

Future Scenarios: Does California Have Enough Water to Survive to 2070?

CWEMF Annual Meeting

April 4, 2022

Paul Shipman, P.E.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Technical Support and Integrated
Data Branch
DWR, Division of Planning

Mohammad Rayej, P.E.
Senior Water Resources Engineer
Technical Support and Integrated
Data Branch
DWR, Division of Planning

Acknowledgements

DWR Water Plan Team

Lew Moeller

Abdul Khan

Paul Shipman

Mohammad Rayej

Francisco (Paco) Flores

DWR Climate Change Team

Elissa Lynn

Romain Maendly

Wyatt Arnold*

Alejandro Perez

Michael Weil

Stockholm Environmental Institute

Jack Sieber

Brian Joyce

Charles A. Young

*Wyatt Arnold has since taken another position outside of the department

Why Future Scenarios?

WATER CODE - DIVISION 6. PART 1.5. CHAPTER 1. The California Water Plan [10004 - 10013]

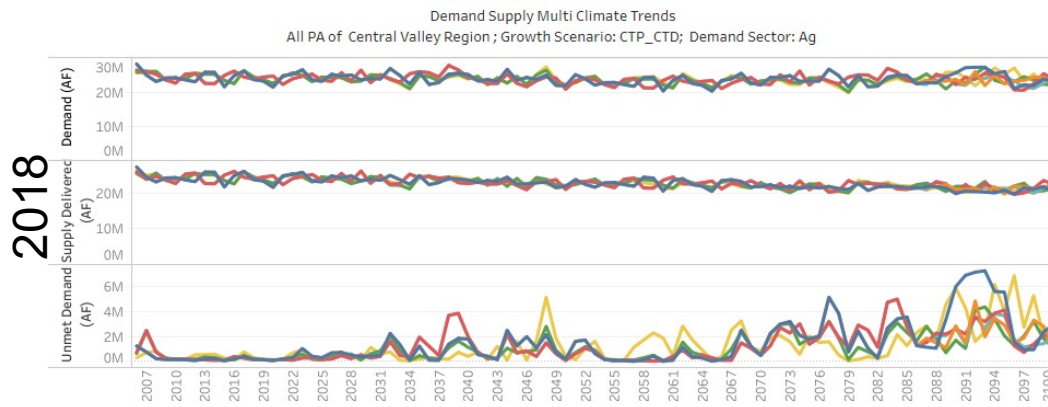
10004.6. (a) As part of updating The California Water Plan every five ... the department shall **conduct a study to determine the amount of water needed to meet the state's future needs and to recommend programs, policies, and facilities to meet those needs.** [emphasis added]

(c) ...the department shall release a preliminary draft of the assumptions and other estimates ... relating to all of the following:

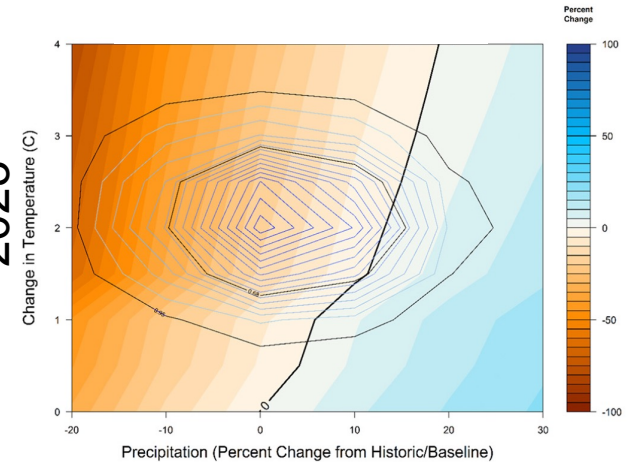
- (1) Basin hydrology, including annual rainfall, estimated unimpaired streamflow, depletions, and consumptive uses.
- (2) Groundwater supplies, including estimates of sustainable yield, supplies necessary to recover overdraft basins, and supplies lost due to pollution and other groundwater contaminants.
- (3) Current and projected land use patterns, including the mix of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and undeveloped lands.
- (4) Environmental water needs, including regulatory instream flow requirements, nonregulated instream uses, and water needs by wetlands, preserves, refuges, and other managed and unmanaged natural resource lands.
- (5) Current and projected population.
- (6) Current and projected water use for all of the following:
 - (A) Interior uses in a single-family dwelling.
 - (B) Exterior uses in a single-family dwelling.
 - (C) All uses in a multifamily dwelling.
 - (D) Commercial uses.
 - (E) Industrial uses.
 - (F) Parks and open spaces.
 - (G) Agricultural water diversion and use.
- (7) Evapotranspiration rates for major crop types, including estimates of evaporative losses by irrigation practice and the extent to which evaporation reduces transpiration.
- (8) Current and projected adoption of urban and agricultural conservation practices.
- (9) Current and projected supplies of water provided by water recycling and reuse.

Analysis Technique

Decision scaling provides regional risk-based insights at current level (2020) and future conditions (2070)



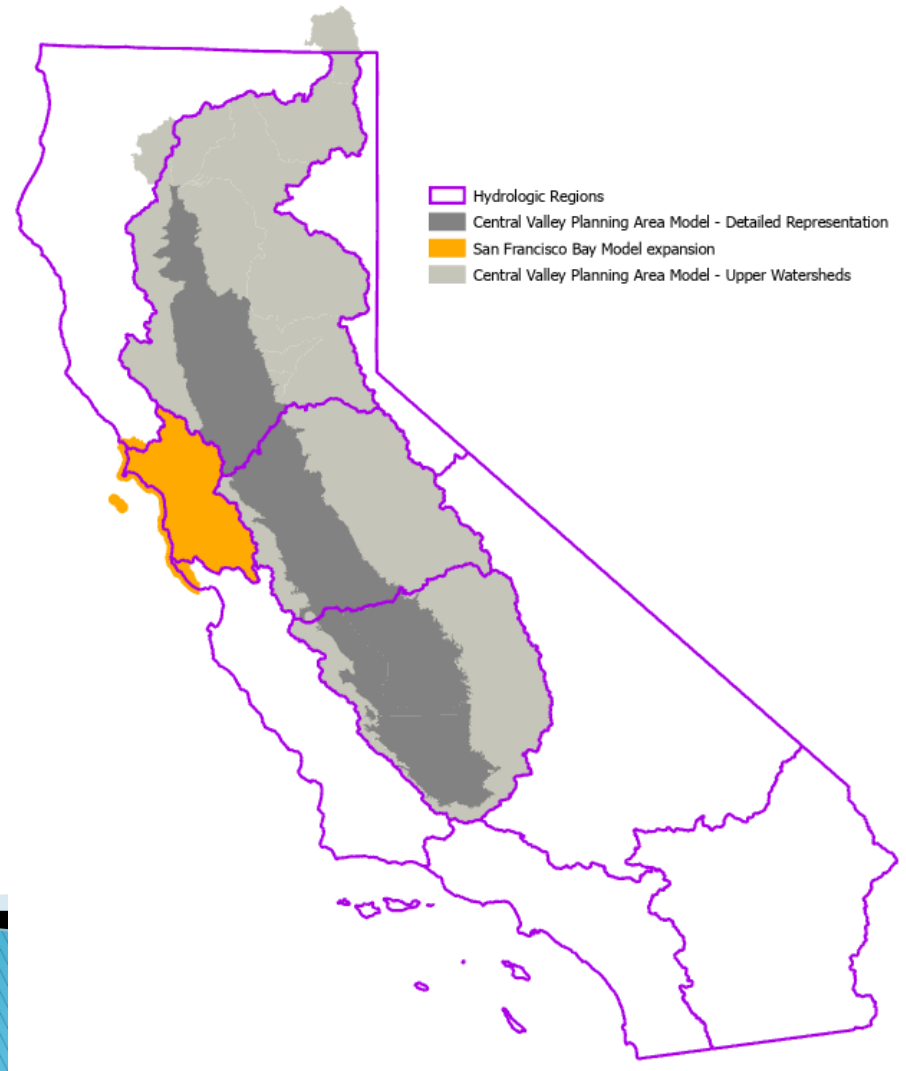
2023



Downscaled GCMs
provided high level trend
analysis from 2006-2100

Geographic Expansion

Exploring use of
USGS HUC-8
Watersheds



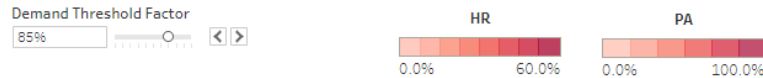
Delta Representation

Update 2023 includes:

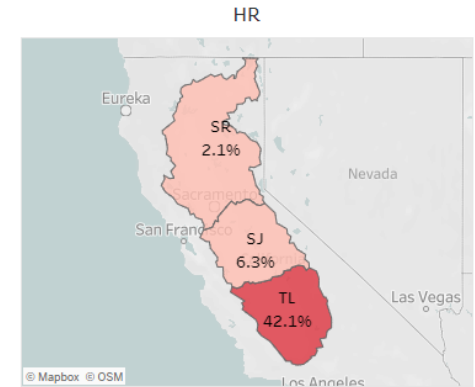
- ▶ Delta Biological Opinions
- ▶ Coordinated Operation Agreement
- ▶ Sea level rise ANN used by Cal-SIM (1.8 feet) for 2070 dataset



Metrics



- ▶ Update 2018 included vulnerability metric based on the % of time a given demand threshold could be met



- ▶ Update 2023 intends to include 5 (or more) metrics:
 - End of water year surface water storage
 - Average Mar–Sep instream flow requirement buffer
 - Average surface water vs groundwater ratio
 - Frequency of meeting a prespecified demand threshold
 - Seasonal volume changes at control points

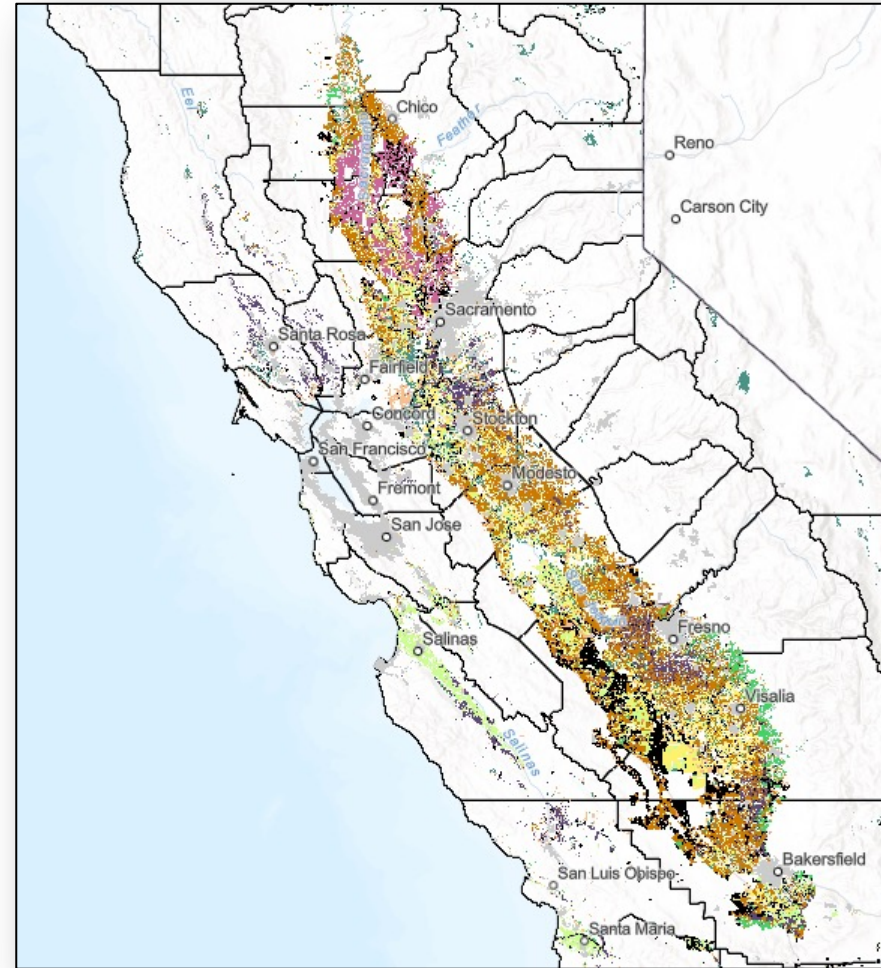
Land Use

Update 2018

- ▶ Native lands (NLDC 2006)
- ▶ Agricultural lands (county surveys)
- ▶ Projected future land use

Update 2023

- ▶ Native Lands (NLCD 2016)
- ▶ Agricultural Lands (Statewide land use 2018)
- ▶ Projected future land use for urban only



Future Scenarios update 2018

Future Scenarios update 2023

Analytical Approach

Scenario based approach using global climate change models to examine trends up to 2100

Decision scaling approach that examines system response to perturbations in temperature and precipitation

Spatial Coverage

Covers the Central Valley

Central Valley plus exploration of inclusion of SF Bay HR region

Delta Representation

Limited Delta representation

Includes Delta BiOps, coordinated operation agreement, and Sea level rise

Metrics

Includes a threshold-based quantification of reliability by region
Example: can an agency meet water deliveries 90% of the time

Includes a suite of metrics including (among others):

- End of water year surface water storage
- Average Mar-Sep Instream Flow Requirement Buffer
- Average surface water vs Groundwater ratio
- Frequency of meeting a prespecified demand threshold
- Seasonal Volume Changes at control points

Land Use

Native lands (NLDC 2006), Agricultural lands (county surveys), Projected future land use

Native Lands (NLCD 2016), Agricultural Lands (Statewide land use 2018), Projected future land use for urban only

Data Viewer

Includes an interactive data explorer to view different Global Climate Change model scenarios and their effects by region

Includes a visualization to explore response surfaces for different metrics by planning area

WEAP Application- Decision Scaling

(Water Evaluation And Planning Model)

An integrated water resources system
planning model

Mohammad Rayej
Senior Water Resources Engineer
California Dept. of Water Resources
CWEMF 2022
Sacramento, California



WEAP is an initiative of the [Stockholm Environment Institute](#).

