

Climate Change and the Columbia River

Stephanie Smith

Manager, Hydrology & Technical Services, BC Hydro

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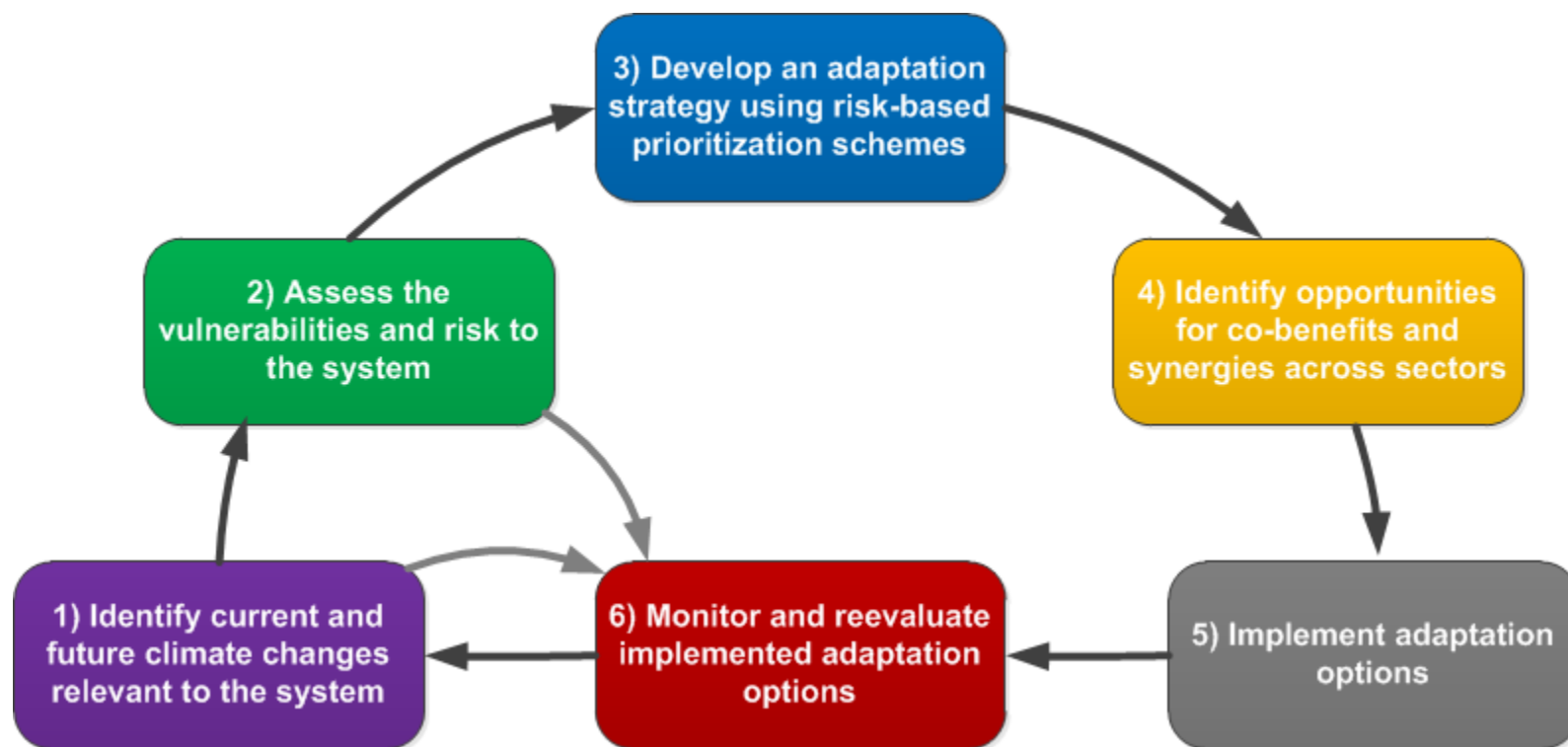


FOR GENERATIONS

Outline

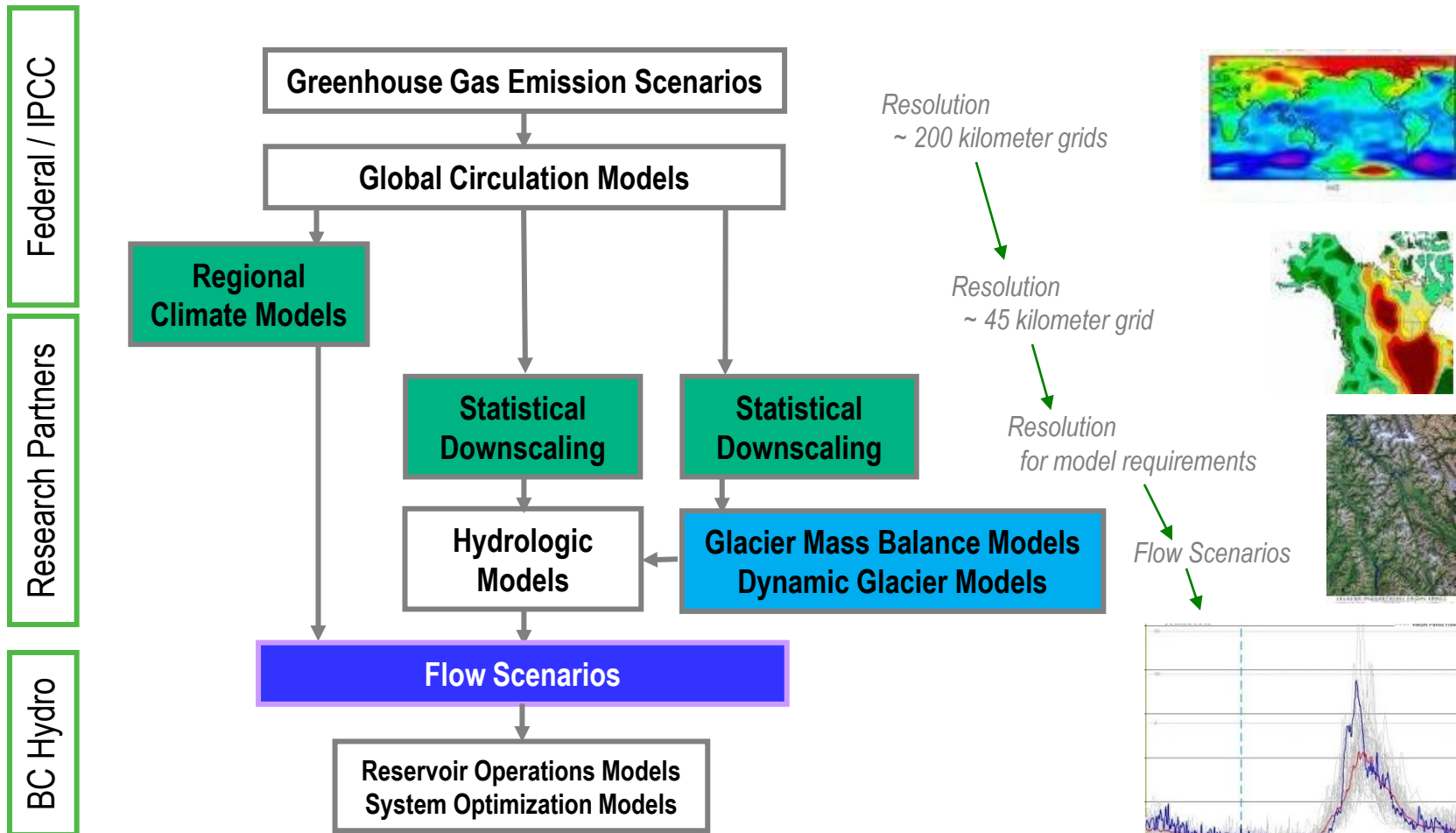
- What concerns you about climate change and the Treaty Review?
- Brief overview of climate change studies in the Columbia Basin
- Discussion of potential vulnerabilities and risks
- Resources available to learn more
- Discussion of top issues you see for climate change and the future of Columbia River Treaty
- Recommendations to Treaty Review Team

Adaptation Strategy Framework



Taken from: National Academy of Sciences, 2010. “Adapting to the Impacts of Climate Change” National Academies Press, Washington, D.C.

