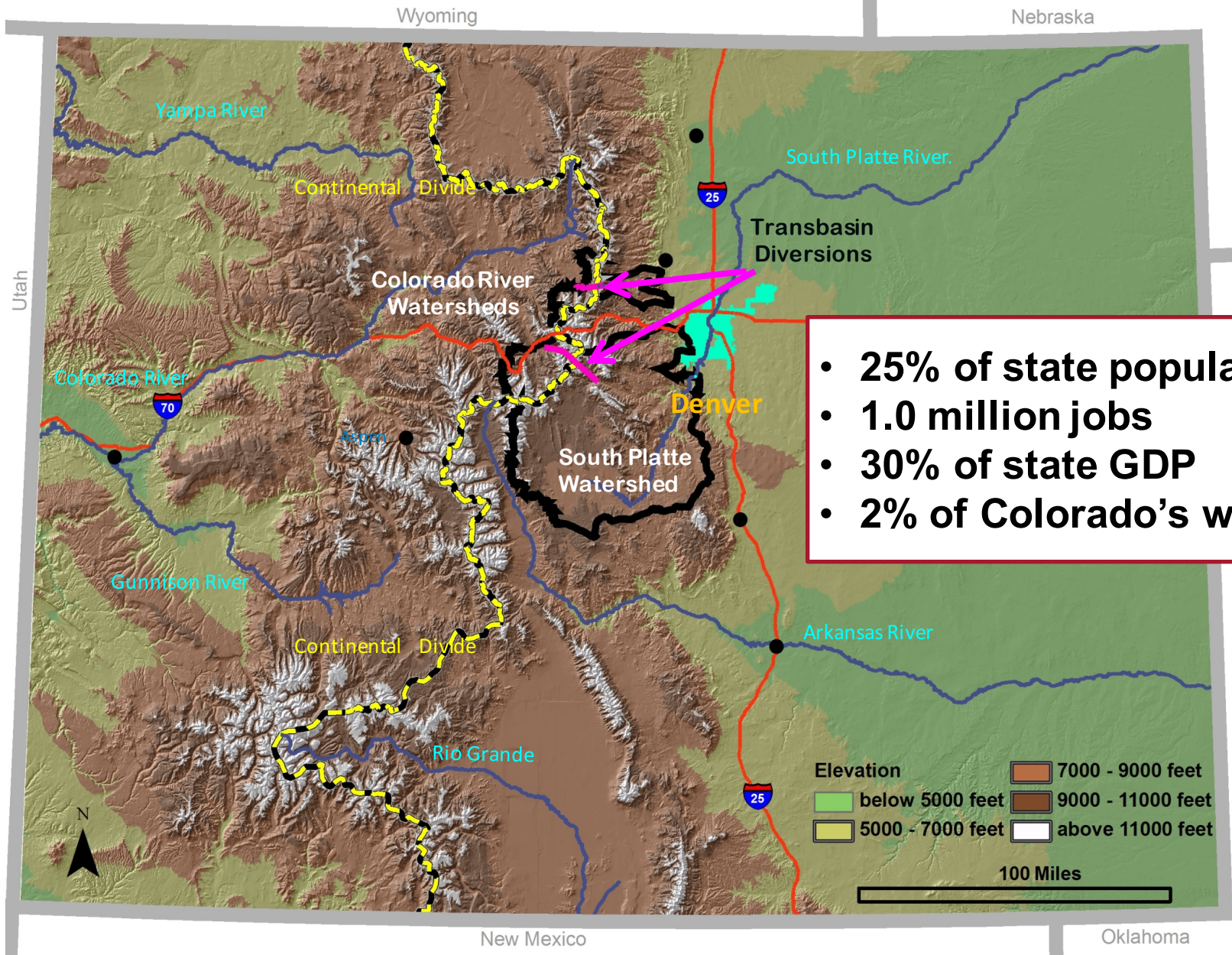


DROUGHT

Laurina Kaatz
Climate Adaptation Program Director

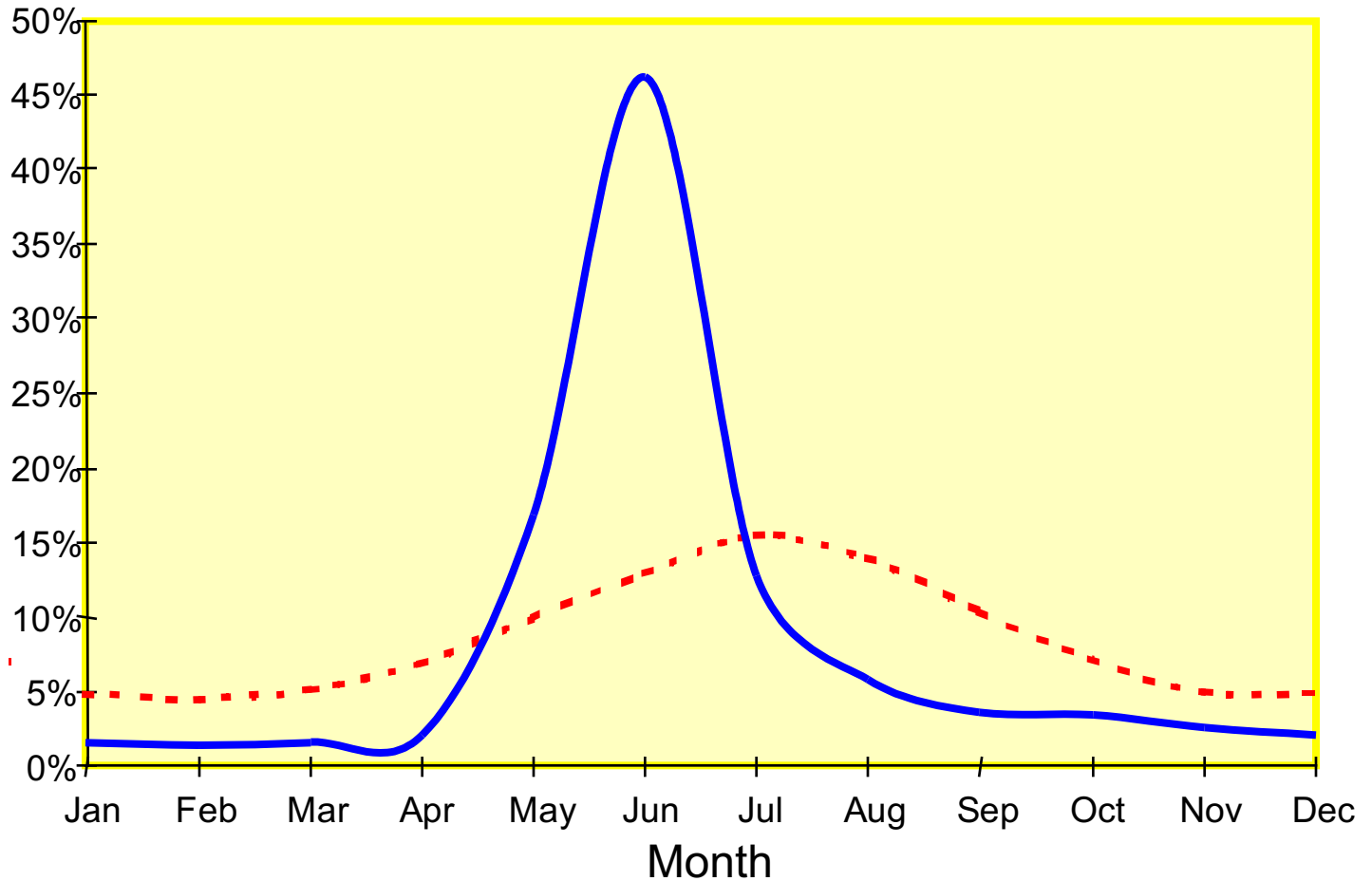
Colorful Colorado





Comparison of Water Supply and Demand Patterns

- - - DW Service Area Average Demand Pattern
- Average Supply Pattern (S.F. Williams Fork)