[English](#) [Deutsch](#) [Español](#) [Ελληνικά](#) [Français](#) [Indonesian](#) [Italiano](#) [Lietuvių](#) [Malagasy](#) [Myanmar](#)
[Nederlands](#) [Português](#) [русский](#) [Română](#) [Shqip](#) [Svenska](#) [Tiếng Việt](#) [Türkçe](#) [汉语](#) [አማርኛ](#) [العربية](#) [বাংলা](#)
[فارسی](#) [हिन्दी](#) [नेपाली](#) [ไทย](#) [دو](#)

About WEAP

- [Home](#)
- [Why WEAP?](#)
- [Features](#)
- [What's New?](#)
- [Sample Screens](#)
- [Demonstration](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [History and Credits](#)

Using WEAP

- [Download](#)
- [Licensing](#)
- [User Guide](#)
- [Tutorial](#)
- [Videos \(YouTube\)](#)

User Forum

- [Discussions](#)
- [Members List](#)
- [Edit Profile](#)

Additional Support

- [Training](#)
- [University Courses](#)

[New Version of WEAP Available \(2021.01\)](#)

Online, interactive, introductory training course
January 2022

[Register now -- space is limited](#)

Welcome to WEAP!

WEAP ("Water Evaluation And Planning" system) is a user-friendly software tool that takes an integrated approach to water resources planning.

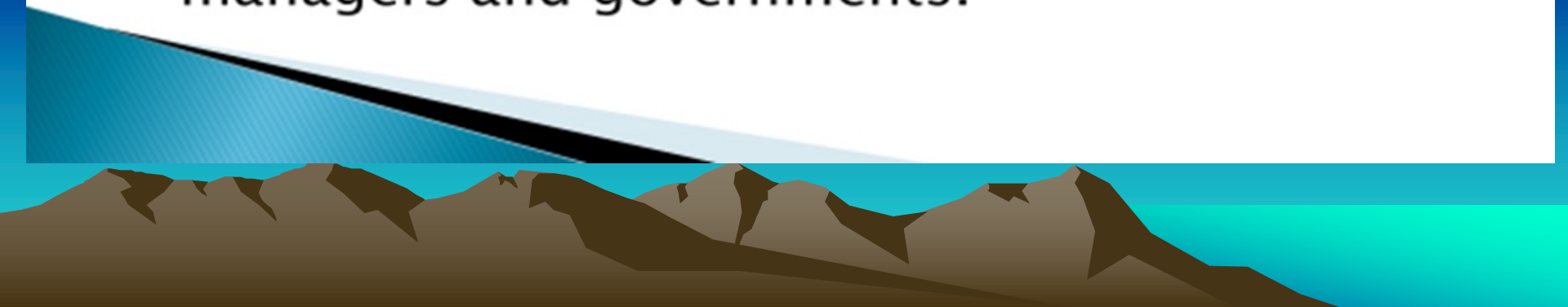
Freshwater management challenges are increasingly common. Allocation of limited water resources between agricultural, municipal and environmental uses now requires the full integration of supply, demand, water quality and ecological considerations. The Water Evaluation and Planning system, or WEAP, aims to incorporate these issues into a practical yet robust tool for integrated water resources planning. WEAP is developed by the [Stockholm Environment Institute's U.S. Center](#).

WEAP Highlights

WEAP Model

(Planning Tool)

- ▶ Current and future water supply and demand conditions; a time-step model.
- ▶ Very powerful in building future water scenarios under different population growth, socio_economic and climate change scenarios.
- ▶ Explores water management strategies (demand reduction, supply augmentation, pollution control).
- ▶ Long term water planning tool for water managers and governments.



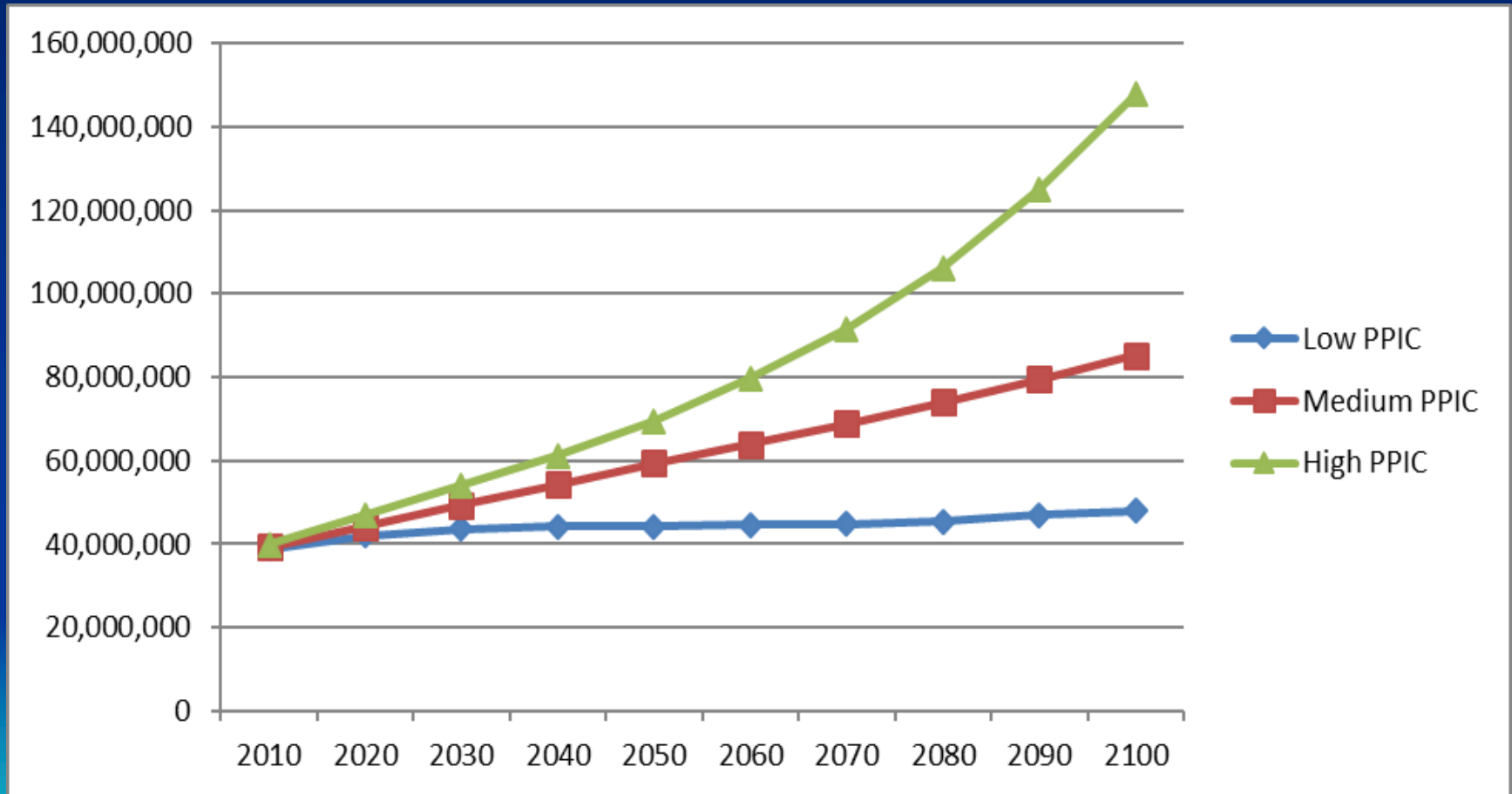
California Water Plan: Update 2018

Scenario Approach

- **California Water Code:** Quantify current and future water conditions (supply and demand) in California
- **Future Scenarios:** Two major external drivers:
 - * Population and Urban Growth
 - * Climate Change



