

# Assessing Climate-Related Risk and Adaptation Options for Water Suppliers along the Oregon Coast

Mid-Coast Water Planning Partnership

14 June 2022

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With support from NOAA COCA/SARP Grant # NA19OAR4310306

# Where do we fit into the Water Action Plan?

Imperative 4. Water Conservation, Efficiency, and Reuse: **Action 27**  
and

Imperative 7. Planning for Water Supply Development Needs  
(including assessment): **Action 43**

## **Action (27 and 43) - Pre-Pandemic**

*Using the Water Management Economic Assessment Model, develop a suite of adaptation measures (e.g., storage investments, conservation rebate programs, and new pricing models) to address existing and predicted water shortages in the region.*

## Desired outcomes from Action 27 & 43 as stated in Plan still pertinent:

- Updated analysis of supply and demand coupled with an alternatives analysis of potential strategies to reduce demand and/or increase supply (conservation, pricing, storage, reuse, etc.).
- Watershed Management Plans are developed that incorporate water source strategies.
- Document updated supply and demand projections for individual users and the region as a whole, including an analysis of alternatives and costs/benefits to meet current and **future needs**.

## **Desired outcomes from our project (post-pandemic):**

- Estimate climate change impacts on long-term water demand
- Estimate climate change impacts of long-term water supply
- Evaluate future reliability of water supply systems and instream protection
- Explore alternatives to meet future water needs

## Exploring alternatives to meet future water needs

Over the next several decades, how often might...

- curtailment stages be triggered?
- municipal water rights be exhausted?
- instream water rights not be met?
- municipal water supply be insufficient to meet demand?

# Climate change effects on water demand

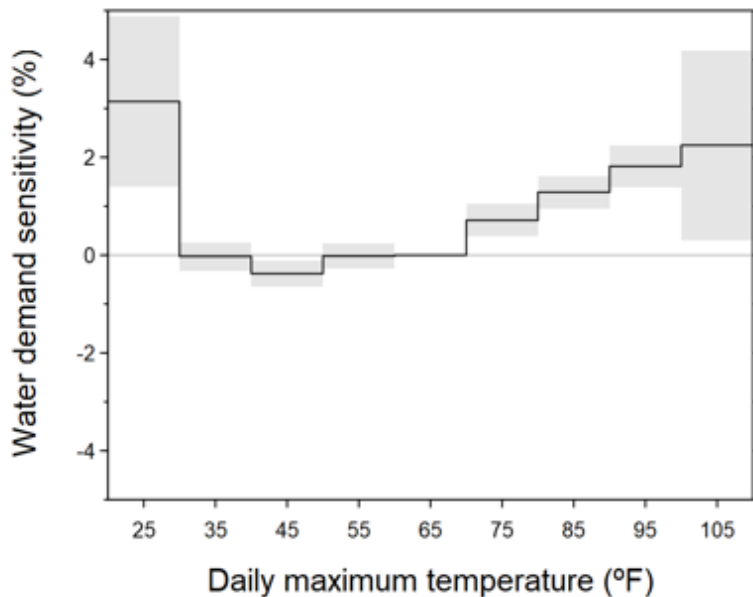
Steps:

- 1) Estimate sensitivity of municipal water demand to weather variables (temperature, precipitation) using historical records
- 2) Obtain scenarios of the future climate
- 3) From 1) and 2), estimate future changes in water demand due to change in climate

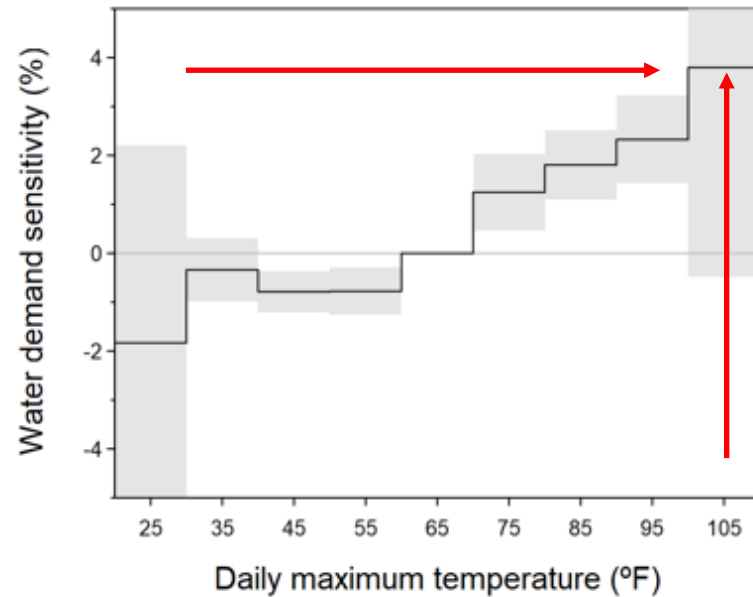
# Climate change effects on water demand

