

Integrating Climate Futures into Central New Mexico Transportation Planning

Project Overview

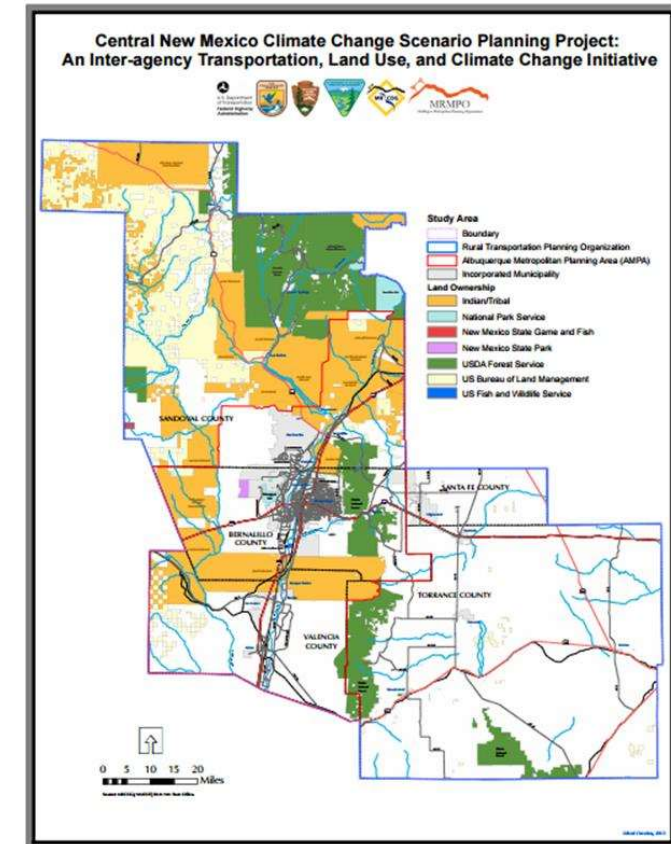
Ben Rasmussen & Chris Cutler

Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable – Fall Meeting

November 15, 2021

Climate Change Scenario Planning Projects

- Purpose
 - Focus: 50% adaptation and 50% mitigation
 - Uses scenario planning as a framework
 - Integrates into long range transportation plans
 - Involves multiple agencies with different priorities; not just transportation
- Two locations
 - Coast: pilot project on Cape Cod, Massachusetts (2010-11)
 - Non-coastal: Central New Mexico (2013-15)



CCSP Goals

- Identify:
 - Regional climate change impacts
 - The effect of these impacts on transportation, land use, and natural resources
 - The effect of transportation and land use policy choices on climate change impacts
- Example adaptation strategies:
 - Increased densities in areas at less risk
 - Buffers around high risk areas

How will these strategies be affected by climate change impacts?

How will these strategies improve or reduce resiliency?



