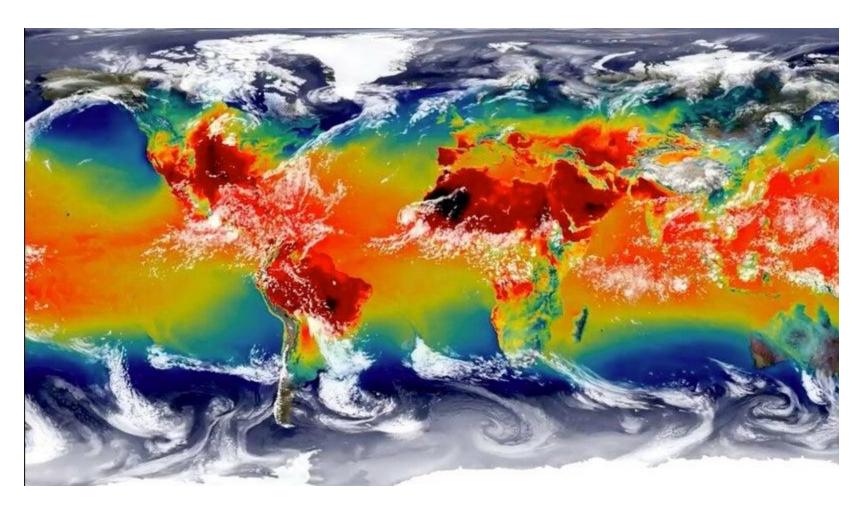
A Climate Emergency Resolution for White Salmon





Columbia River Basin - Beauty & Biodiversity





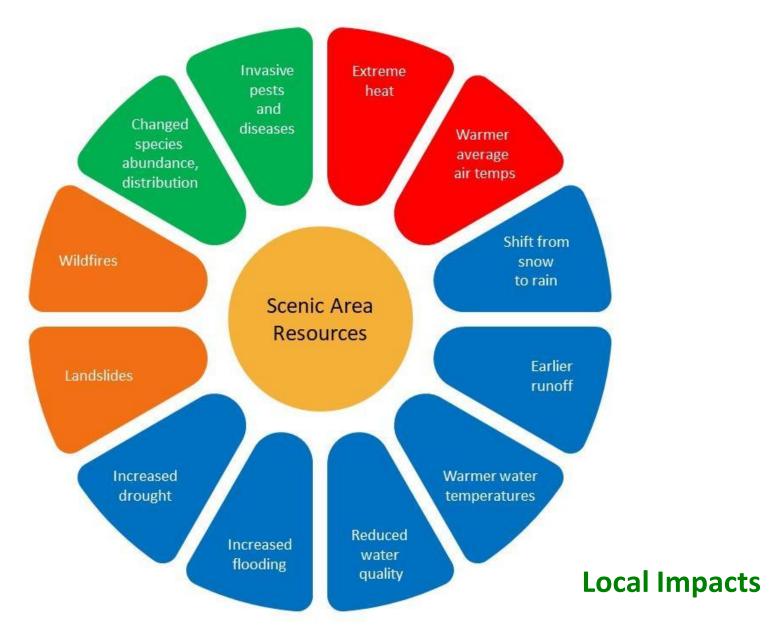




- Supports great biodiversity over 700 species
- Attracts those who love nature & an outdoor lifestyle
- It's why we love it here!



Why does this matter to White Salmon?



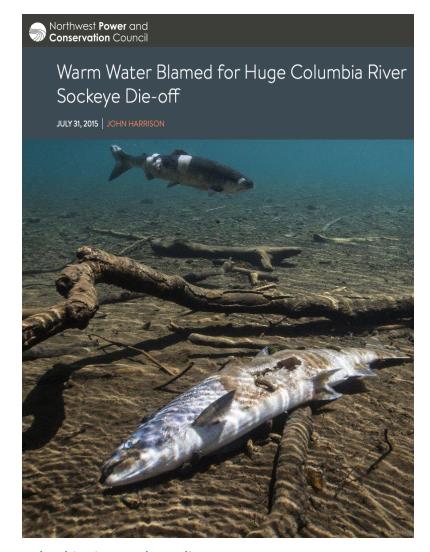


Wozniak, O., Land Trust Alliance (2019). *Principal impacts to National Scenic Area resources*. Summary of Climate Change Effects in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.