Population growth scenarios: Period 2010-2100



*** 10 Global Climate Models (GCMs) x**

*** 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHGs) = 20
Climate Change scenarios**

1. Access-1.0 x 2 GHGs (+4.5 w/m², +8.5 w/m²)

2. Canesm2

3. Ccesm4

4. Cesm1-bgc

5. Cmcc-cm5

6. Cnrm-cm5

7. Gfdl-cm3

8. Hadgem2-cc

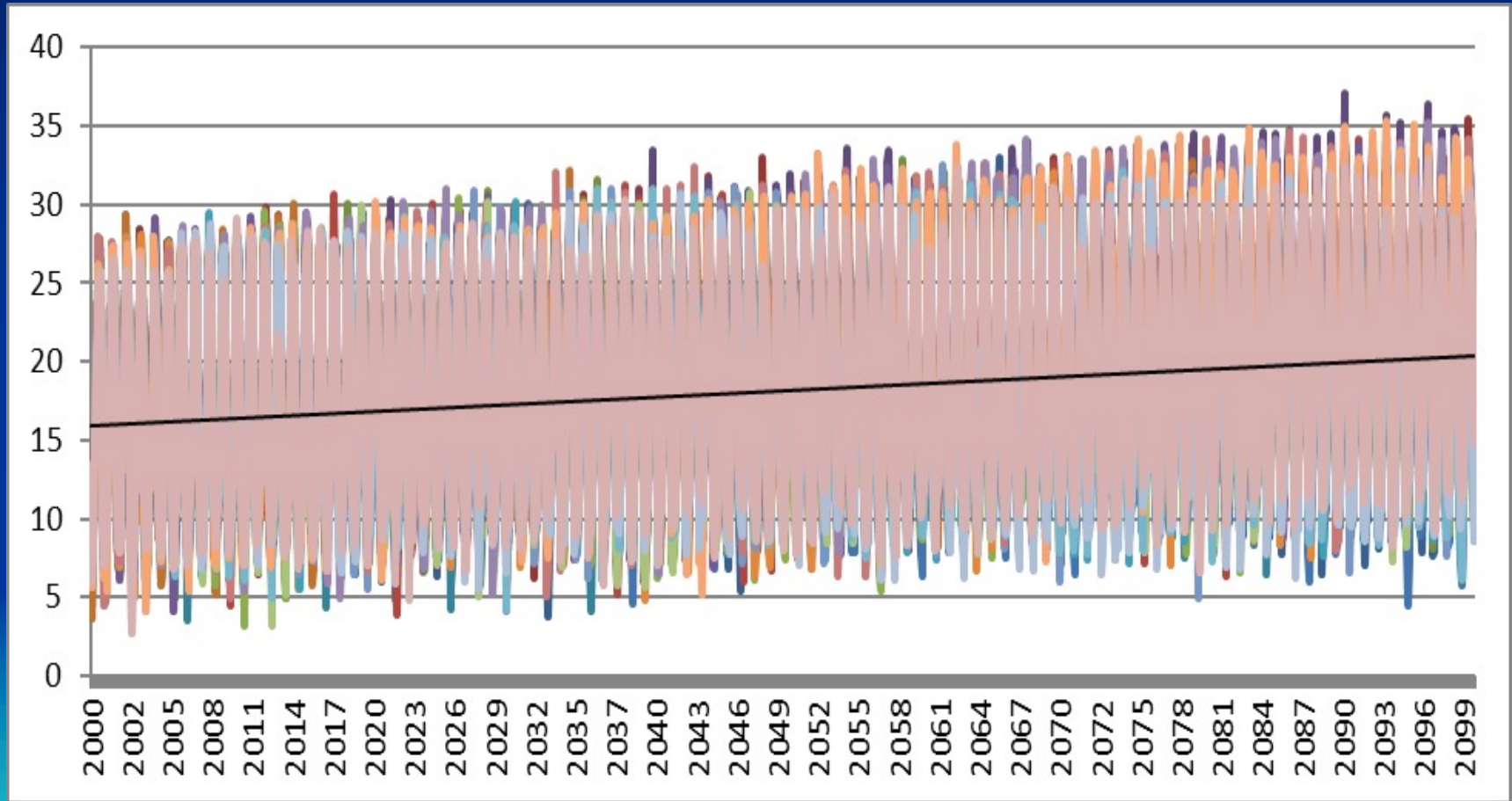
9. Hadgem2-es

10. Miroc5



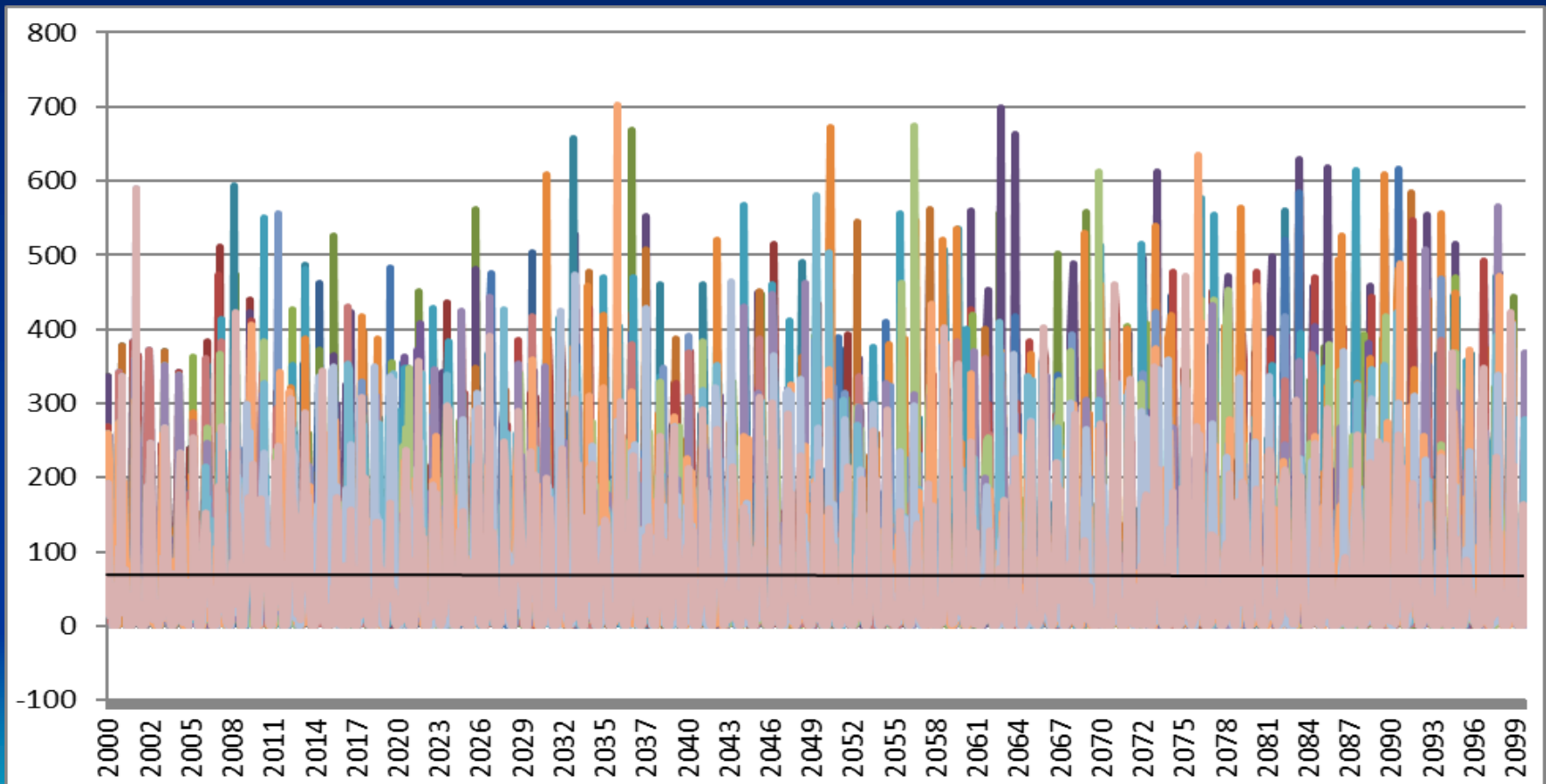
GCM Scenarios: Temperature (2000-2100)

Sample location: Sacramento



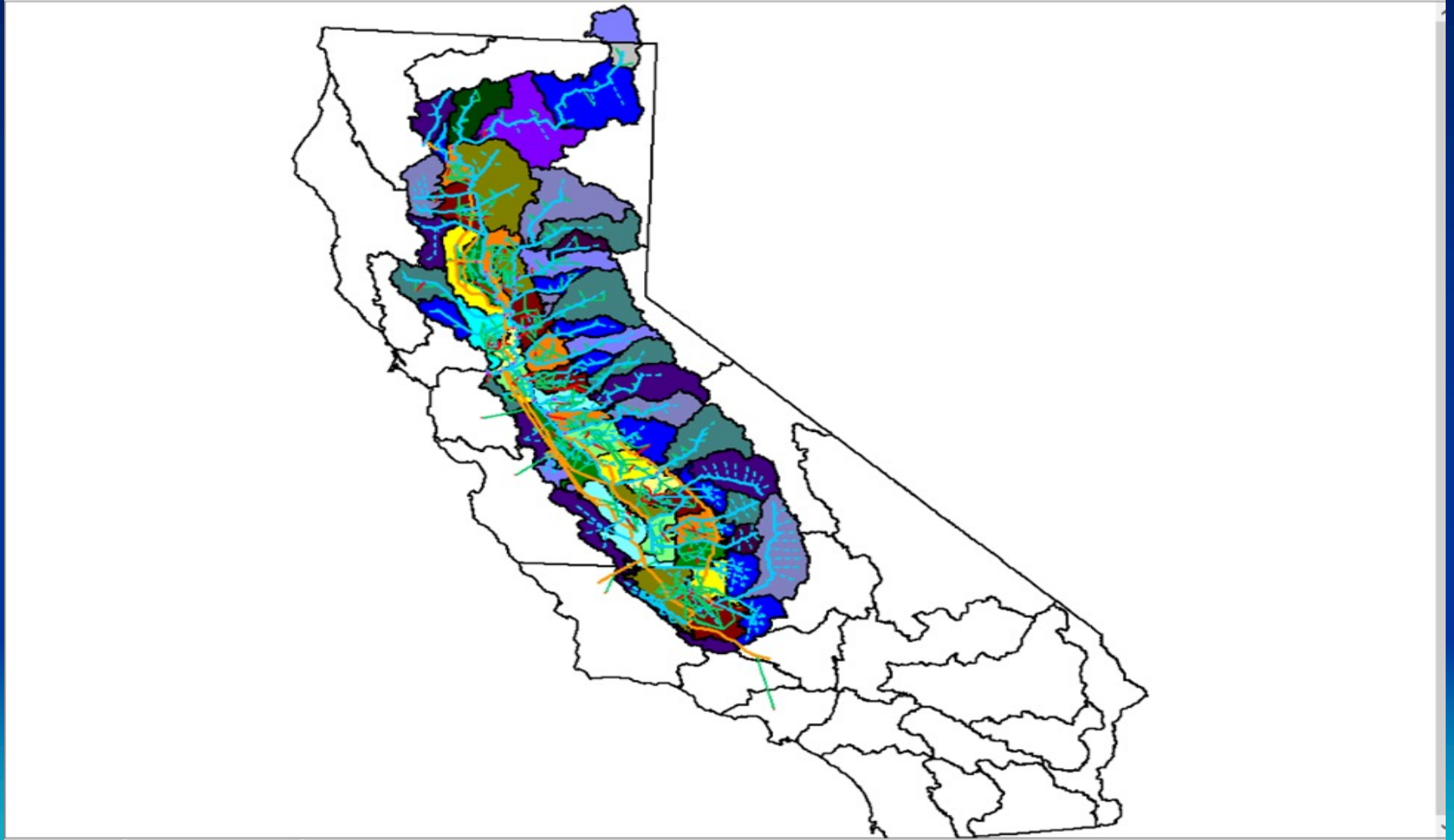
GCM Scenarios: Precip, mm (2000-2100)

Sample location: Sacramento

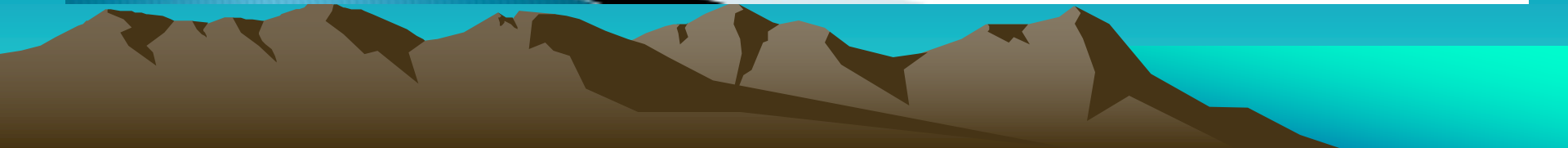
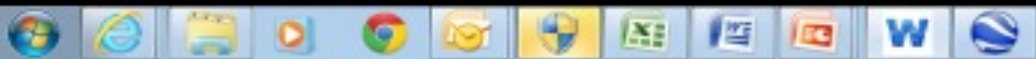
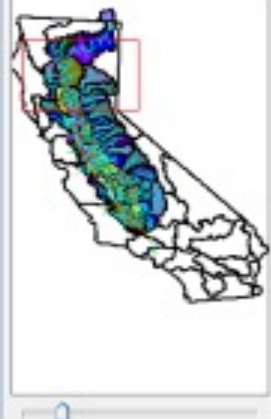
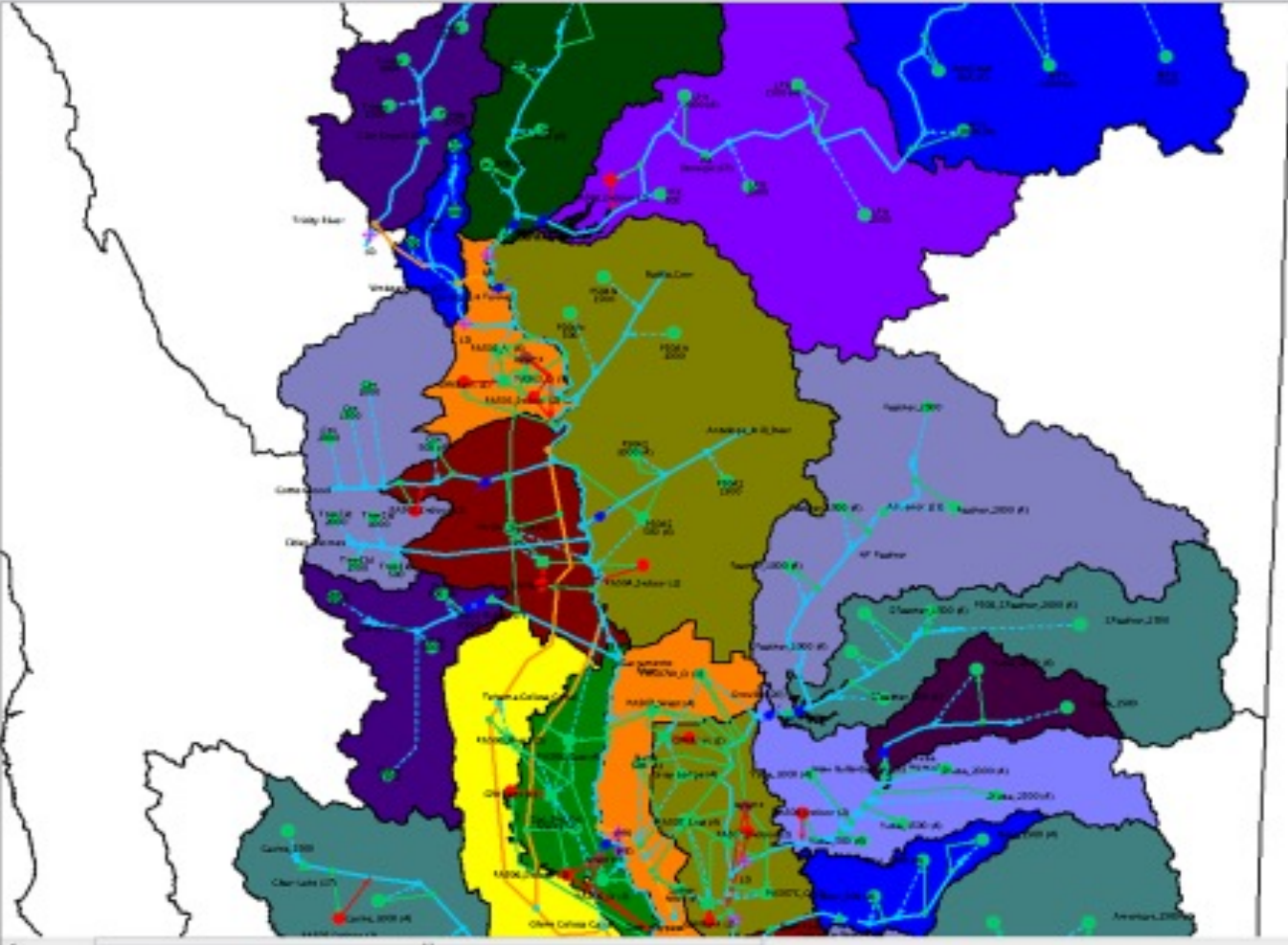


