- Open water in Oct. Nov. gives warmer
 Fall in Northeast
 - Positive feedbacks:
 - Less ice, less reflection of sunlight
 - More evaporation, larger vapor greenhouse effect
 - Same feedbacks as in our winters
 - Polar vortex weakening



September Arctic Sea Ice Loss



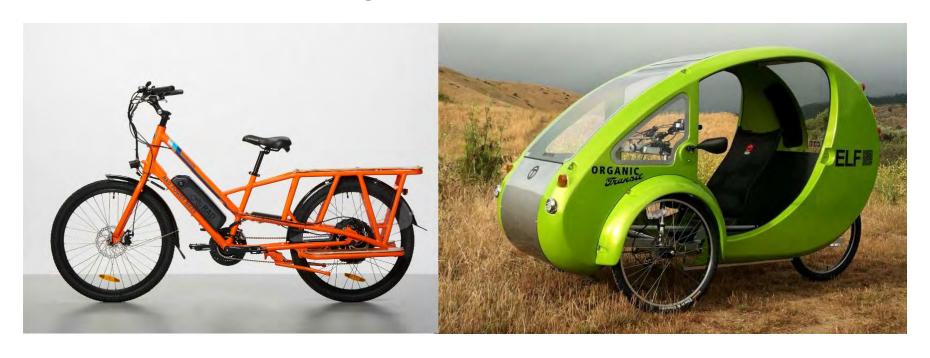
Efficient transport

- Gasoline to hybrid: 50% gain to 50mpg
- Hybrid to plug-in hybrid: now 125mpg
- Electricity from community solar array



>3000lbs and 125 mpg Payload: 750 lbs at 55 mph Prius Prime

Lightweight: half the speed and payload; electric



20+ mph US Radwagon 72 lb cargo bike

20+ mph Organic Transit ELF: 180lb – carries kids

Need bike paths to separate from trucks Change of mindset: improves health and resilience

Big Picture Issues

Efficiency Comes First

- We need to double or triple our energy efficiency because...
 - We cannot replace current fossil fuel use with biofuels & renewable energy
 - Oil and gas reserves are limited, but coal & oil shale reserves are enough to push CO₂ to 1,000 ppm
 - in time melt icecaps, raise sea-level 150ft

The Future Is Not Our Past

- Collectively, we create the future, so we need to plan for a transition to a sustainable society
- In the face of a economic, technological and financial system driven by short-term profit
 - Put systems-thinking above profit!
- Needs deep community discussion
 - New values that respect the Earth

Ethical issues must be faced

- Do we just exploit the Earth's wealth
 - For greater 'economic growth' & a wealthy few
 - How will our children live? Are we going to sacrifice them to protect the oil industry?
 - Or will we train, empower and fund them to drive the change that is needed?
- Fundamental moral Issue
 - Don't we need to co-operate with the Earth and save its ecosystems?
 - Shift in understanding and mind-set needed

Sustainability Issues for Vermont

- Reeducation of society and its 'systems'
 - What will raise awareness/change paradigm?
 - How can we better manage our relation to Earth?
- Understand water and landscape
 - Limit phosphorus loads on streams/lakes
 - Fresh water supply not critical in VT, but is elsewhere
- Examine all waste-streams
 - Aim to recycle/remanufacture & fully cost waste-streams
- Default energy use should be 'OFF'
 - Maximize energy efficiency: housing, transport, power
 - Add renewable power and microgrids; backup networks
- Relocalize food system
 - Compost all organic waste
- Manage forests for changing climate
- Reconnect with natural world
 - Fundamental if we are to accept transition

Community is Central

- You can't deal with environmental issues <u>alone</u>
 - They were created by societies over time
 - You need a community to weigh the evidence,
 search for creative solutions, and tell the truth
 - For moral support: to face resistance or opposition with hope (not fear or despair)
- You need grounding in yourself & as a group
- You need Earth system support

 "Many things have to change course, but it is we human beings above all who need to change. We lack an awareness of our common origin, of our mutual belonging, and of a future to be shared with everyone."

Pope Francis, Encyclical 2015

Discussion

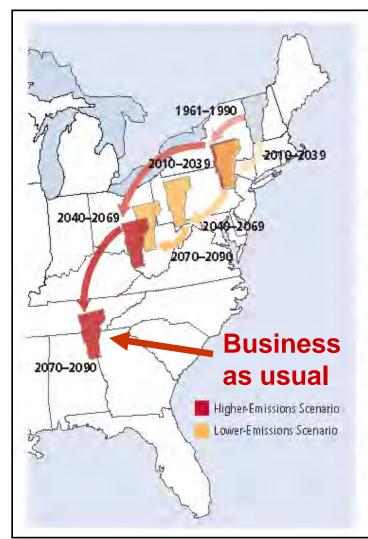
alanbetts.com

writings, talks and research

Vermont's Future with High and Low GHG Emissions

What about VT forests?