Factors Affecting Water Supply

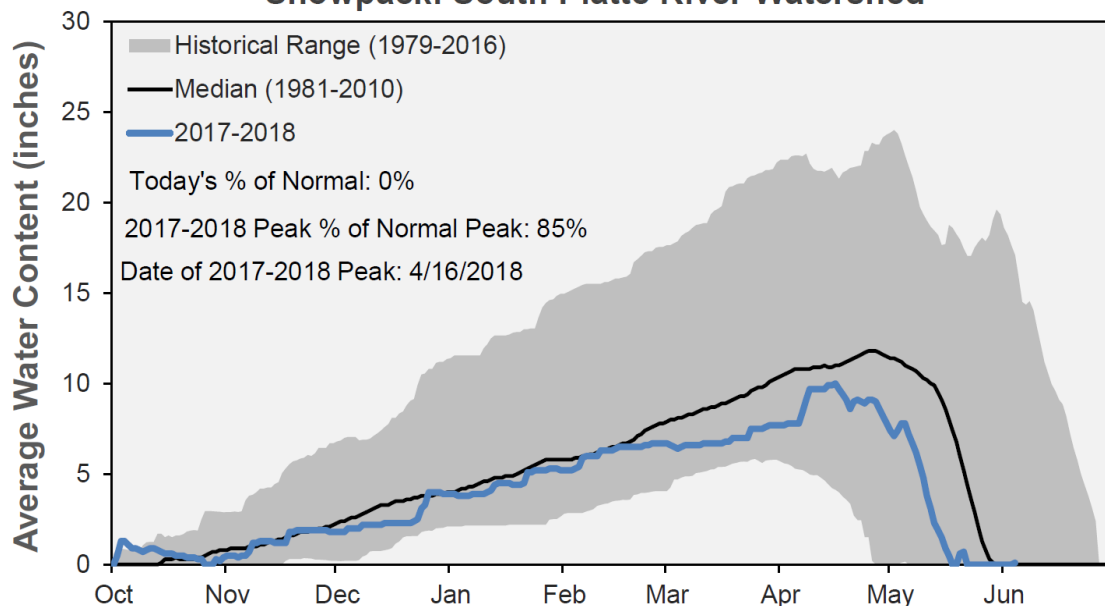
Objective: Fill Reservoirs and Balance System

- Available Flow (natural flows)
 - Variations in annual, seasonal and daily weather patterns and runoff
 - System losses (evaporation, carriage losses)
- System Constraints
 - Tunnels, canals, reservoirs
 - Stream channels
 - Treatment plants and distribution
 - Water quality
- Water Rights and Agreements
 - Colorado water law
 - Contracts & agreements
 - Minimum, maximum flows
 - Environmental factors
- Demand
 - Existing vs. Future
 - Variations in annual, seasonal and daily demand
 - Indoor versus outdoor demand
 - Future conservation savings
 - Demands of other entities
 - Social values



