The Role of Land Use and Infrastructure Planning in Managing Risks from Climate Change and Extreme Weather



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Professional Background



25+ years of experience integrating science into policy and planning decisions

Education:

B.A. Political Science, Wellesley College M.U.P. Urban Planning, NYU

Certified Climate Change Professional







Delaware Sea Grant

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www.deseagrant.org

What We Do:

Help communities become more sustainable and resilient, and wisely conserve and manage coastal resources









My role as an Extension Specialist: outreach, technical assistance, & capacity-building

Due to Climate Change, the U.S. is Experiencing More Extreme Events



Top Natural Hazards in Delaware

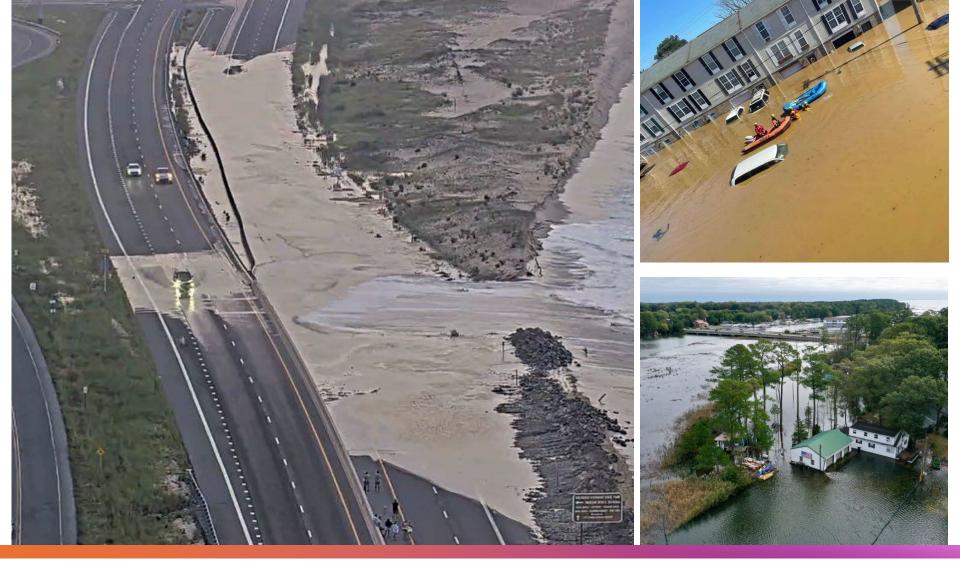
- 2023 State Hazard Mitigation Plan

2023 Ranking	2023 Hazards
1	Coastal Flooding
2	Tropical Cyclones (hurricanes & tropical storms)
3	Inland Flooding (riverine, flood, flash)
4	Severe Winter Weather (blizzard, freezing fog, heavy snow, ice storm, sleet, winter storm)
5	Coastal Erosion
6	Severe Thunderstorms & Tornadoes (heavy rains, high winds, strong winds, thunderstorm winds, hail, lightning)
7	Extreme Temperatures (heat & cold)
8	Drought
9	Dam/Levee Failure Flooding
10	Wildfire & Smoldering Fires
11	Local earth movement (sinkholes & landslides)
12	Earthquakes



Courtesy of Climate Central

Visualization of Coastal Flooding in Lewes, DE



Ernesto

Ida (top), Melissa

Delaware Does Not Need a Direct Hit to Feel Impacts



What Could a Direct Hit Look Like?



Know Your Zone - https://preparede.org/know-your-zone/















State Climate Extremes Record

Delaware 24-Hour Precipitation Harbeson, Delaware 12.48 inches September 28–29, 2016



NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information

Harbeson, DE 2016



STORE CLOSING THIS STORE

NATURAL DISASTER IMPACT

IMMEDIATE

40% OF SMALL BUSINESSES WON'T REOPEN ONE YEAR LATER

25% MORE SMALL BUSINESSES WILL CLOSE THREE YEARS LATER 75% OF BUSINESSES WITHOUT A CONTINUITY PLAN WILL FAIL

Source: 2014 data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and US Department of Labor

Resilience:

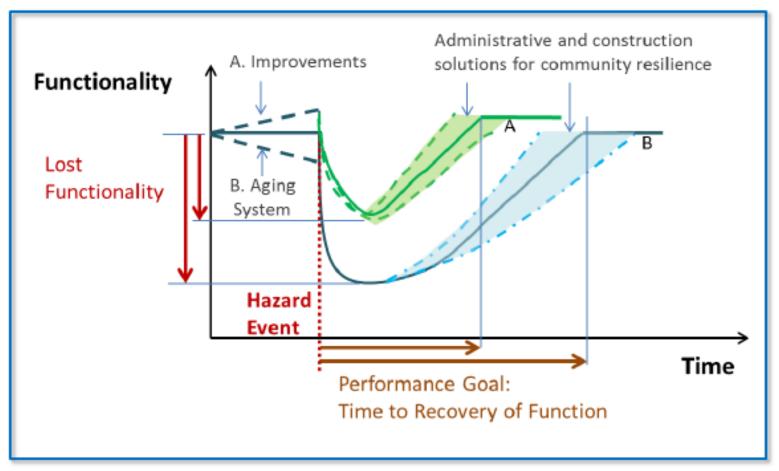
The ability to bounce back after disruptive events



Lahaina Banyan Tree 2023-2024



How long before life returns to "normal?"



