

Incorporating Climate Change Impacts into Water Resources Planning



Dr. Richard Palmer

Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering

University of Washington

Seattle, WA 98195

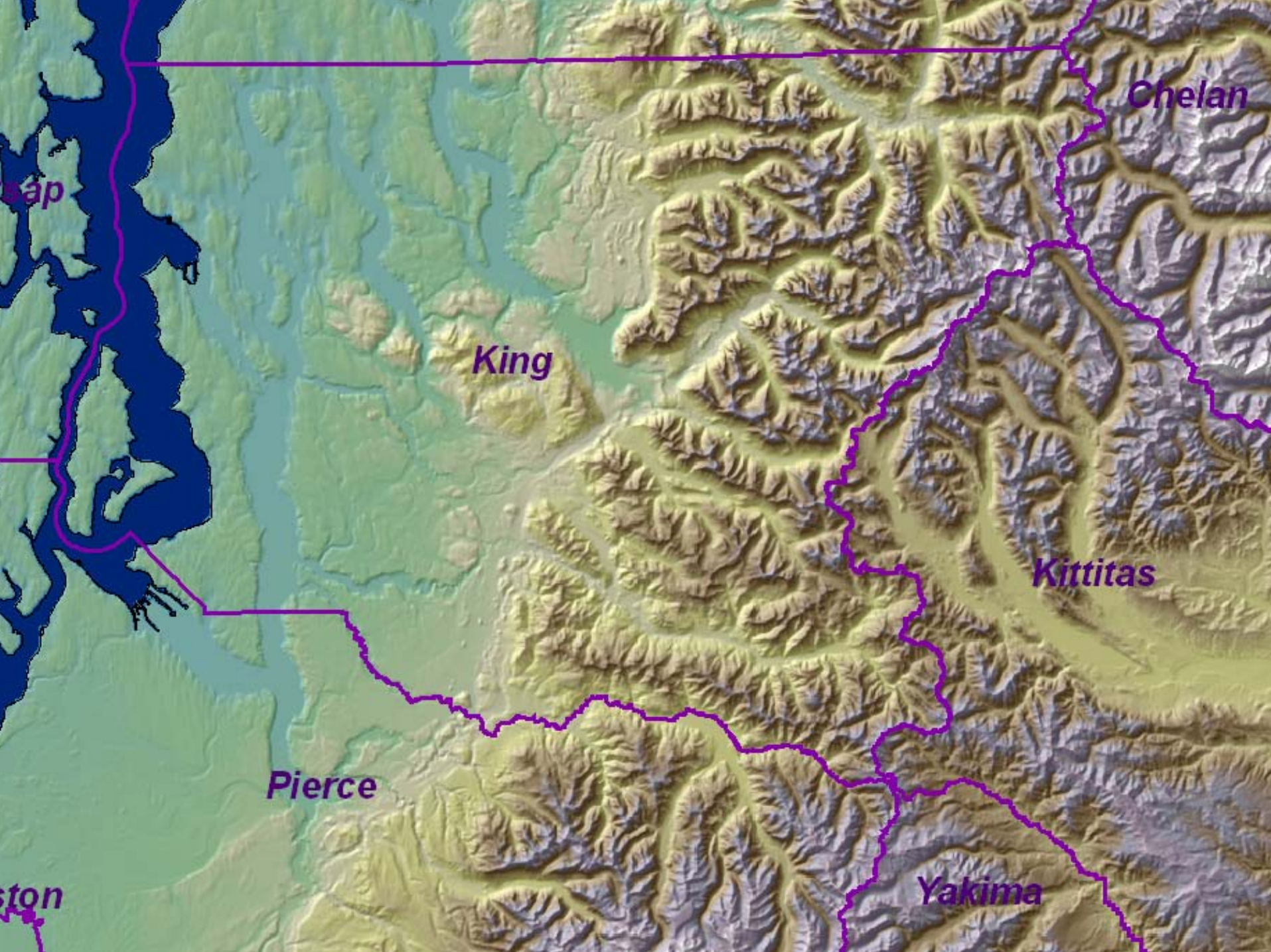
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Talk Overview

- Geographic Scope
- Purpose of the talk
- Global, Regional, and Local Evidence of Climate Change
- Evaluating the Impacts of Climate Change
- Seattle Climate Change Study
- Snohomish Basin Climate Change Study
- The “King County” Planning Process
- Incorporating Emerging Science into Policy



Chelan

King

Kittitas

Pierce

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Cap

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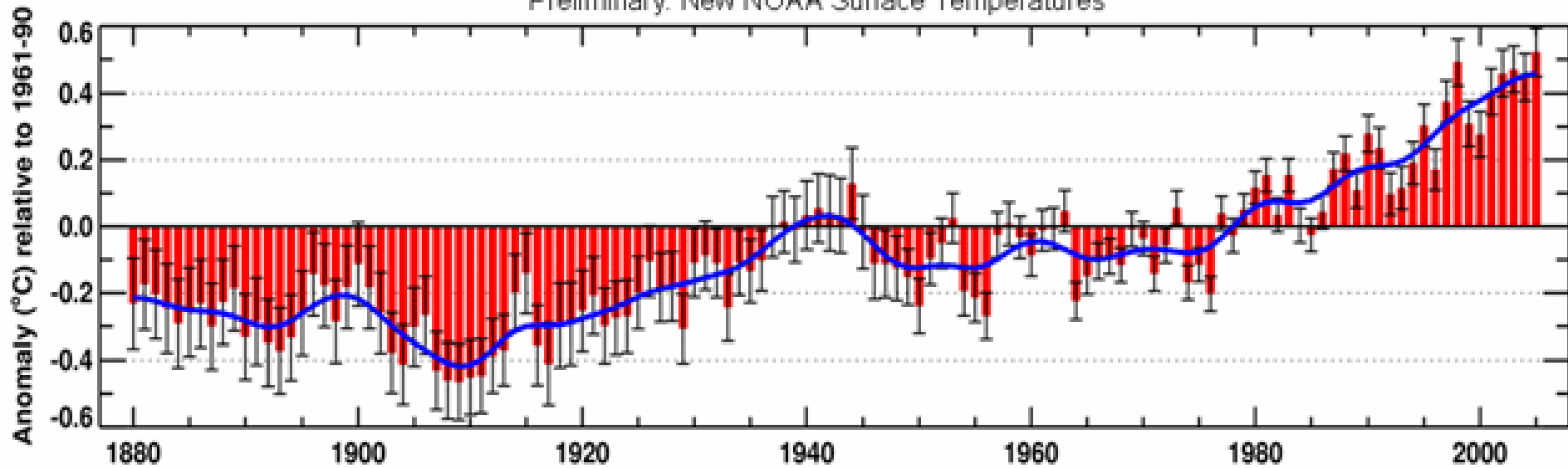