Warm temps in 2015 considered a prelude of what's to come

Salmon Die-Off

- Half of the anticipated 500,000-fish sockeye run was wiped out as the result of unusually warm water temperatures
- Scientists expect about 1/3 of the Northwest's current habitat for salmon and other cold-water fish unsuitable by the end of the century if no action is taken





https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/24/

https://www.nwcouncil.org/news/warm-water-blamed-huge-columbia-river-sockeye-die

Warm temps in 2015 considered a prelude of what's to come

Agricultural Losses Widespread drought and irrigation shortages

Agricultural losses up to \$773 million in Washington, including:

- \$7.7 million in blueberries
- \$14 million in red raspberries
- \$500 million in other crops that make up more than 75% of WA's cultivated acreage





Warm temps in 2015 considered a prelude of what's to come

Recreation Losses

- Snowpack was the lowest on record, with Oregon and Washington 89% and 70% below average respectively
- Limited snow- and water-based recreation opportunities leading to significant economic harm
- Reduced fishing seasons



Mt Hood from Trillium Lake, nearly bare (2015). Photo Credit: Josh Kulla



Warm temps in 2015 considered a prelude of what's to come

Threats to Life/Property/Infrastructure

- 2015 was the most severe wildfire season in the Northwest's recorded history (1.6m acres burned in OR/WA)

 WASHINGTON'S WILDFIRE WOES The Part of th
- Surpassed in 2020

WASHINGTON'S WILDFIRE WOES The acres burned in 2015 in Washington State compared to the average annual number of acres burned in the state from 2005–2014:



1.1 million

190,864

Source: National Interagency Fire Center



https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/chapter/24/

Warm temps in 2015 considered a prelude of what's to come

Community Health Impacts

- Significant impacts from smoke and heat
- Drinking water quality concerns
- Spikes in cases of Salmonella and E. coli
- Increased Lyme's disease





Natural Resource Sector Job Loss & Decreased Revenue

Job Losses

- Natural resources are a key part of our economy (fisheries, timber, orchards, vineyards, addition farm/agriculture.
- Climate change puts our natural resource sector at risk.



Hydropower shortages

- 40% of the nation's hydropower is generated in the Northwest.
- Lower stream flows will likely reduce hydroelectric supply and could lead to large economic losses in the region.

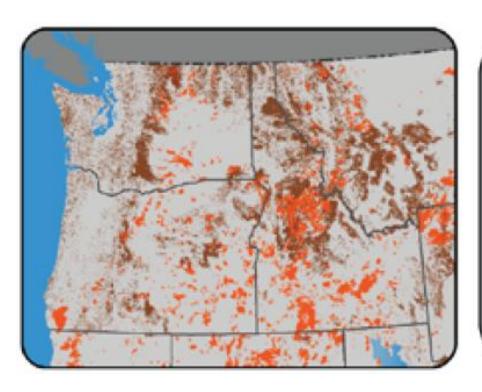


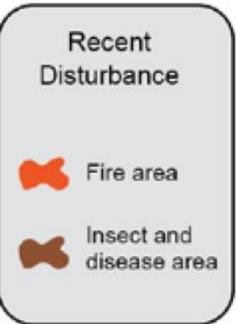


https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climate-impacts/climate-impacts-northwest_.html#Reference%202 http://www.gorgecommission.org/images/uploads/meetings/Wozniak Climate Change Report October2019-corrected.pdf

Forest Impacts: Fires, Insects, Diseases

- Pine beetles spread when temps too warm
- Fire area spreads when temps too warm