Climate Change Impact Assessment



You can't do it alone

Pacific Climate Impacts Consortium (PCIC)



- BC-wide hydro-climatic trend analysis
- Multi-watershed modeling study

Western Canadian Cryospheric Network (WC2N)

- Modeling study of coupled glacier & hydrologic change at Mica basin

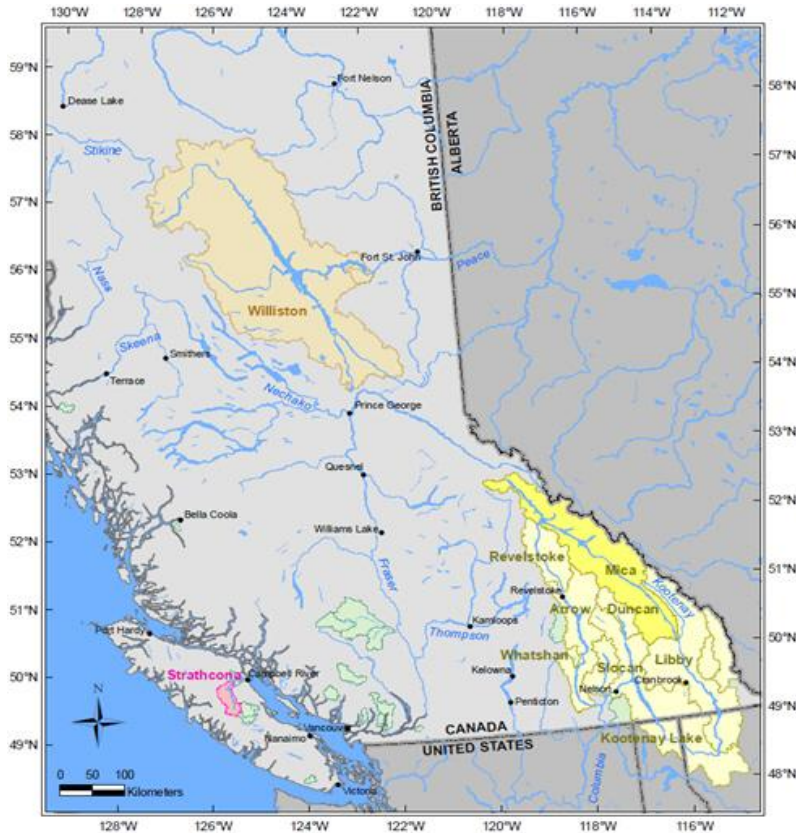


University of Washington (UW) & River Management Joint Operating Committee (RMJOC)

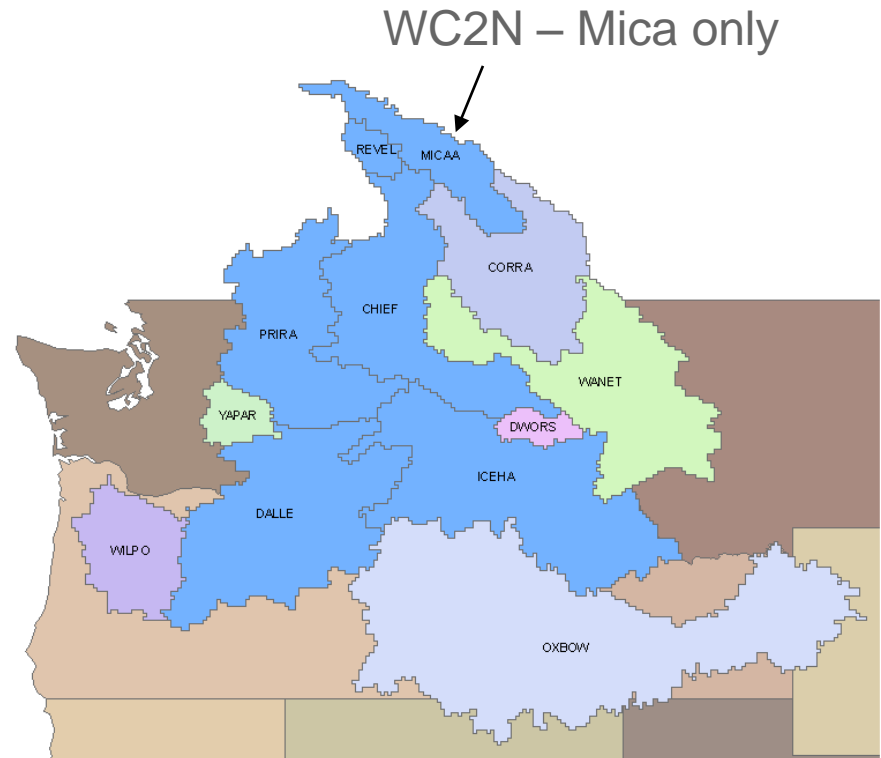
- Multi-watershed modeling study
- Development of planning data sets for US agencies in Columbia River basin



Study areas



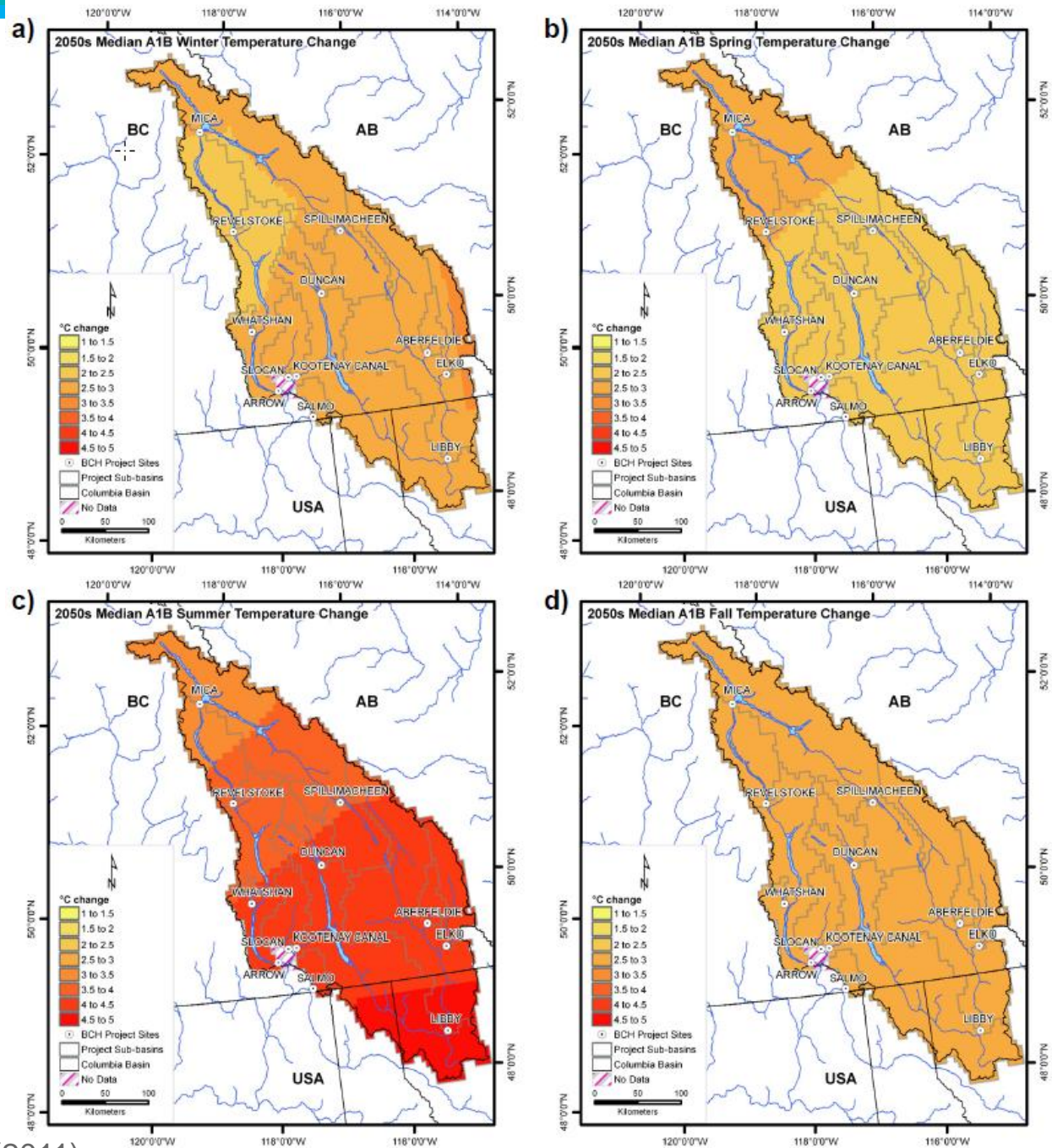
PCIC (BC Hydro Study)
- Peace, Columbia, Campbell