Purpose of Talk

- To indicate how climate impacts are included in evaluations of water supply and fish production
- To describe an ongoing, planning process in the region
- To illustrate the challenges of integrating planning and “engineering or science”
- Goal – To ensure climate change is considered in long-term planning

Evidence of Warming

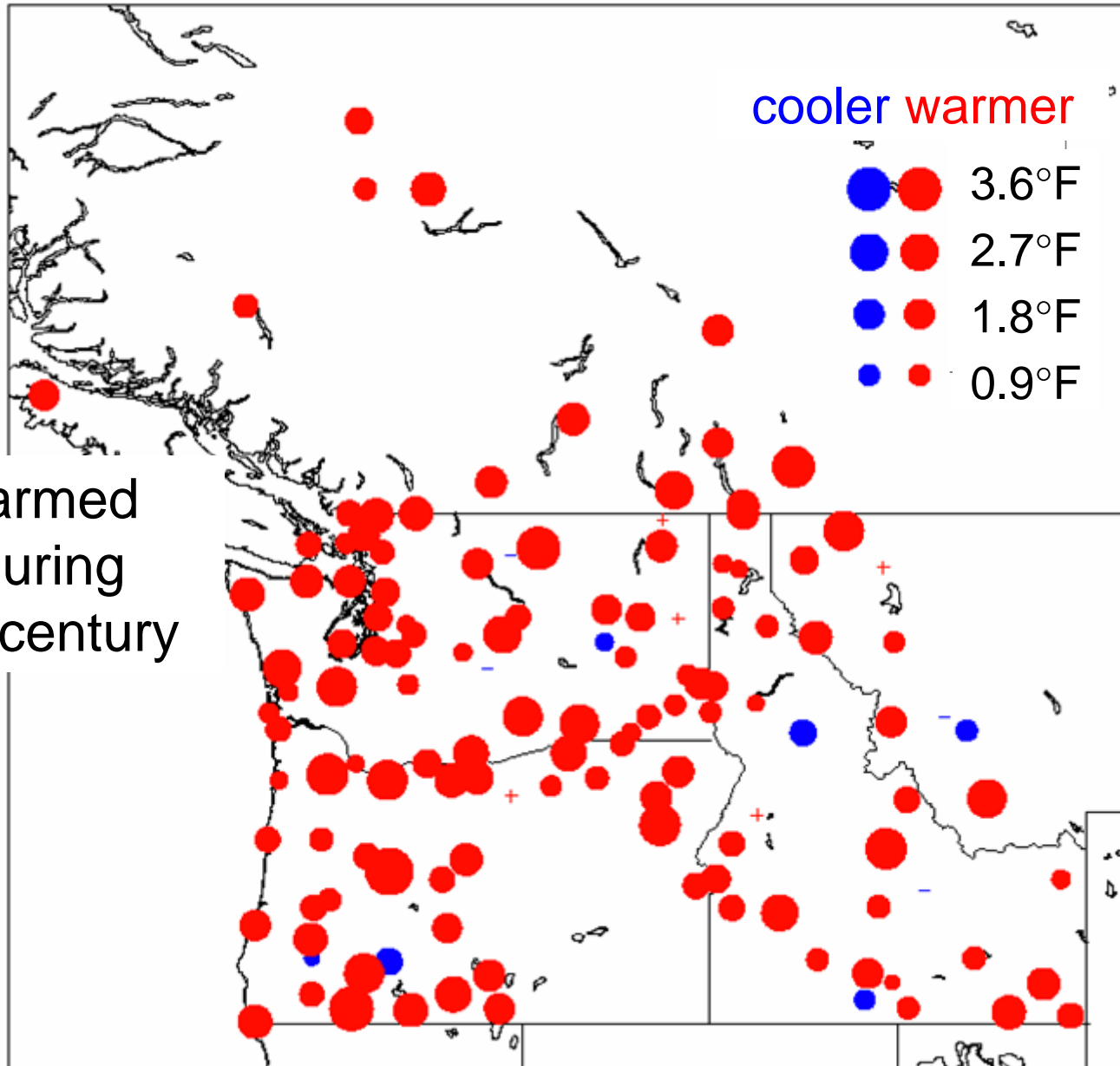
Global Mean Temperature over Land & Ocean
Preliminary: New NOAA Surface Temperatures



In the past 16 years we have experienced the 13 warmest global temperatures on record.

If these were independent probability is 4×10^{-11}

Temperature trends (°F per century) since 1920



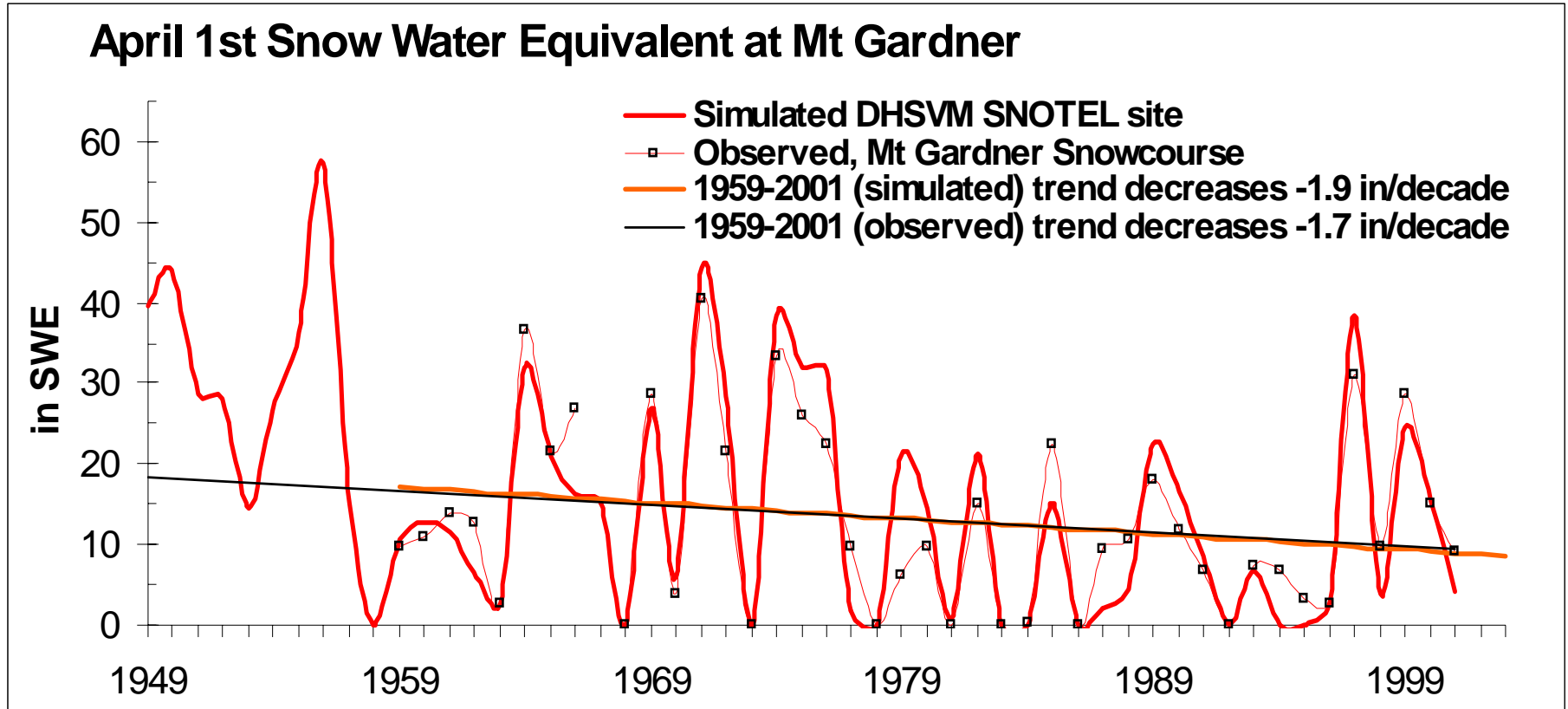
PNW warmed
+1.5 F during
the 20th century