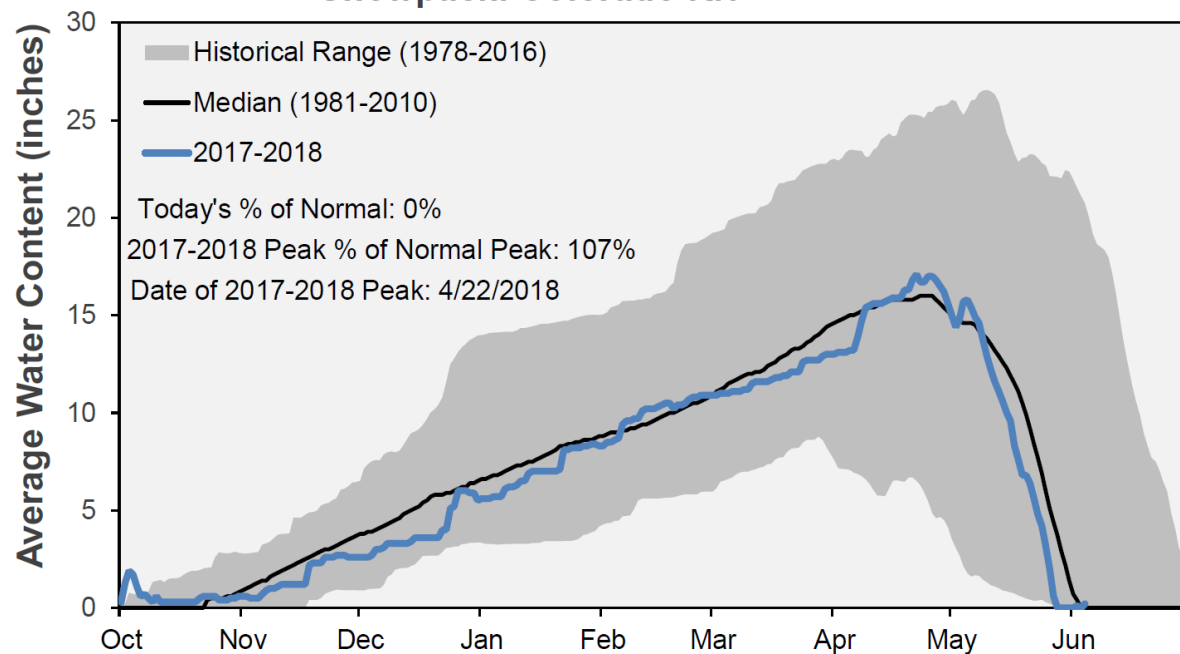
2018

Snowpack: South Platte River Watershed



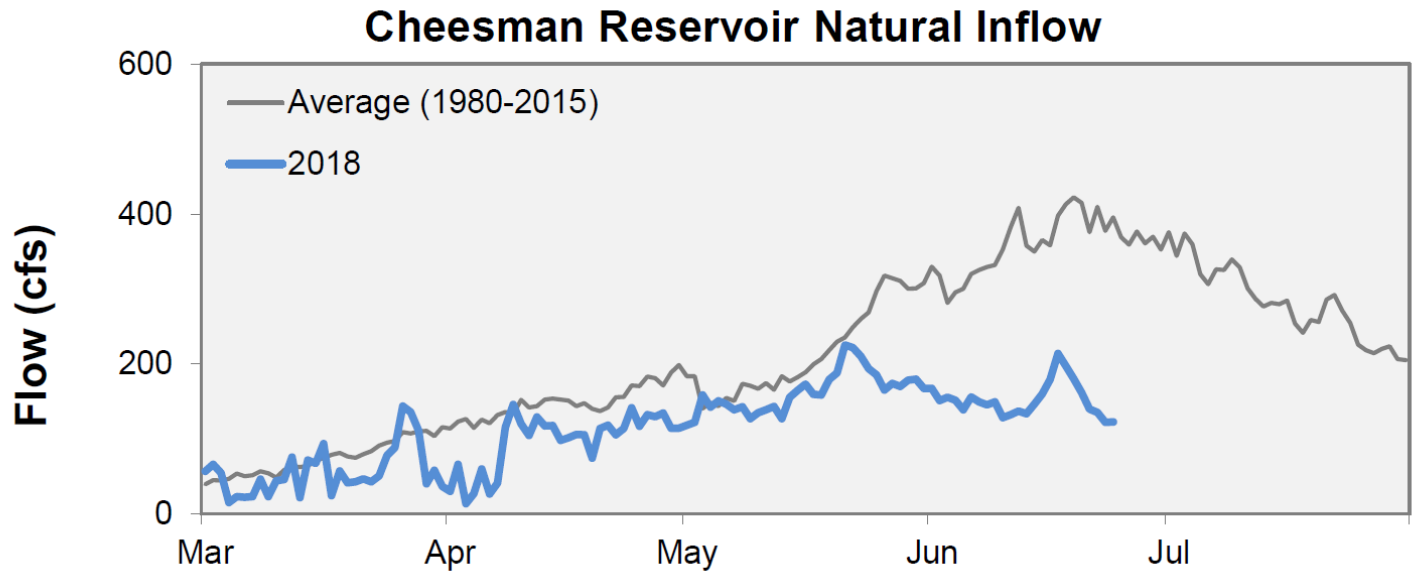
Data are from the 7 SNOTEL stations above Denver Water's Upper South Platte diversion facilities.

Snowpack: Colorado Riv

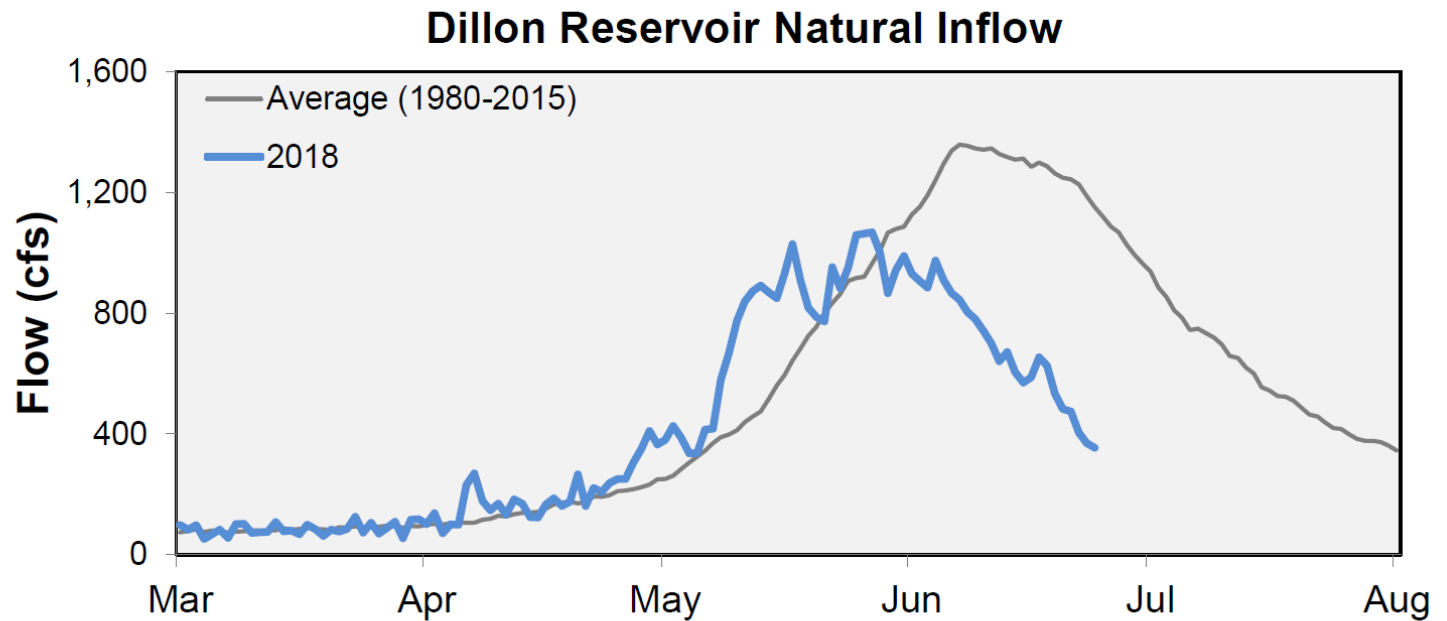


Data are from the 7 SNOTEL stations above Denver Water's Upper Colorado diversion facilities.

