Impacts of Changing Climate on Water Resources

Texas Association of Clean Water Agencies

July 23, 2021

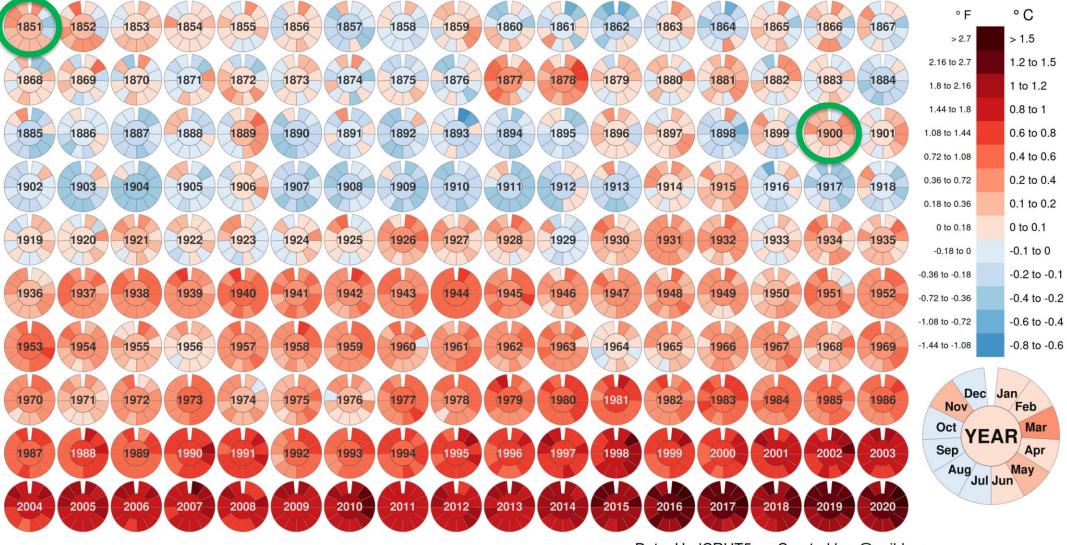


WATER + ENVIRONMENT + TRANSPORTATION + ENERGY + FACILITIES

Dan Rodrigo One Water Practice Leader

Climate is Changing (Source: Visual Capitalist)

Monthly global mean temperatures compared to reference period (1851-1900 average)



Data: HadCRUT5 - Created by: @neilrkaye

Overview of Climate Change Impacts on Water Resources



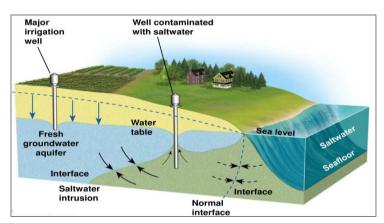
More Frequent & Severe Droughts



Reduced Mountain Snowpack



More Frequent & Severe Flooding



Saline Groundwater Intrusion



Increasing Wildfires



Degraded Source Water Quality

Rising Temperatures and Changing Rainfall Patterns Causing More Intense Droughts in Southern U.S.

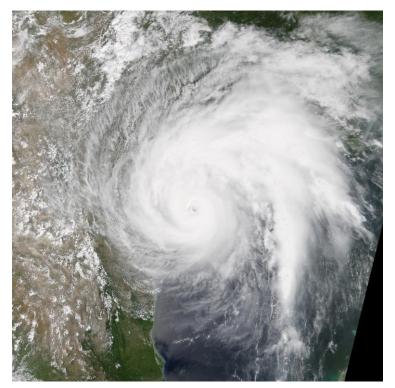


Lake Travis outside of Austin during 2008-2016 drought (Source: Austin Water IWRP)



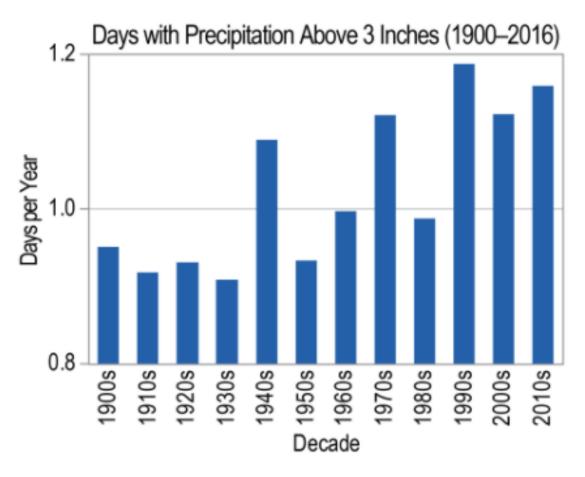
Extreme drought in 2007 for Lake Lanier, Georgia (Source: Flickr.com)