These simple shifts imply

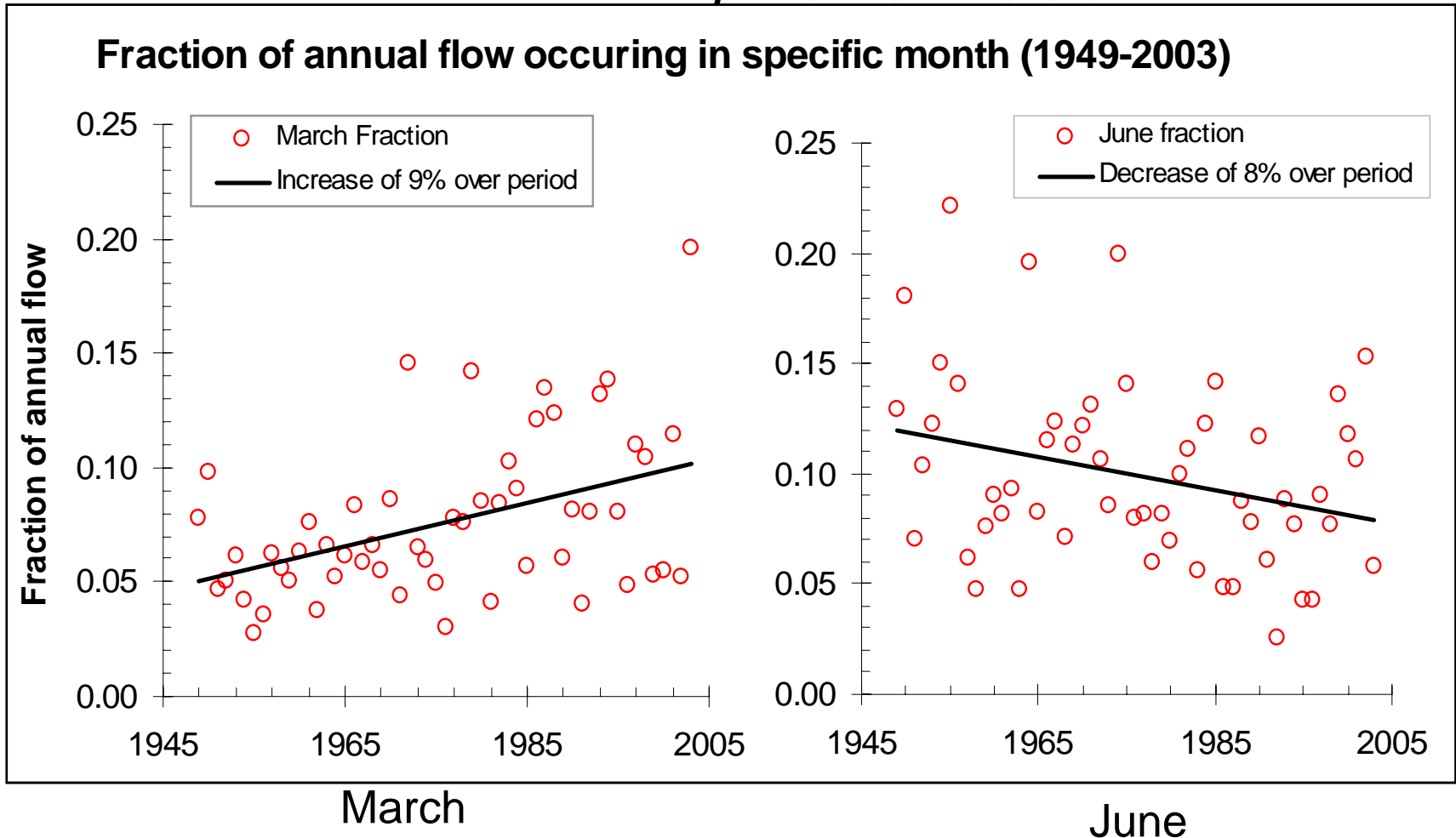
- Less snowpack to feed reservoirs in the spring
- Potential increases in outdoor water demands
- Lower streamflows in late summer
- An increase in the return period of low flow events

April 1 SWE at Mt. Gardner



Consistent declining trend between observed and simulated April 1 SWE for Mt. Gardner

Changes in Annual Spring Flow on the Cedar River above Chester Morse Reservoir, 1949-2003



Fractions of annual flow occurring in March and June on the Cedar River above Chester Morse reservoir. Station Elevation 1560 ft.



"I say the debate is over.

We know the science.

We see the threat.

And we know the time for action is now."

Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, June 1, 2005



Federal Study Finds Accord on Warming

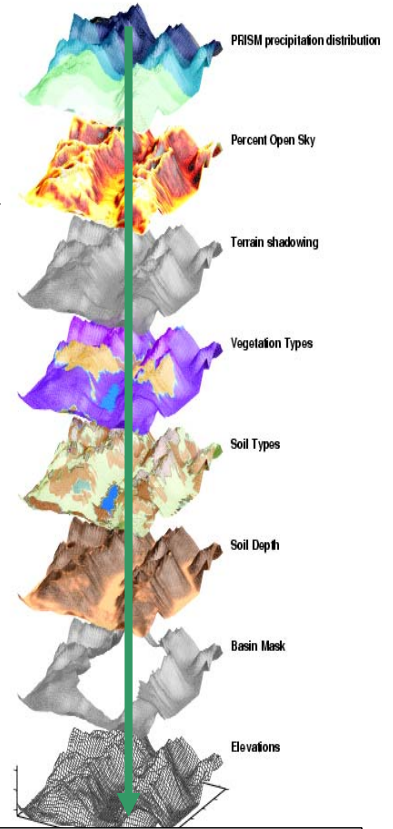
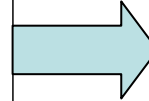
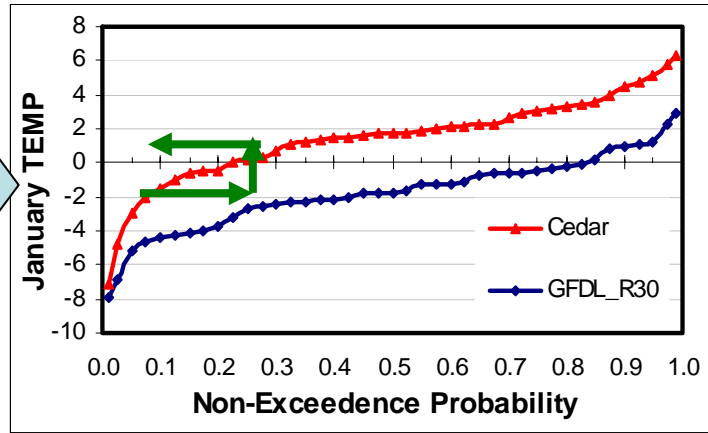
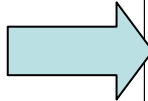
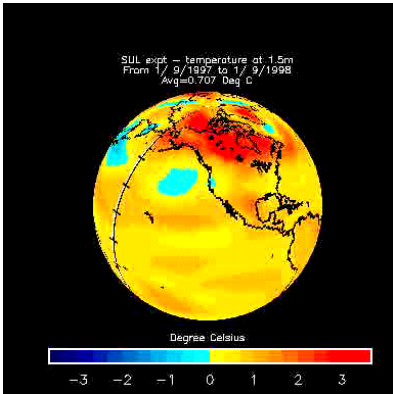
By [ANDREW C. REVKIN](#)

Published: May 3, 2006

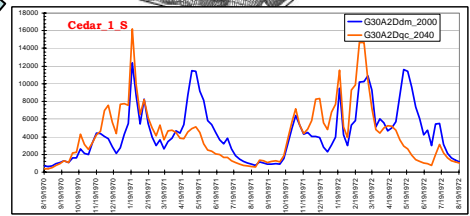
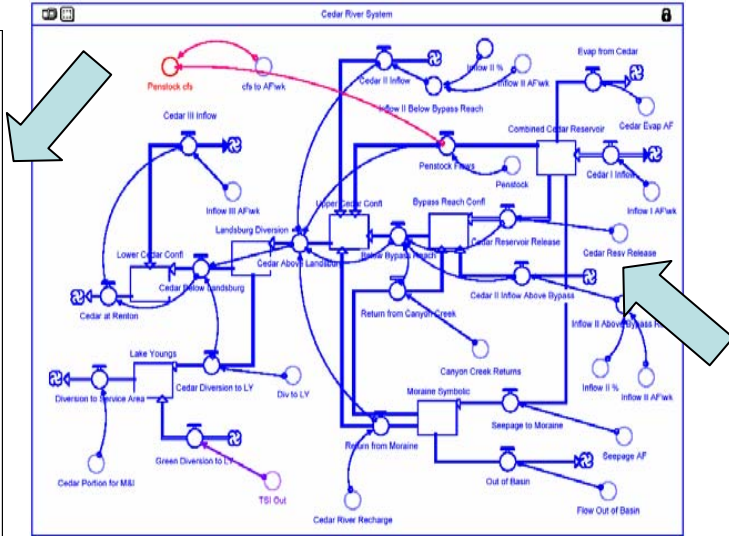
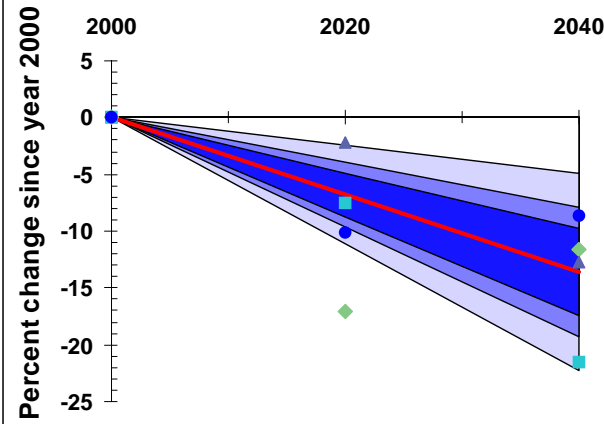
A scientific study commissioned by the Bush administration concluded yesterday that the lower atmosphere was indeed growing warmer and that there was "clear evidence of human influences on the climate system."