East Slope

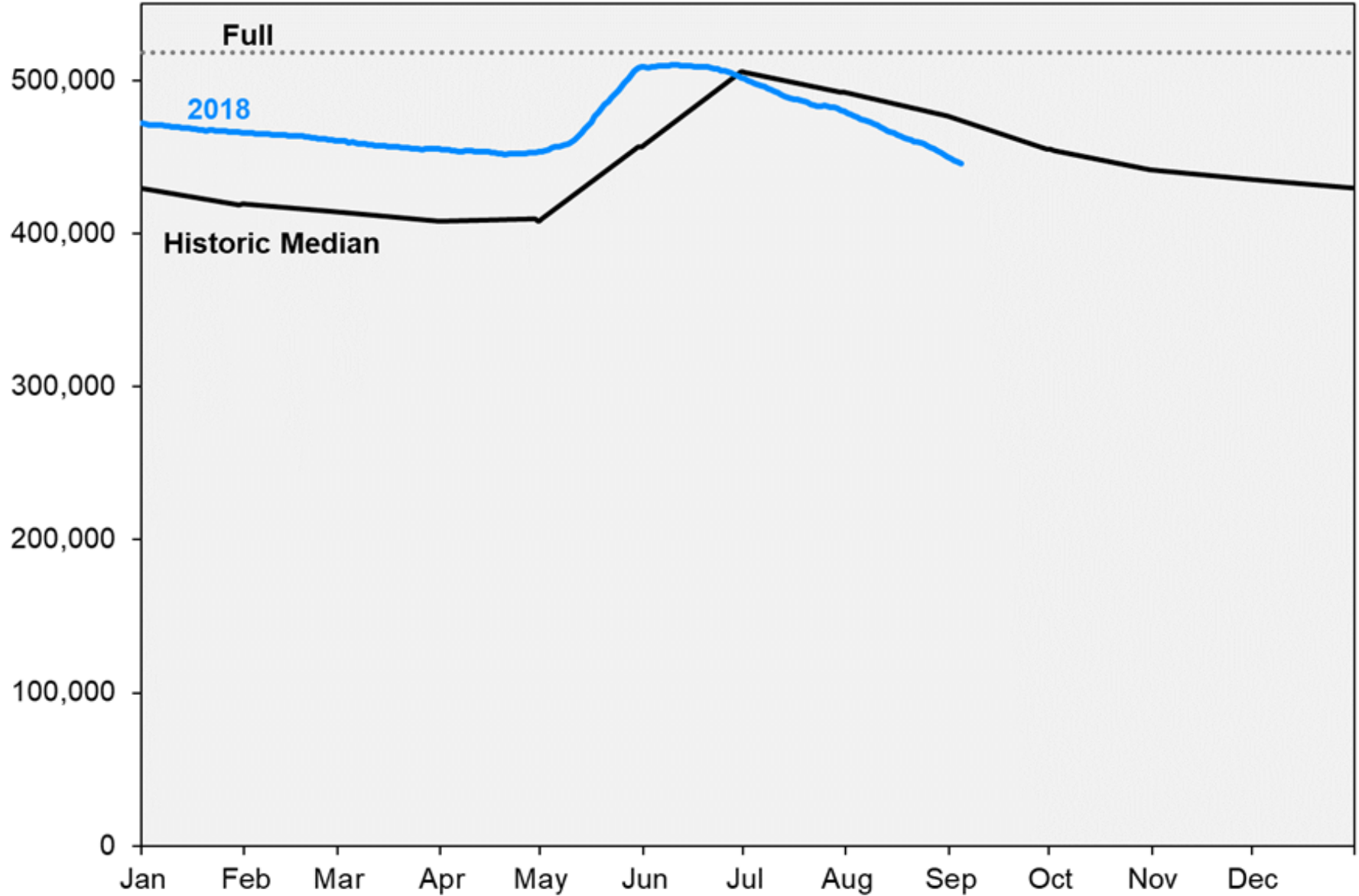


West Slope



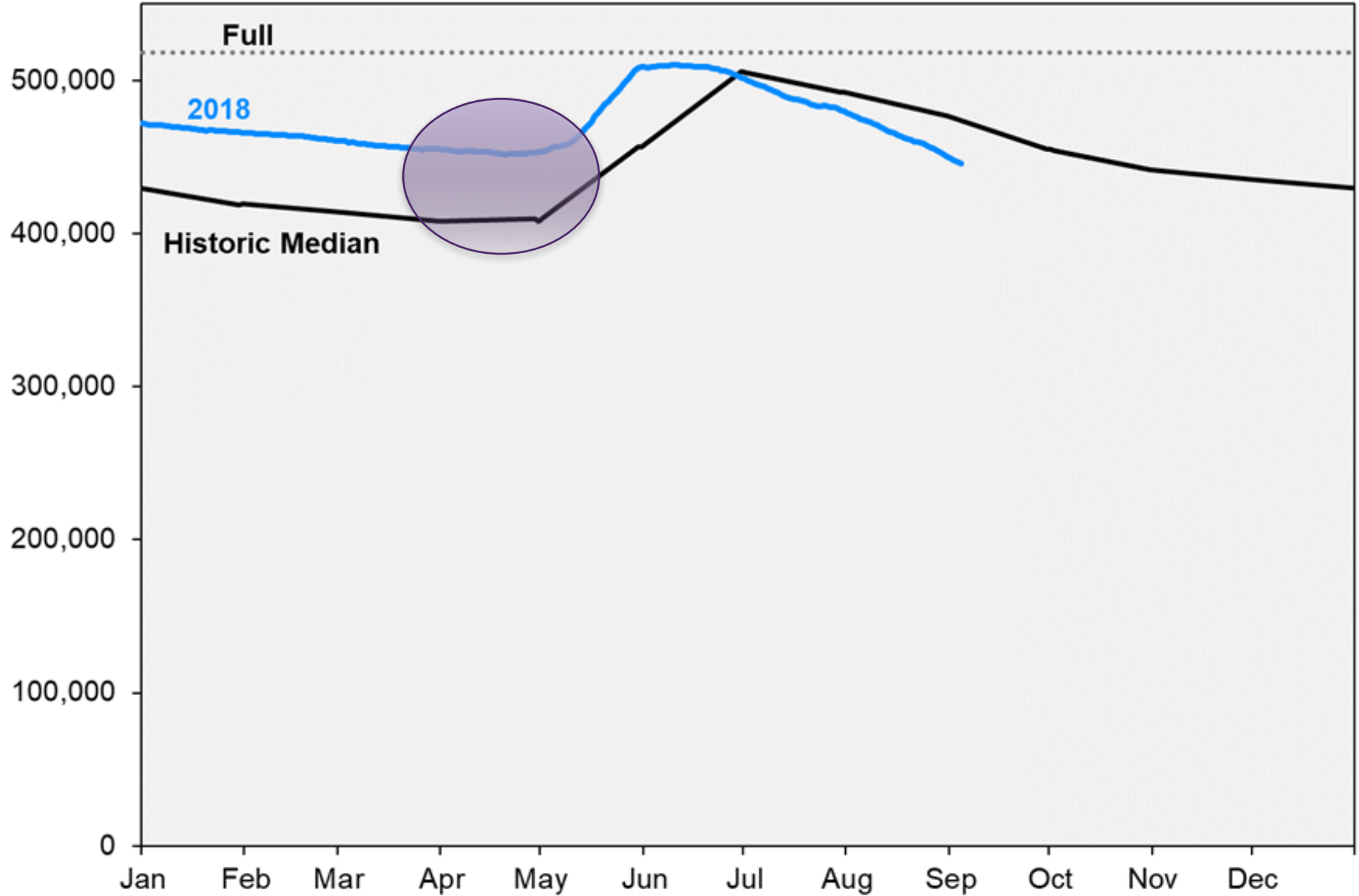
SUPPLY RESERVOIR CONTENTS

Acre-Feet

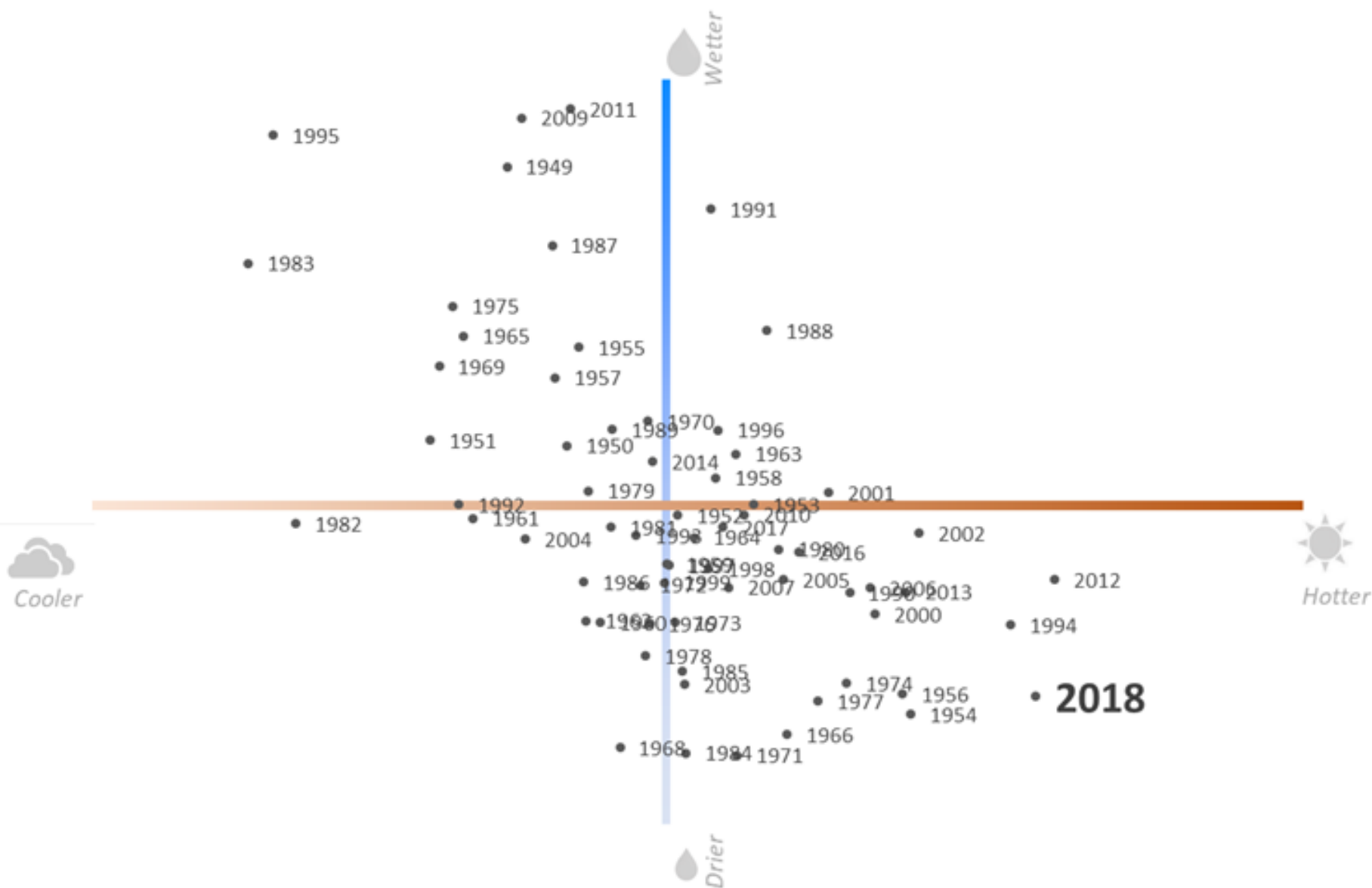


SUPPLY RESERVOIR CONTENTS

Acre-Feet



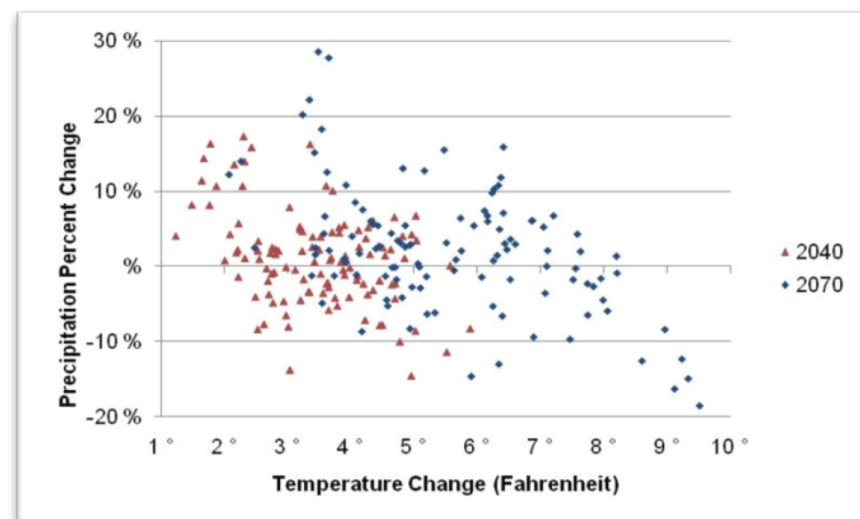
Denver Metro Area Weather Variation: May 15 to July 15



The weather average (where the axes cross) is 1981-2010.

Flash Drought in a semiarid region