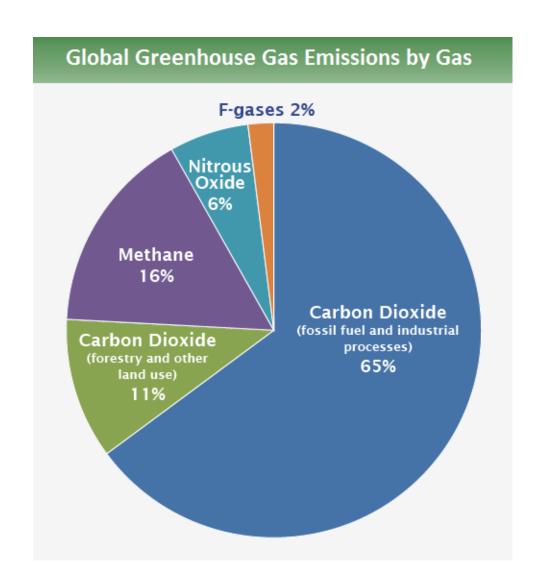


Greenhouse gases (GHG) in Earth's atmosphere are

- water vapor (H₂O),
- carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- methane (CH₄) 84 times more potent than CO2
- nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- ozone (O_3)

Too little greenhouse gas makes Earth too cold,

Too much greenhouse gas makes Earth too warm.





https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-greenhouse-gas-emissions

The Carbon Cycle

- Naturally-generated CO₂ is a part of a very natural Carbon Cycle in the atmosphere.
- The Earth has been able to generate, absorb, and cycle through carbon dioxide naturally for millennia in a self-balancing system.

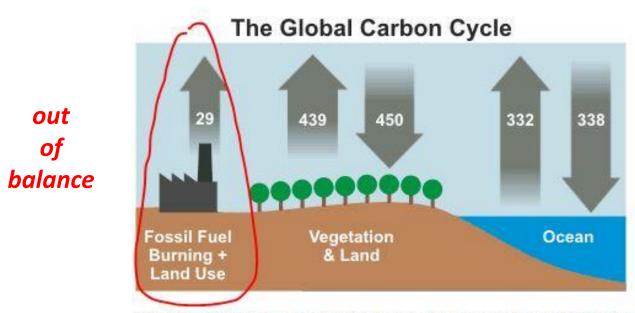


Figure 1: Global carbon cycle. Numbers represent flux of carbon dioxide in gigatons (Source: Figure 7.3, IPCC AR4).

 Since the industrial revolution, anthropogenic GHG emissions generated by human activity exert extra pressure on the once self-balancing Earth system.

350 ppm is the Safe Level

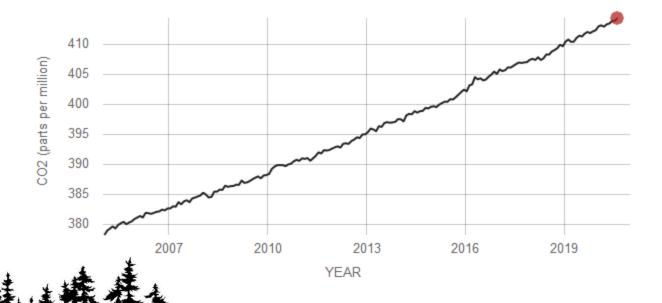
CO₂is released through

- Human activities such as deforestation and burning fossil fuels, as well as
- Natural processes such as respiration and volcanic eruptions

The graph shows atmospheric CO₂ levels

DIRECT MEASUREMENTS: 2005-PRESENT

Data source: Monthly measurements (average seasonal cycle removed). Credit: NOAA



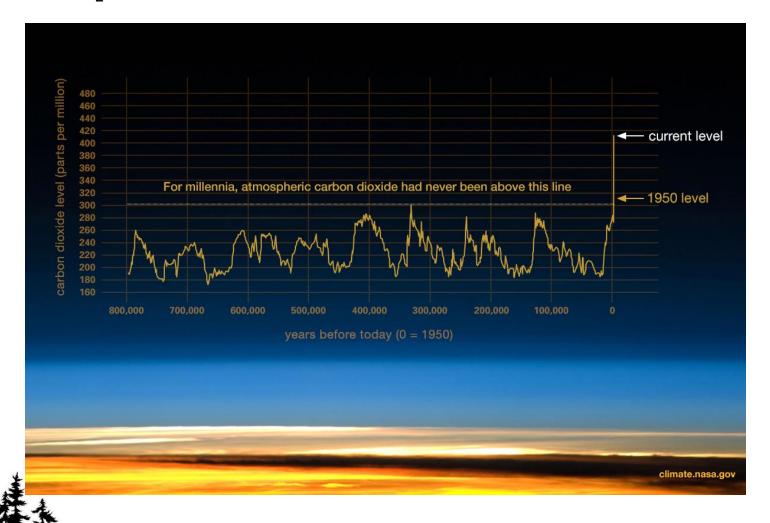
OK, yeah, it's going up...