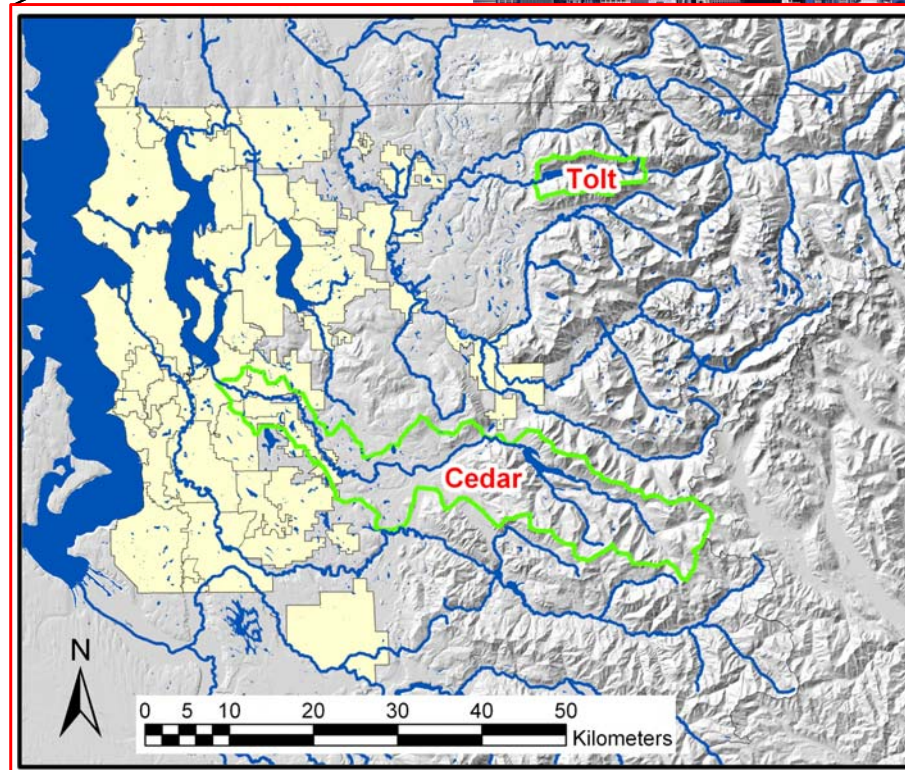
Impact Assessment Method



Rate of Change in Gross Yield as percent of GCM's year 2000 values



Impacts of Climate Change on Seattle's Supply



Seattle Water Supply

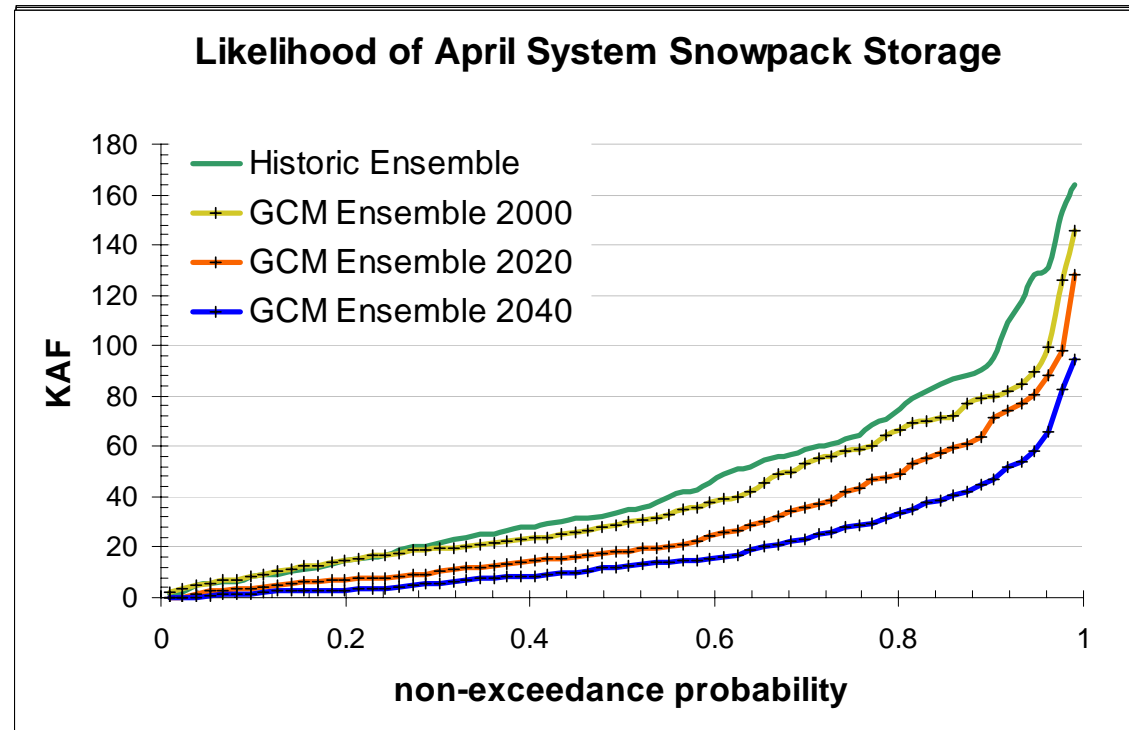
- Three sources
 - South Fork Tolt River (29%)
 - Cedar River (70%)
 - Highline well fields (1%)
- Reservoirs
 - Tolt Reservoir 56.2 KAF active storage
 - Chester Morse 48.5 KAF active storage
- Combined storage is approximately 68% of average annual demand
- Storage in snow is important !



Impacts of Climate Change

Snowpack

- Average annual maximum seen to decrease by as much as 50% by 2040
- Timing of peak shifts earlier in year.
- Extreme events will become more common.





Climate Impacts on Chinook Populations in the Snohomish Basin

- Study performed with NOAA
- Goal – to determine potential climate impacts on Chinook in Snohomish River Basin
- Two climate change models, years 2000, 2025, 2050
- Various land use options
- Look at factors impacting fish