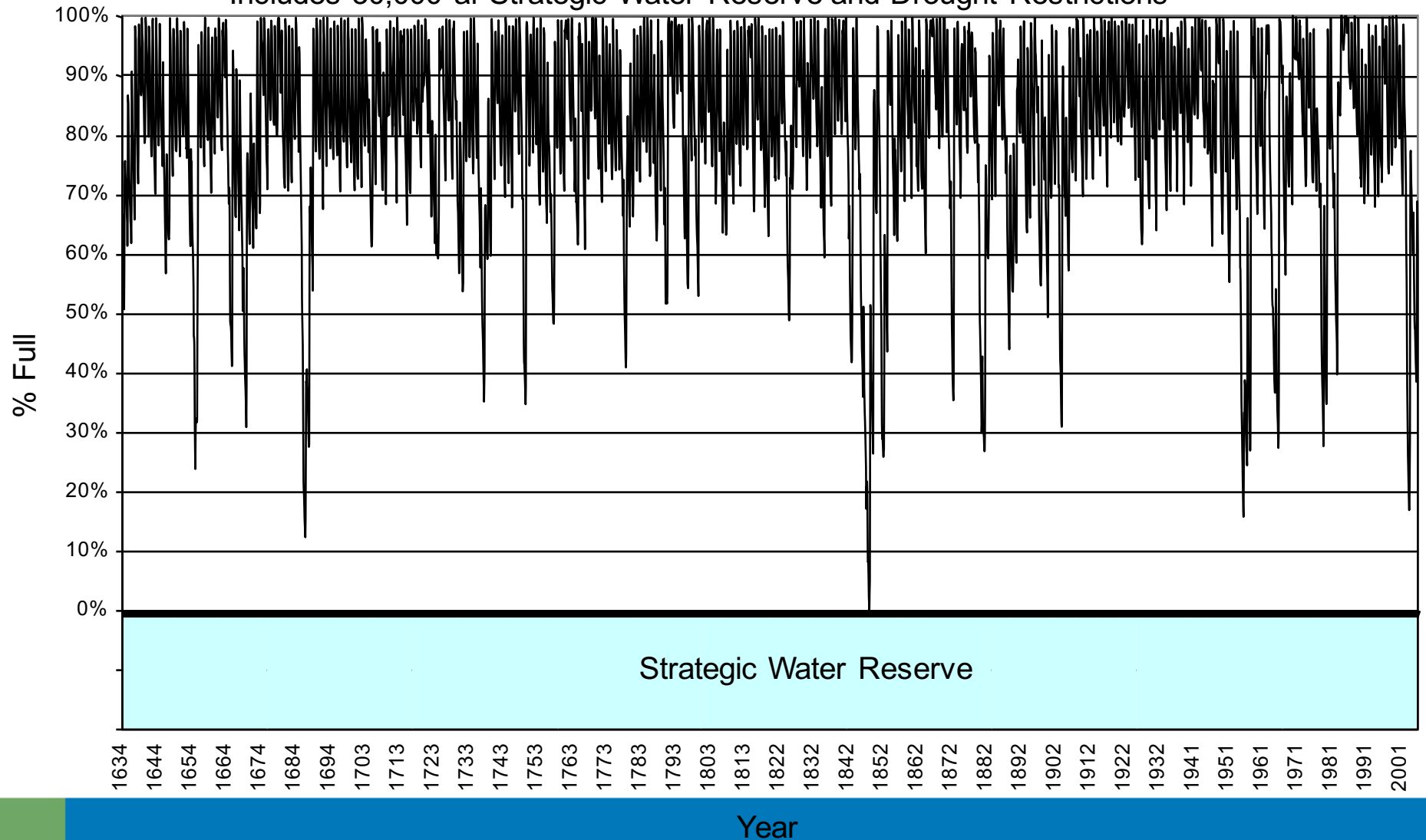
- Context matters:
 - Current conditions: drought year?
 - Timing: spring vs late fall vs winter
 - Location: service area vs watersheds, headwaters vs downstream
- Another acute challenge?
 - Extreme heat, forest fire, compact call, flash drought?
- WWWW?
 - Vulnerable to warming
 - Year types?
 - Dry → drier
 - Ave → dry
 - Wet → ave, wet, wetter?