RMJOC (U.S. Study)
- Columbia & Snake

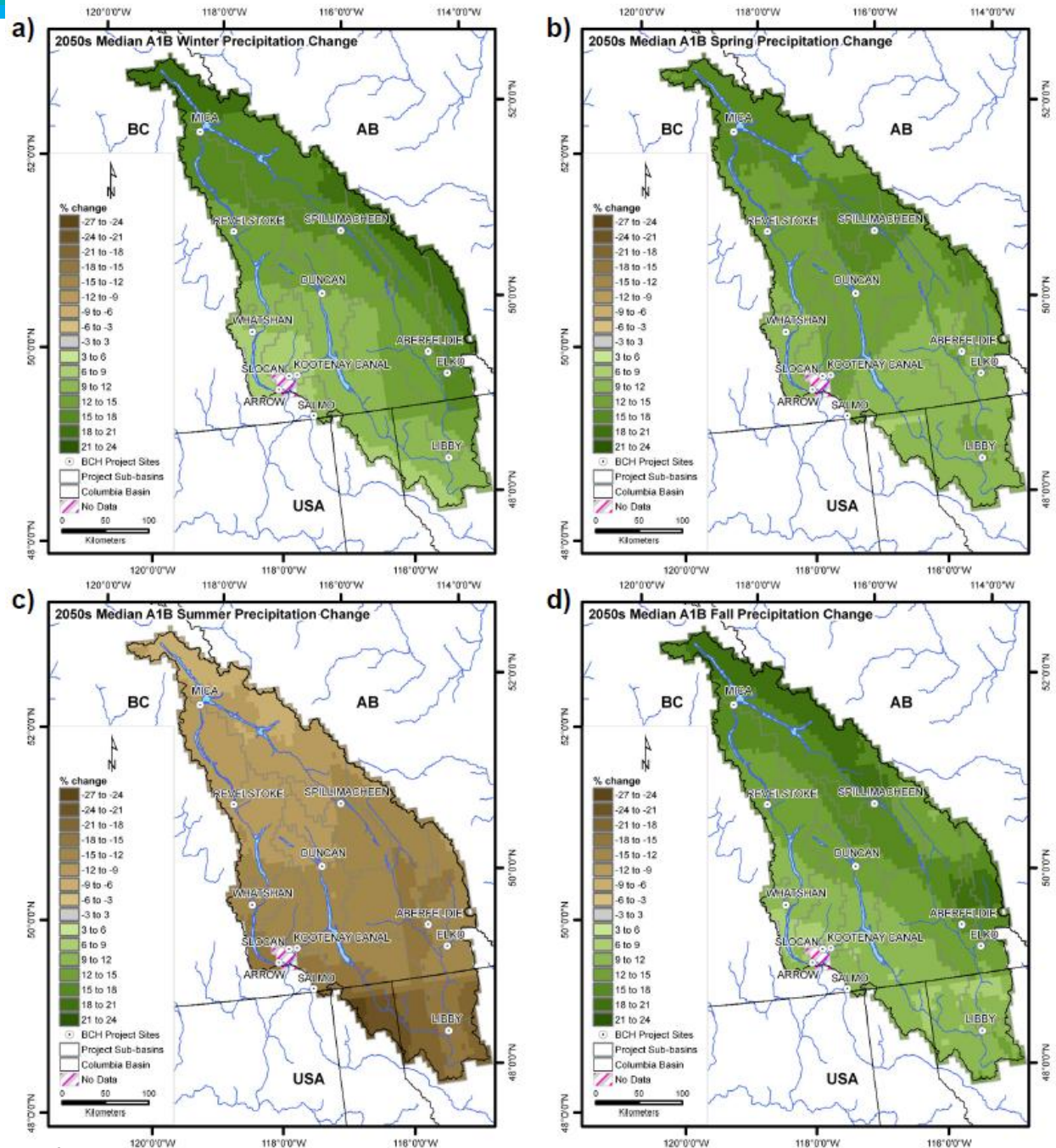
Projected Climate Trends

Change to median temperature in 2050's
(compared to 1961-1990)



Projected Climate Trends

2050s Precipitation



Projected Trends in April Snowpack

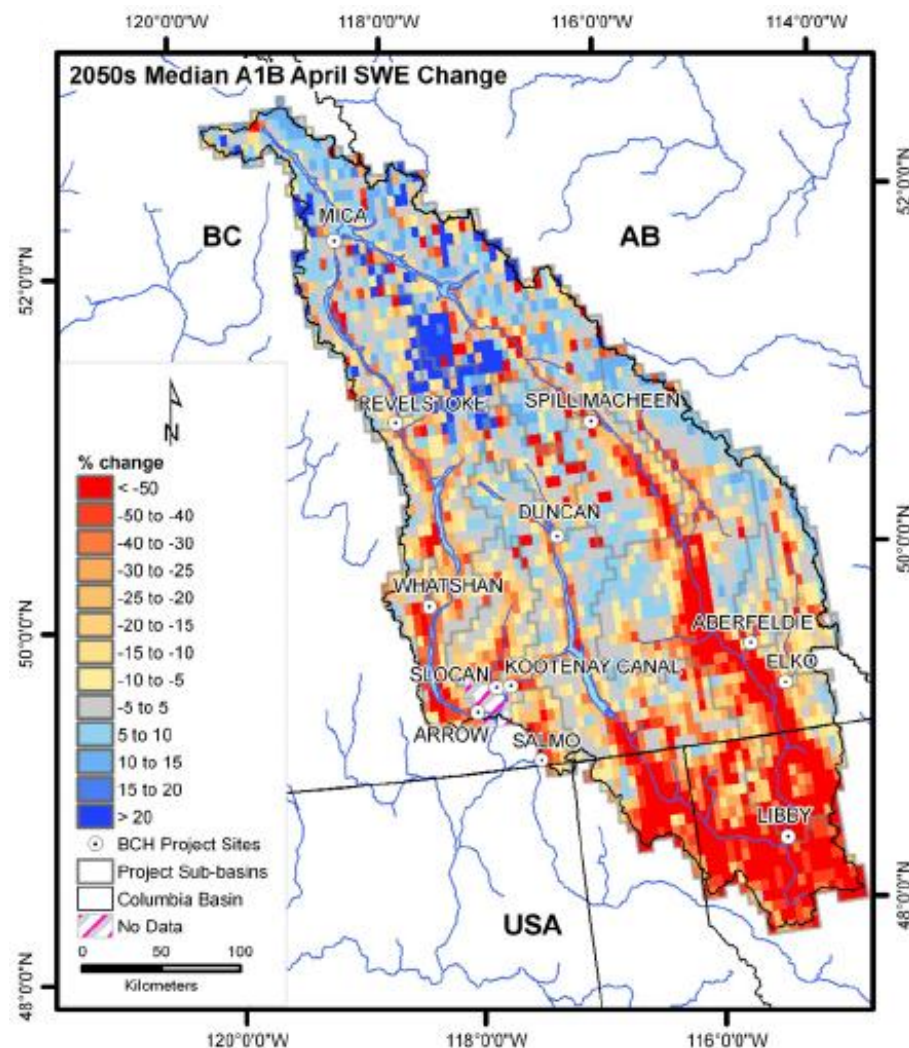
Median April 1 SWE anomaly

North-south and vertical gradient

On average across the basin,
median 2050s anomaly of April 1
SWE is (only) -30 mm

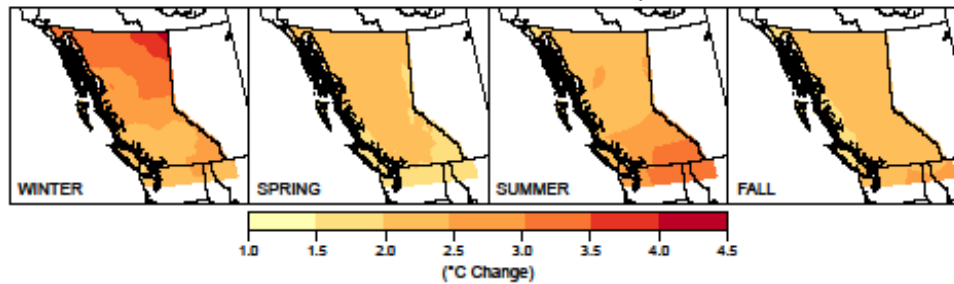
SWE decreases at low elevations
are offset by increases at high
elevations

Snow covered area will likely
decrease

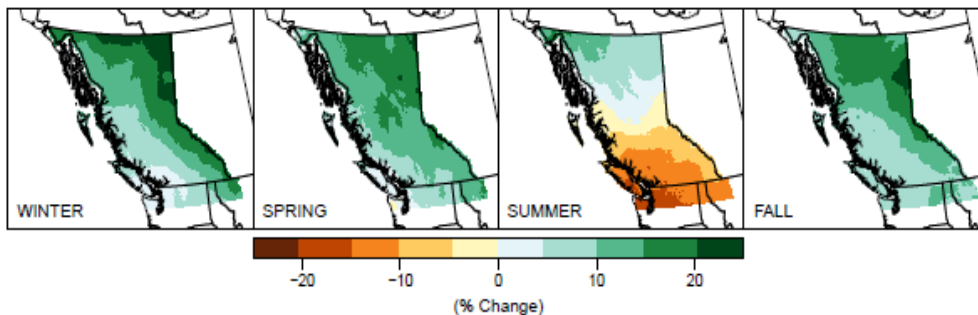


Hydrologic Impacts - Results

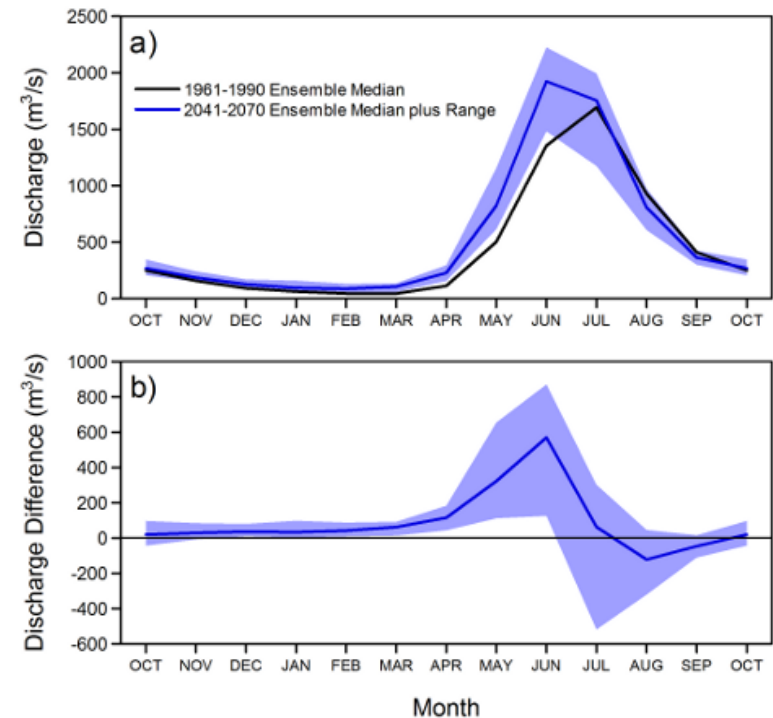
Seasonal mean temperature change in the 2050's (2041-2070)
relative to the 1961-1990 baseline period.