Sub-tropical drought areas moving into southern US



Migrating State Climate

Changes in average summer heat index—a measure of how hot it actually feels, given temperature and humidity—could strongly affect quality of life in the future for residents of Vermont, Red arrows track what summers in Vermont could feel like over the course of the century under the higher-emissions scenario. Yellow arrows track what summers in the state could feel like under the lower-emissions scenario.

NECIA, 2007

Health Issues

- Higher temperature extremes
 - Offset by wet summers in Northeast
- Winter survival of pests
 - Blacklegged Tick (Deer Tick): A warming climate, combined with the spread of the invasive shrub Barberry, has allowed this pest to expand its range to the entirety of Vermont. This invasive is responsible for the spread of Lyme disease throughout New England.
- Mosquito-borne diseases EEE/West Nile
 - Increased summer breeding: nine out of ten recent summers have had well-above 'average' rainfall

Systems Engineering Guidelines for a Sustainable Society

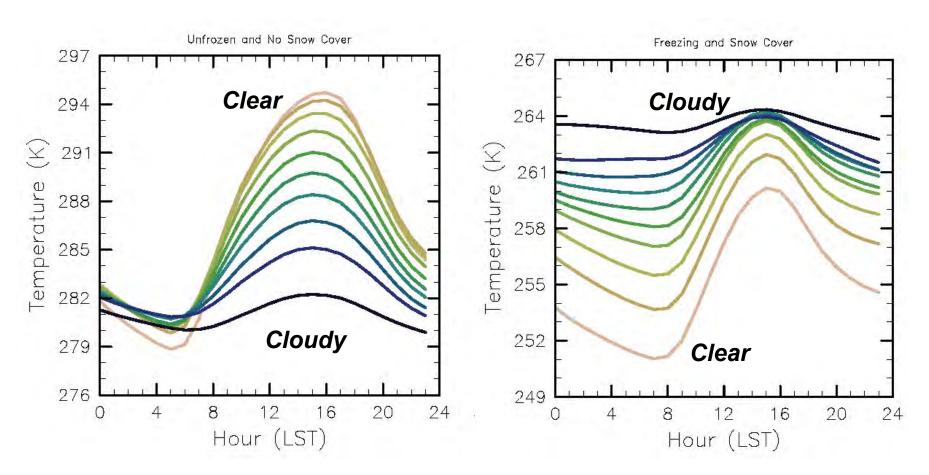
- Minimize the lifetime of human waste products in the Earth system and eliminate waste with critical climate/biosphere interactions
- Minimize the use of non-renewable raw materials, and
- Maximize recycling and re-manufacturing
- Maximize the efficiency with which our society uses energy and fresh water, and
- Maximize the use of renewable resources



Warm & Cold Climates: T><0°C

T_m >0°C: <u>no snow</u>: 150,000 days

 $T_{\rm m}$ <0°C: <u>snow</u>: 75,000 days

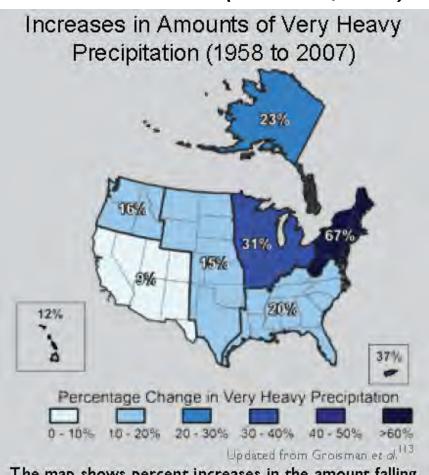


- Warm >0°C: Clouds reflect sunlight
- Cold <0°C: Clouds are greenhouse & snow reflects sun

Very Heavy Precipitation Is Increasing

(USGCRP, 2009)

- Precipitation Extremes
- Most of the observed precipitation increase during the <u>last 50 years</u> has come from the increasing frequency and intensity of heavy downpours.
- 67% increase in Northeast



The map shows percent increases in the amount falling in very heavy precipitation events (defined as the heaviest 1 percent of all daily events) from 1958 to 2007 for each region. There are clear trends toward more very heavy precipitation for the nation as a whole, and particularly in the Northeast and Midwest.

Vermont Newspaper Columns

Environmental journalism revisited (Betts and Gibson 2012)

2008-2016: 90 articles: "They blend science with a systems perspective, and encourage the reader to explore alternative and hopeful paths for themselves, their families and society"

(Rutland Herald and the Barre-Montpelier Times Argus)

Today's communities must understand the connections between energy use, climate and food to make the transition to an efficient, resilient and sustainable society.

(alanbetts.com/writings)