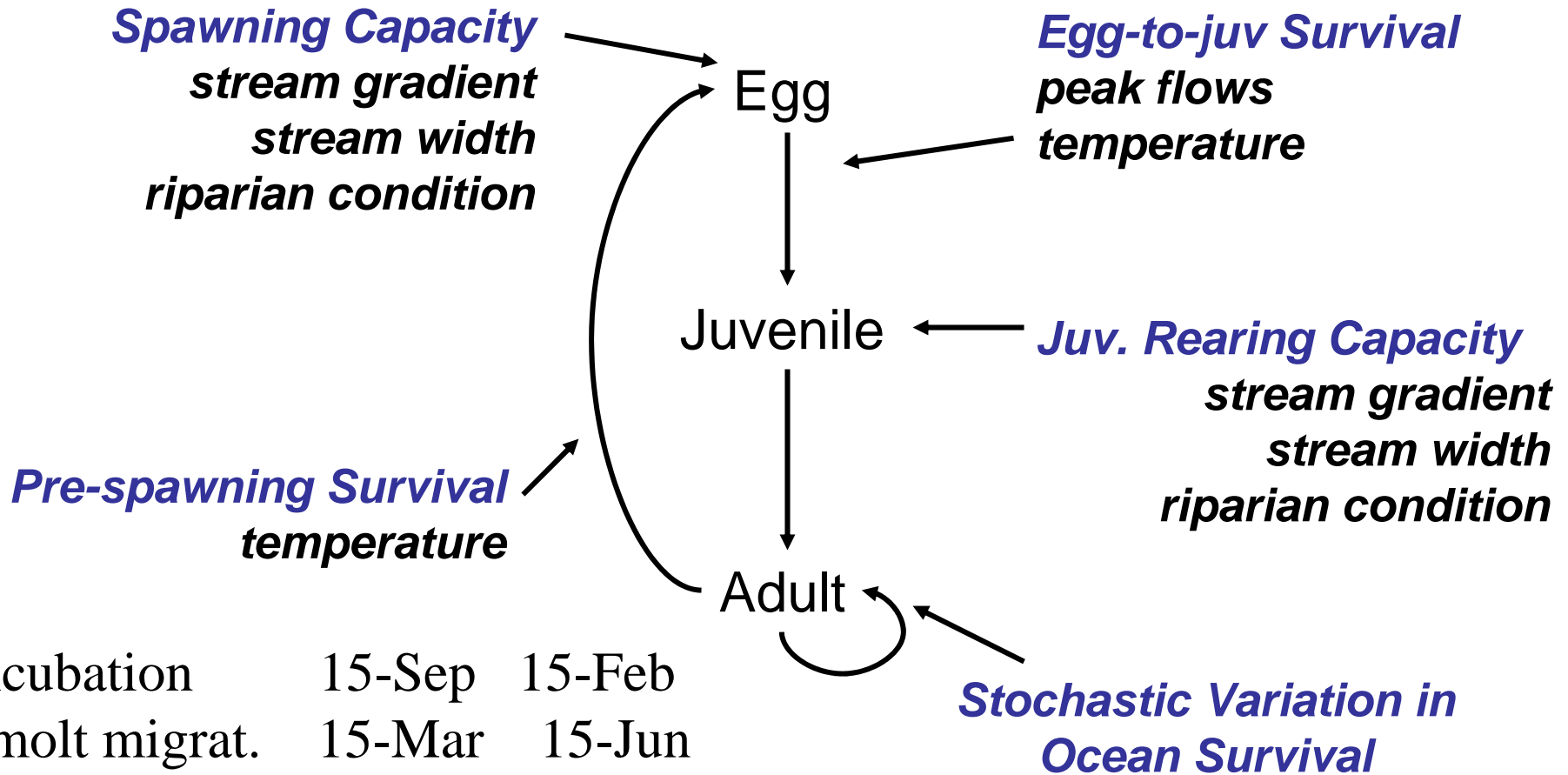


Puget Sound, 2045...

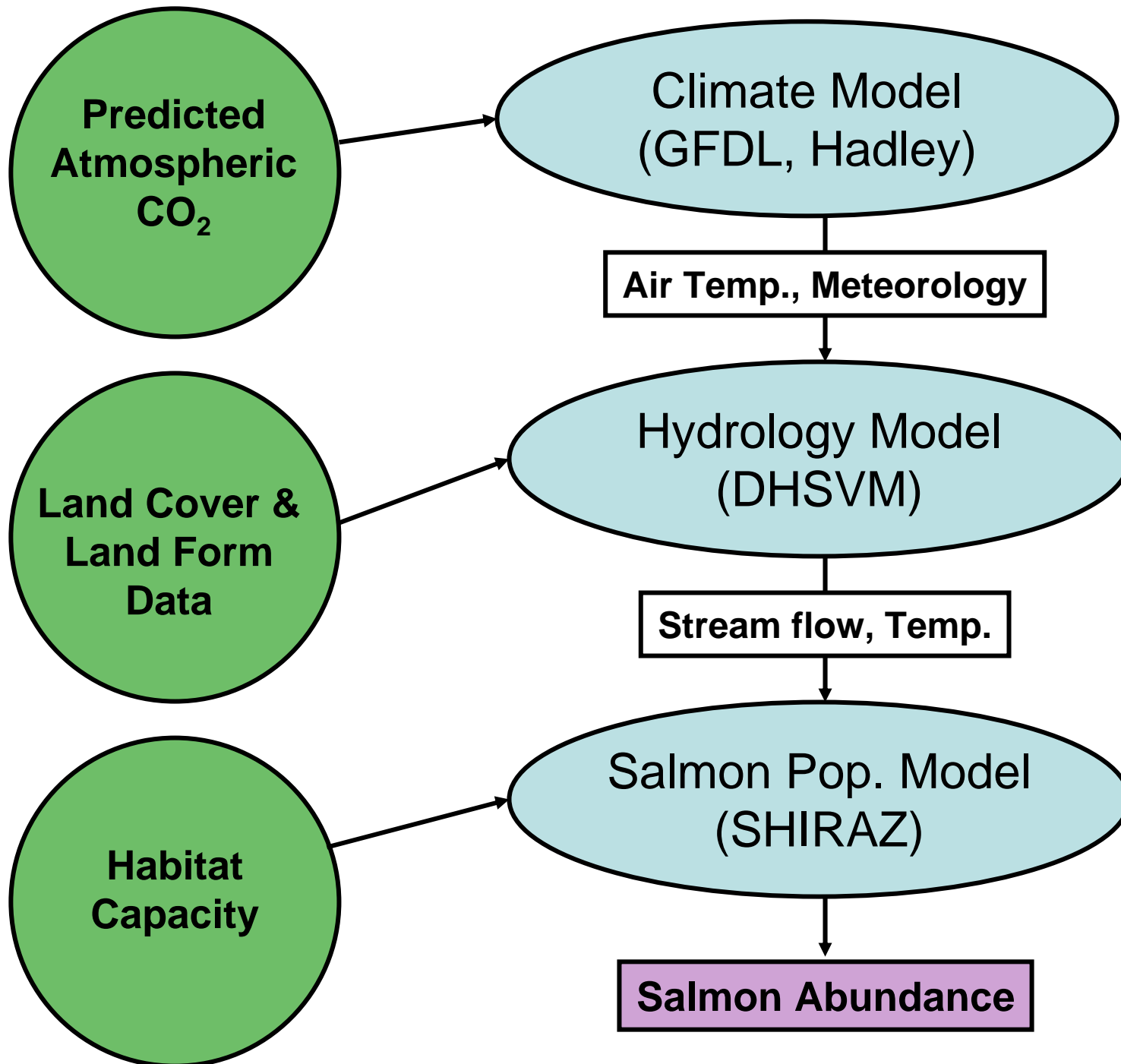


From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, October 20, 2005

Habitat Effects in SHIRAZ



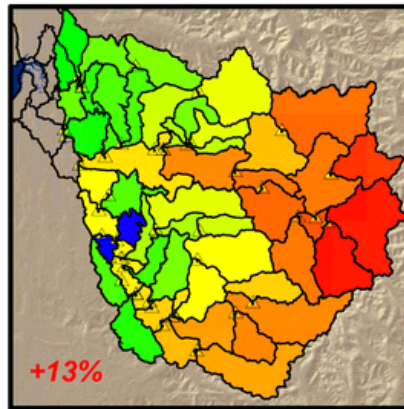
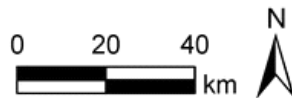
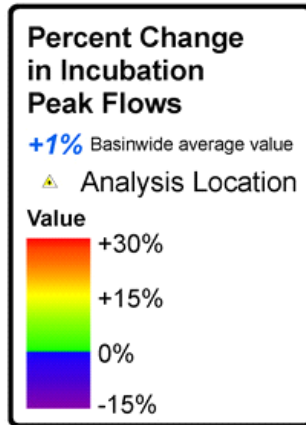
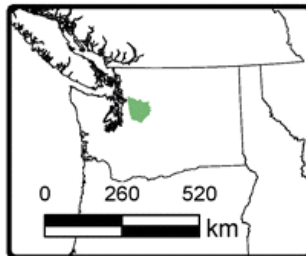
Incubation	15-Sep	15-Feb
Smolt migrat.	15-Mar	15-Jun
Pre-spawning	15-Jul	15-Oct
Spawning	15-Sep	15-Nov



