



# Quantifying Resource Management Strategy Benefits and Robustness

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*Update 2013  
California Water Plan*



# Presentation Overview

- 💧 Application of scenarios from Update 2009
- 💧 Enhancements for Update 2013
- 💧 Water Plan climate data requirements

## Acknowledgements

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DECLINING ECOSYSTEMS



FLOODS



# Managing an Uncertain Future

Risk, Uncertainty, and Sustainability

DROUGHT



ENERGY  
CRISIS



# Update 2009 Scenarios

## Factors of Uncertainty

### Current Trends

Recent trends are assumed to continue into the future. Regulations are not coordinated or comprehensive, creating uncertainty for planners and managers. The state continues to face lawsuits, from flood damages to water quality and endangered species protections.

### Slow & Strategic Growth

Private, public, and governmental institutions form alliances to provide for efficient planning and development that is less resource intensive than current conditions. State government implements comprehensive and coordinated regulatory programs to improve water quality, protect fish and wildlife, and protect communities from flooding.

### Expansive Growth

Future conditions are more resource intensive than existing conditions. Protection of water quality and endangered species is driven mostly by lawsuits. State government has responded on a case-by-case basis, creating a patchwork of regulations and uncertainty for planners and water managers.

Population



59.5 million\* (22.8 million increase)



44.2 million (7.5 million increase)



69.8 million (33.1 million increase)

Land Use



Continued development



Compact development



Sprawling development

Irrigated Crop Area



8.6 million acres (0.7 mil. acre decrease)



9.0 million acres (0.2 mil. acre decrease)



8.2 million acres (1.0 mil. acre decrease)

Environmental Water



1.0 additional MAF



1.5 additional MAF



0.6 additional MAF

Background Water Conservation



10% more efficient



15% more efficient



5% more efficient

# Analysis Considers Possible Climate Change Impacts

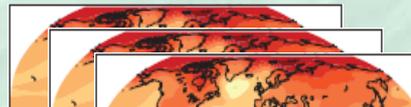
Global circulation models produce numerous projections of future precipitation

of future precipitation

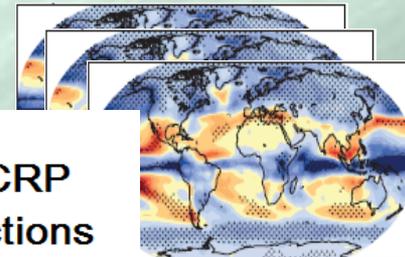
Stationary projections

Weather models

Future Temperature Projections



Future Precipitation Projections



## Bias Corrected and Downscaled WCRP CMIP3 Climate and Hydrology Projections

This site is best viewed with [Chrome](#) (recommended) or [Firefox](#). Some features are unavailable when using Internet Explorer. Requires JavaScript to be enabled.

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### Summary

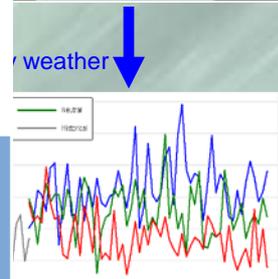
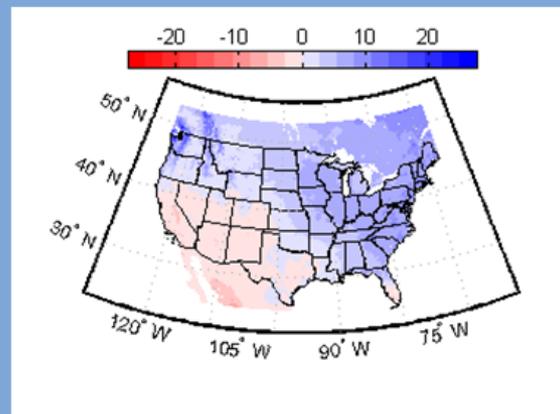
This archive contains fine spatial-resolution translations of:

- climate projections over the contiguous United States (U.S.) developed using two downscaling techniques (monthly BCSD Figure 1, and daily BCCA Figure 2), and
- hydrologic projections over the western U.S. (roughly the western U.S. Figure 3) corresponding to the monthly BCSD climate projections.

Archive content is based on global climate projections from the [World Climate Research Programme's \(WCRP's\) Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 3 \(CMIP3\)](#) multi-model dataset, which was referenced in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Fourth Assessment Report. Please see the "About" page for information on projection development, including the methodology to perform climate model bias-correction and spatial downscaling.