Human activities emit 60 or more times the amount of carbon dioxide released by volcanoes each year. ... On the scale of CO₂emissions, human sources far outweigh volcanoes.

NOAA Climate.gov

Lets put it in perspective...

- You can see 1,000,000+ years of relative stability
- Natural fluctuations ranged from 185 ppm to 280 ppm
- In 2013, CO₂ levels surpassed 400 ppm for the first time in recorded history



https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/

The biggest GHG emitting fuels

Coal generates the most CO2 emissions of any fossil fuel and yet remains the world's dominant energy source

Gasoline & Diesel (oil) for transportation

Natural Gas is marketed as clean energy but it is highly polluting

- Methane 84 times more potent than
 CO2 over a 20 year period
- Methane leaks a lot leaked methane cancels out CO₂ reduction brought about by replacing coal with natural gas



Wildhorse Wind Farm, Ellensburg WA



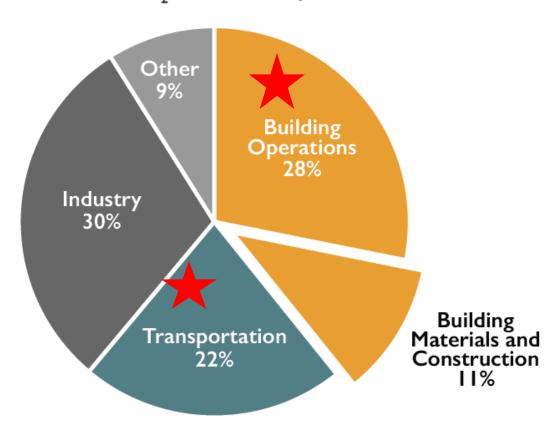
https://www.greenamerica.org/fight-dirty-energy/amazon-build-cleaner-cloud/natural-gas-why-it-dirty

Largest source of greenhouse gas emissions

in the United States are from burning of fossil fuels

- Planes Trains & Automobiles
- Electricity for Buildings
- Heat for Buildings

Global CO, Emissions by Sector



Source: © 2018 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Sources: UN Environment Global Status Report 2017; EIA International Energy Outlook 2017



Solutions

- We can see the implications of inaction.
- How do we take action? And what would that look like?
- The proposed declaration provides a framework for this, with guidelines for solutions to help save our local economy, lifestyle, and resources.
- We can work toward change by targeting the biggest offenders...





Sustainability (the three E's)

Meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

Environment

Sustainability aims to protect the environment by minimizing the use of non-renewable resources, and using renewable resources at a rate they can be sustained

Economy

Sustainability aims at developing an economy that is vital and dynamic and integrated with environmental goals

Equity/Social Benefit

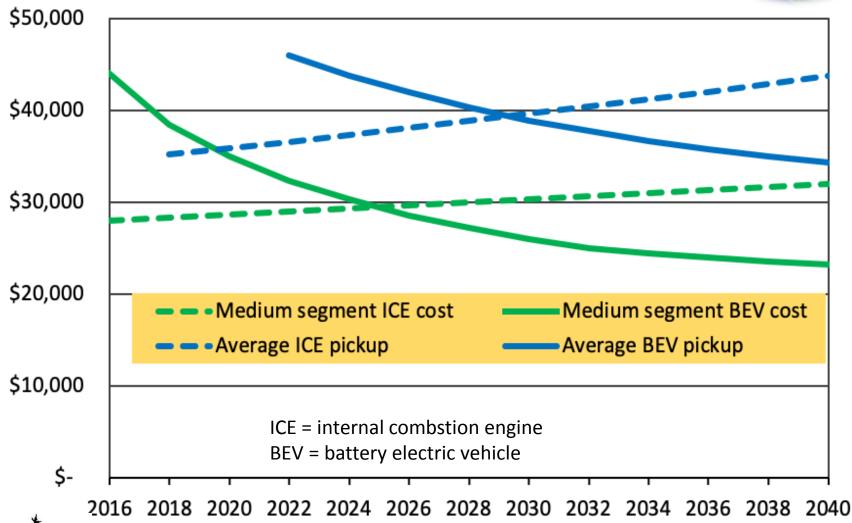
Sustainability aims at ensuring that while achieving environmental and economic goals, all aspects of society are benefited, and no aspects of society are harmed