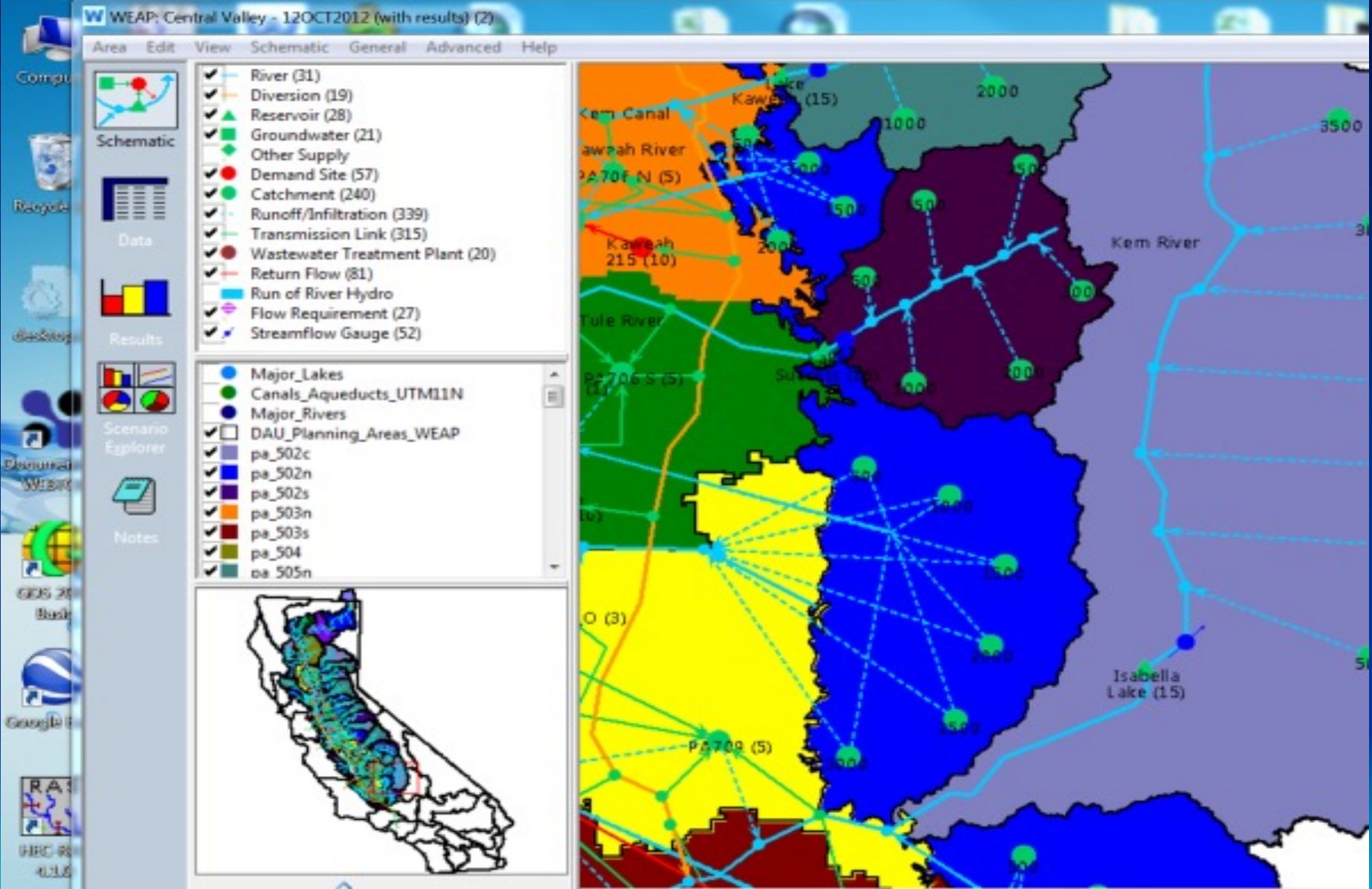
Application: Central Valley, California

California Water Plan 2018



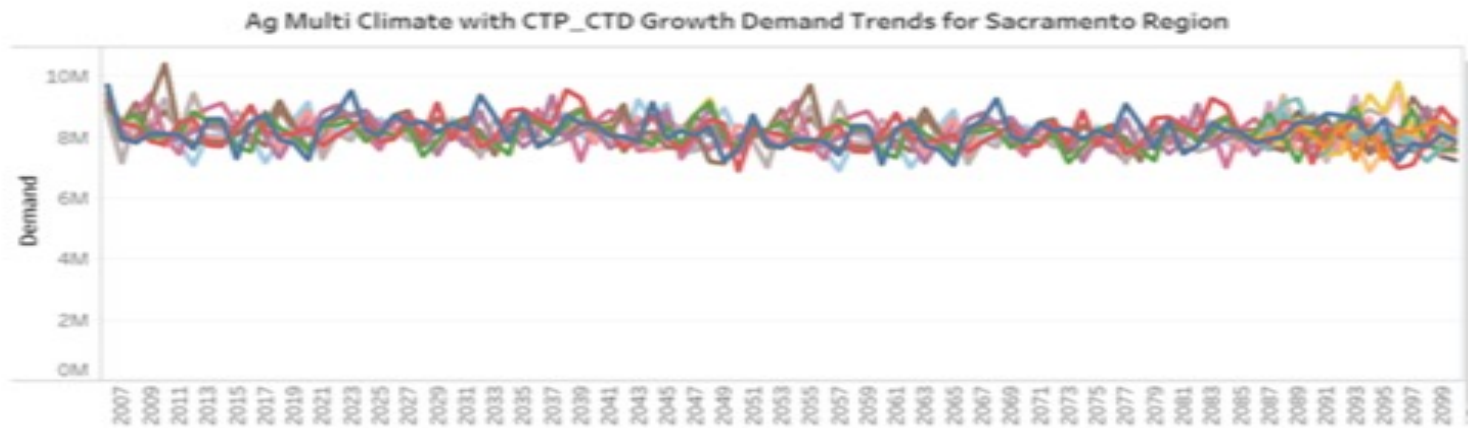
- River (31)
 - Diversion (19)
 - Reservoir (28)
 - Groundwater (21)
 - Other Supply
 - Demand Site (57)
 - Catchment (240)
 - Runoff/Infiltration (339)
 - Transmission Link (315)
 - Wastewater Treatment Pl
 - Return Flow (81)
 - Run of River Hydro
 - Flow Requirement (27)
 - Streamflow Gauge (52)
-
- Major Lakes
 - Canals/Aqueducts_UTM
 - Major Rivers
 - DAU Planning_Areas_v
 - da 502c
 - da 502n
 - da 502s
 - da 503n
 - da 503s
 - da 504
 - da 505n