Increasing Storm Events in Southern United States



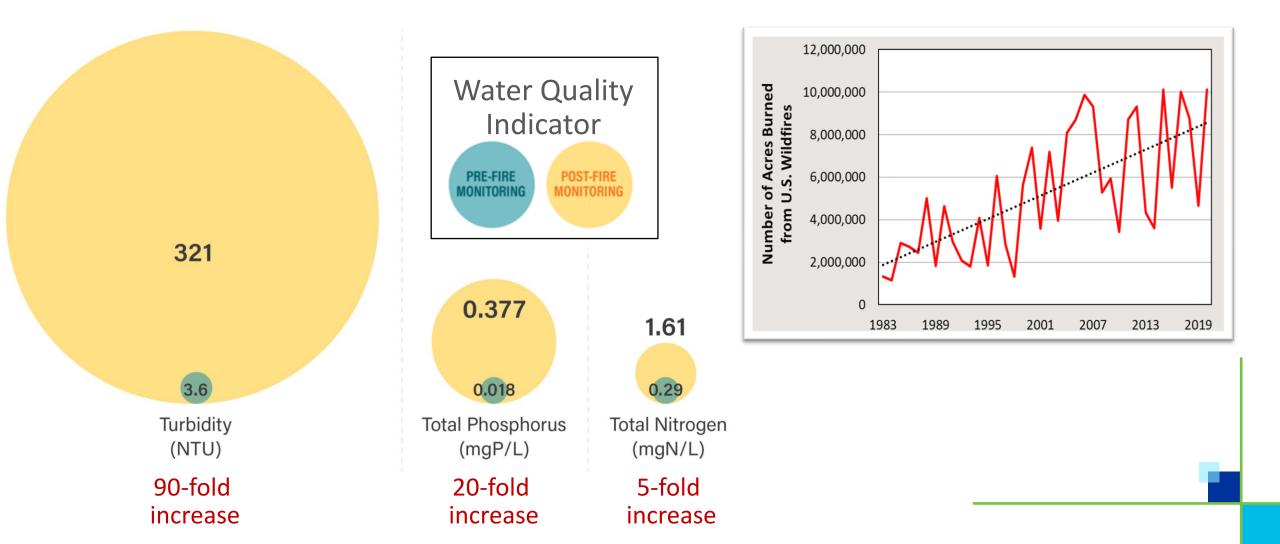
Rainfall amounts from intense storms such as Hurricane Harvey are about **5%–7%** greater now than a century ago.

Source: Precipitation Change in the United States. Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, 2017.



Sources: NOAA NCEI and CICS-NC.

Wildfires in U.S. Happening at Unprecedented Levels Impacting Watersheds and Source Water Quality



Higher Temperatures Exacerbating Water Quality Episodes Such as Algae Blooms



Algae bloom episode in Lake Okeechobee, FL, July 2018 (Source: Lynne Sladky, AP News)



Algae bloom episode in Lake Erie, Great Lakes, 2011 (Source: Amusing Planet)