Monthly water demand increases most during hot days in the Willamette Valley

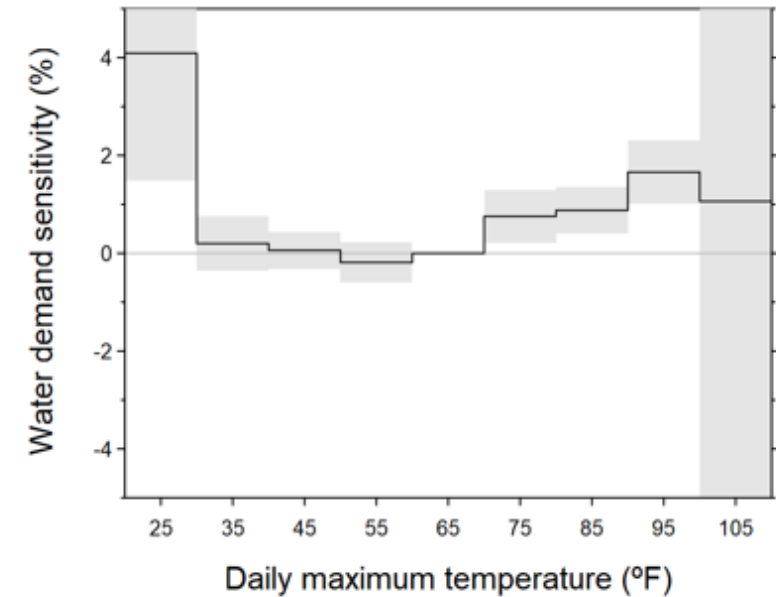
## Lincoln City



## Newport



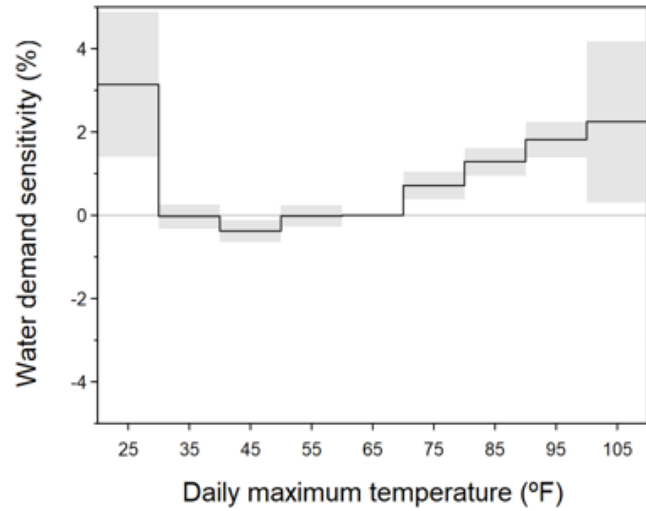
## Toledo



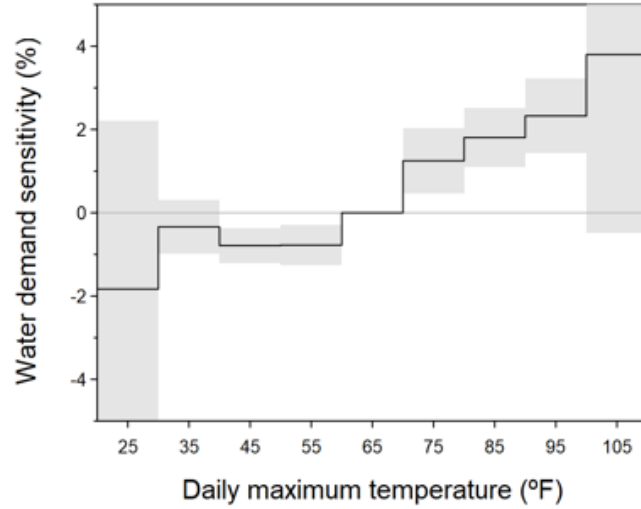
*Example: For each day in a month that the Willamette Valley exceeds 100°F, Newport monthly water demand increases by 4%*