### Purpose

Figure 1: BCSD CMIP3 Monthly Climate Analysis example - Median projected change in average-annual precipitation (cm/year), 2041-70 versus 1971-2000.



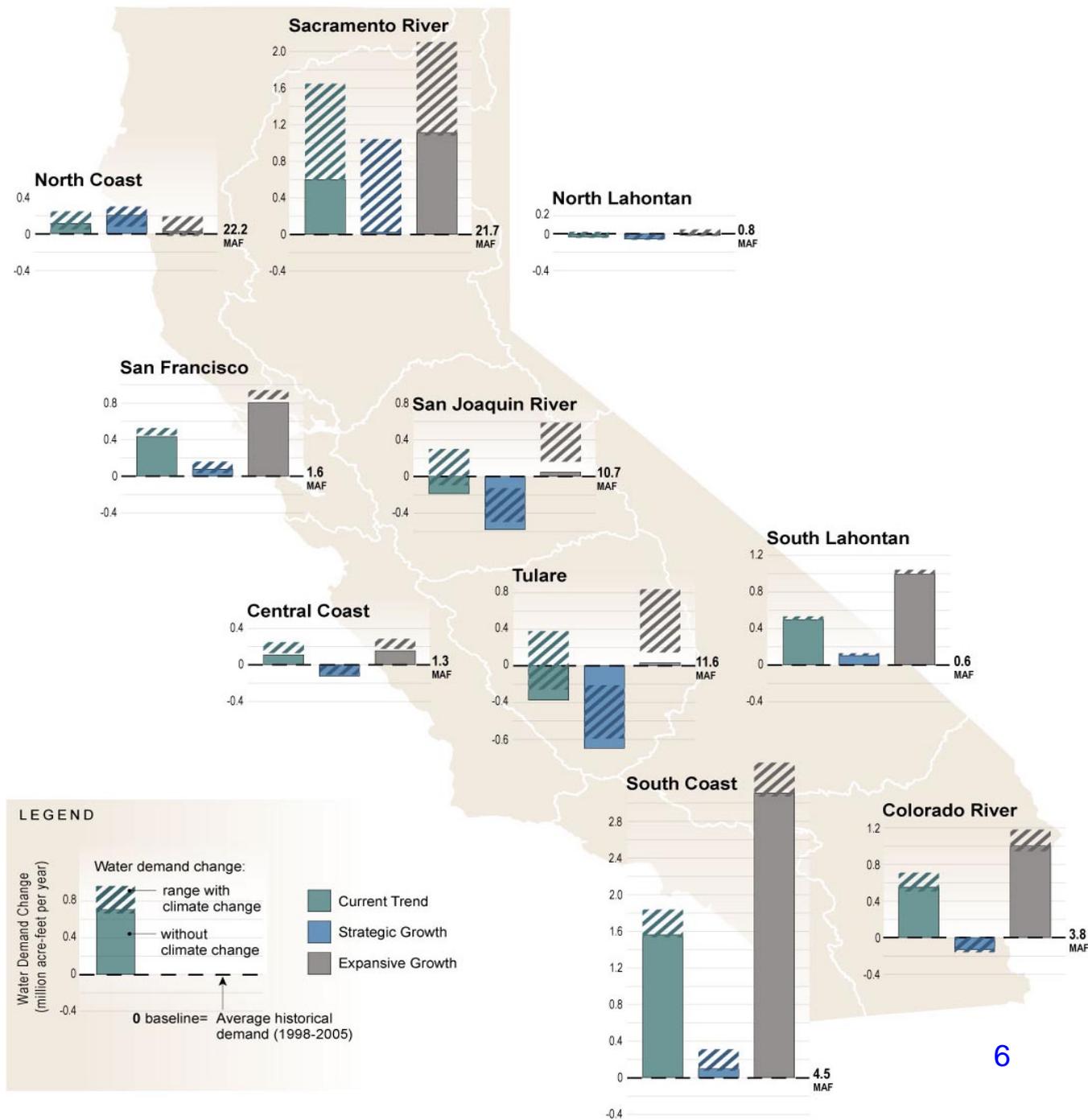
\* Using the World Climate Research Programme's (WCRP's) Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 3 (CMIP3) multi-model dataset



Hydrologic Model



# Update 2009 Regional Water Demand Changes By Scenario



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# Resource Management Strategies (Update 2009)