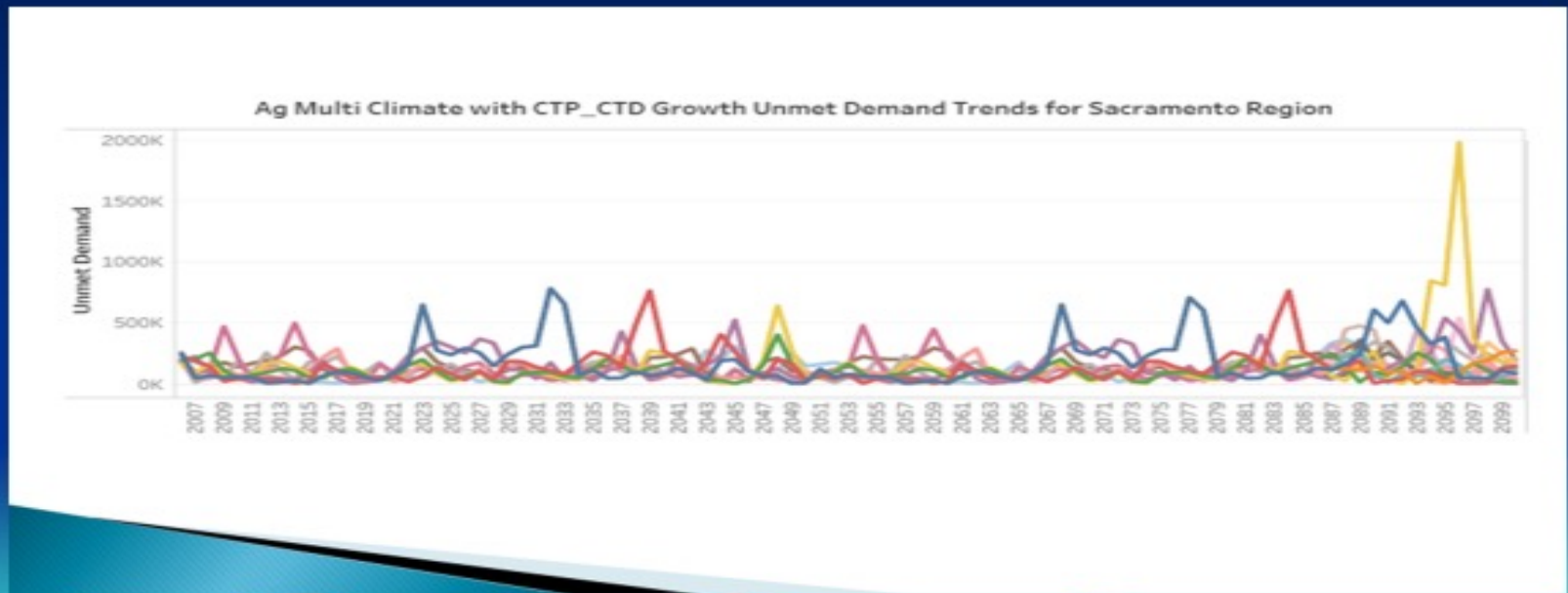
Sample scenario result

Ag Demand: Sacramento HR



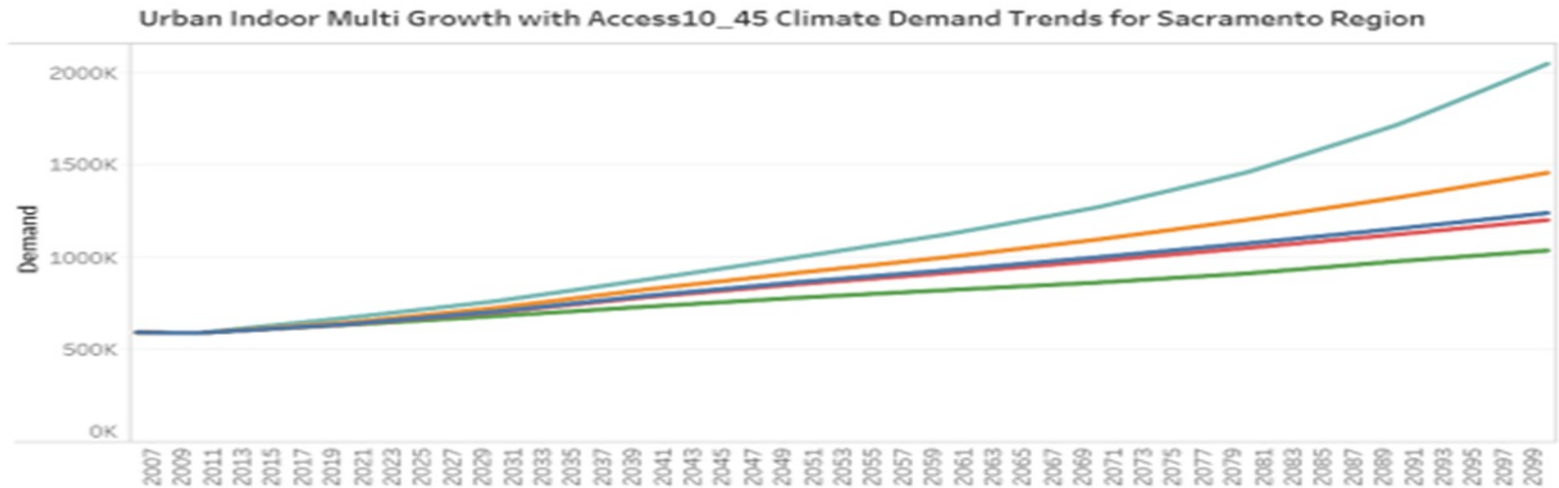
Sample scenario result

Ag Unmet Demand (shortage)