# Climate change effects on water demand

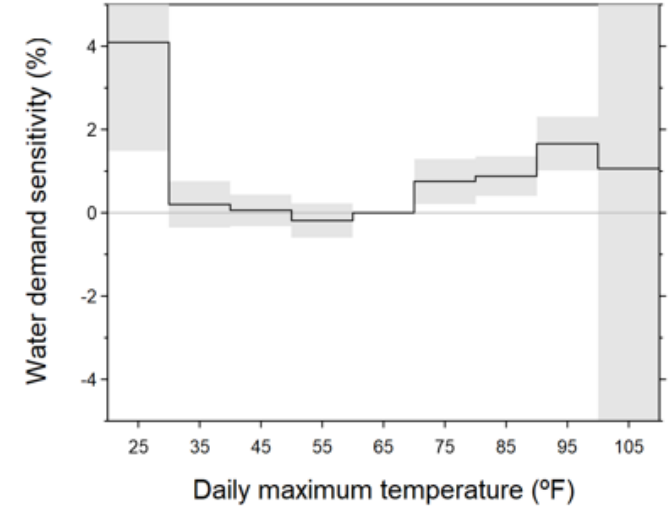
## Lincoln City



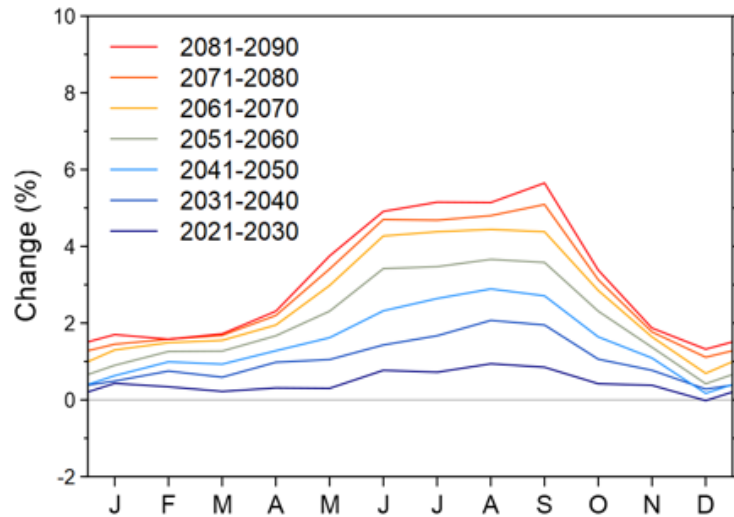
## Newport



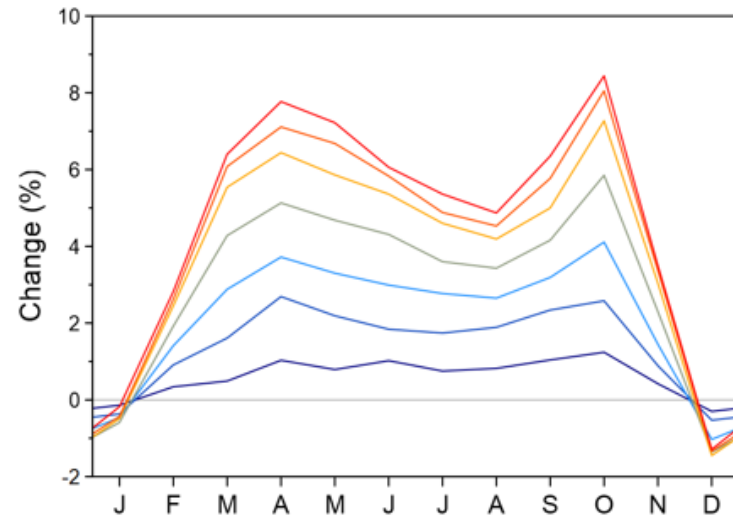
## Toledo



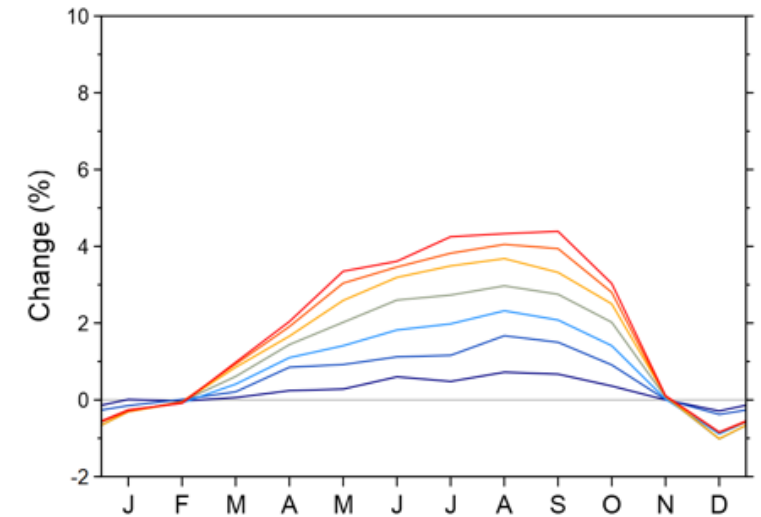
## Change in water demand, RCP45



## Change in water demand, RCP45



## Change in water demand, RCP45





# Climate change effects on water supply

## Steps:

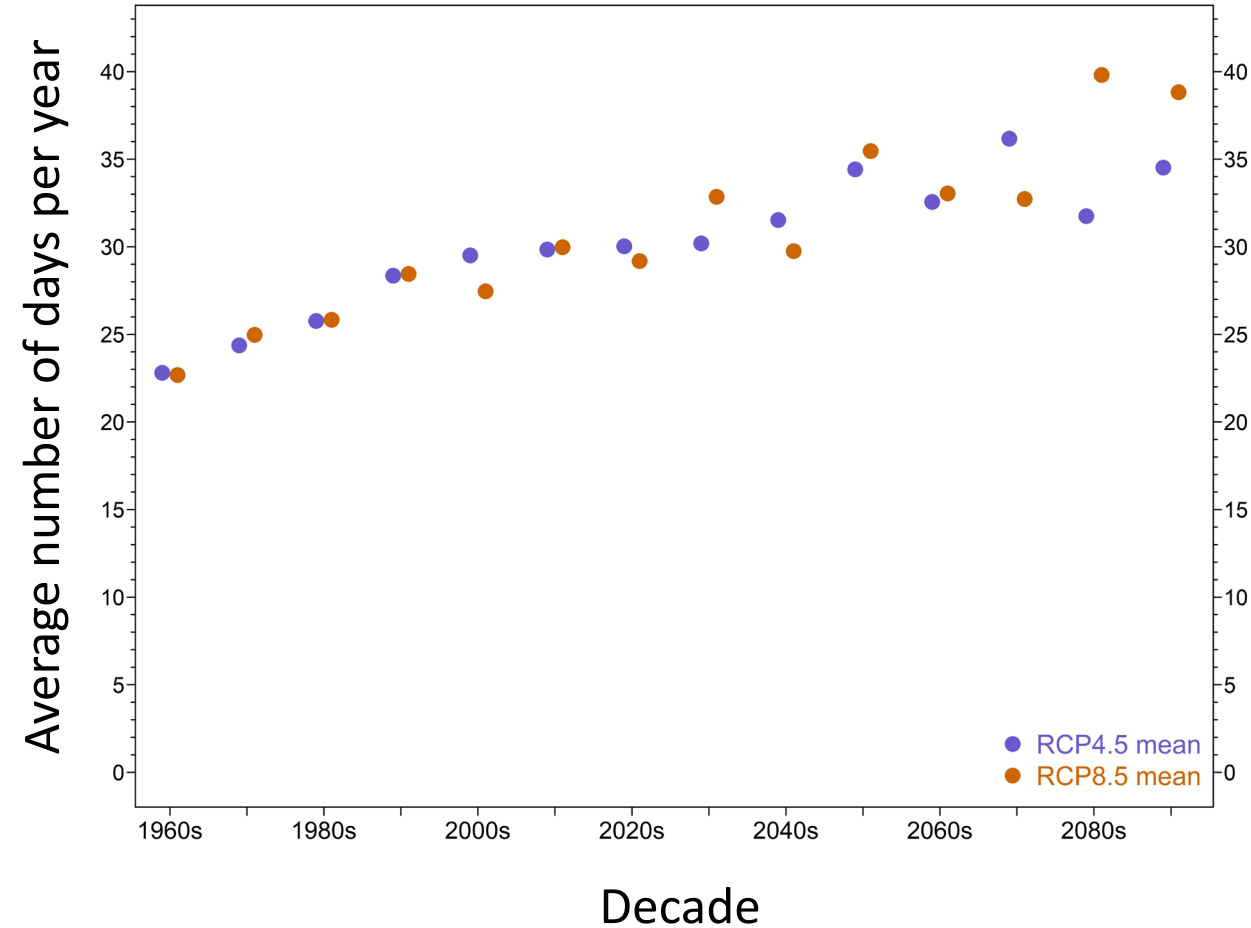
- 1) Obtain projections of future streamflow under different climate scenarios (to date, only Siletz River)
- 2) Calculate how often in the future streamflow falls below thresholds of interest.