## A Range of Choices

### Reduce Water Demand

- ◆ Agricultural Water Use Efficiency
- ◆ Urban Water Use Efficiency

### Improve Operational Efficiency & Transfers

- ◆ Conveyance – Delta
- ◆ Conveyance – Regional / Local
- ◆ System Reoperation
- ◆ Water Transfers

### Increase Water Supply

- ◆ Conjunctive Management & Groundwater Storage
- ◆ Desalination – Brackish & Seawater
- ◆ Precipitation Enhancement
- ◆ Recycled Municipal Water
- ◆ Surface Storage – CALFED
- ◆ Surface Storage – Regional / Local

### Improve Flood Management

- ◆ Flood Risk Management

### Improve Water Quality

- ◆ Drinking Water Treatment & Distribution
- ◆ Groundwater / Aquifer Remediation
- ◆ Matching Quality to Use
- ◆ Pollution Prevention
- ◆ Salt & Salinity Management
- ◆ Urban Runoff Management

### Practice Resource Stewardship

- ◆ Agricultural Lands Stewardship
- ◆ Economic Incentives  
(Loans, Grants & Water Pricing)
- ◆ Ecosystem Restoration
- ◆ Forest Management
- ◆ Land Use Planning & Management
- ◆ Recharge Areas Protection
- ◆ Water-Dependent Recreation
- ◆ Watershed Management

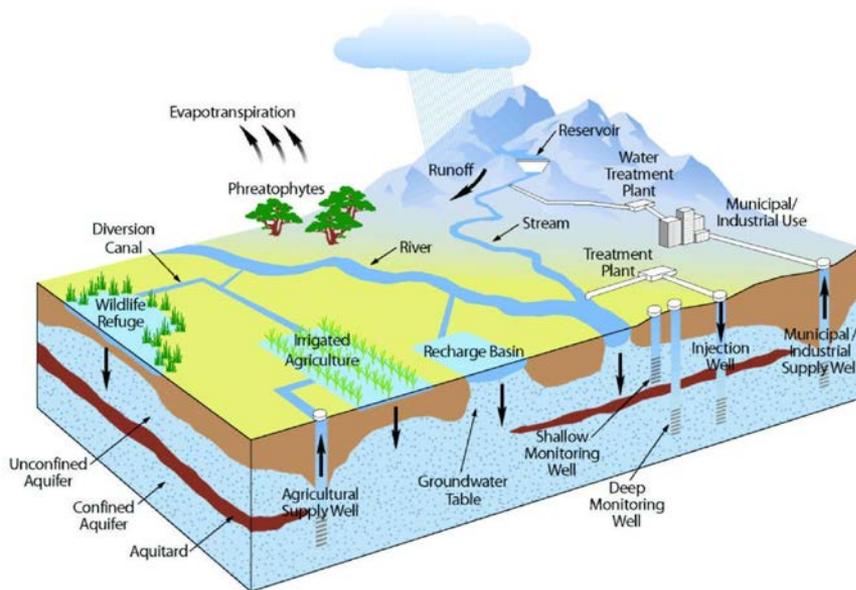
Other-- Crop idling, dew vaporization, fog collection, irrigated land retirement, rainfed agriculture, waterbag transport

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# Improvements to analytical tools allow for more comprehensive evaluation



# Summary of Water Plan Scenario Analysis

<b>Scenario Factors</b>	<b>Resource Management Strategies</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Demographics</li> <li>•Urban and agricultural footprint</li> <li>•Climate conditions</li> <li>•Costs of resource management strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Urban water use efficiency</li> <li>•Agricultural water use efficiency</li> <li>•Recycled municipal water</li> <li>•Conjunctive management and groundwater storage</li> <li>•Surface storage</li> <li>•System reoperation</li> <li>•Meet new instream flow objectives</li> <li>•Groundwater overdraft recovery</li> </ul>
<b>Analytical Tools</b>	<b>Performance Metrics</b>
<p>Water Evaluation And Planning system (WEAP) Central Valley Model            UPlan urban growth model            Statewide Agricultural Production model (SWAP)            Demographic analysis            Costs and economic impact tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Urban supply reliability</li> <li>•Agricultural supply reliability</li> <li>•Instream flow reliability</li> <li>•Groundwater levels</li> <li>•Combined SWP/CVP Delta exports</li> <li>•Cost of implementing response packages</li> <li>•Economic impacts of unmet water demand</li> </ul>