Median Precipitation Change Projected for the 2050s



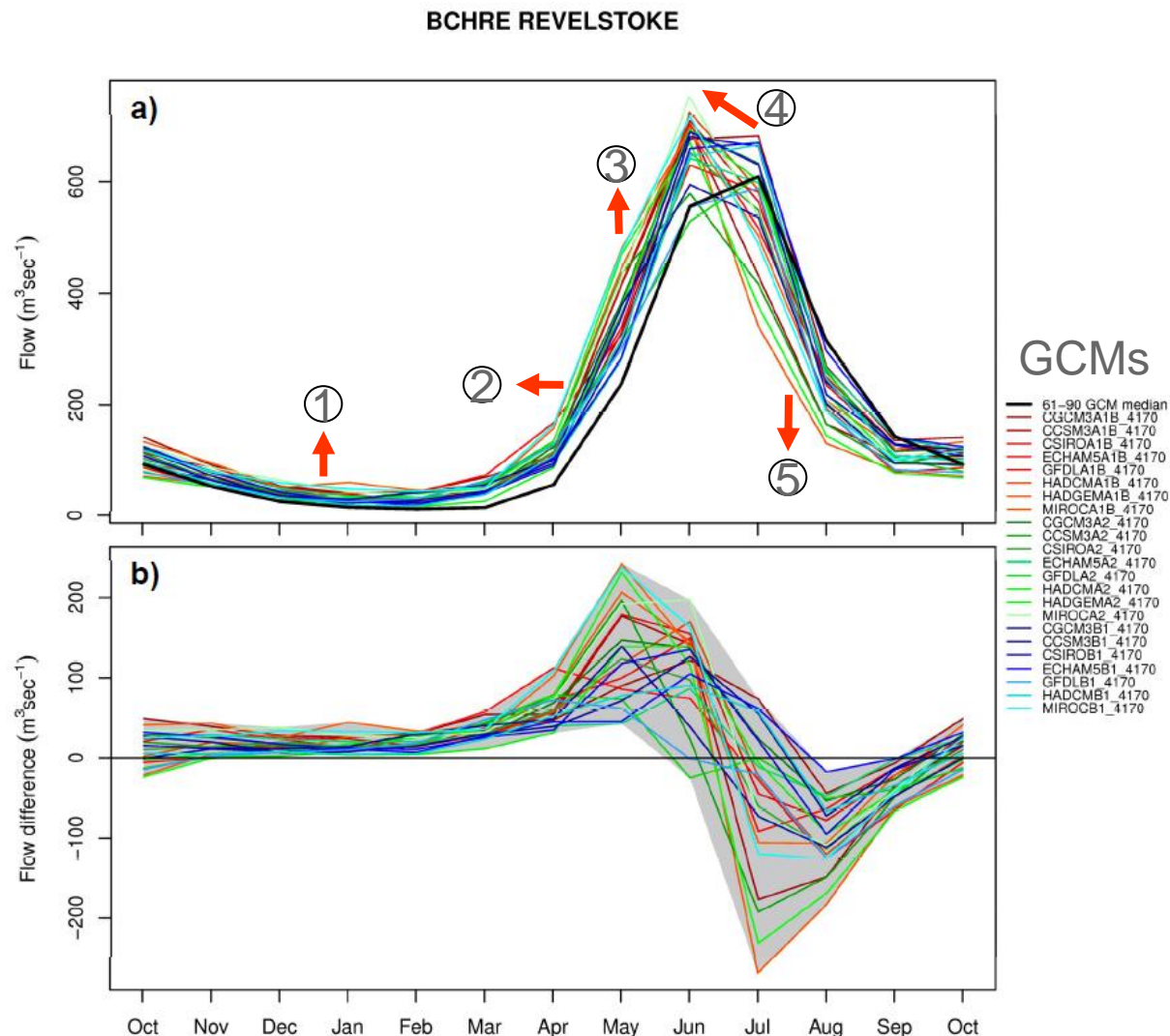
Columbia River at Mica Dam



Projected Trends in Monthly Inflows

REVELSTOKE

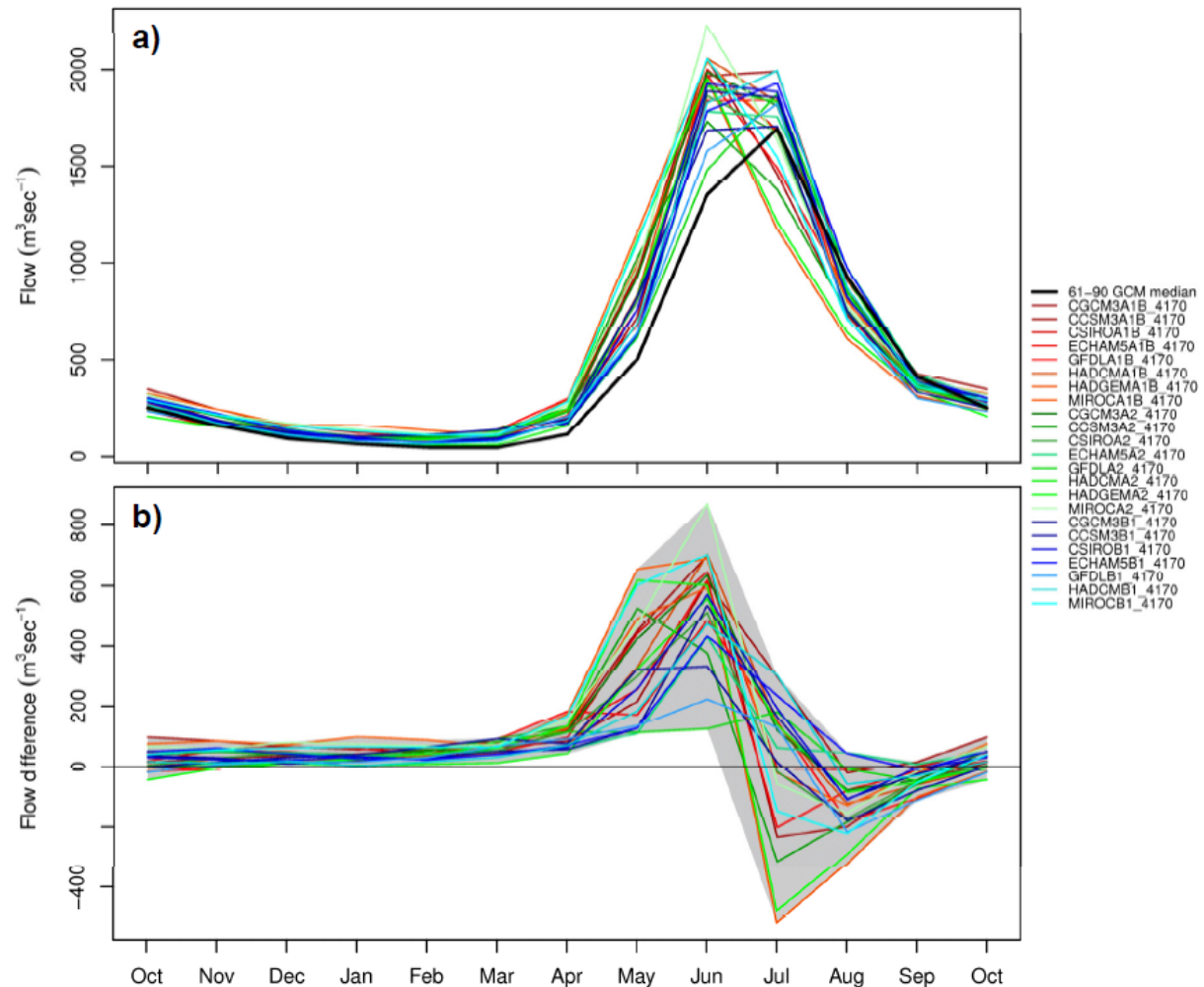
- 1) Higher winter baseflow
- 2) Earlier spring melt
- 3) Higher spring melt
- 4) Earlier peak
- 5) Lower summer flow