# Climate change effects on water supply

*How often do water rights exceed supply?*

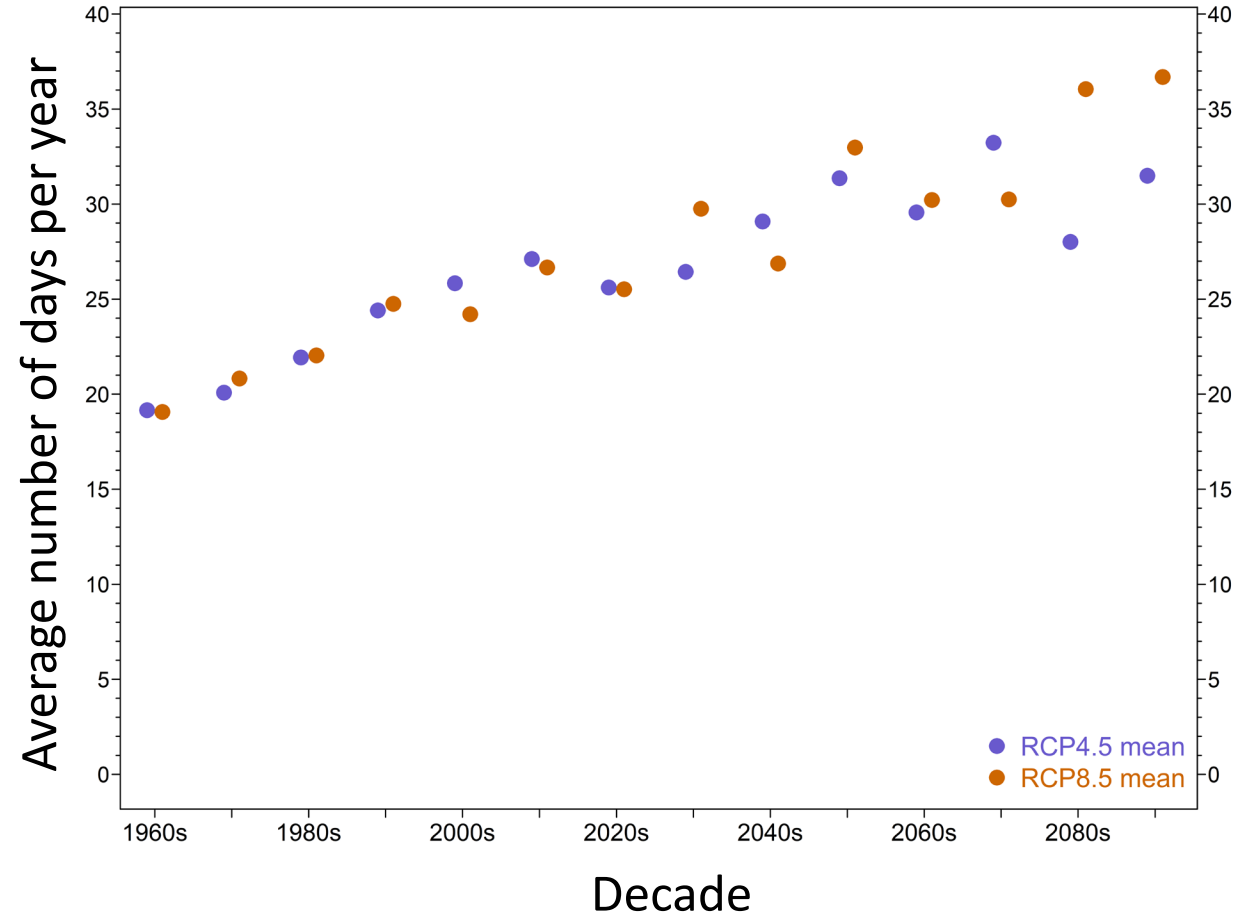
## Flow less than in-stream water rights

Number of July-August days with Siletz River flow less than July-August instream water rights



## Flow less than total surface water rights

Number of days with Siletz River flow less than total surface water rights (below USGS gauge)



# Climate change effects on water system reliability (Newport example)

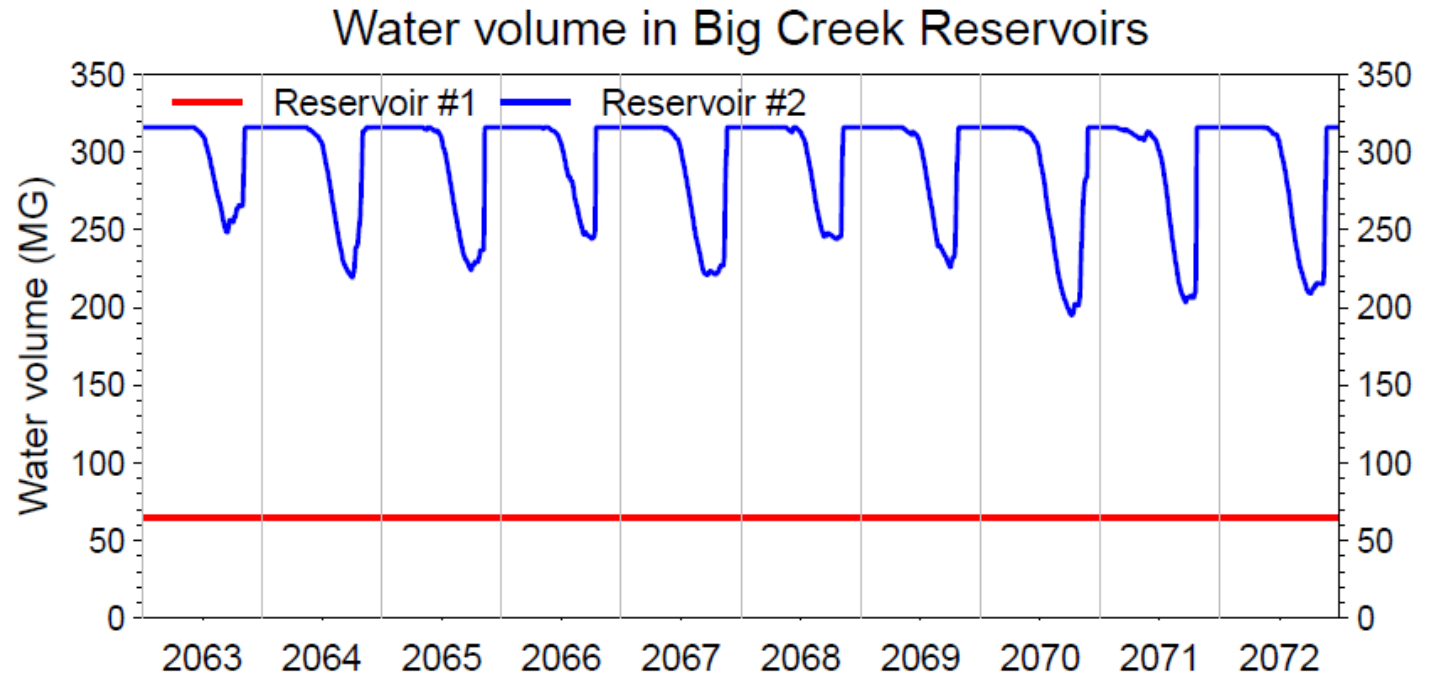
Steps:

- 1) Develop a 'simple' of a municipal water system
- 2) Simulate future daily demand and supply (considering population growth and climate impacts)
- 3) Model ability to meet future demand under different water management alternatives

# Alternative 1:

**Maximize water rights to keep reservoirs full**

Plentiful storage in reservoirs all year

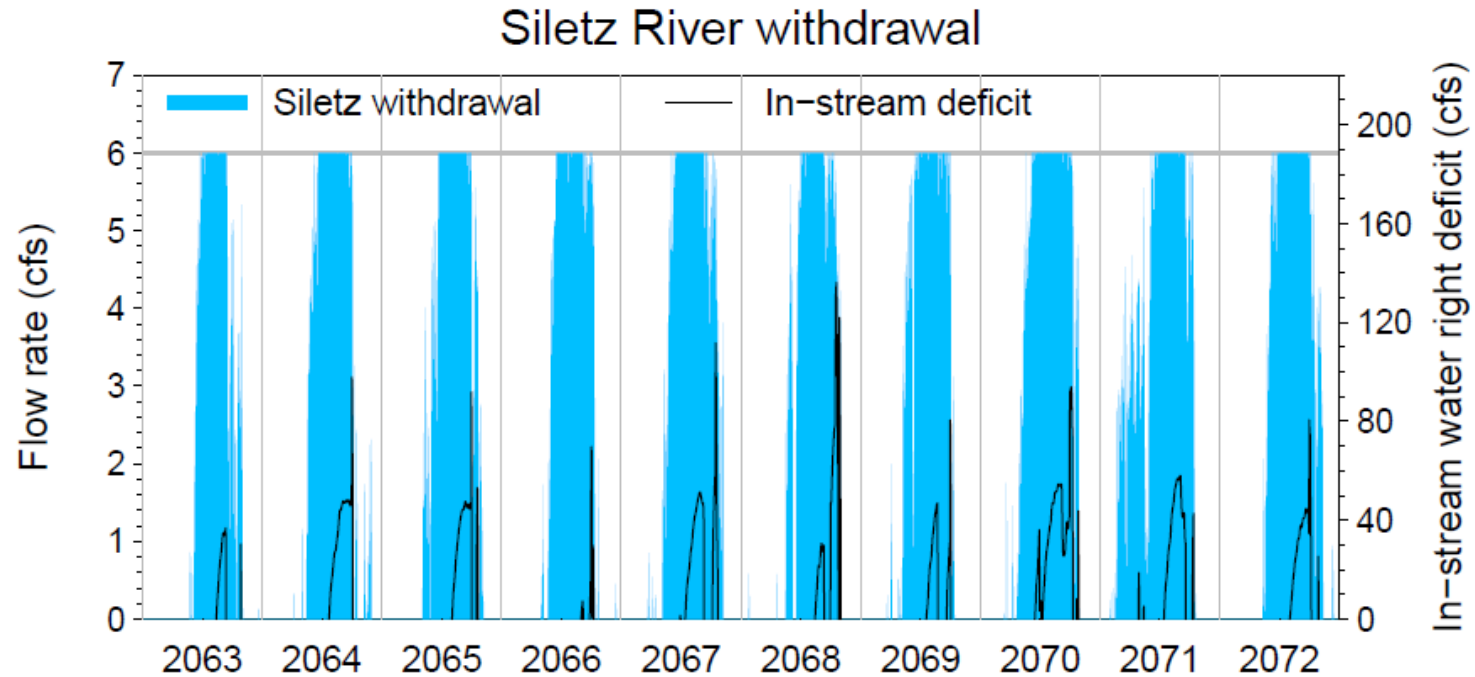
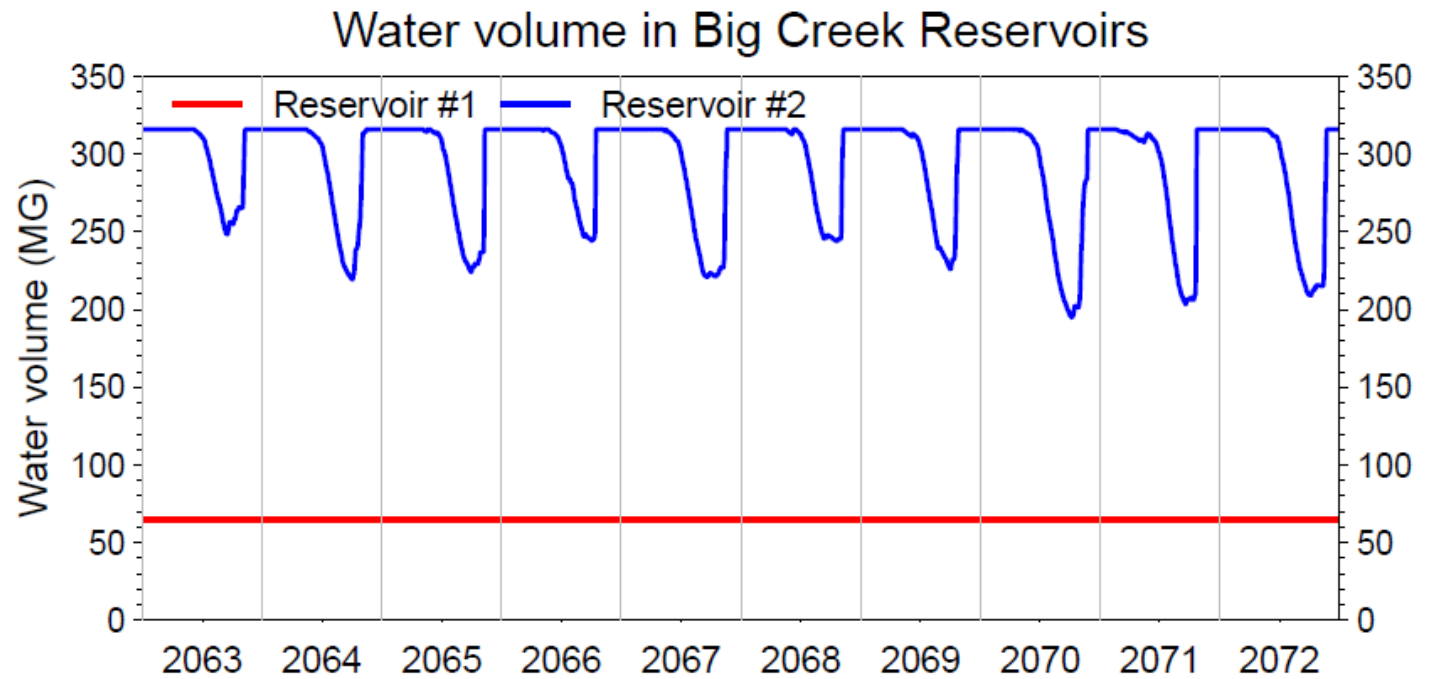