Methods to Capture Climate Change Impacts

Numerical Modeling

Local time series of monthly weather

Future Temperature Projections

Future Precipitation Projections

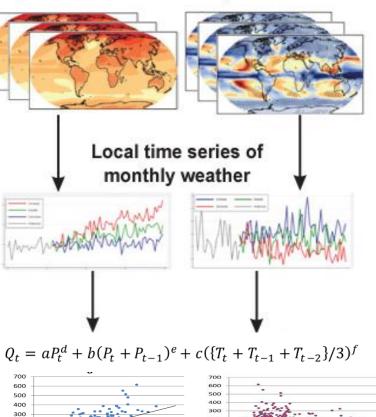
> Global Climate Models

Downscaled Climate Data*

Measurement of Water Resources Impacts

Empirical Regression

Future Temperature Projections Future Precipitation Projections





Hydrologic Model

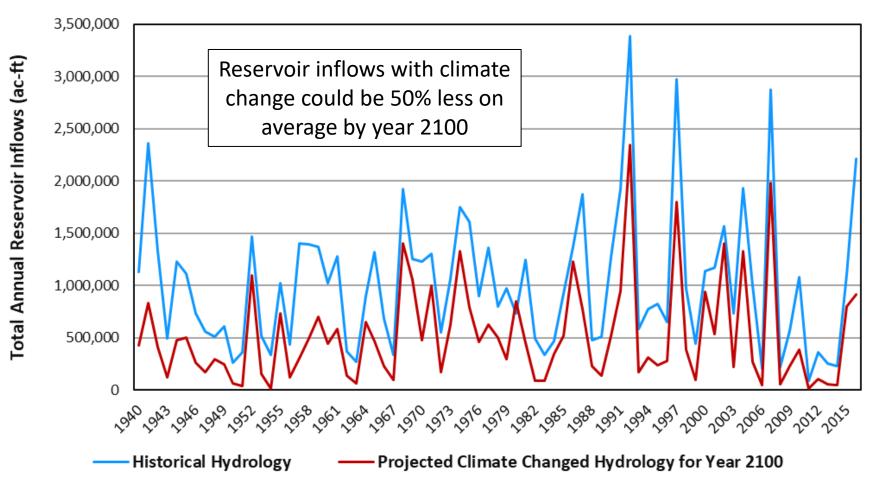
Mountain, Catchment (1)

Demand (1) Crownets

*https://gdo-dcp.ucllnl.org/downscaled_cmip_projections

Case Example: Projecting Impacts to Water Supply in Austin, Texas (Numerical Modeling)

As part of the Integrated Water Resources Plan that CDM Smith prepared for Austin, climate change impacts on water supply were analyzed to help develop resilient "One Water" strategies

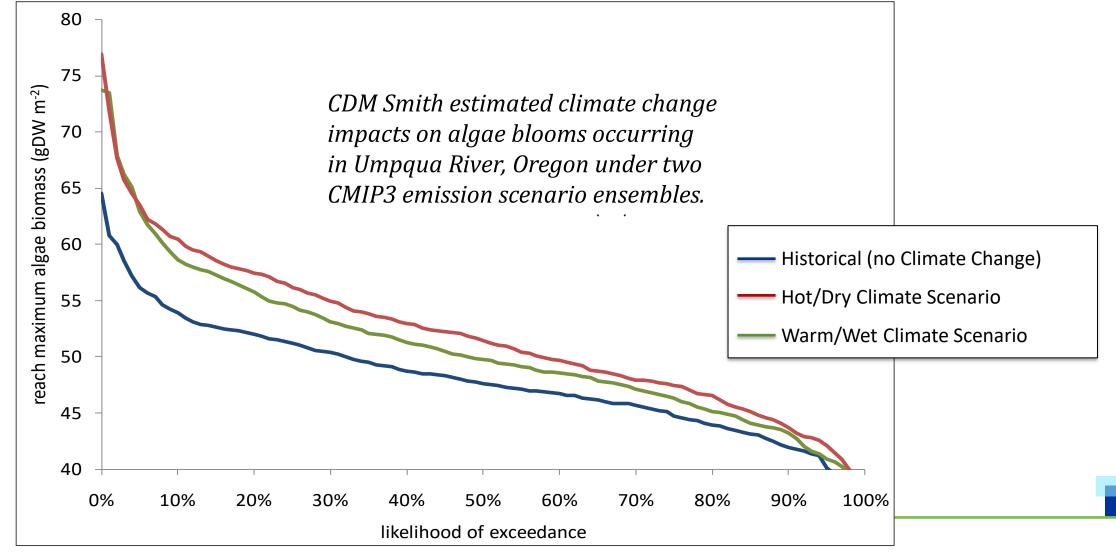


Case Example: Projecting Changes in Drought Palmer Index for Atlanta, Georgia (*Empirical Regression*)