Projected Trends in Monthly Inflows

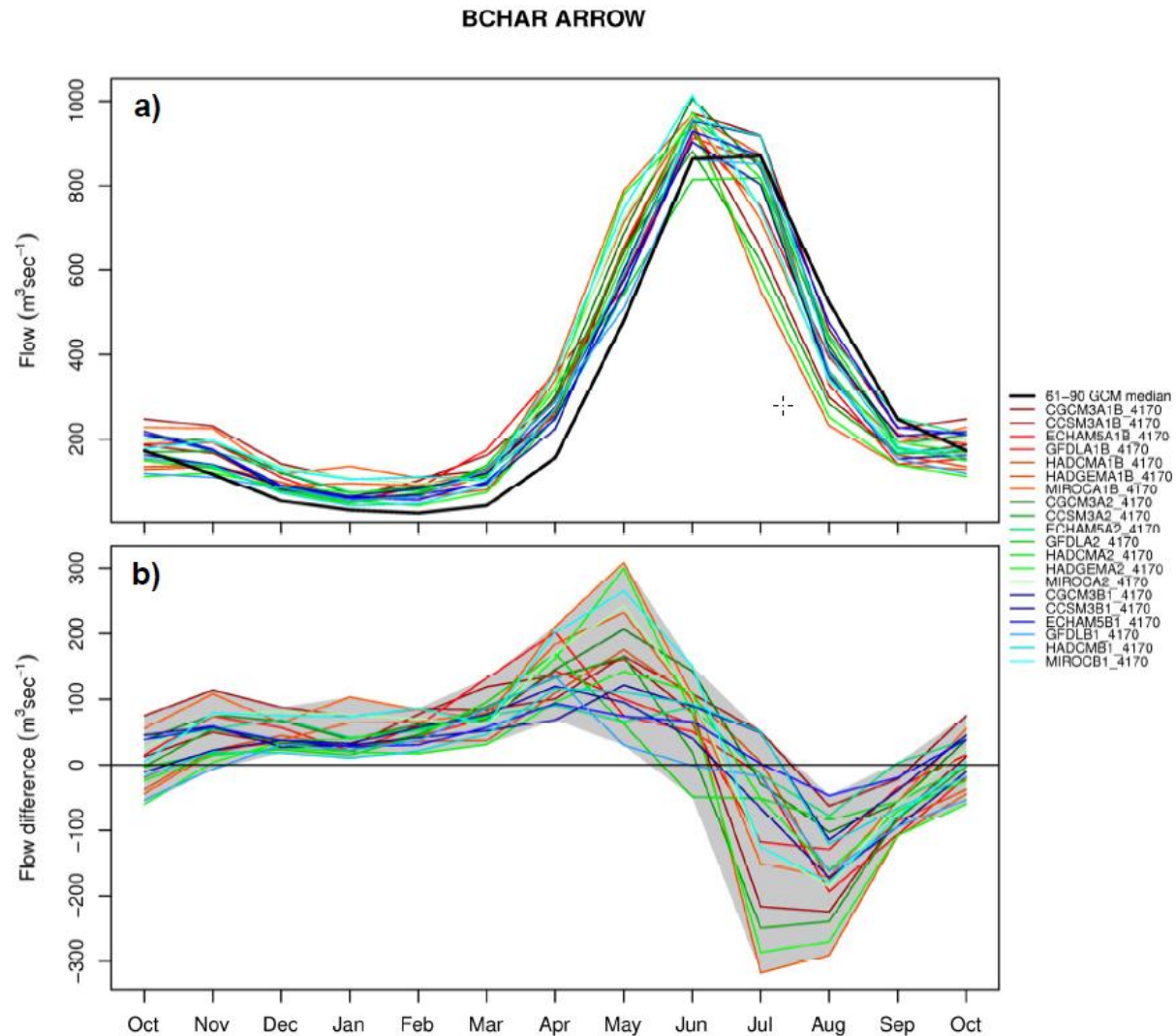
MICA

BCHMI MICA DAM



Projected Trends in Monthly Inflows

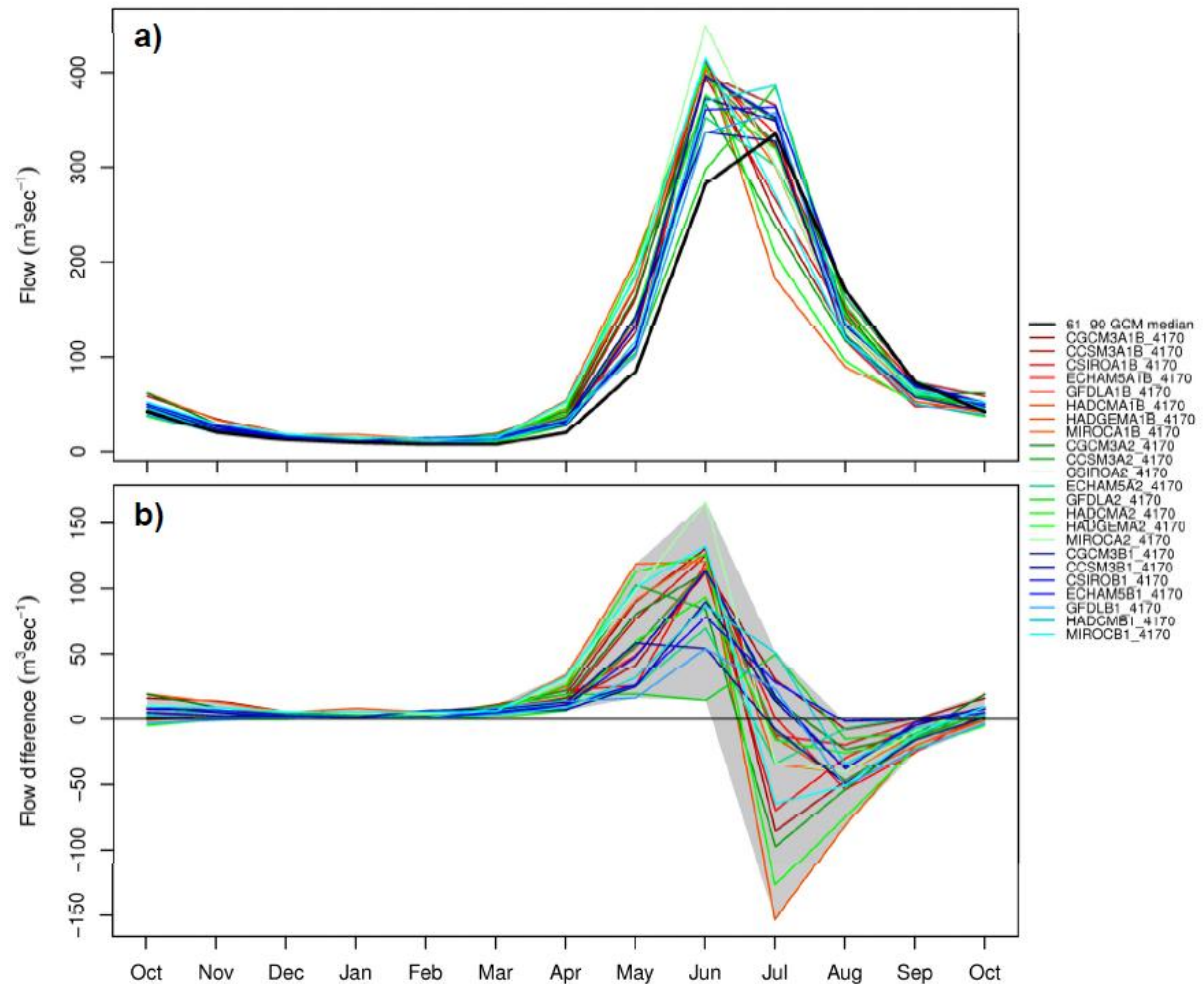
ARROW



Projected Trends in Monthly Inflows

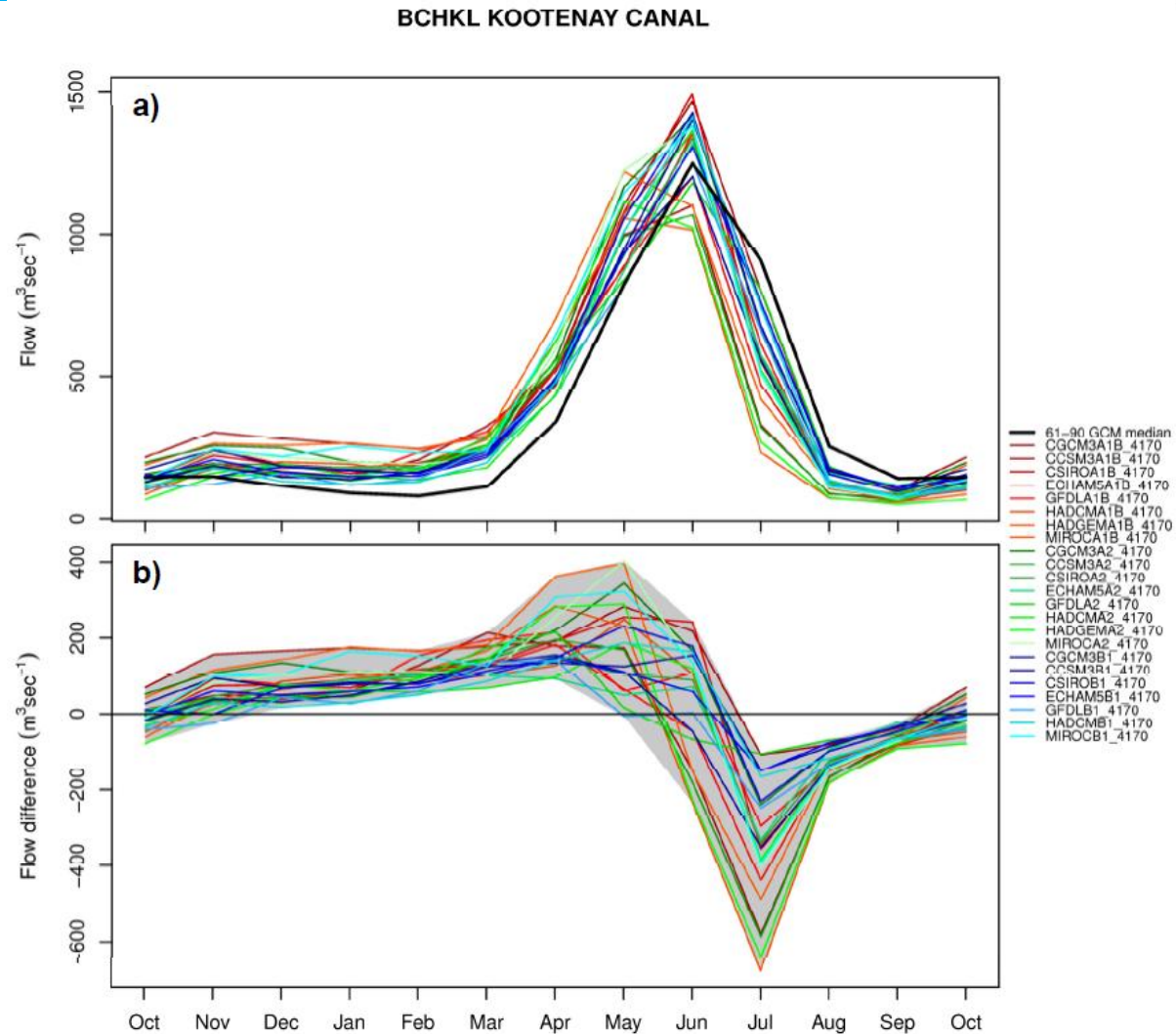