Denver Water Reservoir Contents (1634-2005)

Water Supply: 345,000 af

Includes 30,000 af Strategic Water Reserve and Drought Restrictions



Summary of Lessons: For scientists (and their science) to be relevant for decision-makers:

1. TRUST
2. UNDERSTANDING
3. PROOF
4. CAPACITY

Summary of Lessons with coproduction

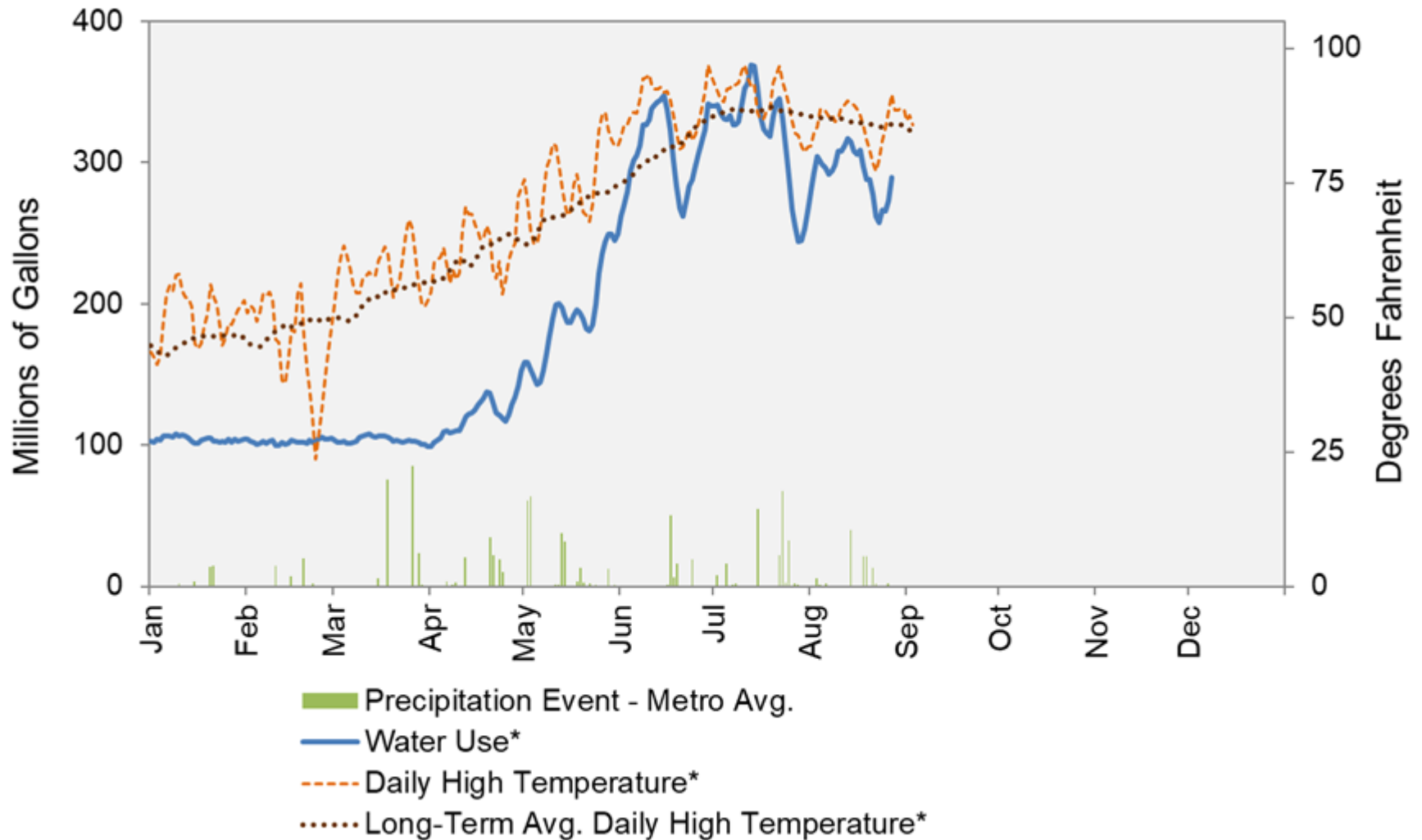
1. TRUST and Respect
2. Mutual UNDERSTANDING
3. PROOF imbedded in the process
4. CAPACITY – non factor