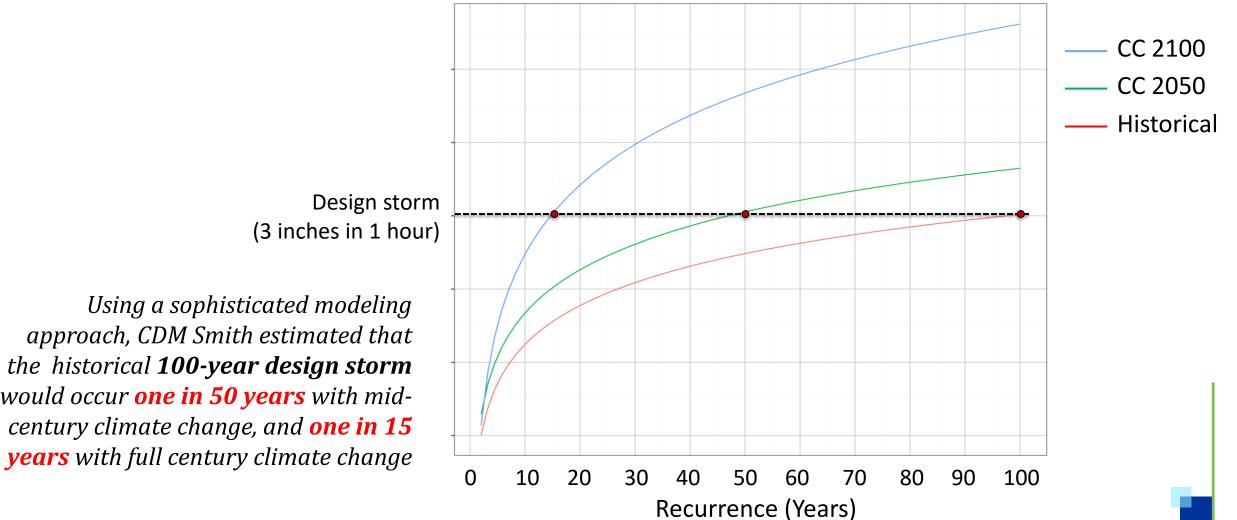
| | Summary of Mann-Kendall Drought Analysis: Atlanta, 2000 - 2100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| For Metro North Georgia region, CDM Smith | Projection | | | | Avg PDSI | | Avg Drought Condition | | Avg PDSI | | Avg Drought Condition | |
| estimated projected | Historical Observed (1900 - 2014) | | | | -0.20 |) | Near normal | | | | | |
| changes in Palmer | Future Climate Scenarios | | | | | 2000 - | - 2049 | | 2050 - | | - 2100 | |
| Drought Index as a | Central Tendency | | | | -0.73 | 3 | Incipient dry | | -1. | 72 | Mild dro | ought |
| result of climate | Hot/Dry | | | | -1.81 | | Mild drought | | -4.4 | 49 | Extrm. drought | |
| change scenarios. | Warm/Dry | | | | -0.81 | | Incipient dry | | -1.3 | -1.34 Mild dro | | ought |
| 0 | Hot/Wet | | | | -0.10 | | Near normal | | -0.99 | | Incipient dry | |
| | Warm/Wet | | | | 0.24 | | Near normal | | 0.21 | | Near normal | |
| | Extreme Drought | Severe Drought | Moderate Drought | Mild Drought | Incipient Drought | Near Normal | Incipient Wet | Wet Spell | Unusual Wet Spell | Very Wet Spell | Extreme Wet Spell | |

Palmer Index

Case Example: Measuring Impacts on Water Quality, South Umpqua River, Oregon (Empirical Regression)