DUNCAN

BCHDN DUNCAN DAM

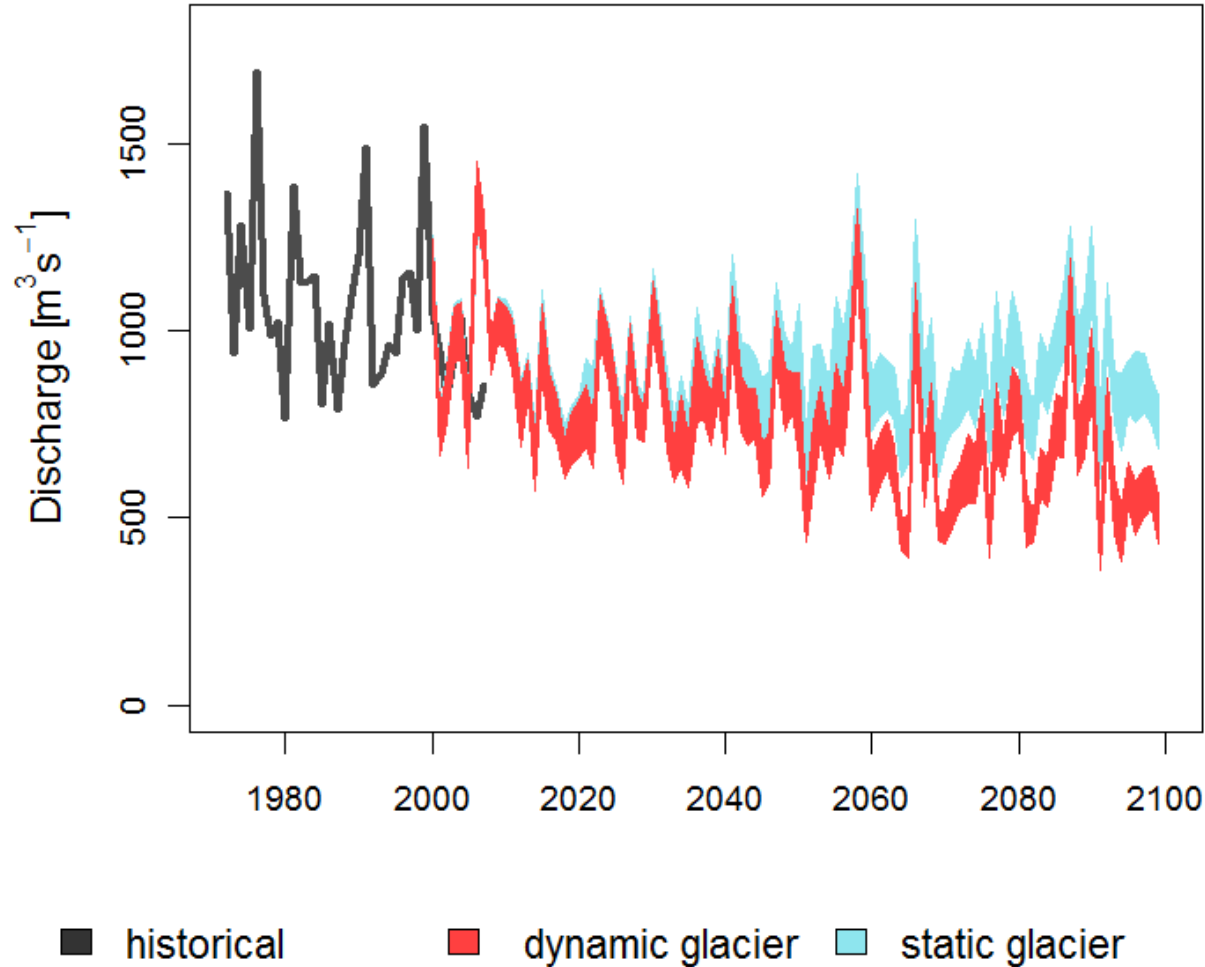


Projected Trends in Monthly Inflows

KOOTENAY LAKE



Projected Mean August Inflow at Mica static vs. dynamic glaciers



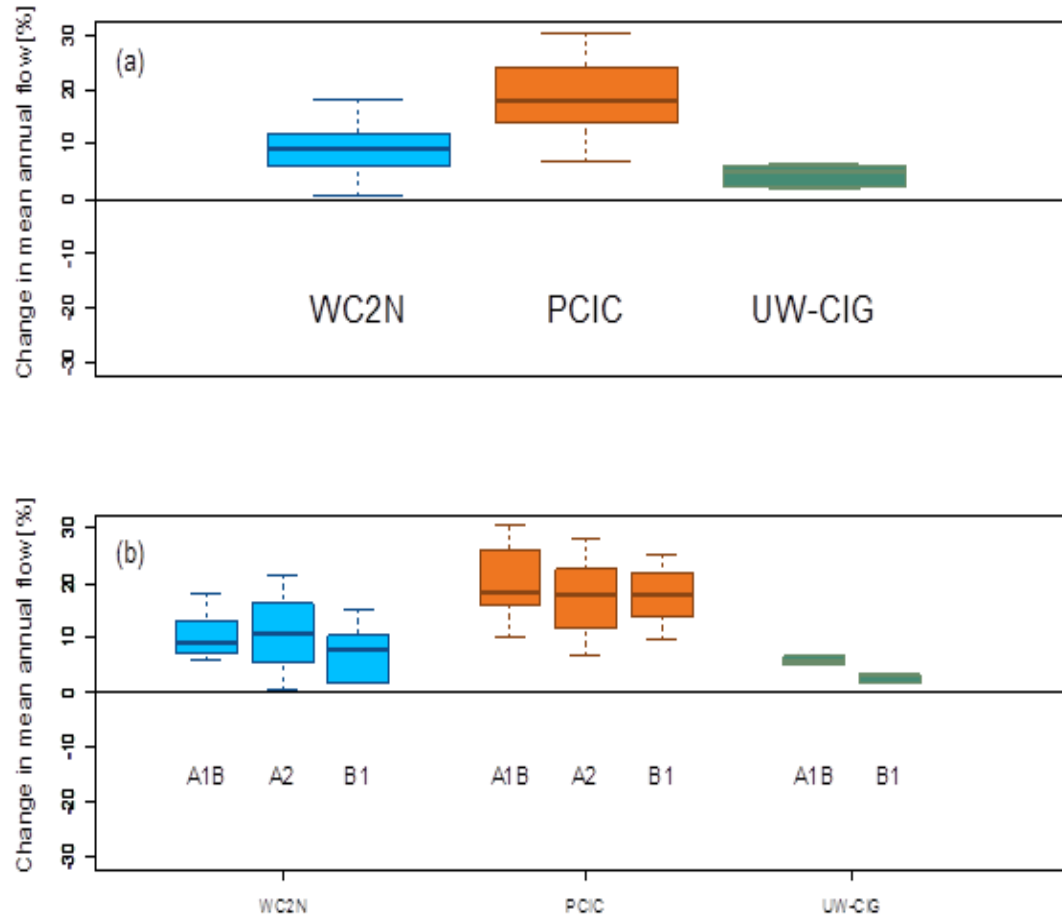
Projected Trends in Median Annual Inflow