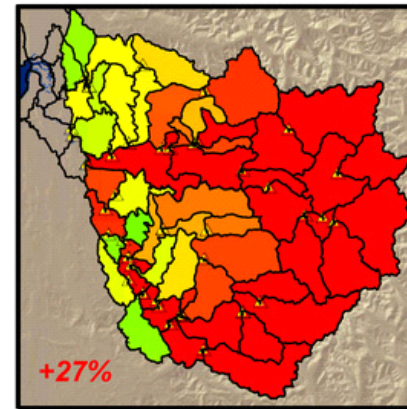
Climate Impacts: Peak Flow

2025

2050

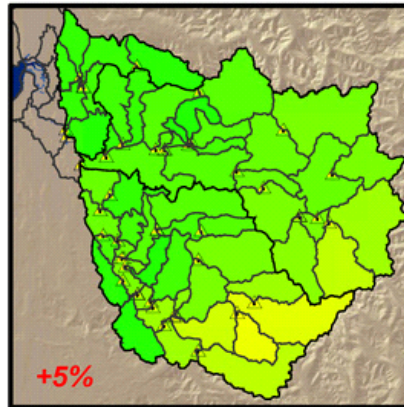


Change from 2000 to 2025 Climate
GFDL_R30-A2 GCM, Current Landuse

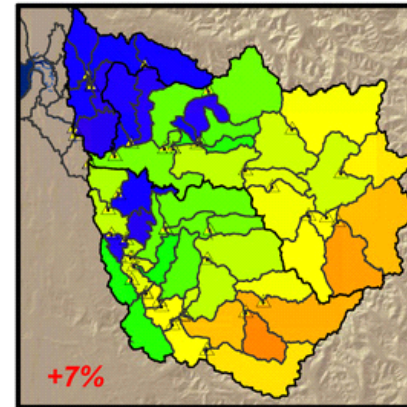


Change from 2000 to 2050 Climate
GFDL_R30-A2 GCM, Current Landuse

GFDL



Change from 2000 to 2025 Climate
HadCM3-A2 GCM, Current Landuse



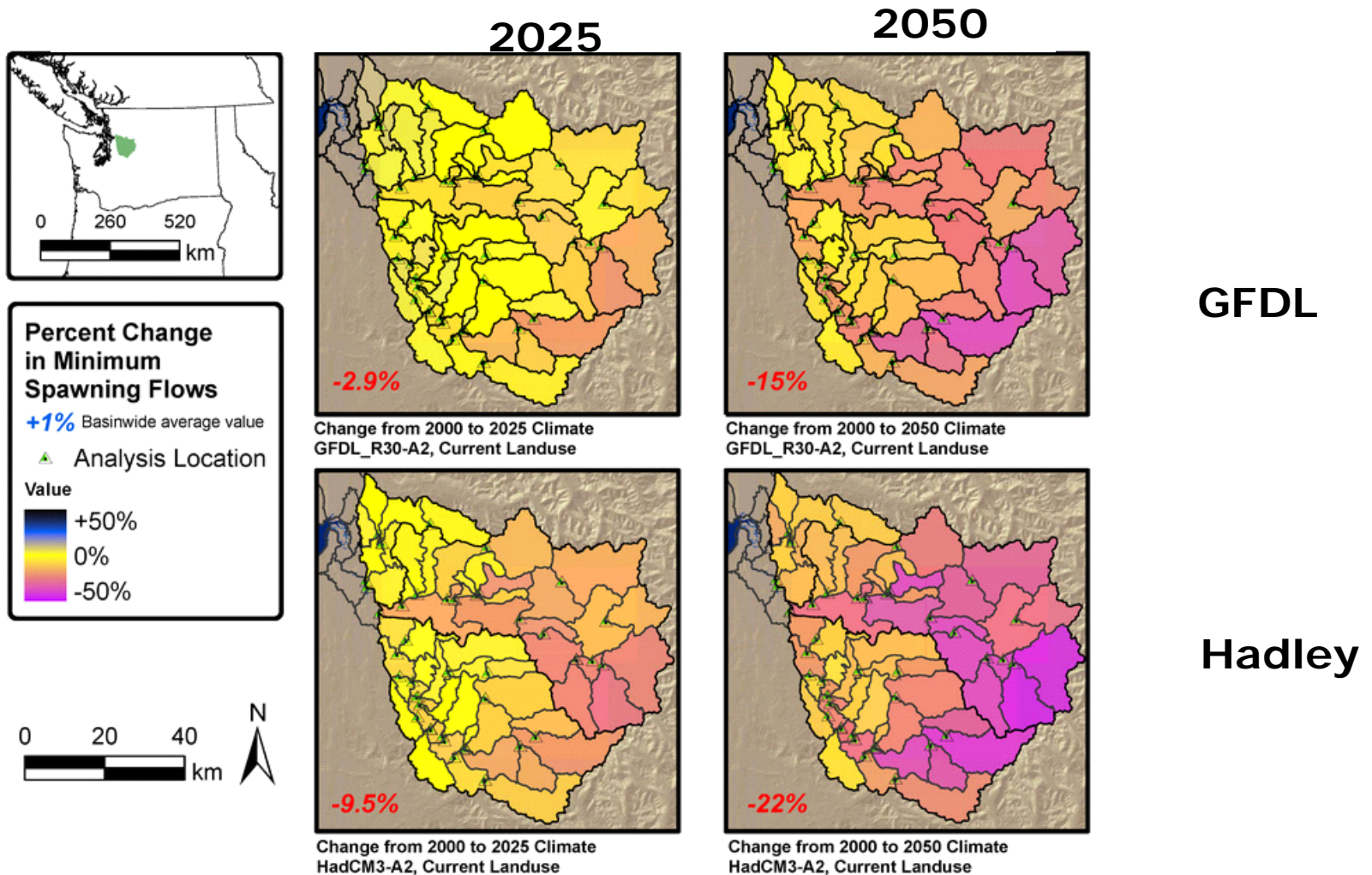
Change from 2000 to 2050 Climate
HadCM3-A2 GCM, Current Landuse