Downtown Albuquerque, August 2014
Credit: Roberto Rosales

CCSP Partnerships

- Federal funding sponsors



- Supporting federal agencies



- Regional and local agencies / governments



- Private and academic entities



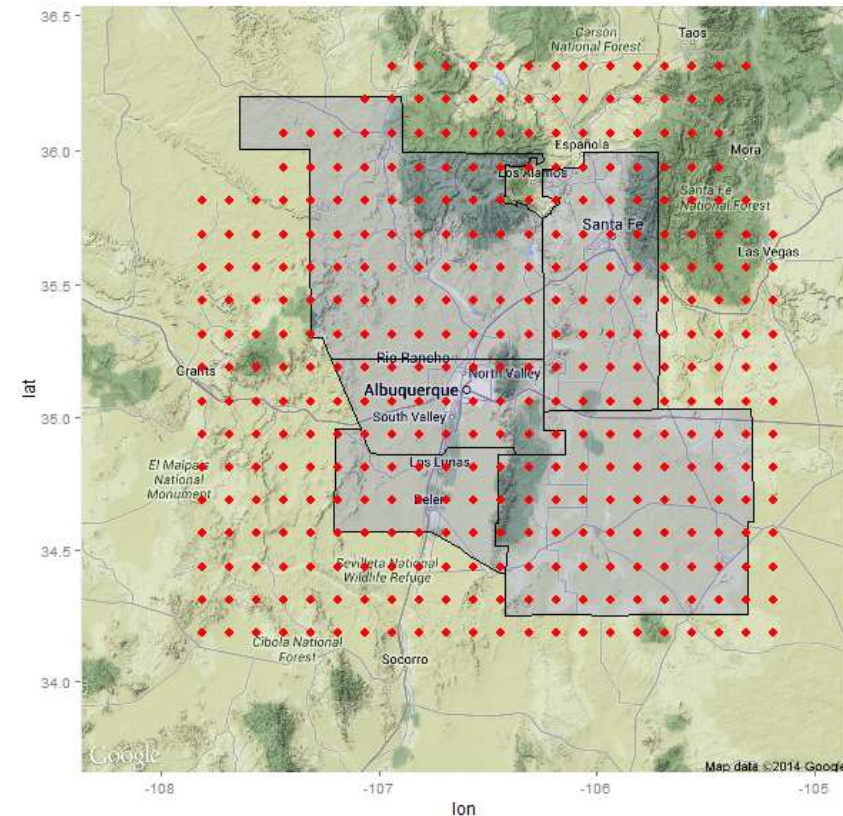
Developing Climate Futures

Variables
Precipitation (mm/day)
Maximum daily temperature (°C)
Minimum daily temperature (°C)
Average daily temperature (°C)— <i>derived by averaging max & min</i>
Average daily wind speed
Projections Range
1950-2099

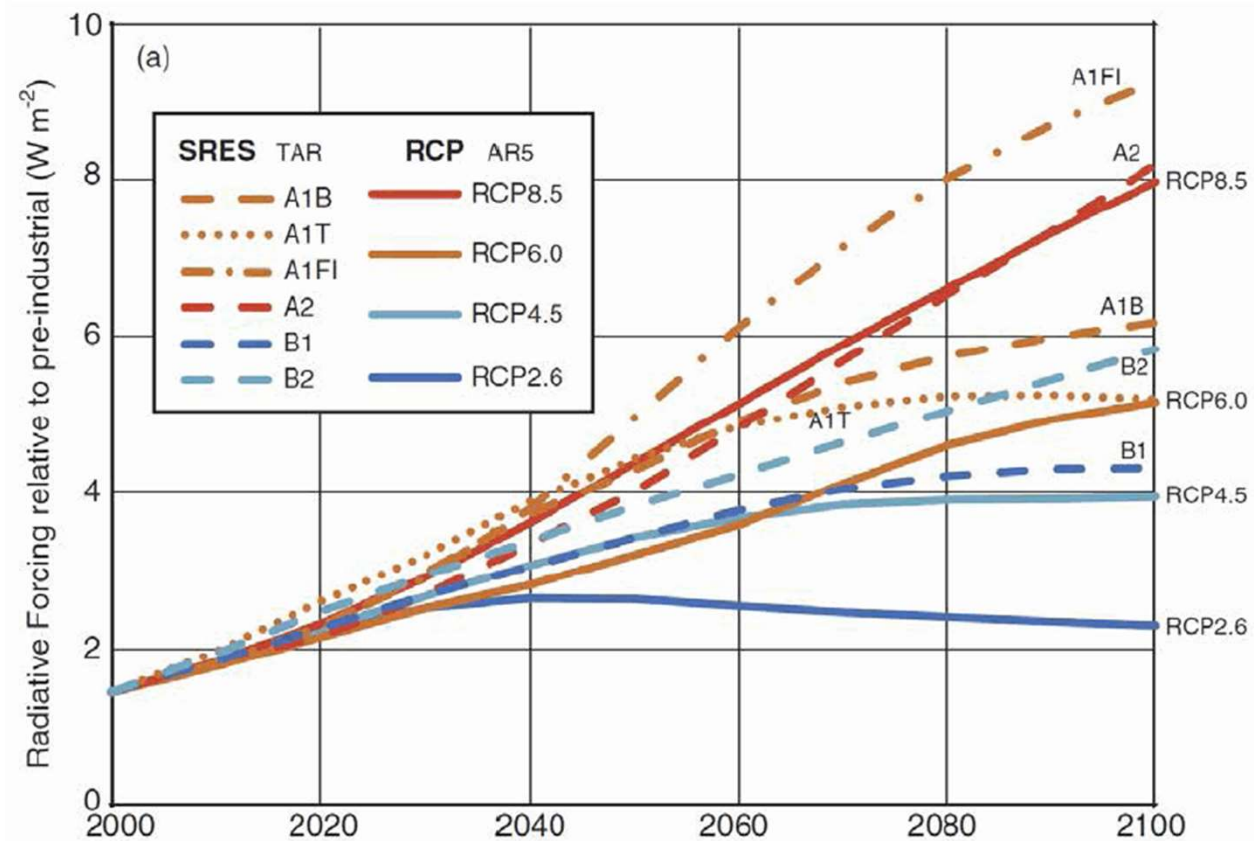
- Downscaled (fine spatial resolution translations) of CMIP3 climate projections
- Based on 112 model runs: 9 models, 3 emissions scenarios
- Supplied by Bureau of Reclamation Technical Services Center