# Alternative 1:

**Maximize water rights to keep reservoirs full**

Plentiful storage in reservoirs all year

Using full Siletz water right all summer

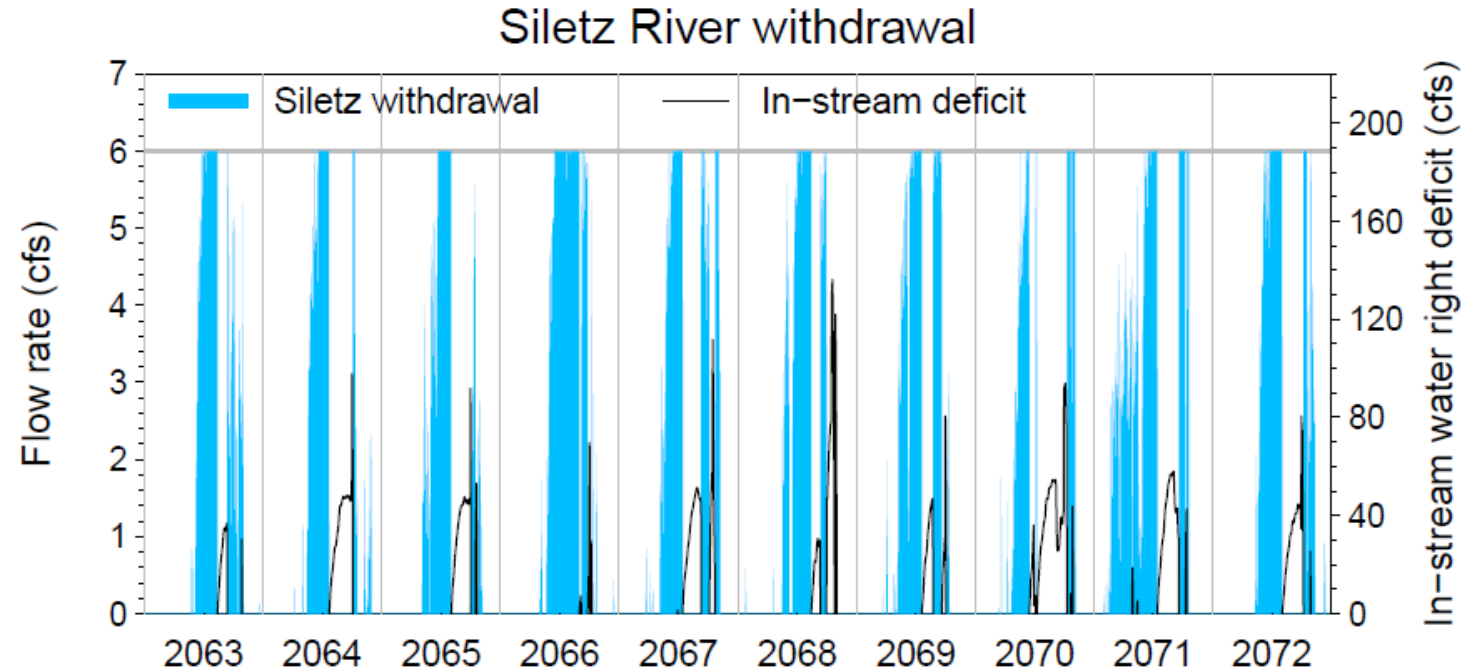
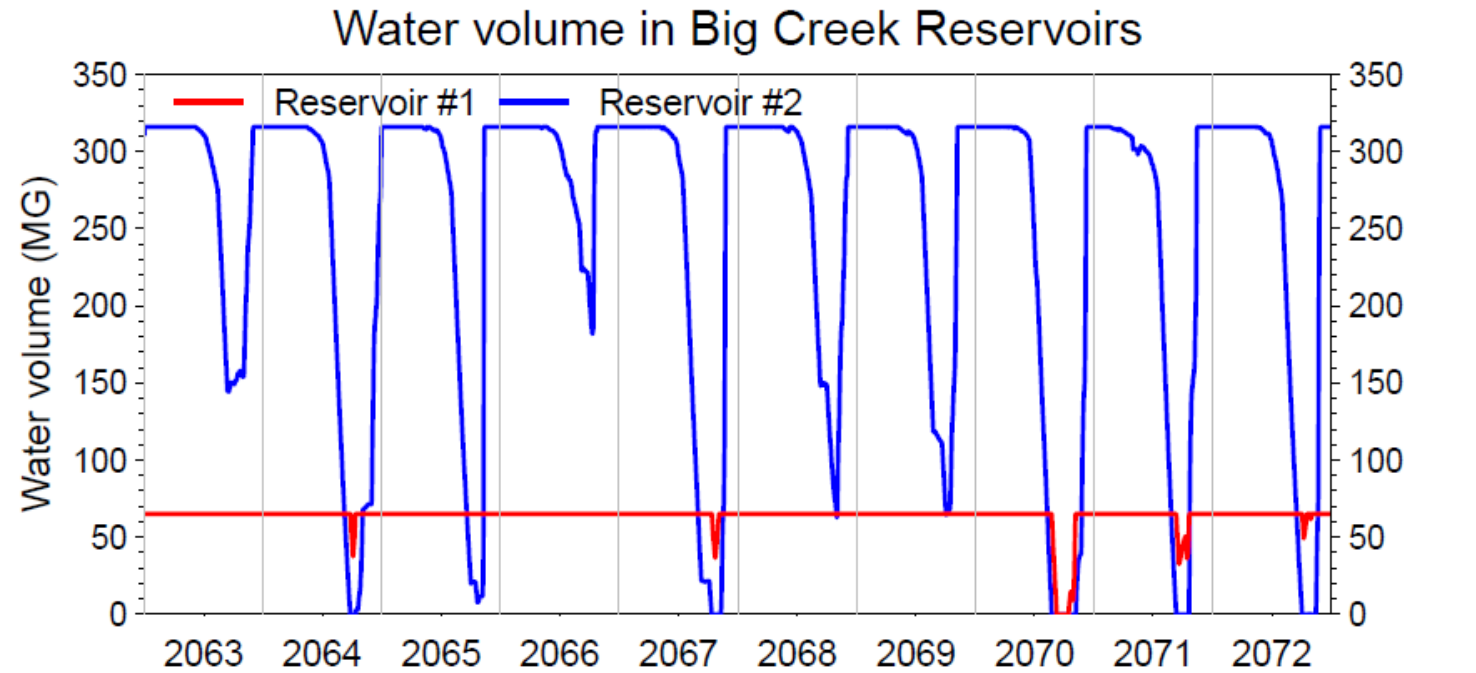