Built Environment

Source: NIST

Building Resilience Requires a Comprehensive Approach to Planning



Land Use and Infrastructure Planning

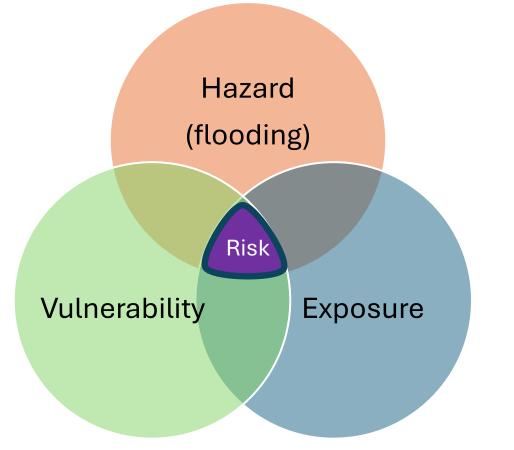
"Human settlements have been designed in a way that reflects a climate of the past, and this increases the likelihood that disaster-related losses will continue to rise."

- Gavin Smith, Professor at UNC Chapel Hill, Coastal Resilience Center

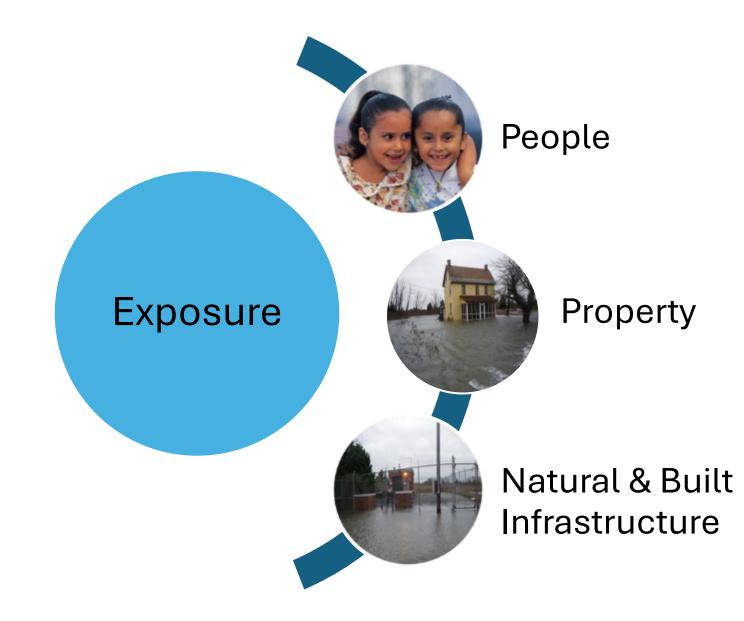


South Bethany

Risk = Hazard + Exposure + Vulnerability



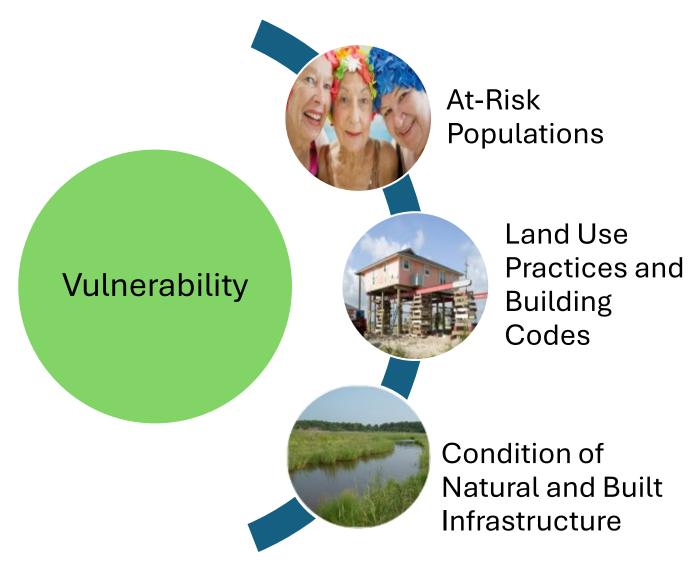
Adapted from FEMA, IS-393.A Introduction to Hazard Mitigation