Developing Climate Futures

- 369 grid cells with 1/8th degree downscaled CMIP3 climate projections
- Any year up to 2099 can be selected for analysis with desired range/average
 - Analyses used these inputs:
 - Baseline period is 1950-1999
 - Future period is 2025-2055 (± 15 years around 2040)
 - And produced these outputs:
 - Change in Average Monthly Max and Min Temperatures
 - Change in Average Monthly Precipitation
 - Maximum Consecutive and Total Days $> 100^{\circ}\text{F}$
 - Maximum 24-hour Precipitation
 - Maximum Drought Length (Consecutive Days w/ No Precipitation)



Emission Scenarios



CMIP3

A2: high

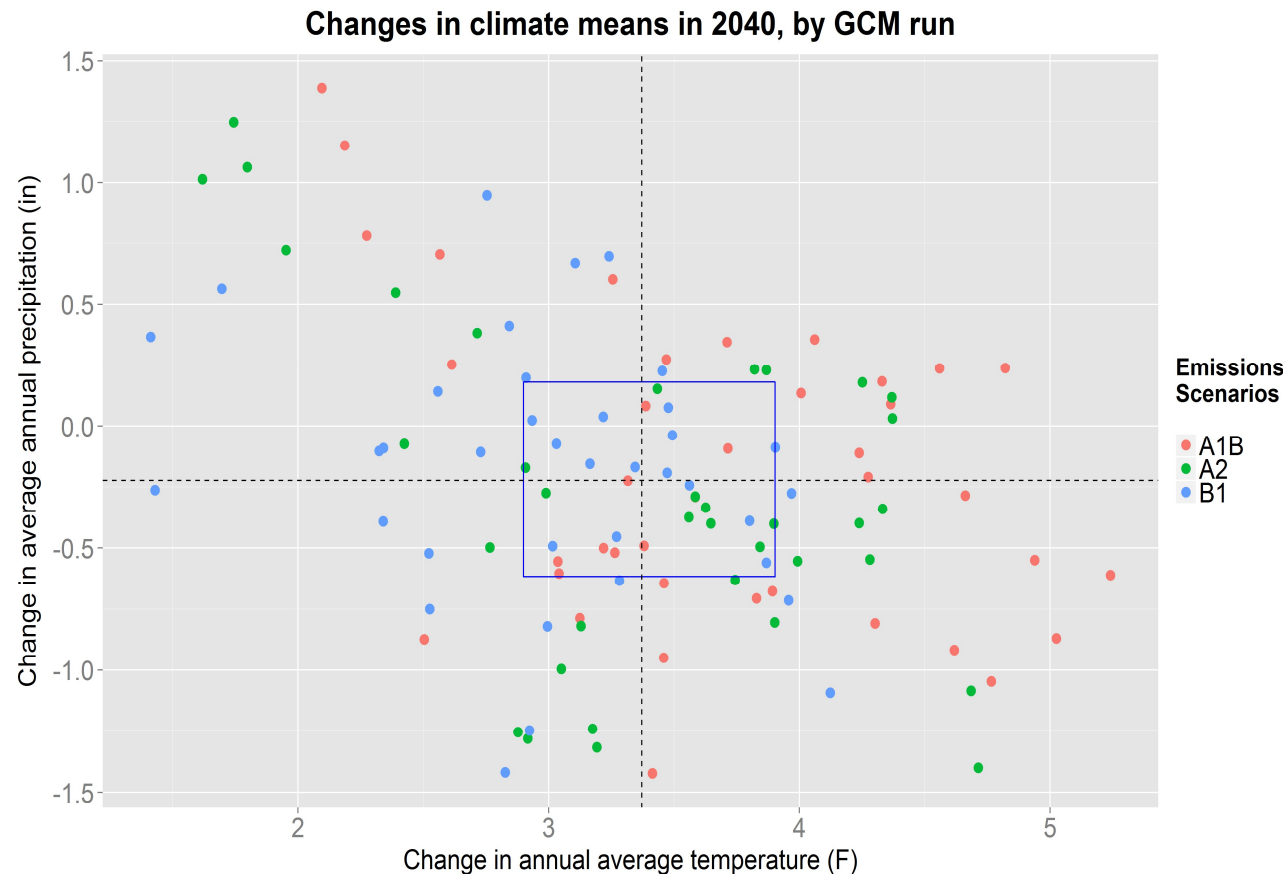
A1B: medium

B1: low

Note: A1B
and A2 cross
in 2060

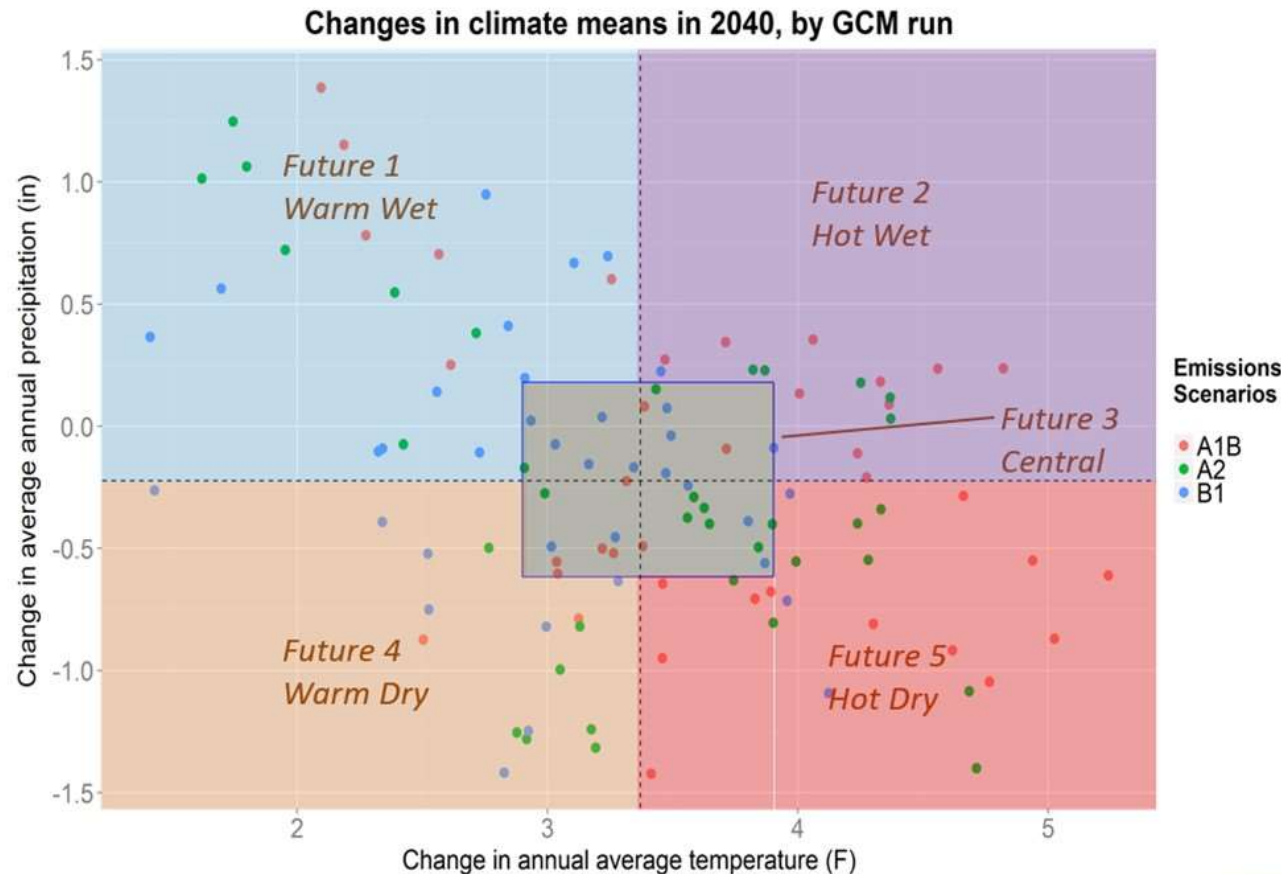
Developing Climate Futures

- Changes in annual climate averages for all GCMs at selected grid cell in selected year from 20th century baseline (1950-1999)