Electric Vehicles becoming Cheaper to purchase than Gasoline/Diesel





And they're cheaper to operate too!

White Salmon can save millions by DeCarbonizing Infrastructure

Sector	Annual fuel costs (\$M)	2030 target (\$M)	2050 target (\$M)	New policies
Transportation fuels	5.2	2.6	0	 Accelerate EVs with carrots and sticks at city & state level EV-ready building code Provide more public chargers
Electricity use	2.3	3.0	3.7	 Utilities finance EVs & chargers Expand for ~60% load growth
Natural gas use	0.5	0.25	0	 No new hookups until utility is on IPCC 2030 GHG trajectory.
Total	8	5.85	3.7	million saved!!

Source: Rough estimate scaled from Hood River County energy inventory

The sooner we transition, the more money we save.



Microgrids offer Resilience

- Wildfire severity increasing faster than predicted
- A microgrid is locally controlled, & functions with the grid or alone
- Typically uses solar generation and battery storage
- Homes, businesses, city and county response centers
- Microgrids can include other types of generation and storage, charge and discharge vehicles, & be scaled for a small town
- Provides power during an emergency

Blue Lake Rancheria microgrid (CA) kept the lights on during Public Safety Power Shutoff in 2019





Traditional Buildings are Big Users

- They produce 40% of GHG emissions
- They use 70% of electricity produced in the US

But Green Buildings can

- Drastically cut energy use, decreased utility bills
- Cost <2%, but yield over 10 times that over the building's life! (Life Cycle Cost)
- Reduce GHG emissions
- Increase worker productivity

Tofurkey Plant Hood River Waterfront

- The Tofurkey Plant in Hood River is rated LEED Platinum, the highest rating available.
- This facility is 34% more efficient than the current Oregon building code standard





Tofurkey Plant Hood River





https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_building

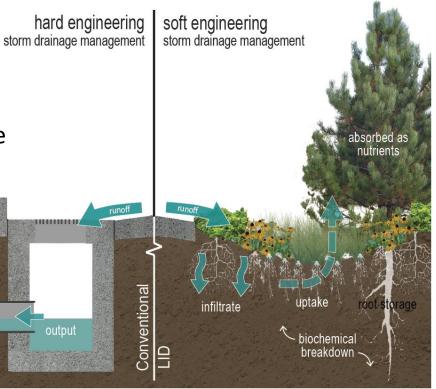
Low-impact development

Helps replace Natures Carbon Cycle

(LID) emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to manage stormwater & protect water quality.

CLIMATE RESOLUTION

- Treat it where it falls saves on \$ infrastructure
- Reduce run-off volume, less strain on infrastructure
- Reduces water needing treatment saves \$
- Reduce heat island save electricity
- Green aesthetics is good for business
- Pervious surface allows storm water to recharge aquifers
- Cleanses storm water of pollutants naturally
- Improve air quality & provide habitat





Can we fix it?

Think Globally, Act Locally

Social movements that originate in the grassroots of society contain the potential to shape history

- Work with citizen Task Force
- Utilize outside expertise
- Educate & Include our Community
- Incorporate into Comprehensive Plan

Take first steps, it will evolve over time







Let's Get Busy!

- We're in a Climate Crisis
- Prepare, Mitigate, & Stop Further Damage
- Save Money in the process
- White Salmon has always faced challenges head on
 - We can do this -
- The White Salmon Climate Emergency Resolution is the place to start.

CLIMATE RESOLUTION