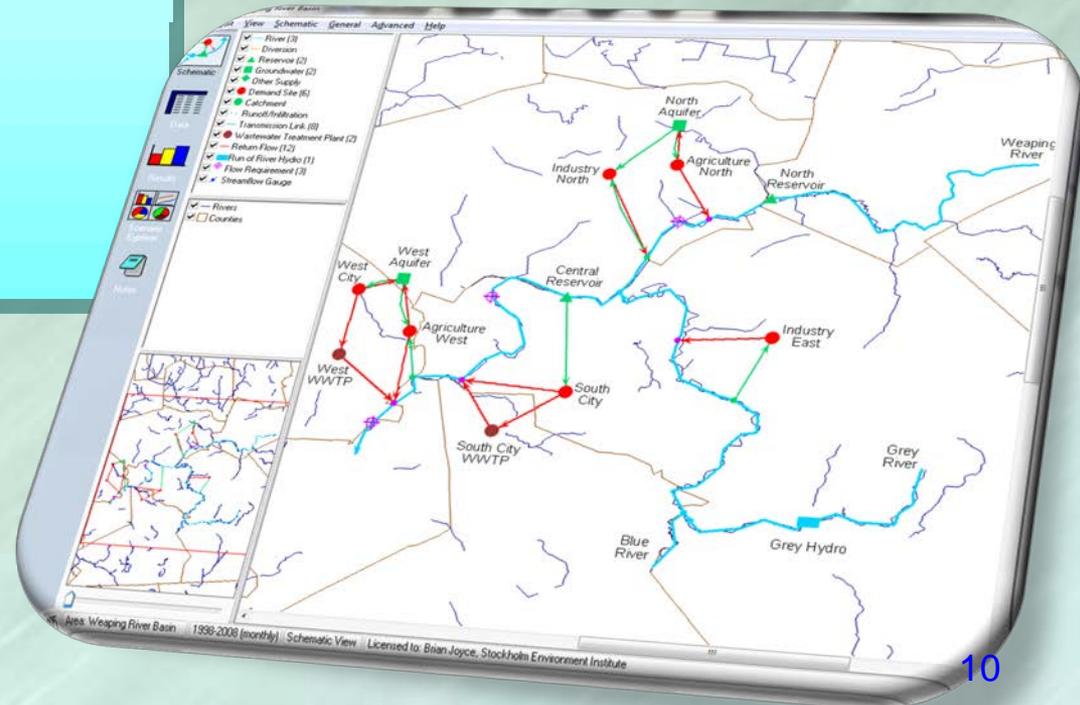
# Water Evaluation And Planning System



Water Evaluation And Planning System

Generic, object-oriented, programmable, integrated water resources management modeling platform

