### Community Impacts of Sea Level Rise

Tampa Sea Level Rise Conference

January 12, 2021

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# Key Sea Level Rise Concerns

➤ Wide Range of Impacts

➤ Real Estate Devaluation

Rising Insurance Rates

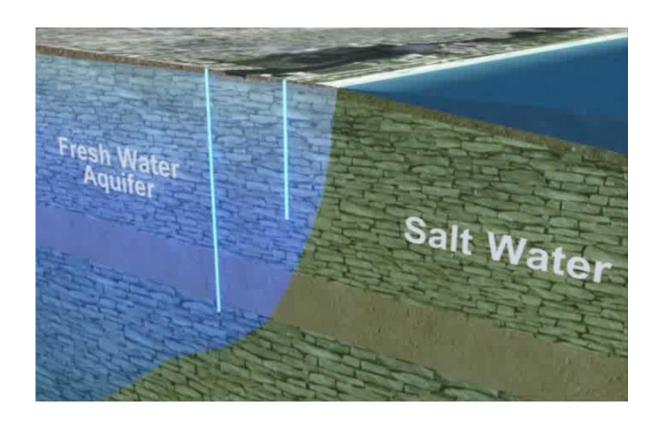
Bond Ratings Implications



# Wide Range of Impacts



## Saltwater Intrusion



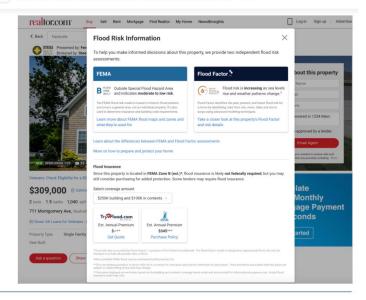
### Real Estate Devaluation

#### **Greatest Losses in Relative Home Values**

STATE RANK BY TOTAL LOSS

	STATE	LOSS	PERIOD
1	Florida	-\$5.4 B	2005 - 2017
2	New Jersey	-\$4.5 B	2005 - 2017
3	New York	-\$1.3 B	2005 - 2017
4	South Carolina	-\$1.1 B	2008 - 2017
5	Connecticut	-\$915.9 M	2005 - 2017
6	North Carolina	-\$582.3 M	2005 - 2017
7	Maryland	-\$555.7 M	2005 - 2017
8	Delaware	-\$299.5 M	2005 - 2017
9	Virginia	-\$280.3 M	2006 - 2017
10	Massachusetts	-\$273.4 M	2005 - 2017
11	Mississippi	-\$263.8 M	2005 - 2017
12	Alabama	-\$157.9 M	2005 - 2017
13	Texas	-\$76.4 M	2005 - 2017
14	Maine	-\$69.9 M	2005 - 2017
15	Rhode Island	-\$44.7 M	2005 - 2017
16	Georgia	-\$15.3 M	2005 - 2017
17	New Hampshire	-\$15.2 M	2005 - 2017
18	Pennsylvania	-\$10.1 M	2005 - 2017





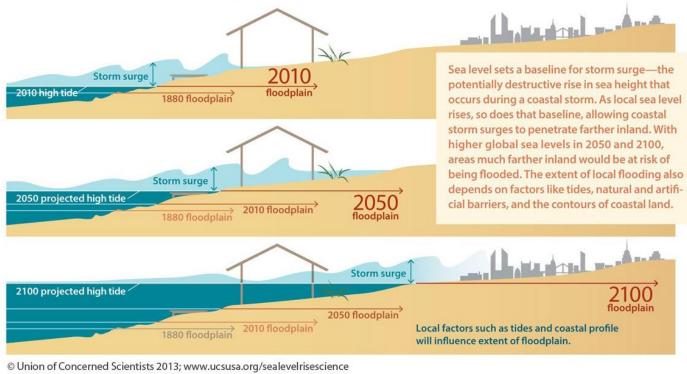




## Rising Insurance Rates

- Growing risk means expanding flood zones, higher premiums
- Updates coming to NFIP rate-setting system

Ticking clock on NFIP reform





# **Bond Rating Implications**

➤ Weaker economy

> Increased maintenance costs

Lost tax revenue

#### MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE

Research Announcement: Moody's - Rising sea level signals need for US state and local governments to address growing climate risks

17 September 2020

New York, September 17, 2020 --

- By 2040, rising sea levels and greater risk of frequent flooding will affect most states' coastal counties, including mo than 110 cities with a population greater than 50,000
- Economic weakening, higher maintenance costs and lost tax revenue are particular credit risks for state and local governments over the next several decades

Rising sea levels pose increasing credit risks for many US coastal state and local governments, with more frequent and severe flooding from high tides and storm surges from major weather events threatening economies, property values and critical infrastructure, Moody's Investors Service says in a report published today. While the federal government and many state and local governments have already taken steps to address these challenges, further investment in adaption and coordinated responses likely will be needed over the next several decades.

"More frequent coastal flooding as a result of climate change poses risks for localities, states and the federal government d to large and growing populations and vulnerable infrastructure in coastal locations," said Moody's analyst, Blake Cullimore. "Economic weakening, higher maintenance costs and lost tax revenue are particular credit risks for state and local governments over a multi-decade horizon."

Locations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts saw 100% to 150% increases in annual days of high-tide flooding between 2000 and 2019, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration data shows. And Moody's climate affiliate Four Twenty Seven estimates that by 2040 rising sea levels and possible flooding will affect all states' coastal counties, including more than 110 cities with a population greater than 50,000. North Carolina has five high-exposure counties, followed by New Jersey and Florida with three, Virginia with two and Maryland and Washington with one each.

Sea level rise adaption efforts such as installing storm surge walls are credit positive, but also capital intensive and likely to increase state and local government debt loads. Governments' ability to manage their debt while investing in efforts to prote developed coastal areas will become an increasingly important component of their credit quality, Moody's says. Government of their credit quality, Moody's says.



### Questions?

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