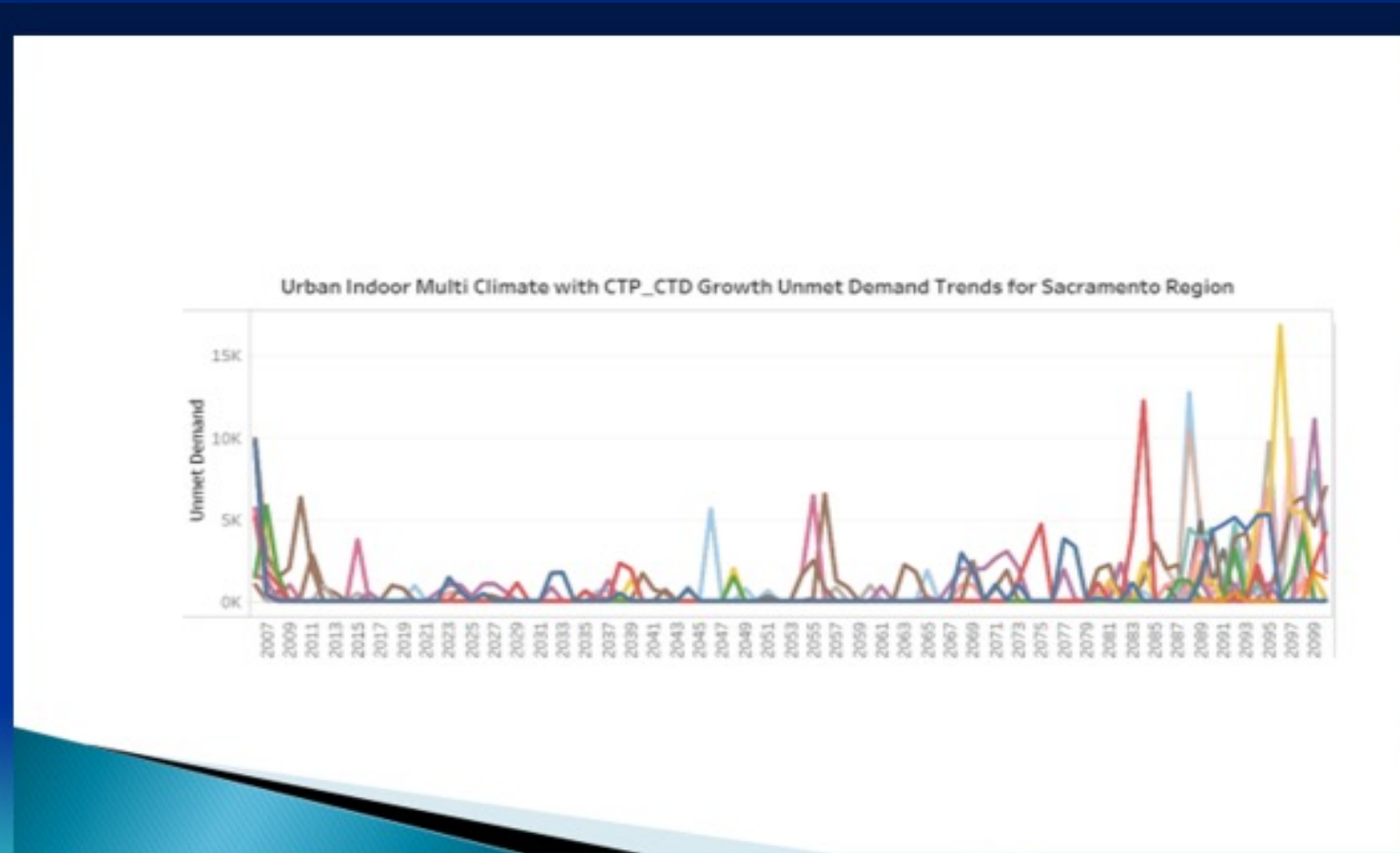
Sample scenario result

Urban Demand: Sacramento HR

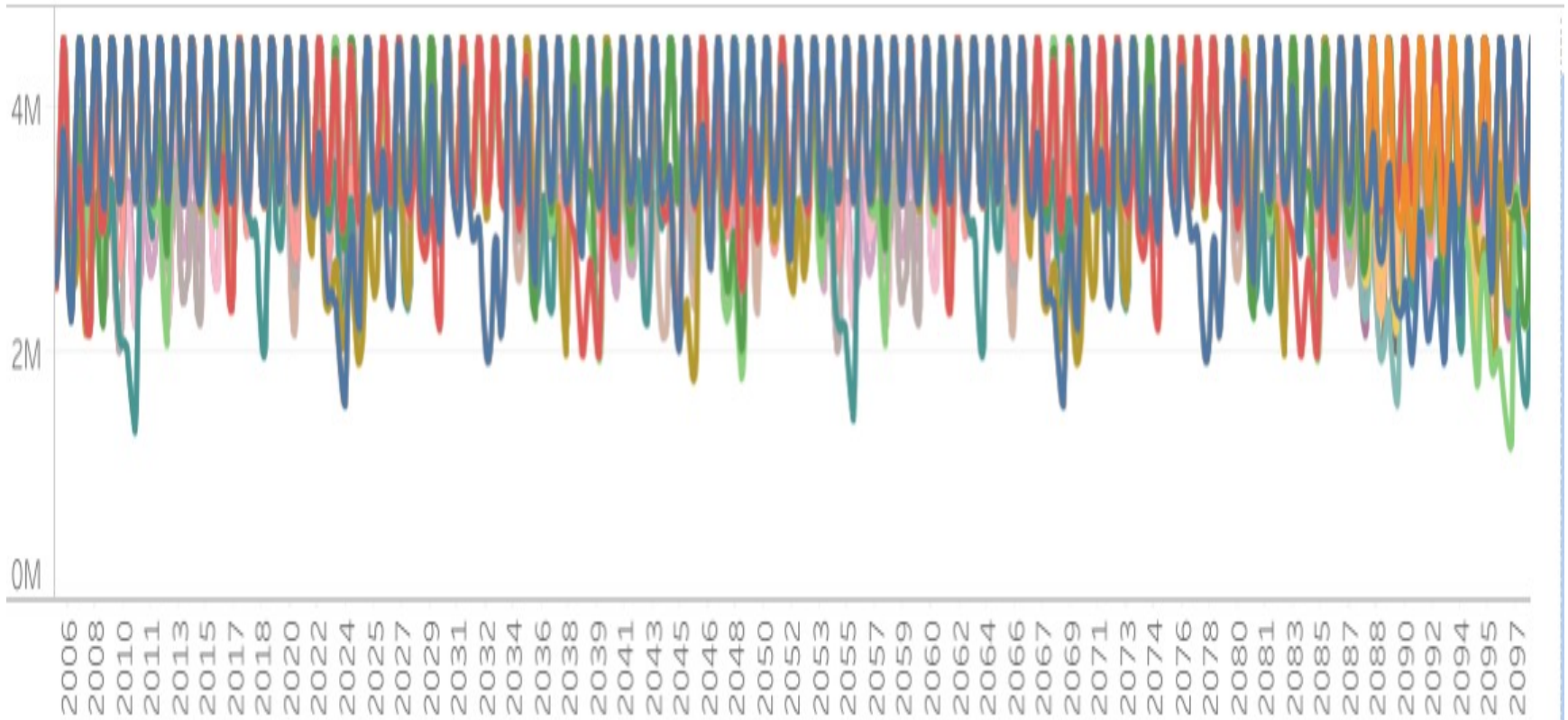


Sample scenario result

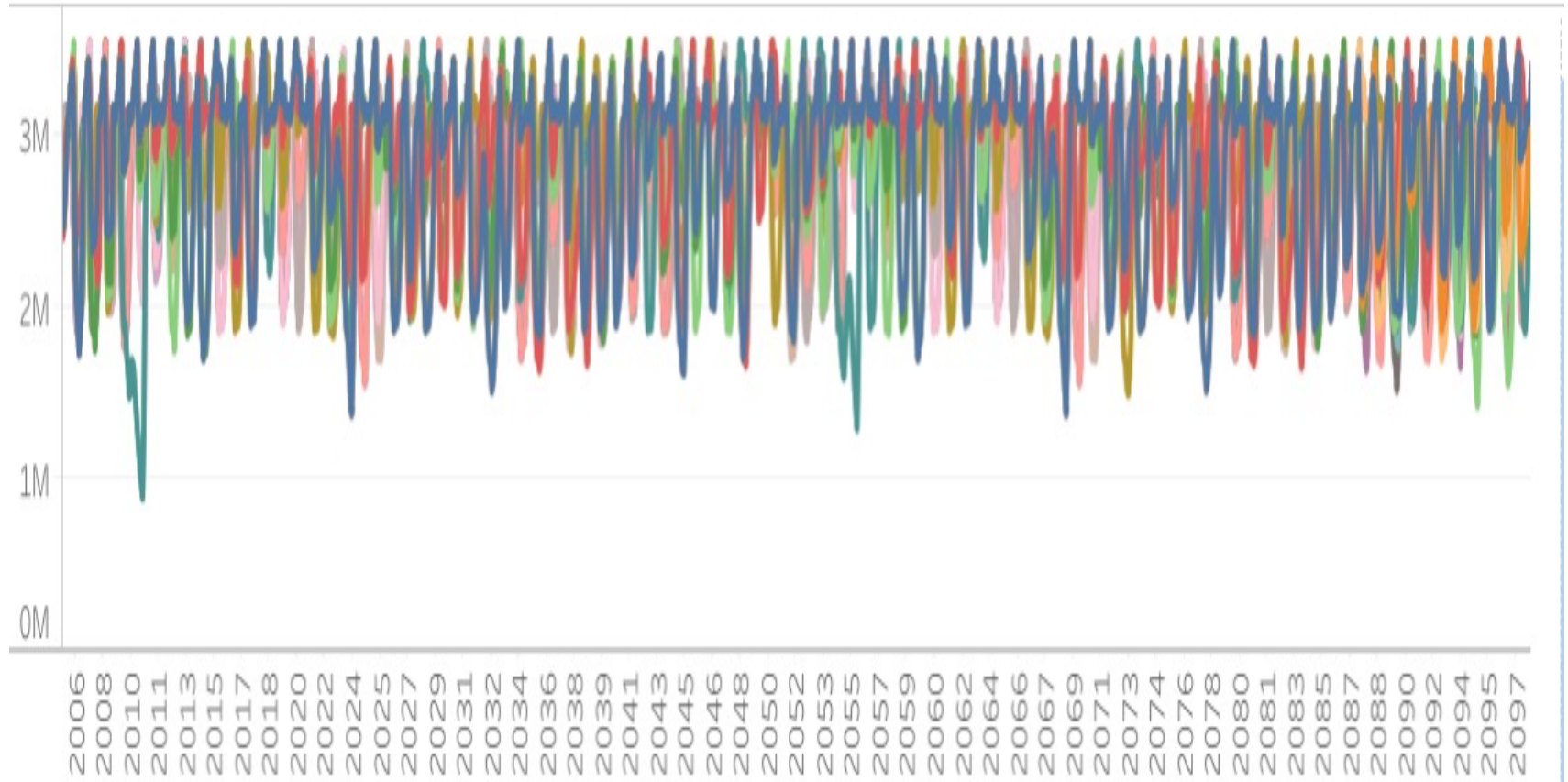
Urban Unmet Demand: shortage



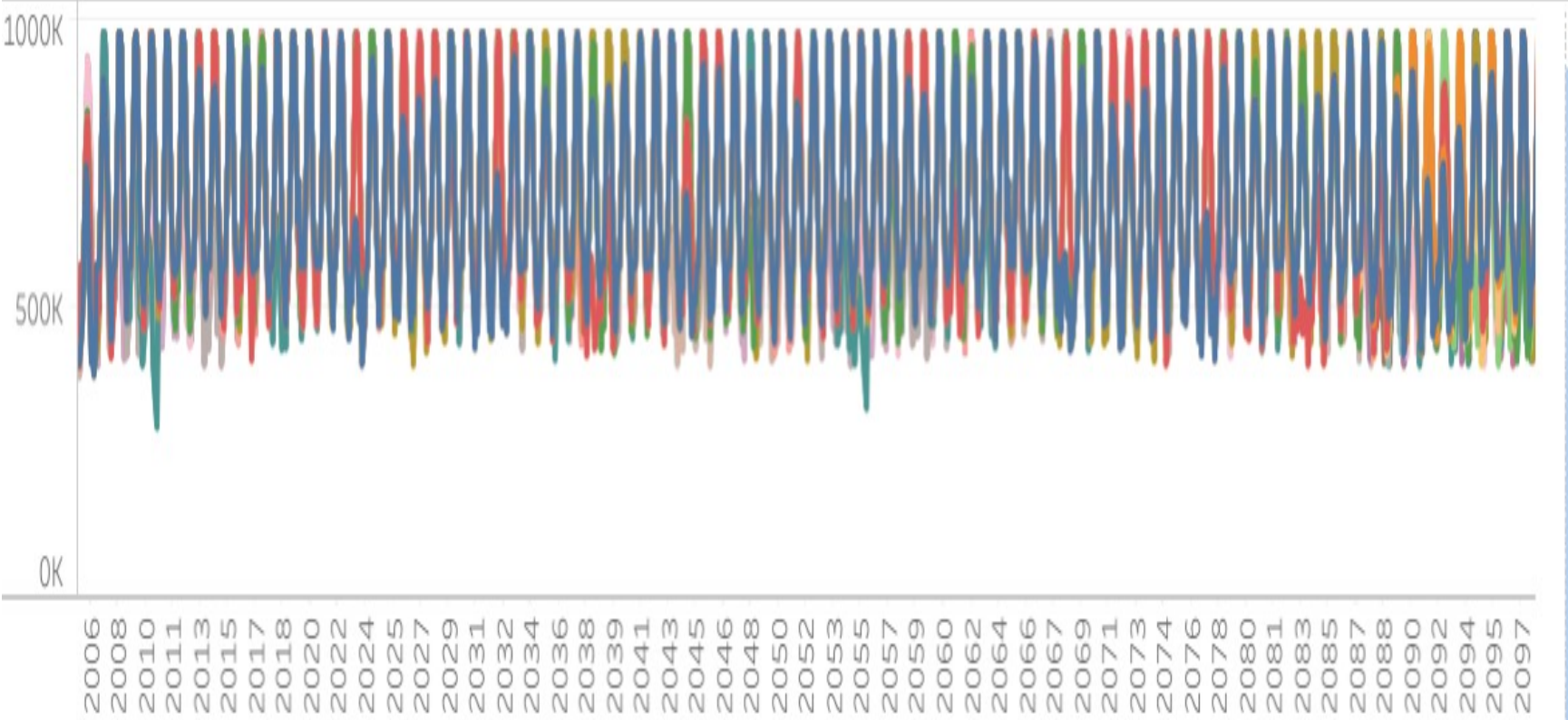
Shasta Reservoir Storage (MAF)



Oroville Reservoir Storage (MAF)



Folsom Reservoir Storage (TAF)



California Water Plan 2023

Decision Scaling Approach (D-S)

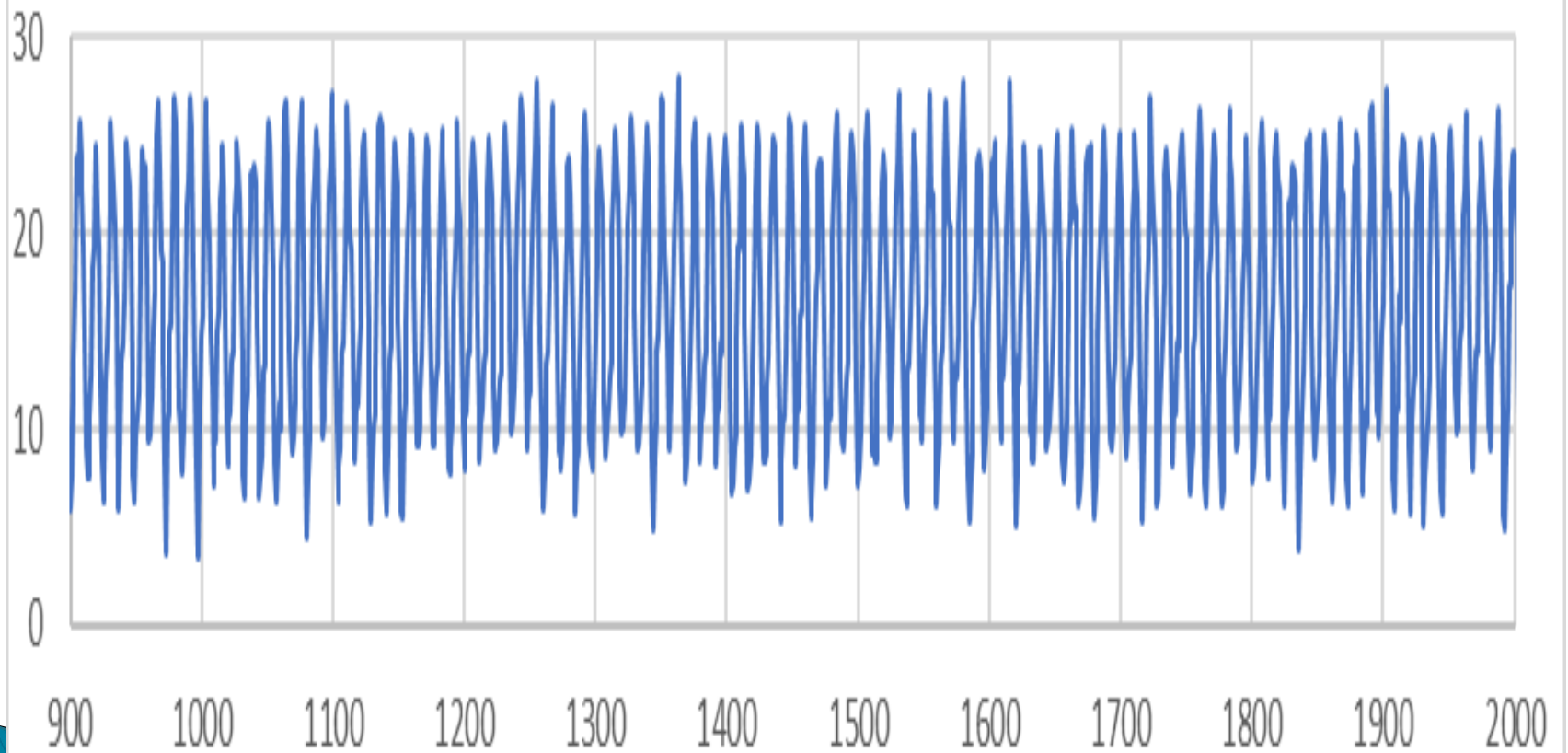
Pilot Study- Merced River

- * Pilot study to test D-S application in WEAP
- * Actual past historical climate, rather than downscaled GCM scenarios
- Perturb historical climate to any desired extreme conditions; hot/dry
- Develop extensive set of climate scenarios
- Evaluate system performance under extreme conditions; extended droughts