Hadley

Incubation peak flow-maximum instantaneous flow between Sept. 15th and Feb. 15th

Increases in average peak incubation flows 7-27%

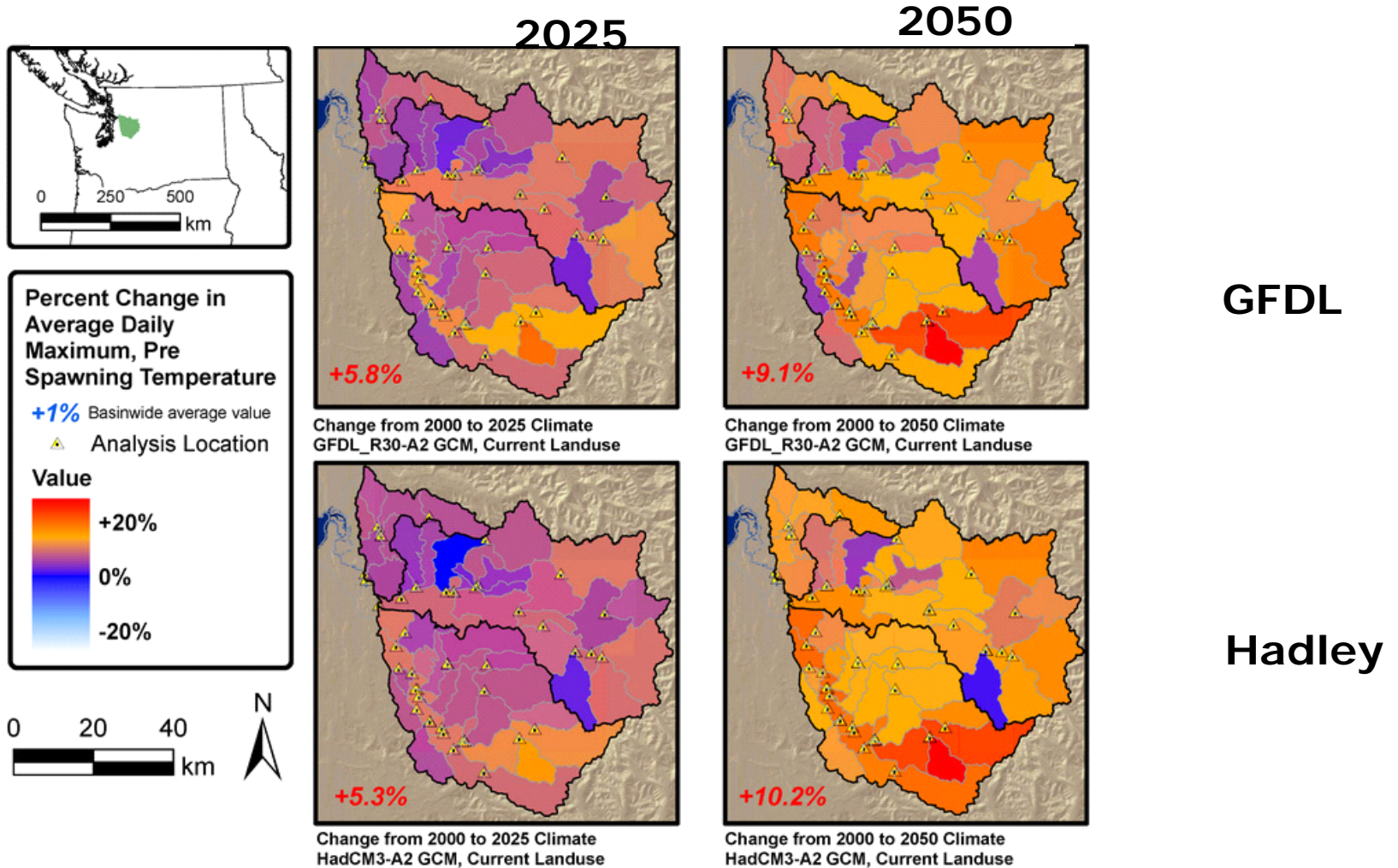
Climate Impacts: Low Flow



Minimum spawning flow- lowest instantaneous flow between Sept. 15th and Nov. 15th

Average reductions in minimum spawning flows 15-22%

Climate Impacts: Water Temperature



Pre-spawning temperature- mean of daily maximum temperatures for July 15th – Oct. 15th

Increases in average pre-spawning temperature ~ 10%



How does one get this into use?

- Wait for people to come to you?
- Integrate it into a planning process.

What is the “Planning Process?”

- The determination of the goals and objectives of an enterprise and the selection, through a systematic consideration of alternatives, of the policies, programs and procedures for achieving them.





Regional Planning Process

- A regional water supply planning process will develop substantive technical information regarding current and emerging water resource management issues in and around King County
- Other Planning processes
 - River basin planning
 - Water supply planning
 - Shared Strategy

Participants

- **Muckleshoot Indian Tribe,**
- **Departments of Ecology, Health, and Fish and Wildlife,**
- **Seattle,**
- **Auburn,**
- **King County Council,**
- **Tacoma Public Utilities,**
- **Cedar River Water and Sewer District, Lakehaven Utility District,**
- **Woodinville Water and Sewer District,**
- **Seattle-King County Public Health,**
- **Shared Strategy for Puget Sound,**
- **Washington Environmental Council,**
- **King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, and**
- **Cascade Water Alliance.**





Goals of the Process

- To produce information/recommendations in seven areas:
 - water demand forecasts,
 - water supply assessments,
 - **climate change impacts**,
 - reclaimed water,
 - tributary stream flows,
 - source exchange strategies, and
 - small water systems.

Funding

- King County,
- City of Seattle,
- Cascade Water Alliance,
- Washington Department of Ecology, and
- Forum



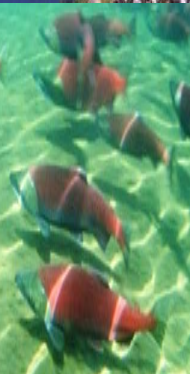
Obstacles to Using Climate Change Information

- ~~Climate Change is not real~~
- It is an emerging science 🧑
- There is uncertainty **in life**
- There is no established paradigm 🧑
- Including climate change could result in the wrong answer **What about not including it?**



Incorporating Emerging Science into Policy and Risk Management

- Use the best science available
- Distinguish between the likely and unlikely
- Attempt to identify technical issues, value issues, and policy issues and get appropriate input





We must acknowledge

- Risks of climate change are real
- Decision making involves uncertainty
- Planning requires establishing a “status quo”
- Regret resistant solutions exist
- We do not want to look back and explain why evidence was ignored