## Alternative 2:

**No Siletz R. withdrawals when flow below in-stream water right**

Storage will be insufficient to meet demand some years

No Siletz R. withdrawals during long periods in summer

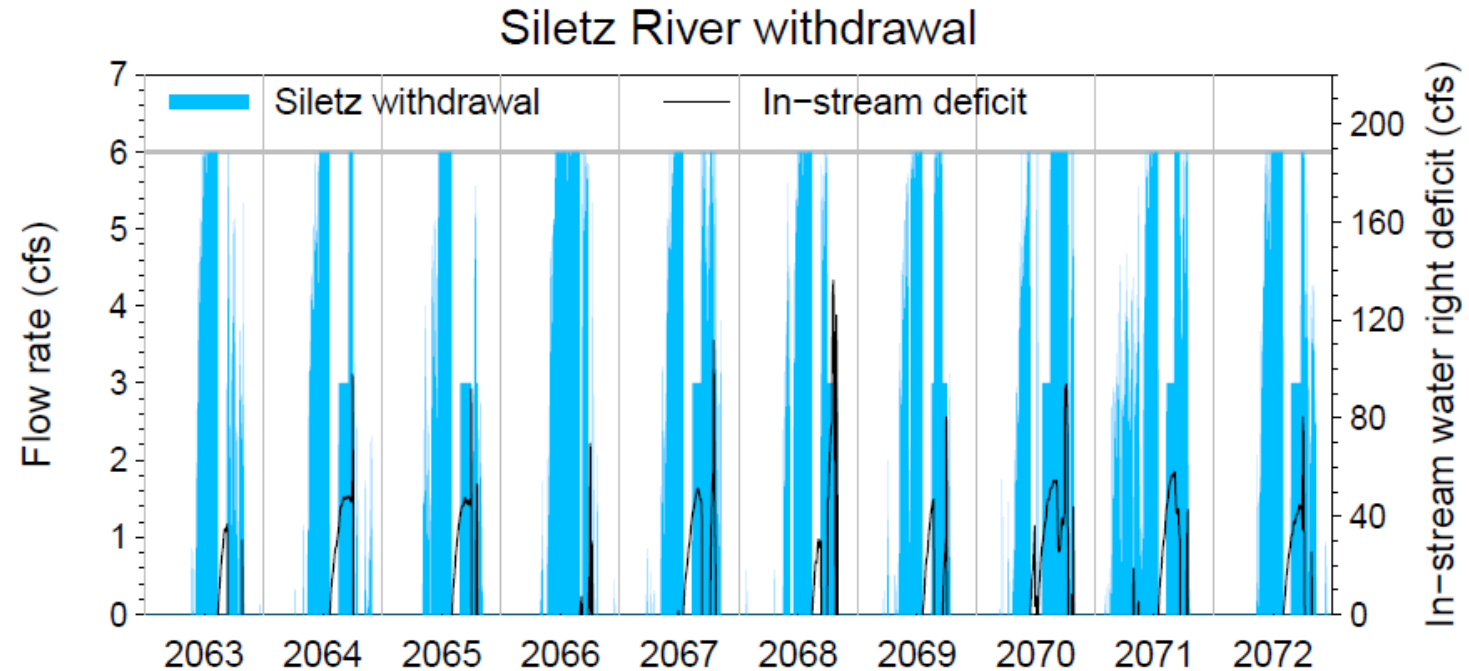
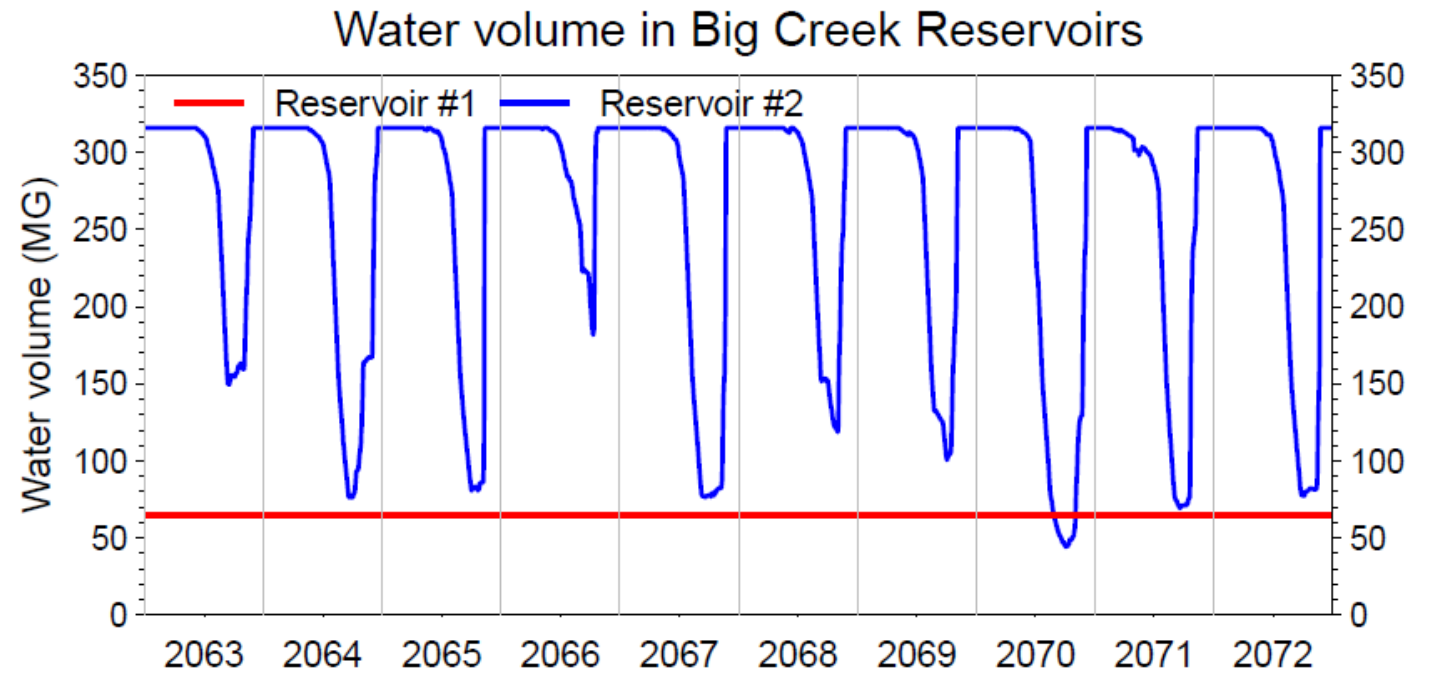