Conclusions

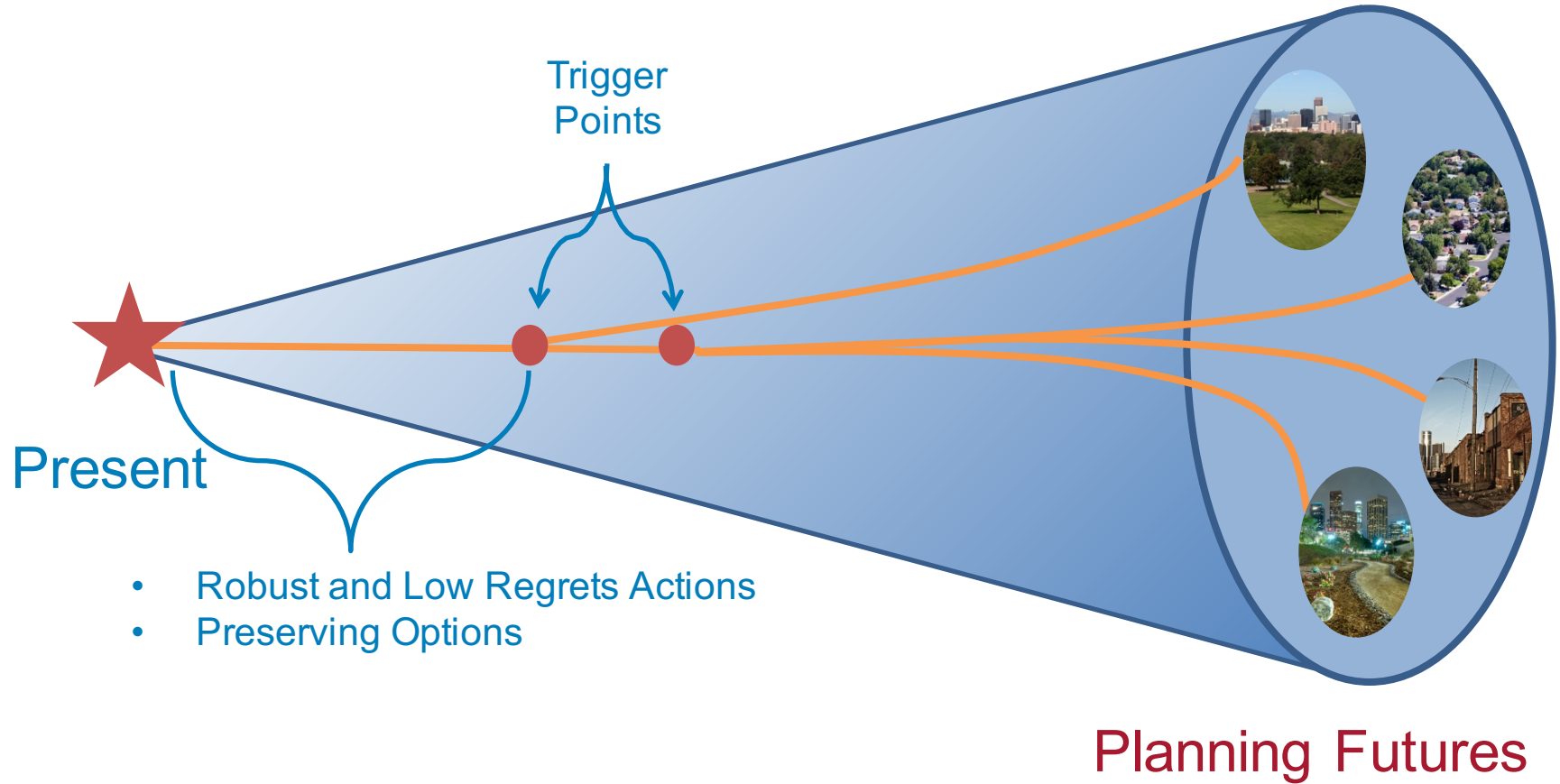
- Proven skillful forecasts
- Snow, etc.
- Streamflow
- Spring storms
- Wet years
- Social science



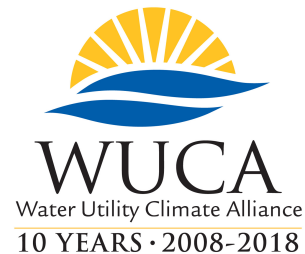
2018 Water Use and Weather Conditions



Embracing Uncertainty



Learn with Others



Water Utility Climate Alliance

Vision: Climate-resilient water utilities, thriving communities

Mission: Collaboratively advance water utility climate change adaptation

<http://www.wucaonline.org/>



Water Utility Climate Alliance
2017–2021
STRATEGIC PLAN

**2017 WATER UTILITY
CLIMATE ALLIANCE
ANNUAL REPORT**



October Summary of activities

This report documents the Water Utility Climate Alliance's 2017 Plan progress and provides a list of next steps.

**HOW ARE WUCA UTILITIES
COMMUNICATING ABOUT
CLIMATE CHANGE?**



May 2017
Summary of findings from a Water Utility Climate Alliance communications survey
K. Heyn, Portland Water Bureau
K. Brooks, Southern Nevada Water Authority



**Climate Risks to
Water Utility Built
Assets and Infrastructure**

A synthesis of interviews with national and international water utilities

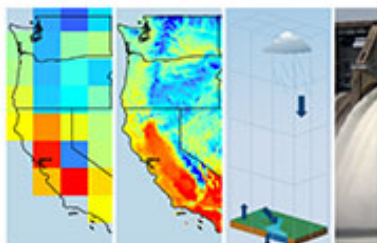
Interviews
Kathia Heyn
Climate Science & Sustainability Coordinator, Portland Water Bureau
Whitney Winsor
Climate Planning Advisor, Portland Water Bureau



WUCA
Water Utility Climate Alliance
10 YEARS • 2008–2018

ACTIONABLE SCIENCE IN PRACTICE

Co-producing Climate Change Information for Water Utility Vulnerability Assessment



Final Report of the Planning Utility Modeling Applications (PUMA) Project

EMBRACING UNCERTAINTY

A Case Study Examination of How Climate Change is Shifting Water Utility Planning



Prepared for:
Water Utility Climate Alliance (WUCA)
American Water Works Association (AWWA)
Water Research Foundation (WRF)
Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA)
Project Manager: Laura Keata, Denver Water



**DECISION SUPPORT PLANNING METHODS:
INCORPORATING CLIMATE CHANGE UNCERTAINTIES
INTO WATER PLANNING**



JANUARY 2010

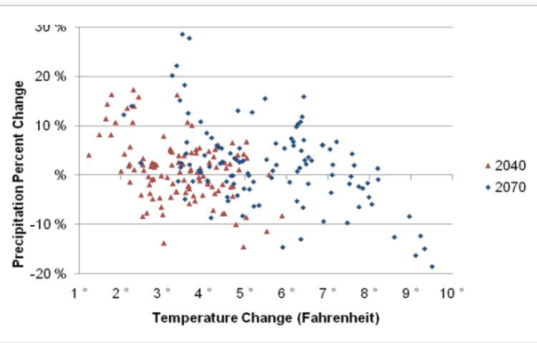
**OPTIONS FOR IMPROVING CLIMATE MODELING
TO ASSIST WATER UTILITY PLANNING
FOR CLIMATE CHANGE**