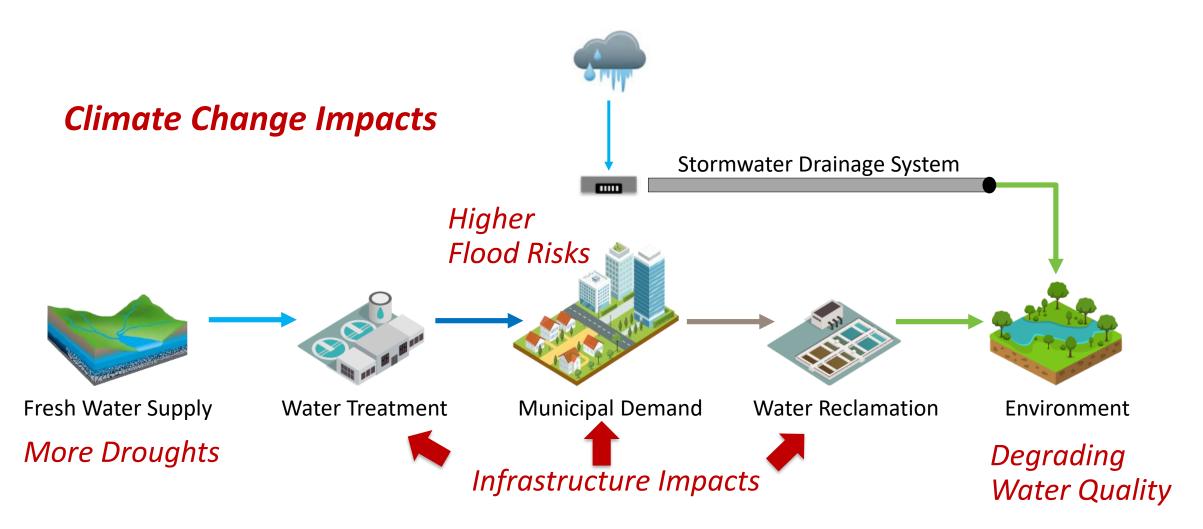


Case Example: Measuring Change in Flood Risk for Philadelphia (Empirical & Numerical Modeling)

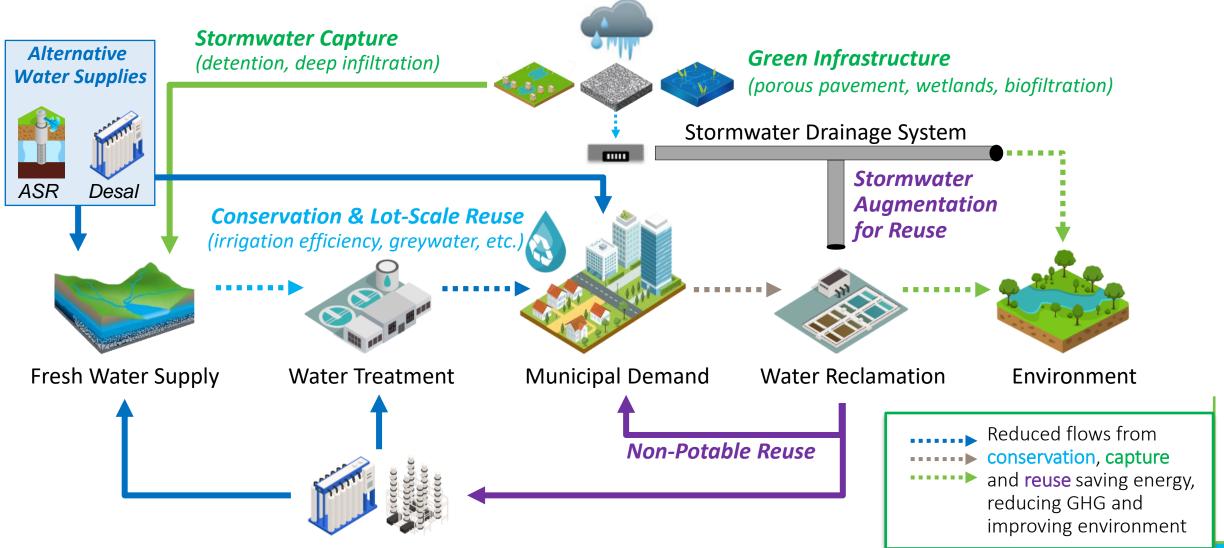


Using a sophisticated modeling approach, CDM Smith estimated that the historical **100-year design storm** would occur one in 50 years with midcentury climate change, and **one in 15**

Non-Integrated Urban Water System



One Water Provides Greater Climate Resiliency and Sustainability for the Future



Potable Reuse via Water Purification

One Water Plans Addressing Resiliency Prepared by CDM Smith



Outcomes:

- Landscape conversions
- Brackish GW desalination
- Pure Water Program (potable reuse)



Los Angeles, 2007/2018



- Water conservation
- \$500 M voter approved bond for green infrastructure
- Bold strategy for potable reuse

San Diego, 2013

Outcomes/Strategies:

- Water conservation
- Lot-scale reuse and stormwater capture
- ASR
- Indirect potable reuse

JEA (Jacksonville, FL), 2021

Outcomes/Strategies:

- First ever DSM program
- Pilot project for potable reuse
- Brackish GW desal
- Zero WW discharge

Austin, 2019



Thank You!

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