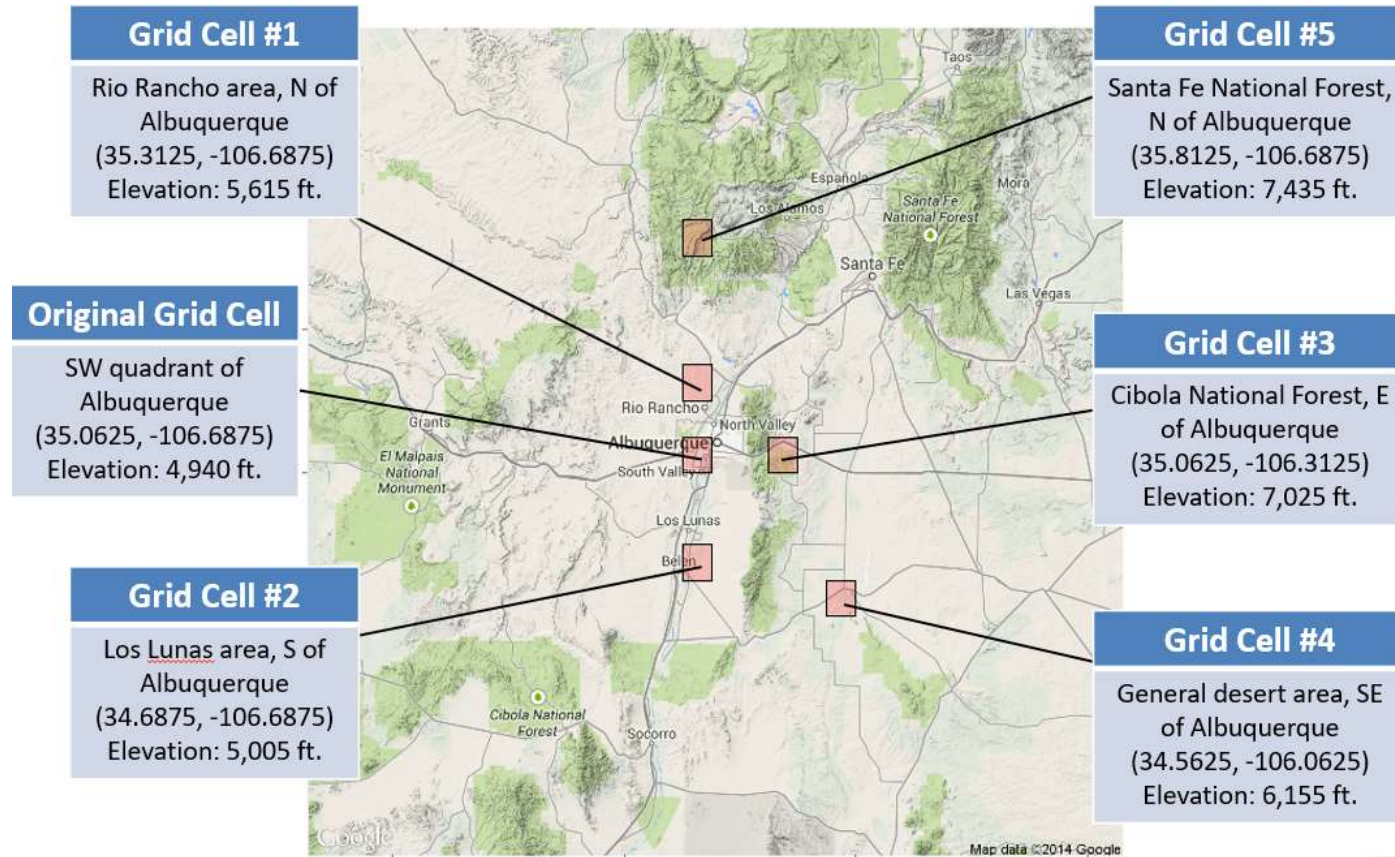


Developing Climate Futures

- Changes in annual climate averages for all GCMs at selected grid cell in selected year from 20th century baseline (1950-1999)