1. Annual flow is projected to increase at the majority of the project sites
2. Differences between scenarios are smaller than the combined inter-annual and inter-GCM differences

	median annual precipitation* (%)	median annual temperature* (°C)	median annual flow* (%)				
SRES	Columbia region		MCA	REV	ARD	DDM	KLK
B1	+10	+1.8	+16	+13	+12	+13	+12
A1B	+7	+2.7	+22	+17	+16	+18	+13
A2	+5	+2.3	+17	+10	+8	+12	+7
mean	+7.3	+2.3	+18	+13	+12	+14	+11

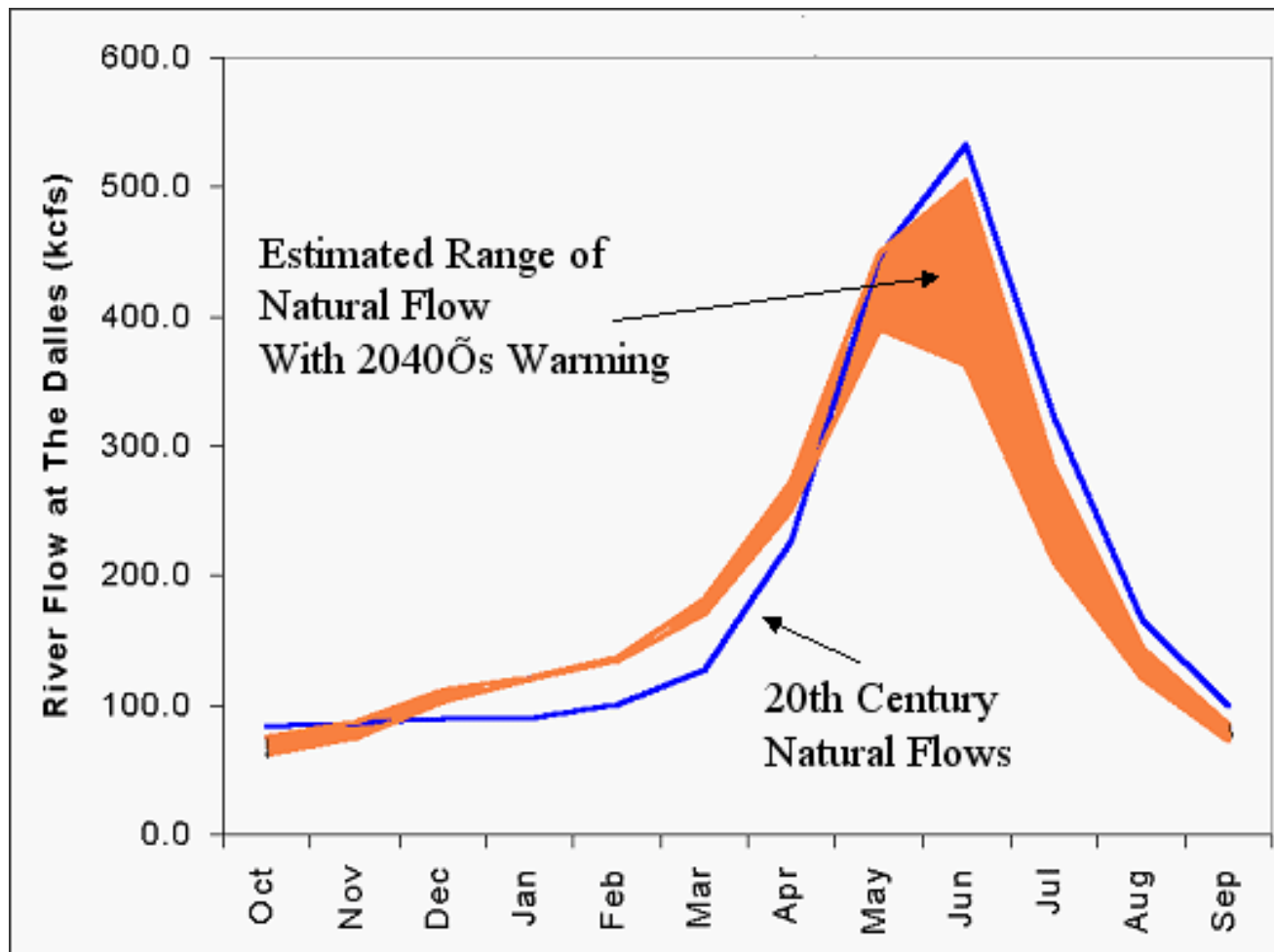
* relative to 1961-1990 baseline

Inter-comparison of future scenarios

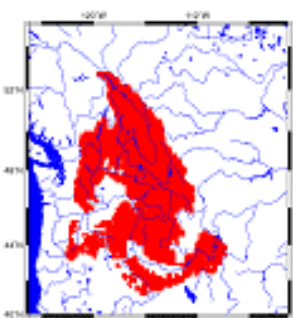


Comparison of range of future annual runoff from three studies for the Columbia River above Mica dam

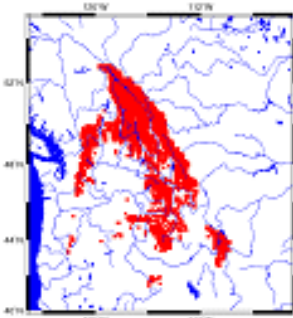
US Columbia Basin Projected Impacts



April 1 Snow Extent



Current



~2045

Source: University of Washington Climate Impacts Group

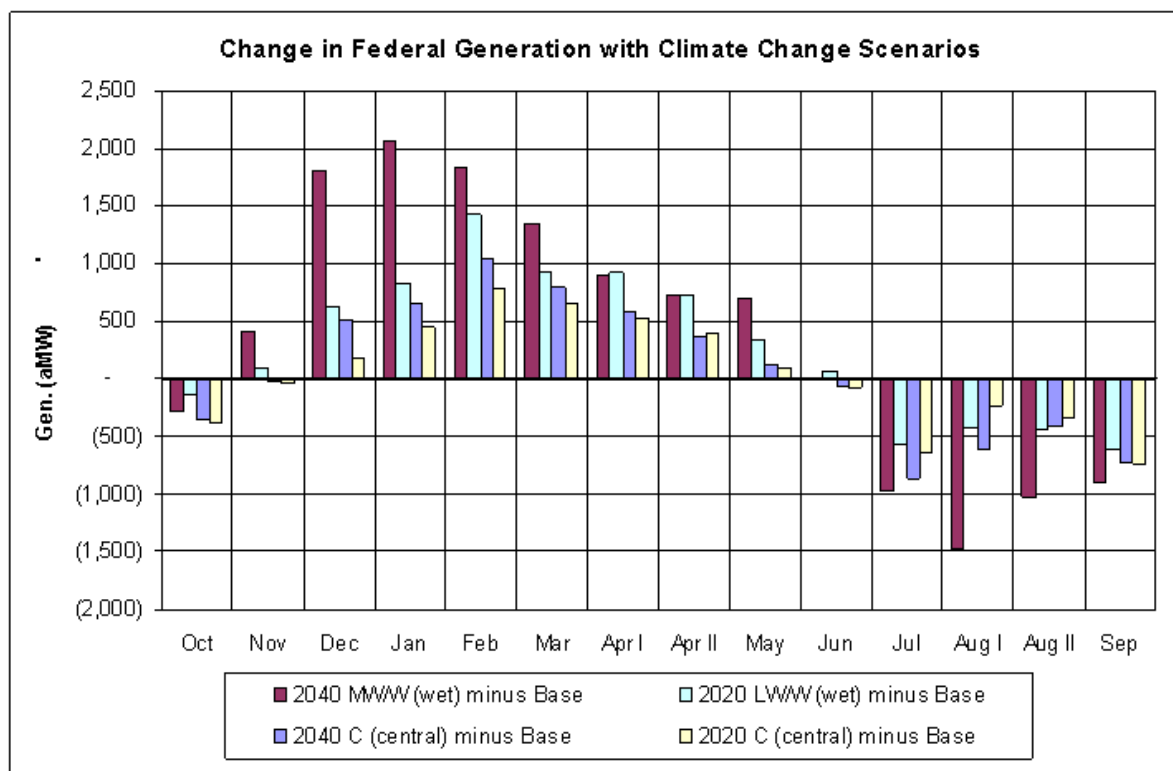
What does this mean for the Treaty Review?

US and Canada have agreed to use the results of US climate change studies as input to the CRT Review studies.