## Alternative 3:

**No Siletz R. withdrawals when flow below in-stream water right with exceptions**

Storage gets uncomfortable low during many years

Siletz R. withdrawals at  $\frac{1}{2}$  water right when reservoir storage drops below 50%



## What's next?

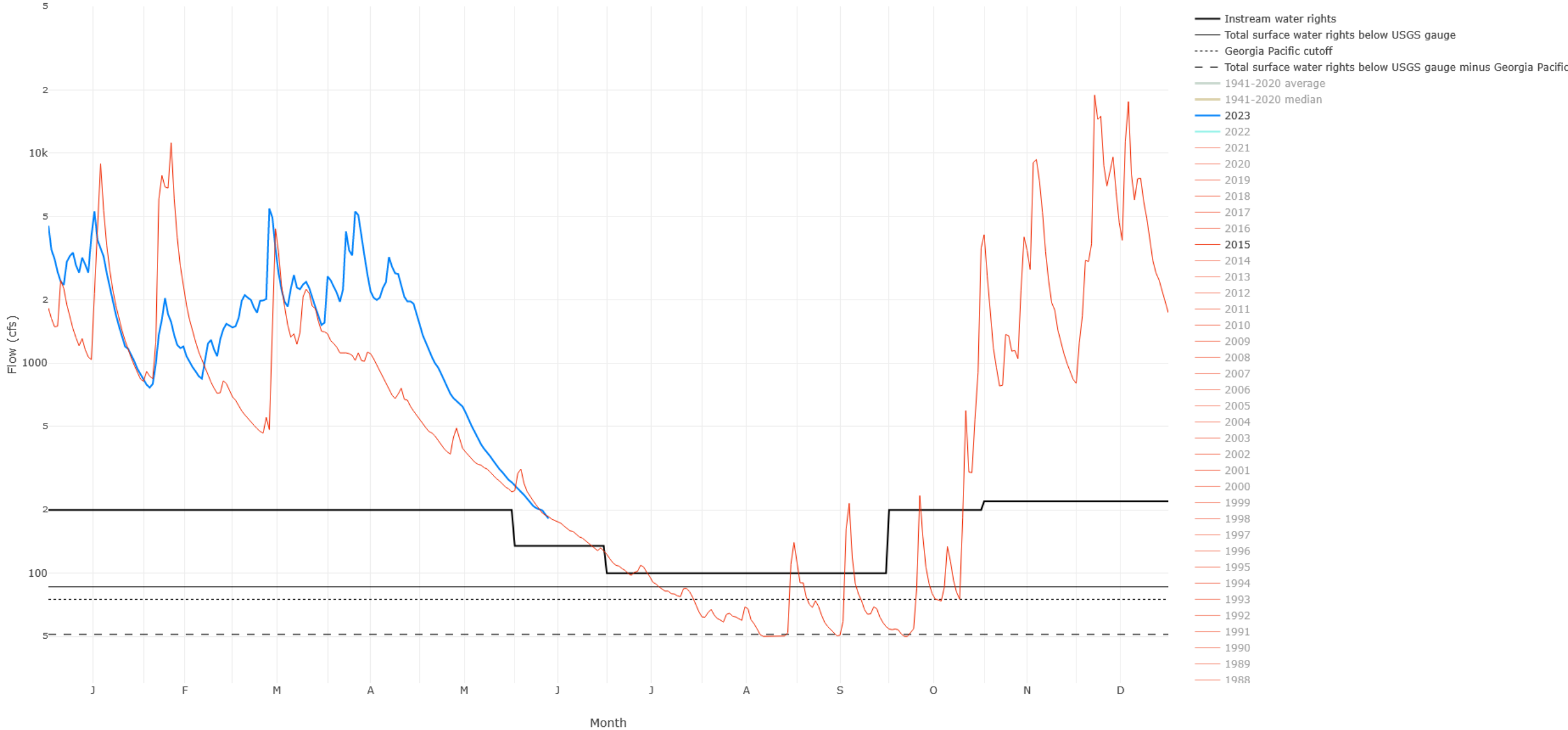
- 1) Complete and document water demand analysis for multiple districts
- 2) Get input from this group on how to use time we have left
- 3) Get input on how we can support Actions beyond the end of this project

Official project end date: August 30, 2023



Daily average flow in Siletz River at Siletz, OR: 1930-2023

Flow on Jun 12, 2023: 182 cfs



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