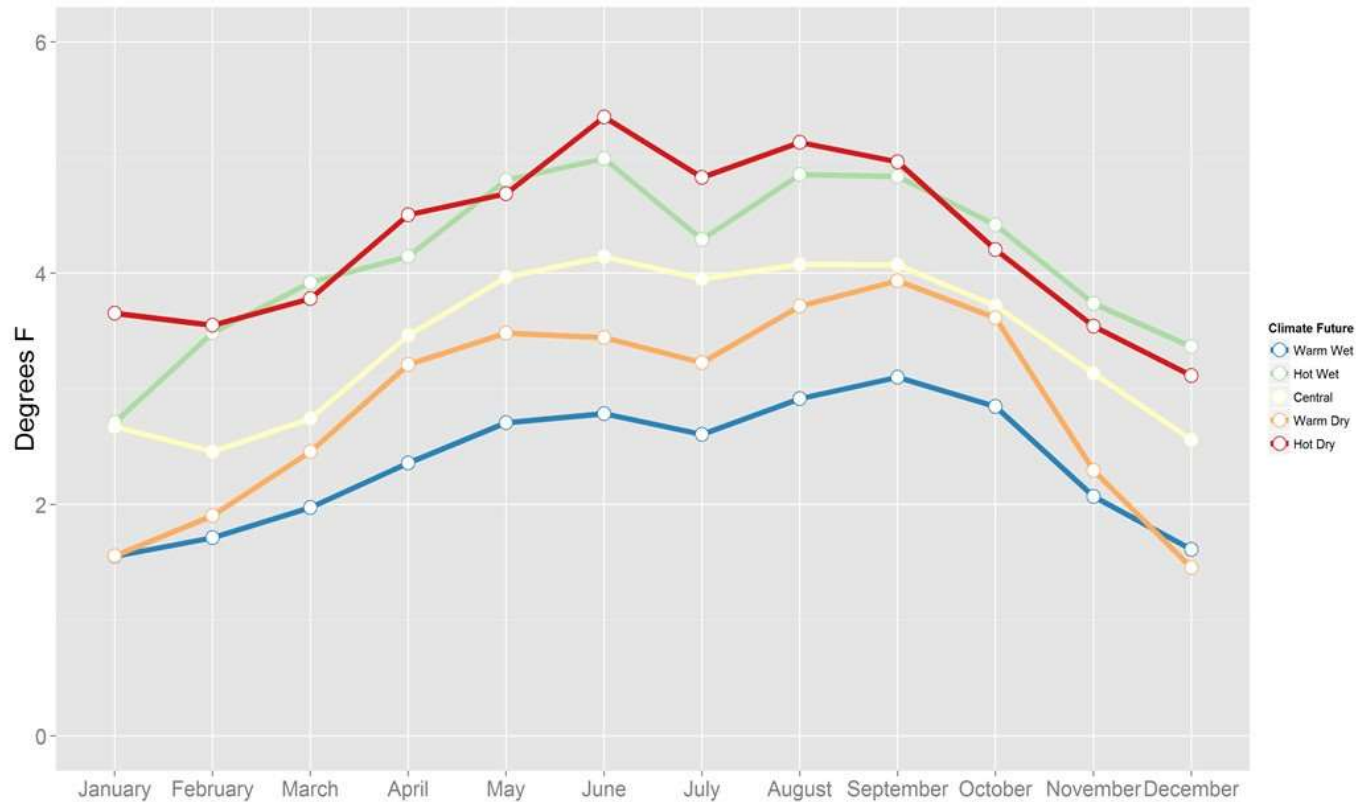


Grid Cells of Interest

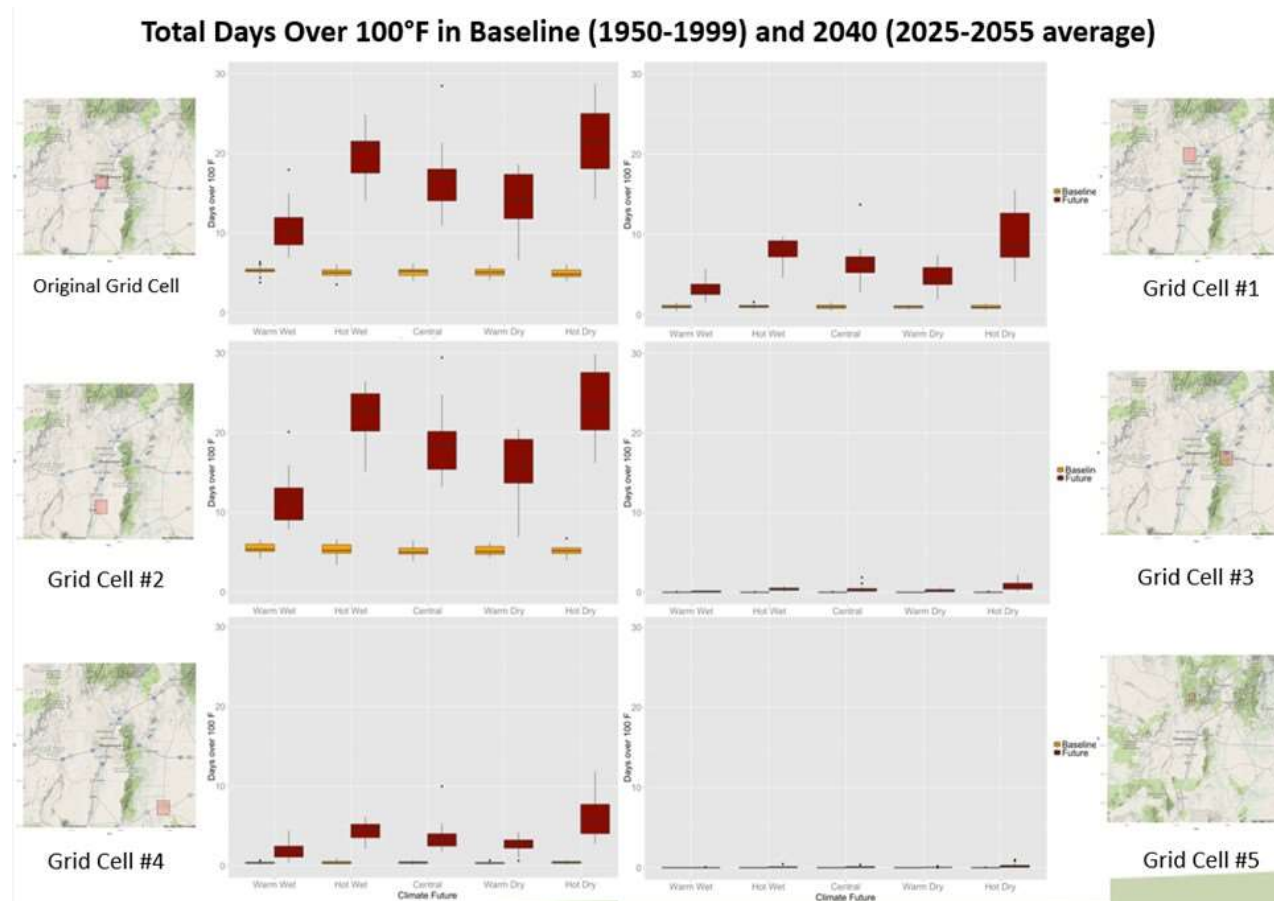


Climate Futures Results

Change in Average Daily Maximum Temperature in 2040 (2025-2055) vs. 1950-1999

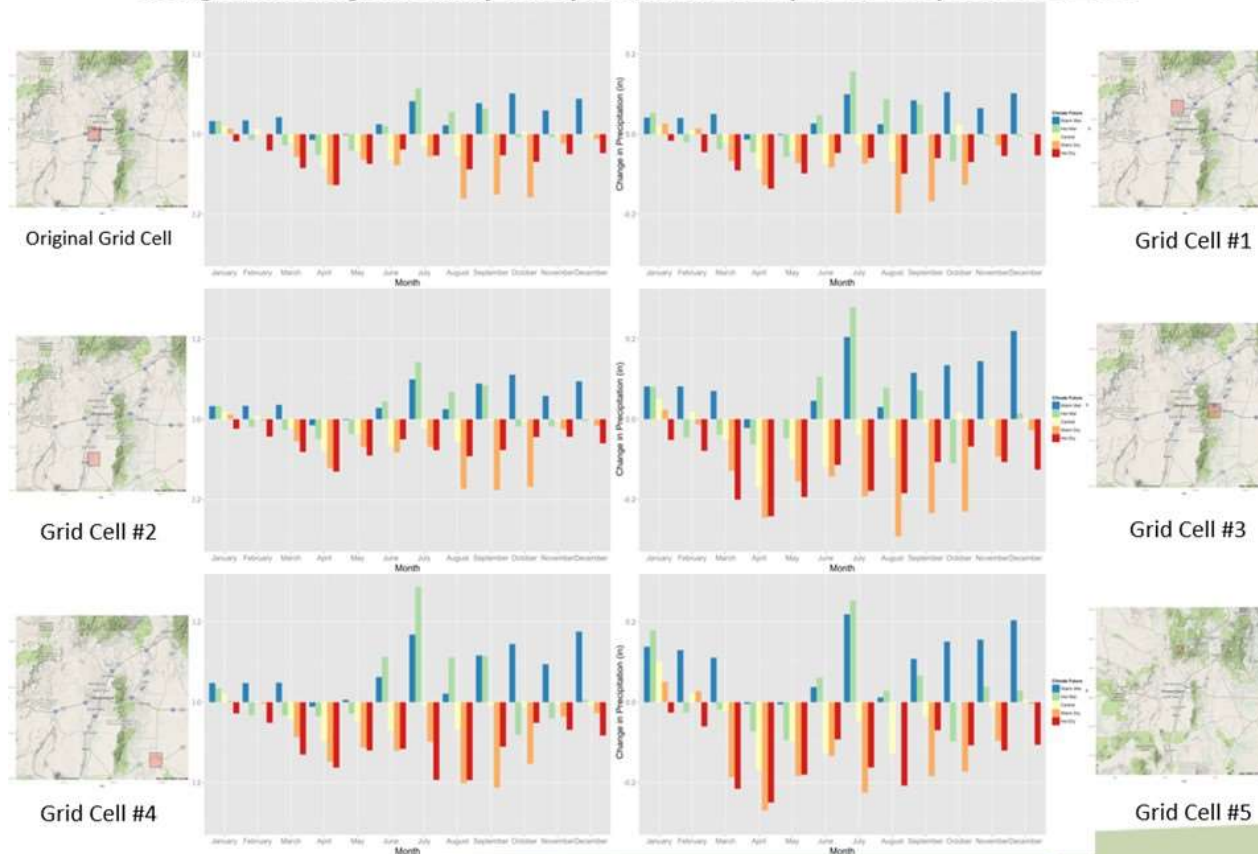


Climate Futures Results

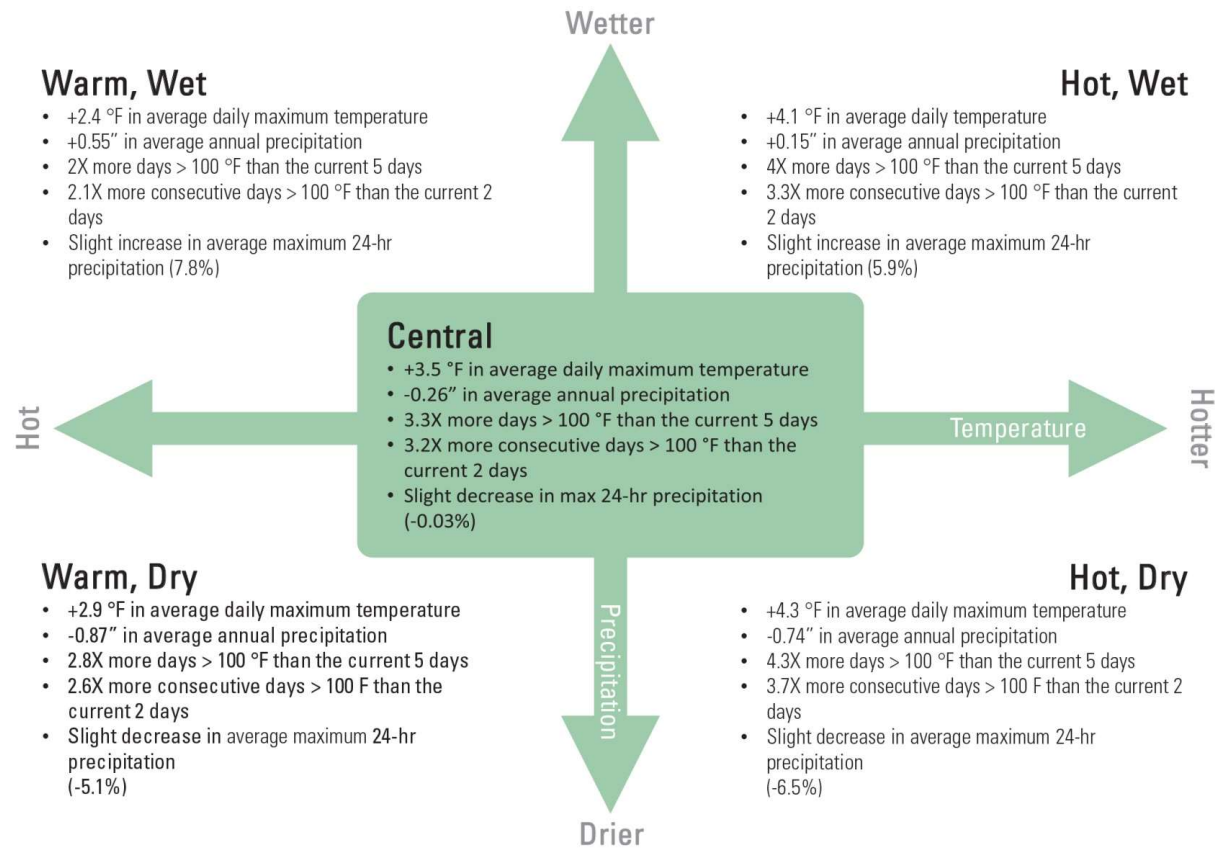


Climate Futures Results

Change in Average Monthly Precipitation in 2040 (2025-2055) vs. 1950-1999



Climate Futures Results



Climate Futures Results

- Informed:
 - Where existing development is at risk
 - Where future development should be minimal
 - Energy: increase in cooling degree days
 - Impacts for natural and cultural resources
 - Riparian habitats
 - T&E species



*Downtown Albuquerque, August 2014
Credit: Roberto Rosales*

More Information

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- More information:

- <https://www.volpe.dot.gov/transportation-planning/public-lands/central-new-mexico-climate-change-scenario-planning-project>