December 2009

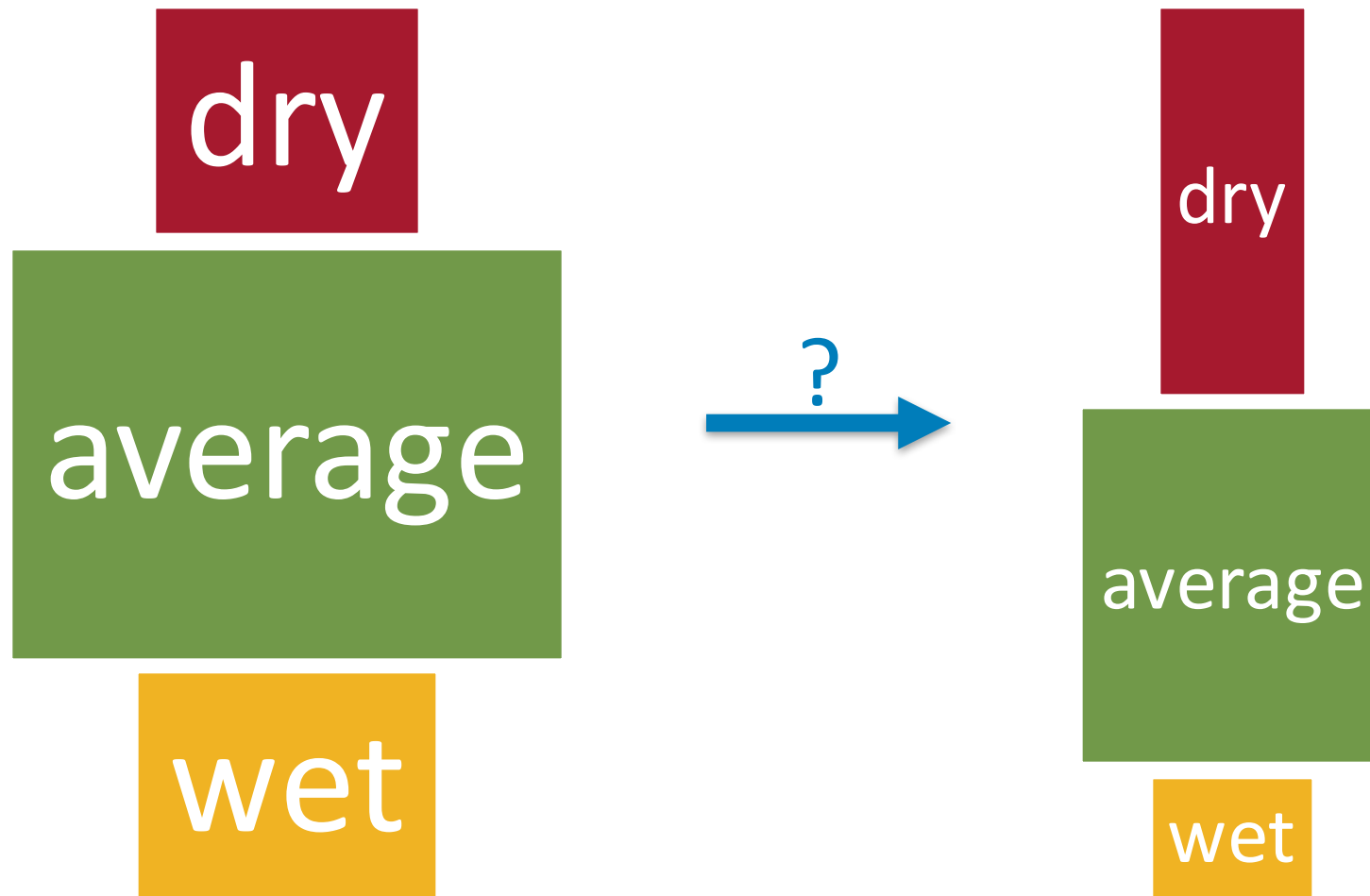
Available at: **WUCAonline.org**

What Will Warming Mean ?



	2° F Warming	5° F Warming
Supply	7%	14%
5° F Warming Means		
Reduced Supply		20%
Additional precipitation needed to offset 5° F warming		10%
2017	Reduced Supply	
3°F with wet winters		5%
6°F + more daily variability		22%

What Will Warming Mean ?



Thank you.

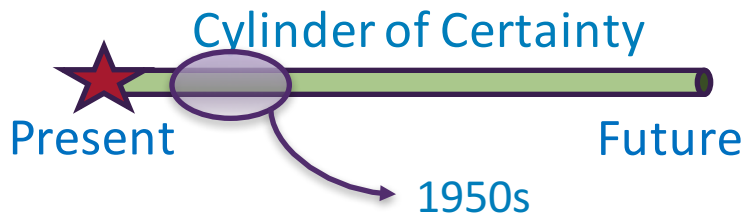
Laurina Kaatz

Laurina.Kaatz@denverwater.org

Planning for Drought - 2002

Deterministic thinking

Integrated Resources
Planning

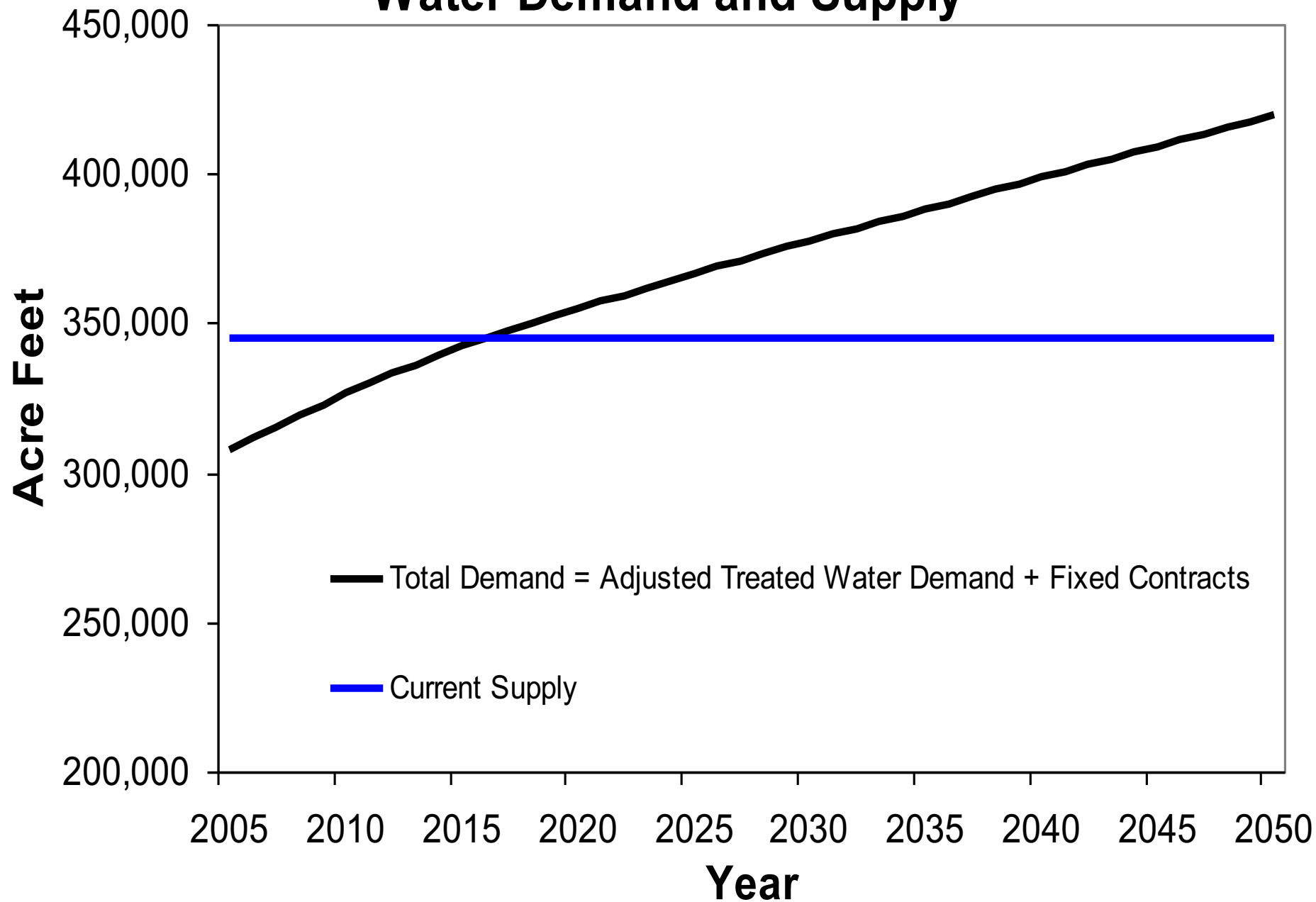


Observed hydrology and
extrapolation of past
trends

Unprecedented Simultaneous Natural Disasters



Water Demand and Supply



Projected Changes for North Central Colorado