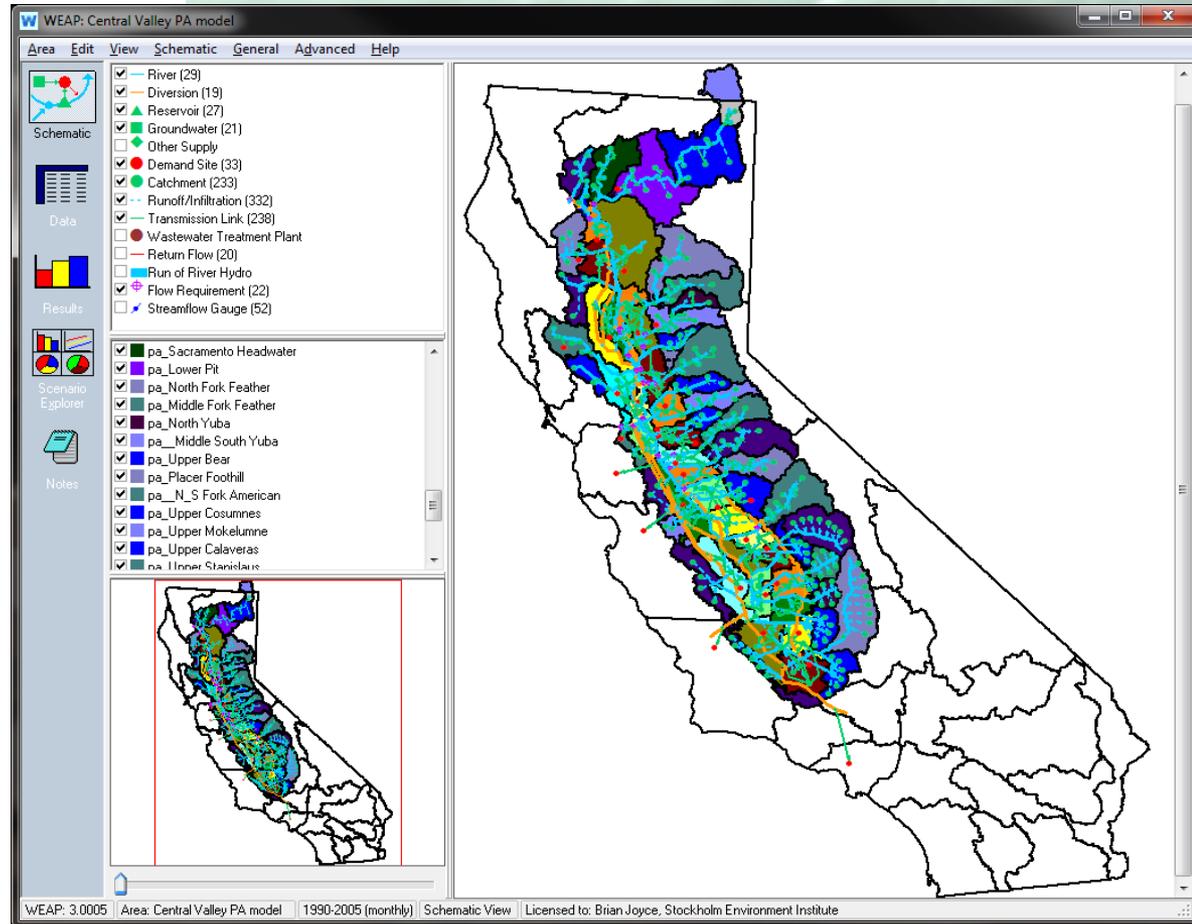
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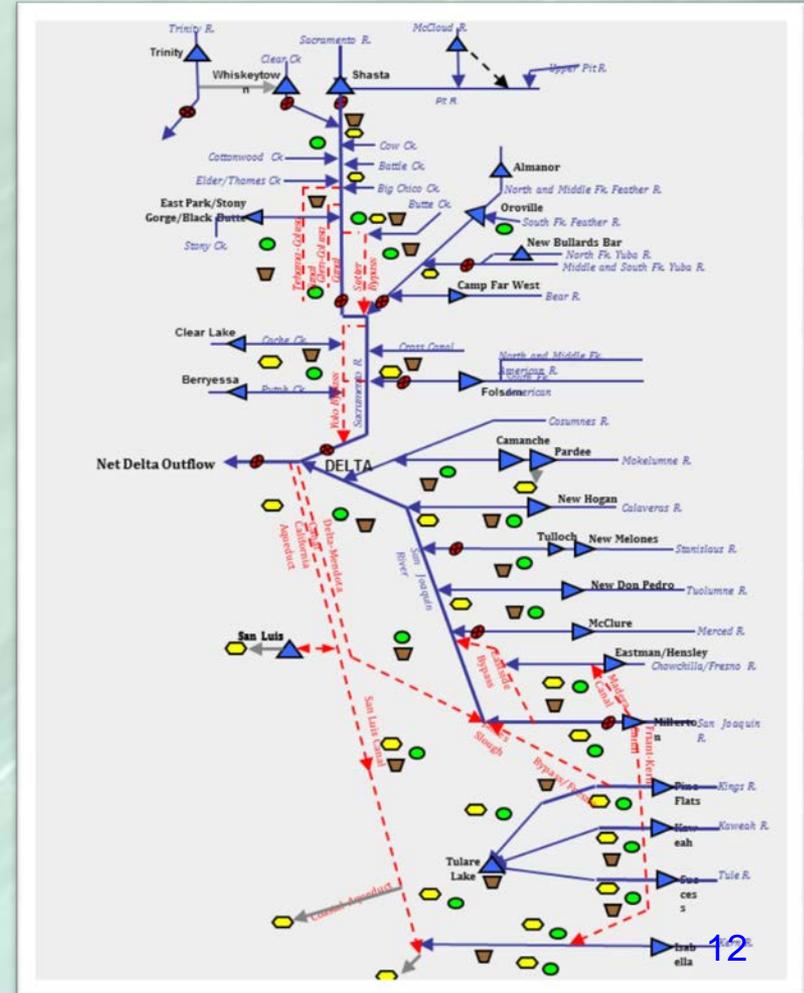
# Central Valley WEAP Model