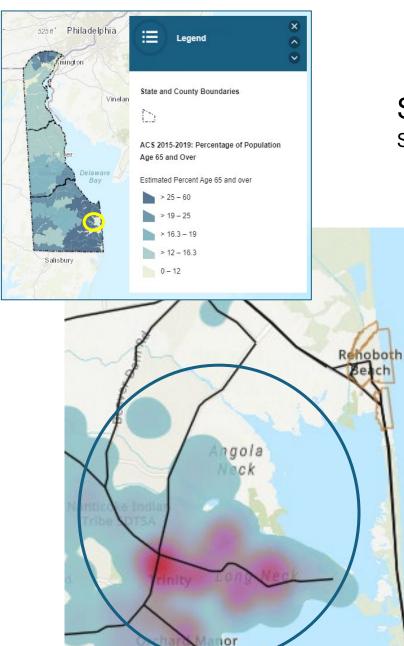
Fenwick Island and Rt 54 Corridor



2 feet of sea level rise



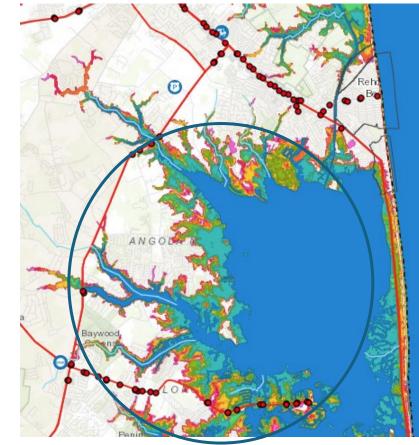
Adapted from FEMA, IS-393.A Introduction to Hazard Mitigation



Homebound adults

Southeastern Sussex County

Source: DE-PLANs https://www.deseagrant.org/



Flood risk and evacuation options



CHRIS DRISCOLL/DRISCOLL DRONES

Long Neck during sub-tropical storm Melissa

Angola and Long Neck at 2 ft SLR. Source: NOAA Sea Level Rise Viewer <u>https://coast.noaa.gov/slr/</u> Our land use and infrastructure planning patterns are increasing our exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather and climate change ...at a time when our population is aging







Which home is more vulnerable to flooding? Home elevations improve adaptive capacity

Green Infrastructure Practices





The natural floodplain is:



- Best at receiving, conveying, and discharging excess water
- A form of "green" community-based infrastructure that Nature gives us for **free**.
- Produces multiple benefits vs. grey infrastructure.
- Costs us \$\$\$ to replace it or mimic it with engineered solutions

Reducing Vulnerability Through Land-Use and Infrastructure Planning



Adopt

Higher Standards

- Protect critical facilities
- VE construction standards in AE zones



Invest in

Green infrastructure

- Expand buffers
- Conserve and restore wetlands and forests
- Increase open space



Impervious surfaces

- Downsize maximum lot coverage
- Encourage vegetated yards

"Communities that invest in nature-based approaches to reducing disaster risk can save money, lives, and property in the long-term AND improve quality of life in the short term."

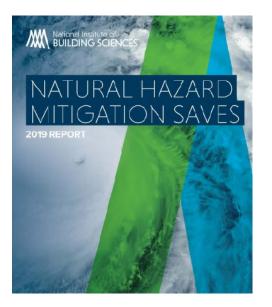
– Building Community Resilience with Nature-Based Solutions: A Guide for Local Officials (FEMA)

Reducing Vulnerability Through Land-Use and Infrastructure Planning

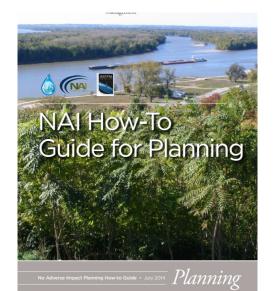


"Nearly all floodplain filling activities create negative consequences to adjacent areas. Improperly designed and constructed fill can also jeopardize structures elevated on fill." - Association of State Floodplain Managers

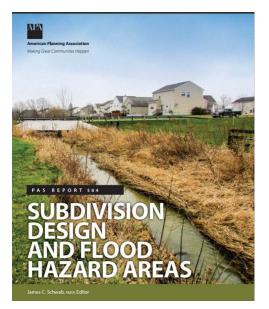
For every \$1 invested in mitigation under modern building codes, \$11 is saved in disaster repair and recovery costs - FEMA



https://www.nibs.org/projects/ natural-hazard-mitigationsaves-2019-report



Resources



https://www.planning.org/pu blications/report/9112664/

EEMA BUILDING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE WITH NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

JUNE 2021

RiskMAP

https://toolkit.climate.gov/r eports/building-communityresilience-nature-basedsolutions-guide-localcommunities

- Association of State Floodplain Managers

floodplain-managers-nai-no-adverse-impact-floodplainmanagement/





Thank you! dswallow@udel.edu