- Same or more water available, particularly in Canadian Columbia
- Timing of runoff is changing
 - Potential impacts for Flood Control
 - Lesser impacts to Generation

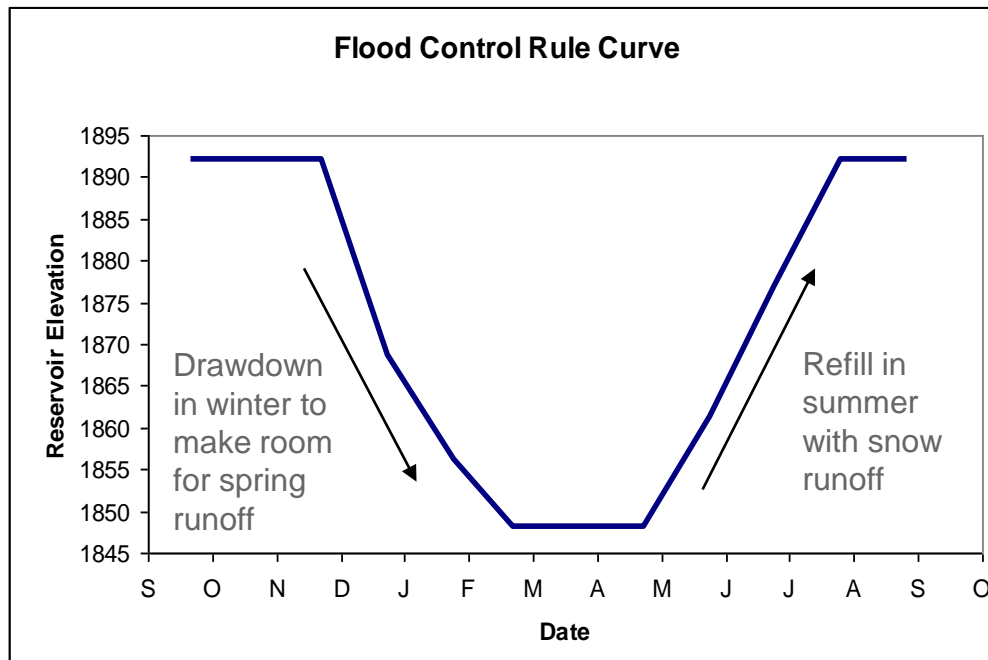
Potential Changes to Generation

Climate change can affect hydropower generation both through changes in water availability (more in winter) and changes to electricity consumption patterns (more summer air conditioning)



Considerations for Flood Control

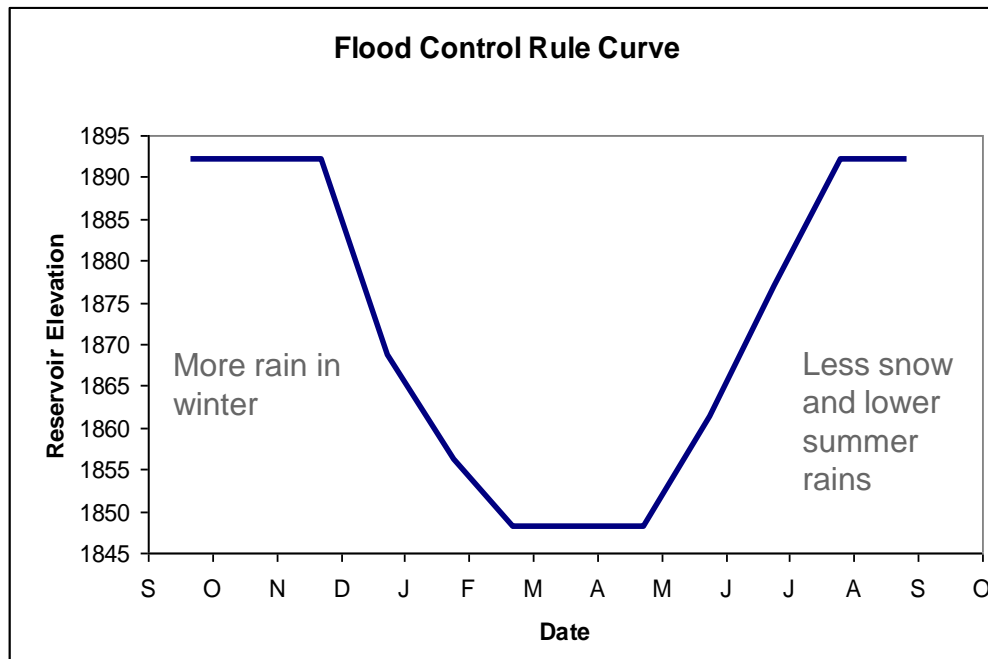
- Space required for flood control is based on the amount of snowpack, rainfall during the refill season (spring and summer), and shape and timing of the runoff.
- Based on April – August water supply forecast



Currently

Considerations for Flood Control

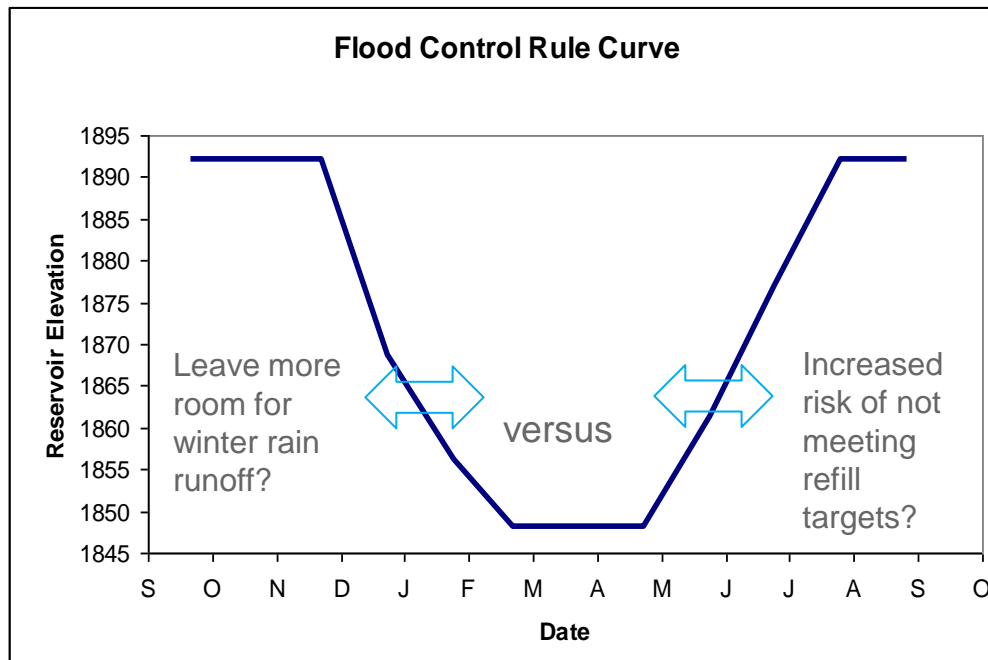
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- Flood events may be more rain-driven in future.
- Treaty focus is currently on Spring flood control.
- Winter flood control may become increasingly important



Climate change
projections:

Considerations for Flood Control

- Space required for flood control is based on the amount of snowpack, rainfall during the refill season (spring and summer), and shape and timing of the runoff.
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- Treaty focus is currently on Spring flood control.
- Winter flood control may become increasingly important



How does this change flood control planning?

Summary

- CRT 2014 review will consider climate change projections
- Columbia basin can expect:
 - Warmer temperatures
 - Wetter Fall, Winter, Spring; Drier summers
 - Diminished snowpack except at high elevation
 - Loss of glaciers
 - Slightly higher annual runoff
 - Changes in timing of runoff
 - Less predictable runoff
- These climate and hydrologic changes could impact future flood risk management and generation profiles in the entire Columbia basin
- These are projections of changes to average conditions. We do not yet understand how severe weather may change in the future

Where to find more information

Regional climate change data & tools

- Pacificclimate.org – PCIC website

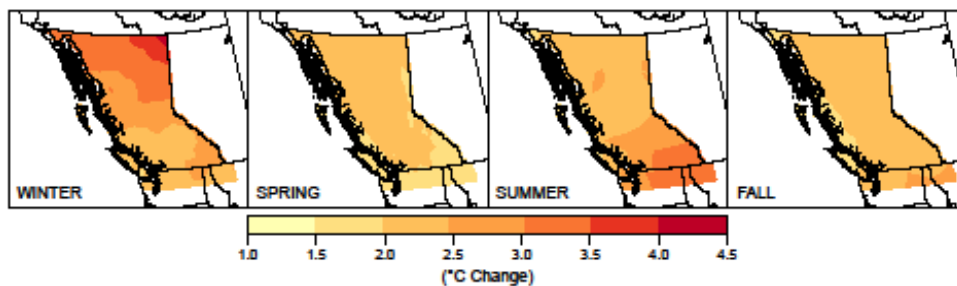
Reports

- bchydro.com – search “potential climate change”
- US summary reports Search “RMJOC Climate change”
- University of Washington Climate Impacts Group
- CBT.org – Columbia Basin Trust

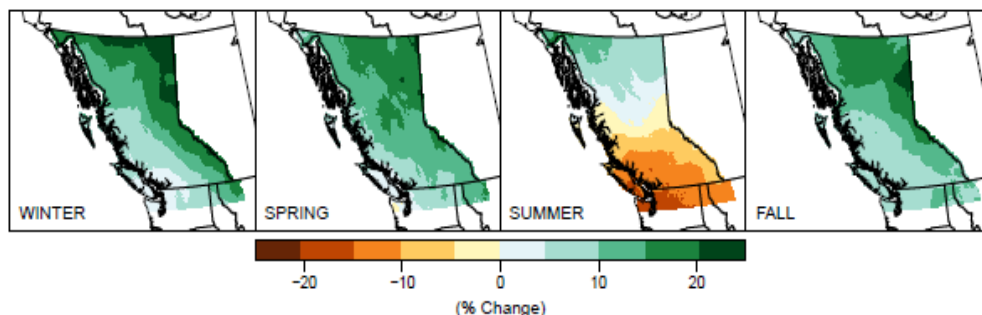
Discussion

- Your issues /concerns for climate change and Columbia River Treaty Review
- Recommendations to Treaty Review Team

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