# Water Evaluation And Planning (WEAP) Model\*

Integrates Hydrology and Water Management

- Monthly temperature and precip. drive rainfall/runoff model
- Indoor demands:
  - Households / employees
- Irrigation demands:
  - monthly climate
  - land use patterns
- Network of rivers, reservoirs, conveyance, groundwater basins
- Linear program routes supplies to demand nodes according to supply preferences and priorities



\*<http://www.weap21.org/>

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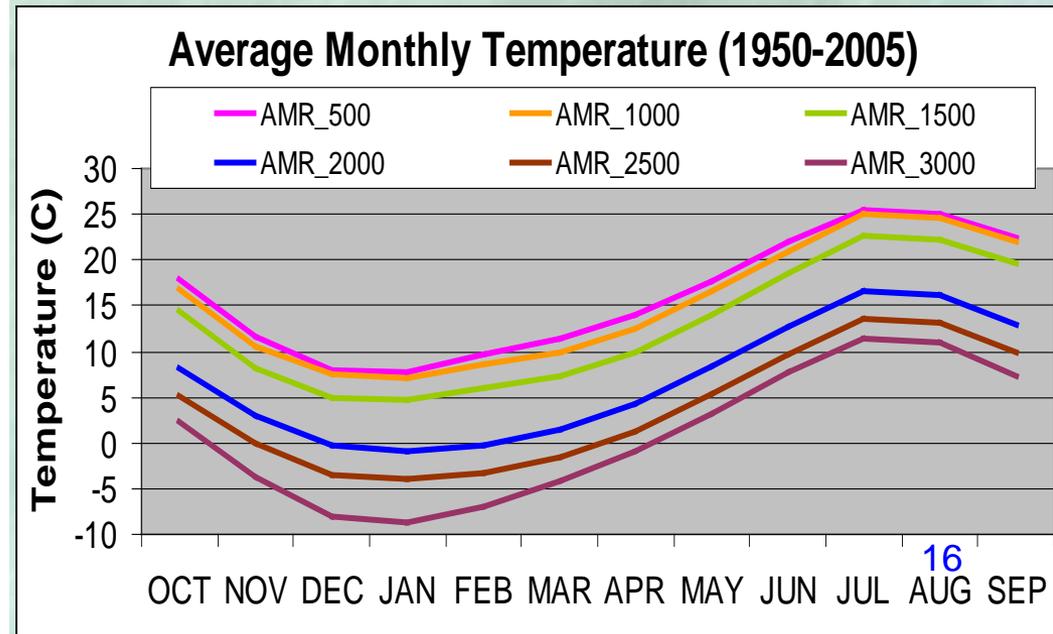
# Gridded Climate Data

- ◆ 2,905 California grid points for climate data
- ◆ Central Valley WEAP PA model uses 233 representative points from 1,045 points covering source watershed and demand areas

# Elevation Banding of Source Watersheds

## Ex. American River:

- 💧 Six 500-meter elevation bands
- 💧 6 points selected from 33 grid points





# Areas Outside of Sacramento River, San Joaquin River and Tulare Lake Regions

- ◆ Apply simpler Hydrologic Region model developed for Update 2009
- ◆ Quantify regional water demand
  - Update 3 growth scenarios
  - Update 12 climate scenarios
- ◆ Ability to include some demand management strategies



# Water Plan Climate Data Requirements

- ◆ 2005-2050 monthly time series of future projections of precipitation, average temperature, average relative humidity, and average wind speed
- ◆ 12km gridded climate data for California
  - spatially averaged at the Water Plan Planning Areas for the Central Valley floor areas
  - spatially averaged across 500 meter elevation bands in the foothills and Sierra Nevada Mountains
  - spatially averaged across the hydrologic regions for areas outside of the Central Valley



# Schedule for Water Plan Scenarios

- 💧 JAN-JUN 2012 – Data development
- 💧 JUL-SEP 2012 – Initial scenario runs
- 💧 OCT-DEC 2012 – Initial public vetting of scenarios
- 💧 JAN-MAR 2013 – Refinement of scenario runs and documentation
- 💧 APR 2013 – Public Review Draft Update 2013