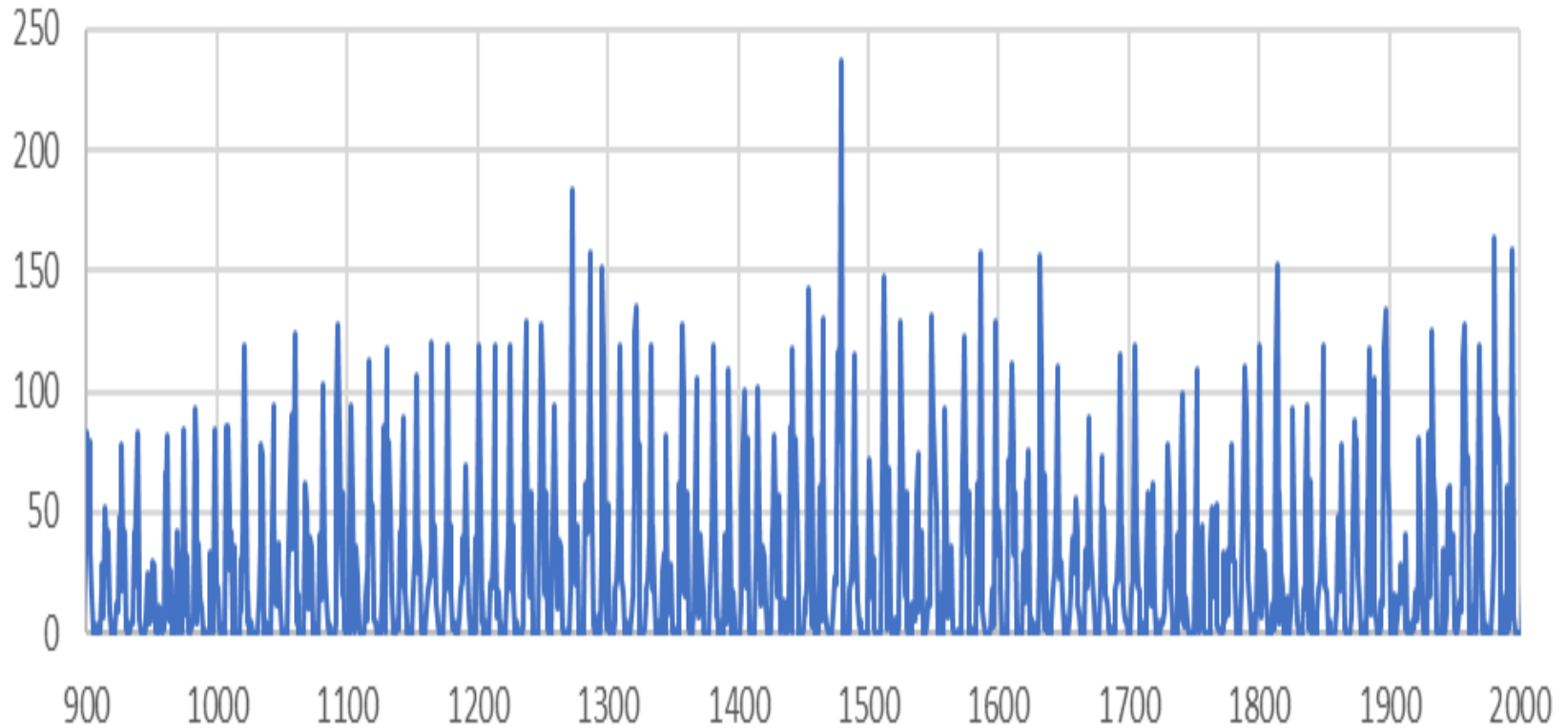


Paleo-climate historical Temperature, C

Year 900 - 2000



Paleo-climate historical Precipitation, mm Year 900 - 2000

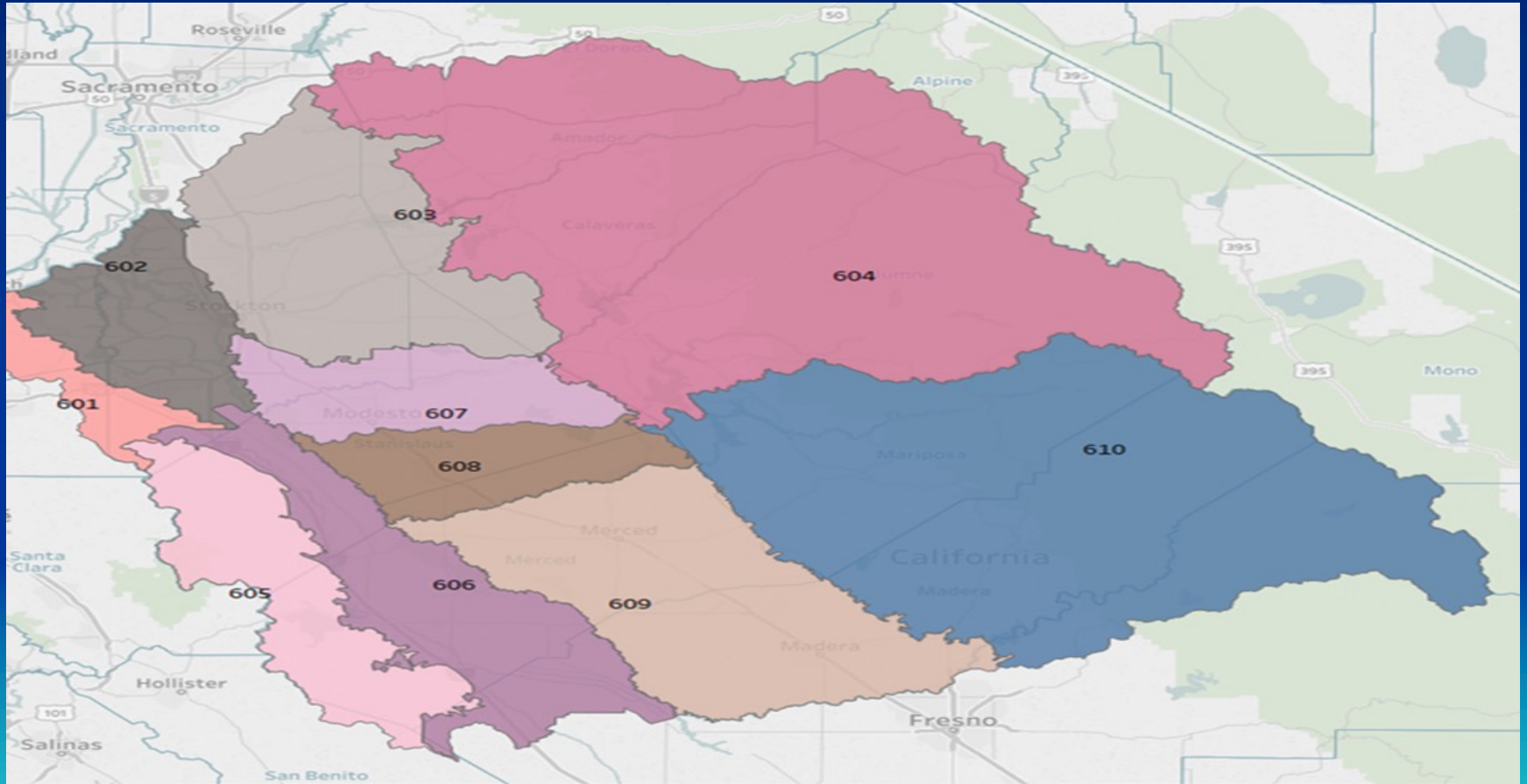


WEAP Pilot study: Decision-Scaling

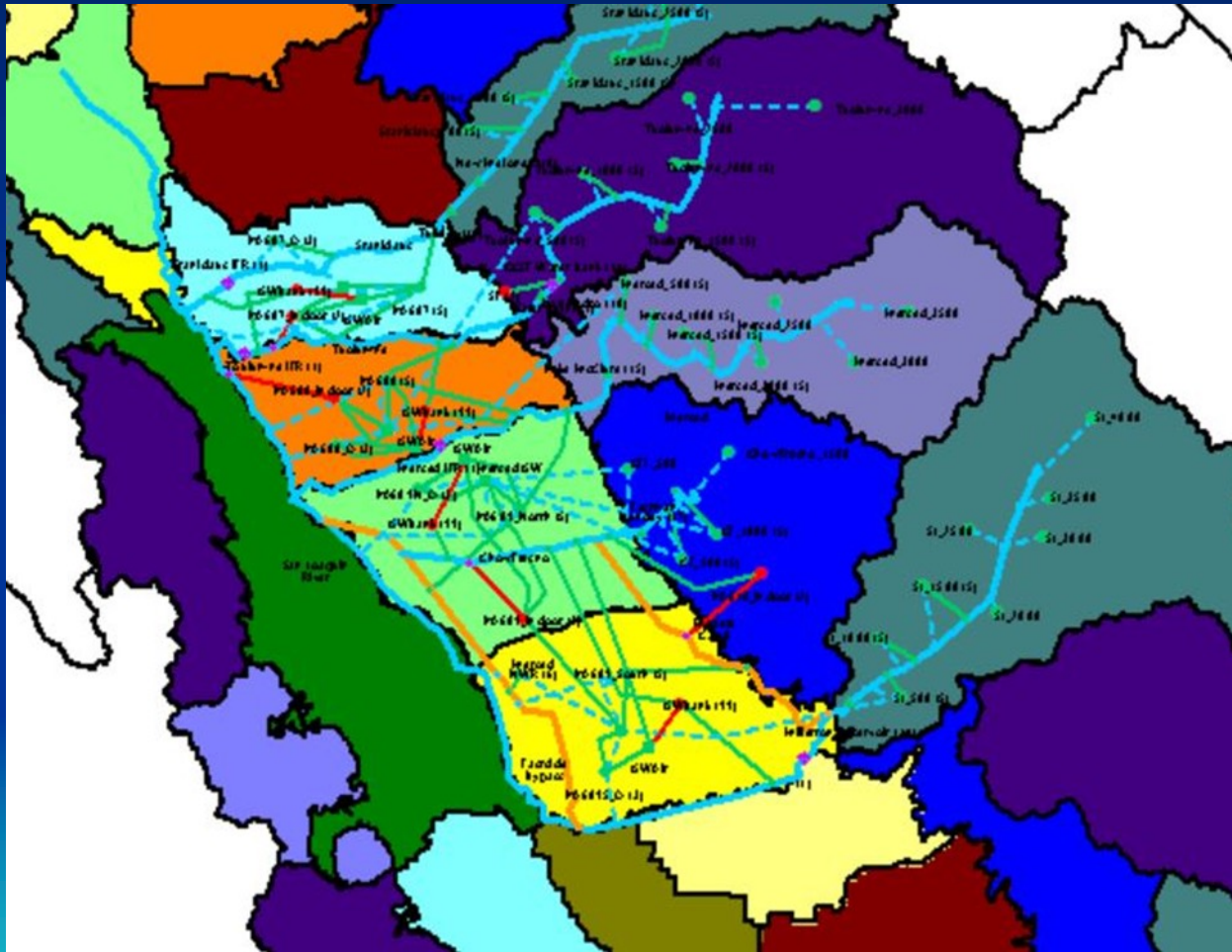
63 Paleo-based climate scenarios

Temp (C)	-30%	-20%	-10%	0%	+10%	+20%	+30%
0	1 0, -30%	2 0, -20%	3 0, -10%	4 0, 0%	5 0, +10%	6 0, +20%	7 0, +30%
+ 0.5	8 +0.5,-30%	9 +0.5,-2%	10 +0.5, -10%	11 +0.5, 0%	12 +0.5,+10%	13 +0.5,+20%	14 +0.5,+30%
+ 1.0	15 +1.0,-30%	16 +1.0,-20%	17 +1.0, -10%	18 +1.0, 0%	19 +1.0,+10%	20 +1.0,+20%	21 +1.0,+30%
+ 1.5	22 +1.5,-30%	23 +1.5,-20%	24 +1.5,-10%	25 +1.5, 0%	26 +1.5,+10%	27 +1.5,+20%	28 +1.5,+30%
+ 2.0	29 +2.0,-30%	30 +2.0,-20%	31 +2.0,-10%	32 +2.0, 0%	33 +2.0,+10%	34 +2.0,+20%	35 +2.0,+30%
+ 2.5	36 +2.5,-30%	37 +2.5,-20%	38 +2.5,-10%	39 +2.5, 0%	40 +2.5,+10%	41 +2.5,+20%	42 +2.5,+30%
+ 3.0	43 +3.0,-30%	44 +3.0,-20%	45 +3.0,-10%	46 +3.0, 0%	47 +3.0,+10%	48 +3.0,+20%	49 +3.0,+30%
+ 3.5	50 +3.5,-30%	51 +3.5,-20%	52 +3.5,-10%	53 +3.5, 0%	54 +3.5,+10%	55 +3.5,+20%	56 +3.5,+30%
+ 4.0	57 +4.0,-30%	58 +4.0,-20%	59 +4.0,-10%	60 +4.0, 0%	61 +4.0,+10%	62 +4.0,+20%	63 +4.0,+30%

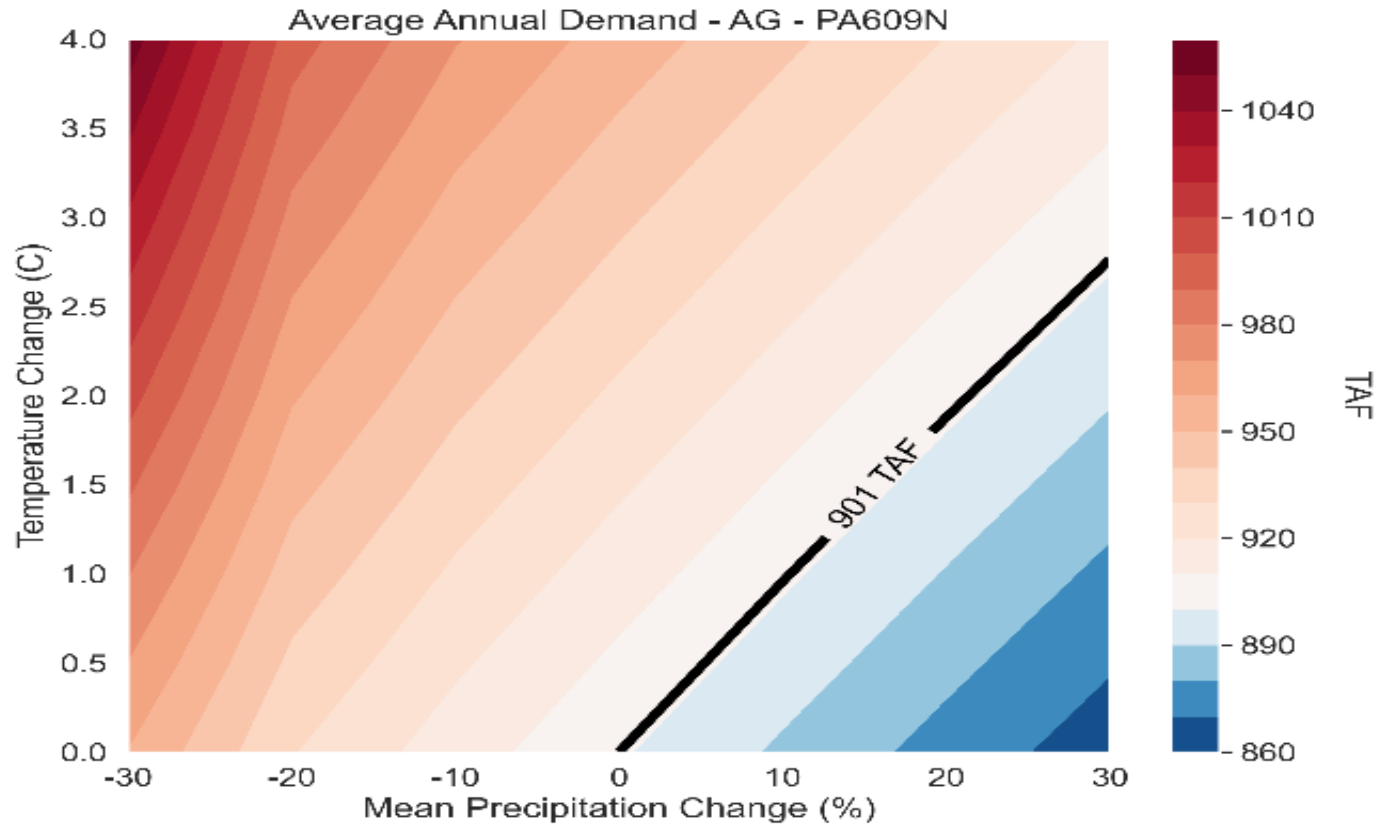
WEAP- Merced River Pilot Study (Paleo-Climatology)



