

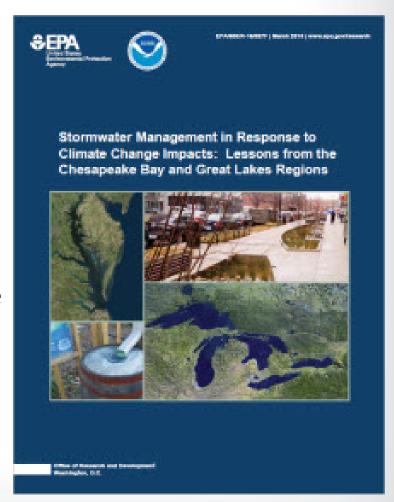
Insights for Improving Stormwater Management: Lessons learned from Engagements with Planners in the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes Regions

Susan Julius, Office of Research and Development, USEPA July 18, 2016



Background

- Changes in rainfall are projected and will affect stormwater runoff
- These changes need to be incorporated into stormwater planning
- EPA and NOAA funded workshops in the Chesapeake and Great Lakes Regions to explore:
 - Impacts of projected climate and land use change on local water conditions
 - Ways to fit adaptation into existing planning processes
- Insights gained will improve our ability to provide useful climate change information





Joint Report Collaborators



U.S. EPA Global Change Impacts and Adaptation Research Program



Great Lakes Adaptation Assessment for Cities Project of the Graham Sustainability Institute at the University of Michigan



ICF International



Lake Superior National Estuarine Research Reserve



NOAA Office for Coastal Management



Old Woman Creek National Estuarine Research Reserve



Local Community Partners

Chesapeake Bay

- Baltimore, Maryland
- Stafford County, Virginia
- York County, Pennsylvania



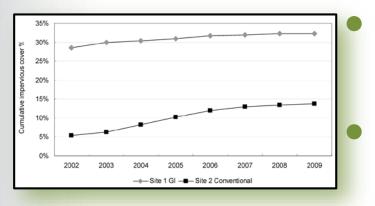
Great Lakes

- Monroe and Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio
- Green Bay, Wisconsin
- Duluth, Saint Paul, and Minneapolis, Minnesota





Key Takeaways from Workshops



Incorporating climate change into planning

Building local capacity

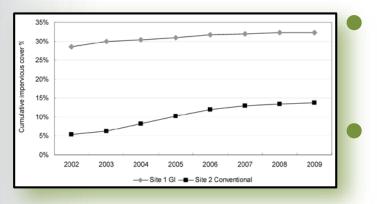


 Identifying and communicating costs and benefits of green infrastructure

Implementation within current governance structure



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Building local capacity



 Identifying and communicating costs and benefits of green infrastructure

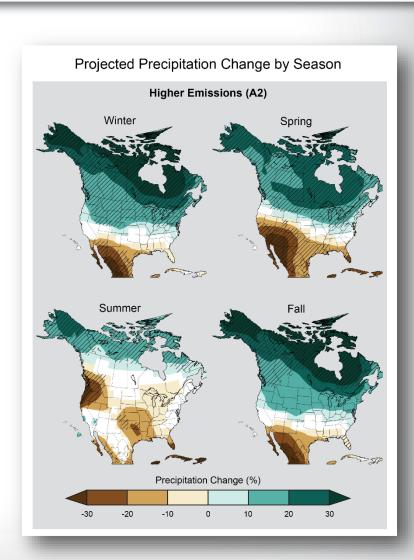
Implementation within current governance structure



Incorporating Climate Change into Planning -- Issues

 Challenge: Scale of climate change data and relevance to local conditions

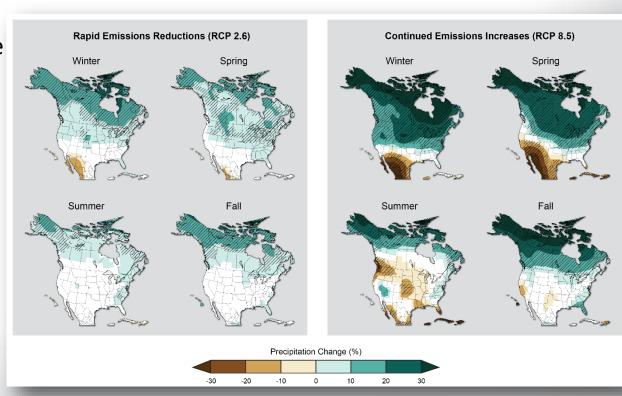
- Observations from the Local Level:
 - Need for better projections
 - Local conditions and concerns vary
 - Short-term infrastructure decisions are not tied to long-term climate projections
 - Stormwater codes are based on historical data





Incorporating Climate Change into Planning -- Issues

- Challenge: Projections of future climate change and land use change are uncertain
- Observations from the Local Level:
 - Stormwater managers want to know with certainty what they are planning for, but...
 - Climate models produce a range of projections
 - Sources of uncertainty differ by region
 - Interactions of climate change with other stressors adds to unpredictability



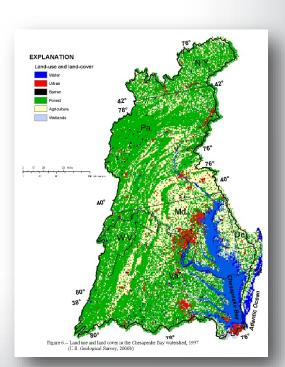


Incorporating Climate Change into Planning -- Issues



- Challenge: Need reliable, updated land use data
- Observations from the Local Level: Outdated or incomplete data make understanding changes in precipitation-driven flooding difficult

- Challenge: Educating and coordinating internally and externally
- Observations from the Local Level:
 - Need greater interdepartmental cooperation at the municipal level
 - Lack training or experiences that could be shared to provide positive examples of how to adapt





Incorporating Climate Change into Planning – Near Term Solutions

- Discussed the need to use best available data and ways to make that data accessible
- Recommended starting with what stormwater managers plan for and then seek agreement on a threshold change (e.g., the community will prepare for X storm)
- Agreed that they should use a broad range of scenarios to develop possible futures rather than a single projection
- Called for improved databases of land use and development information
- Recommended using analytic methods/tools that enable action in the face of uncertainties
- Expressed the need to develop networking and educational opportunities for information exchange



Thank you!

Report url:

https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/global/recordisplay.cfm?deid=310045

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