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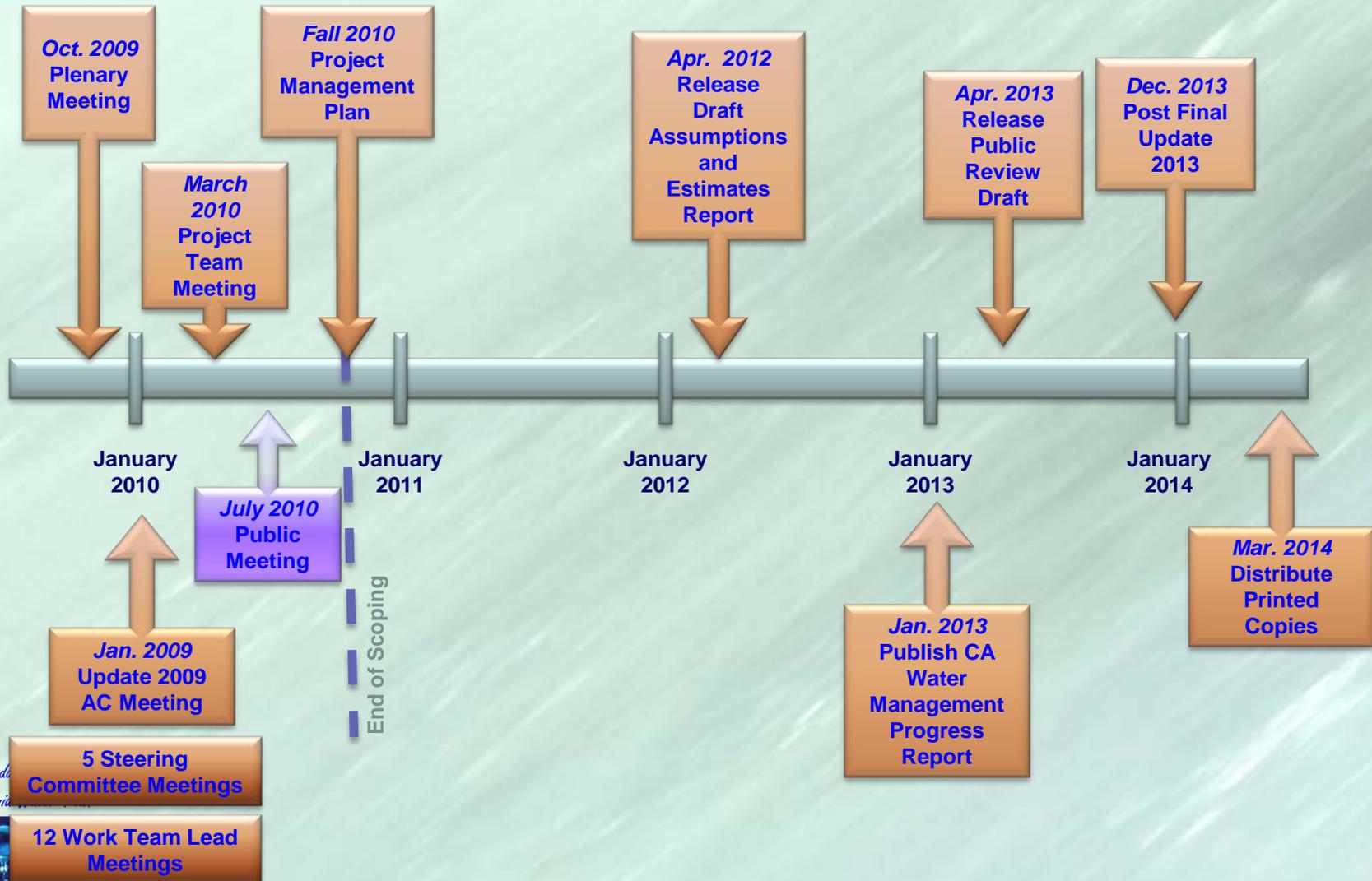
# What the Water Plan needs from the CCTAG

- ◆ By May 2012, **provide a high level assessment** of the strengths and weaknesses of the 12 CAT climate scenarios and the 5 ensemble informed scenarios used by BDCP, and other existing and available projections or ensembles of projections for sampling the distribution of future climate projections.
- ◆ By May 2012, **provide recommendations for climate scenarios** (selecting from existing and available projections or ensembles of projections) that are appropriate for representing a reasonable variation of future climate conditions for use in Update 2013 of the **Water Plan**.



# Water Plan Update 2013

## *Timeline and Major Deliverables*



# Contact Information

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💧 SWAN

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