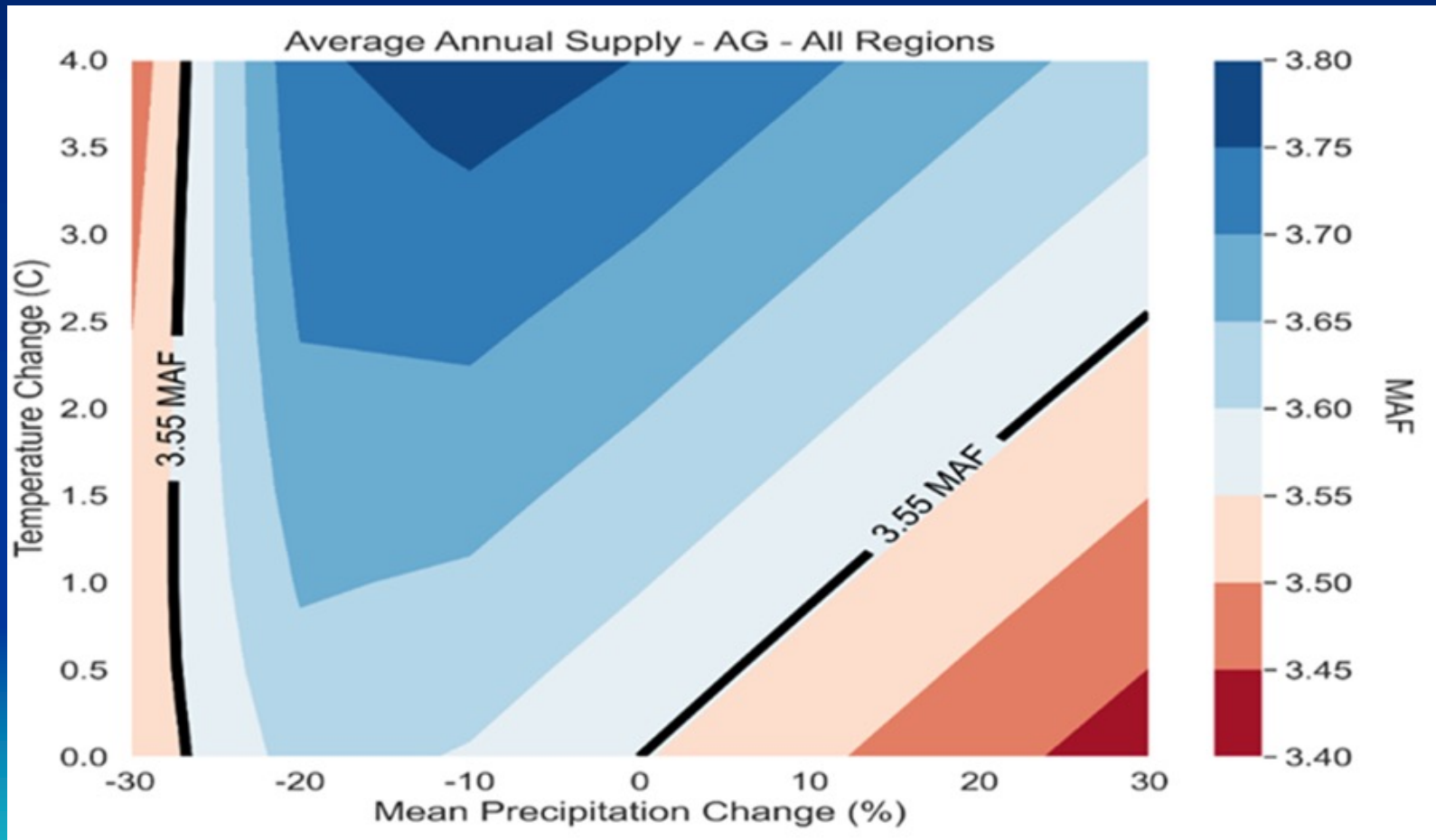
WEAP: Merced River watershed Pilot Study (Decision-Scaling)



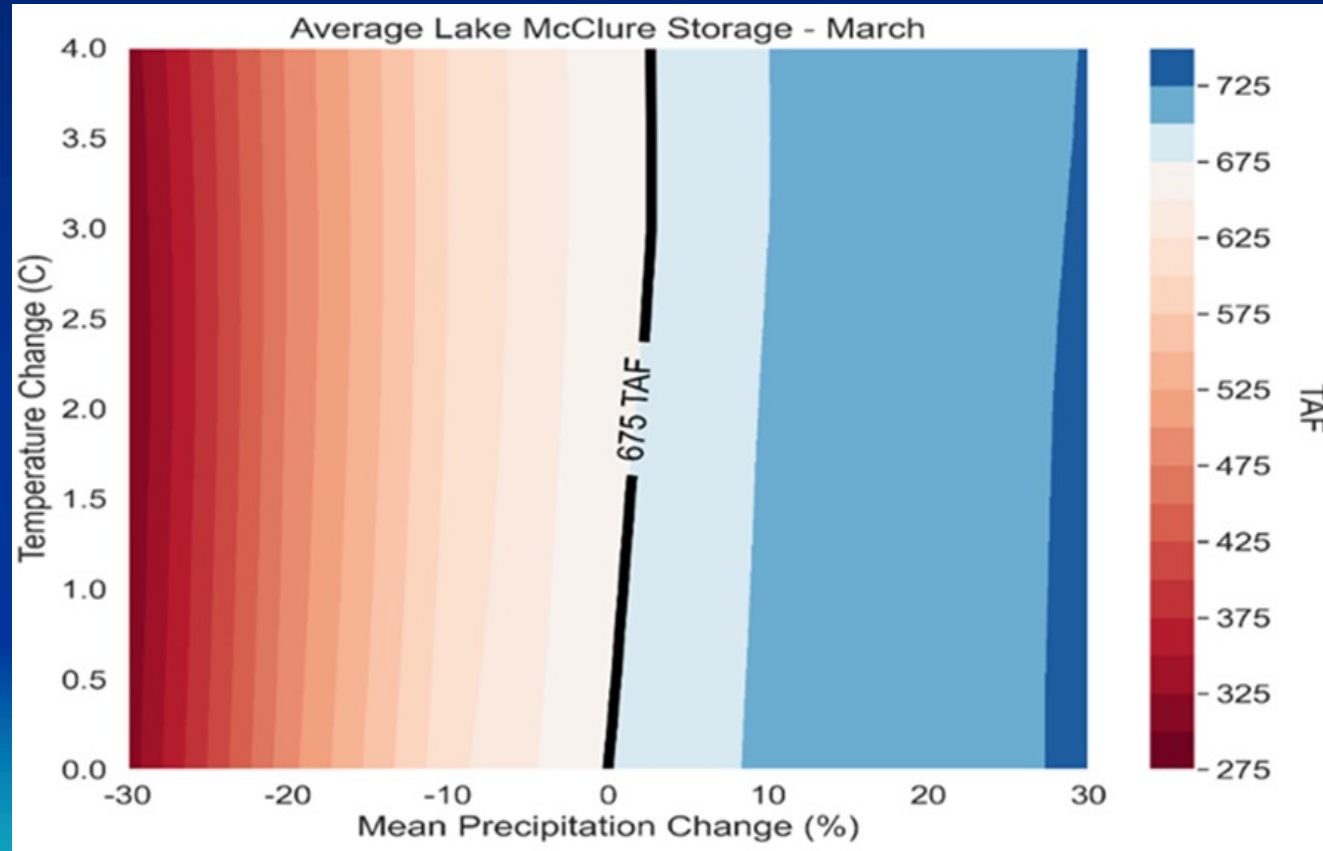
WEAP Pilot study: Decision-Scaling Ag demand response surface



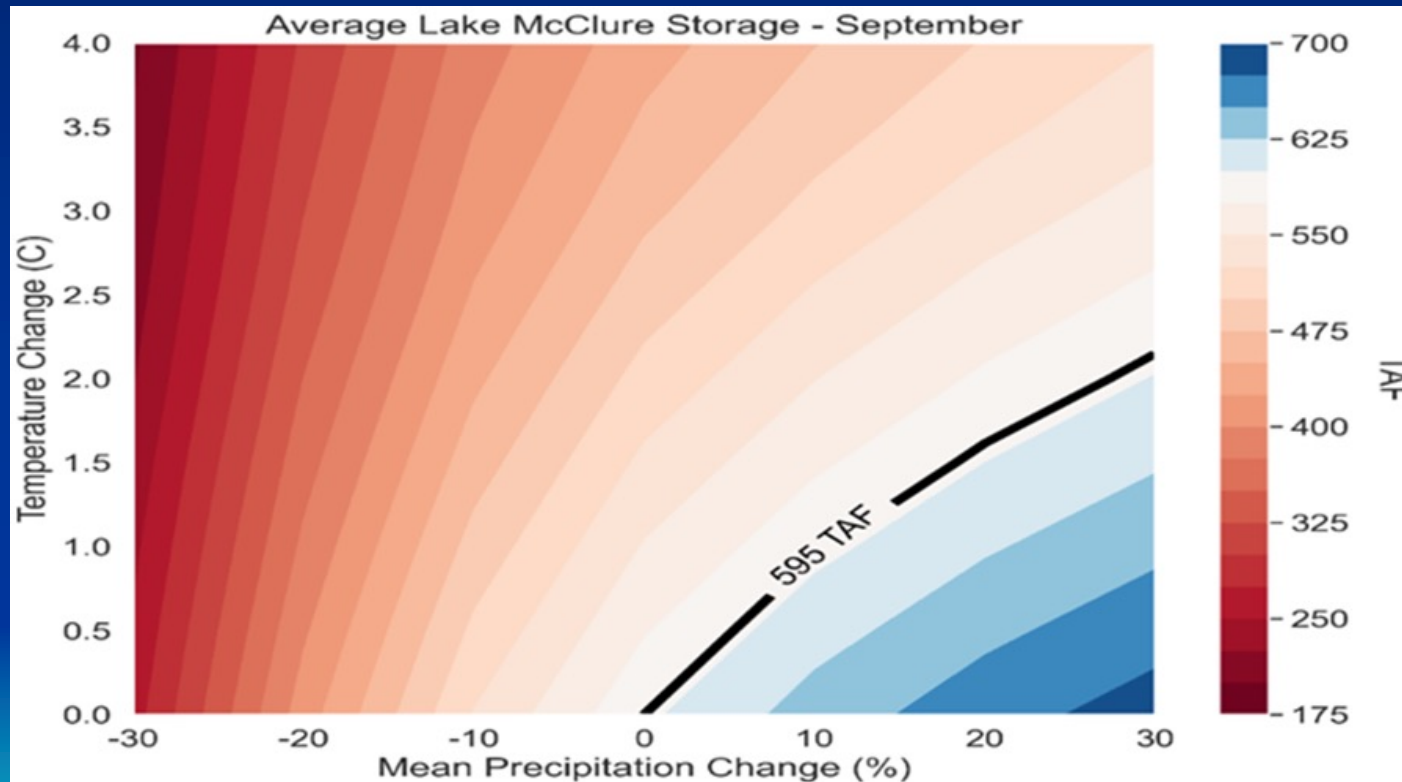
WEAP Pilot study: Decision-Scaling Ag supply deliveries



WEAP Pilot study: Decision-Scaling Lake McClure storage- March



WEAP Pilot study: Decision-Scaling Lake McClure storage- September



WEAP and Decision-Scaling

Findings:

- Less CPU time with quick turn-arounds
- Less Input-Output processing for extensive climate scenarios needed in D-S application
- Less resource intensive in prepping the model
- As a coarse screening tool, WEAP can provide an initial estimate of system performance and vulnerabilities under extreme climatic conditions



Thank You!

Questions?

