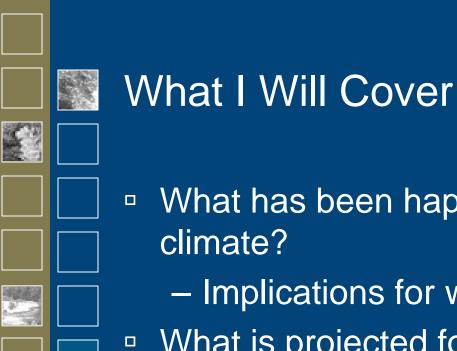


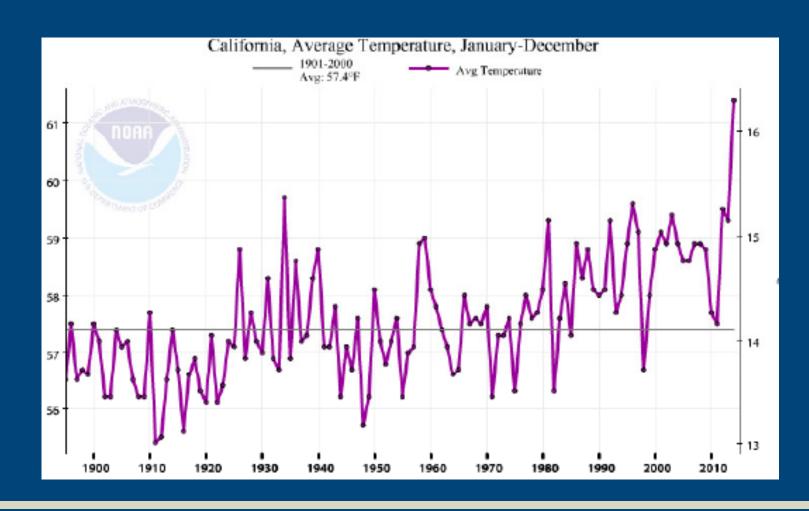
Joel B. Smith Stratus Consulting

Our Water Future Santa Cruz April 8, 2015

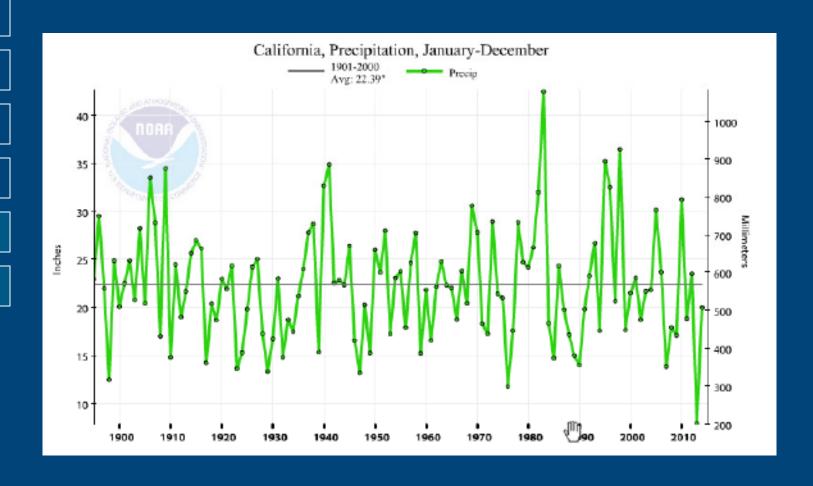


- What has been happening to California's
 - Implications for water resources
- What is projected for the future?
- How do we adapt given that:
 - We know climate change will happen
 - But we cannot forecast exactly how climate will change





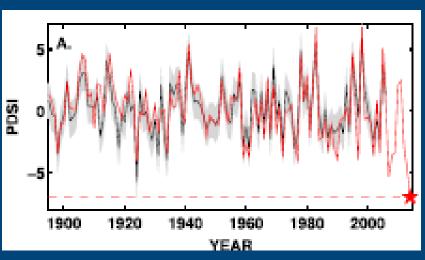




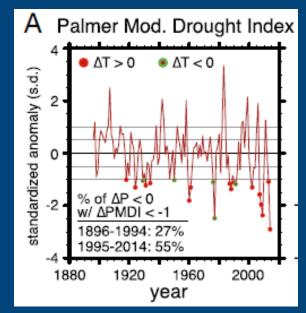


Recent literature

- Recent California
 precipitation is within
 natural variability
- Temperatures are very high
- Could be that higher temperatures are making droughts much more severe
- That has implications for the future



Griffin and Anchukaitis, 2014



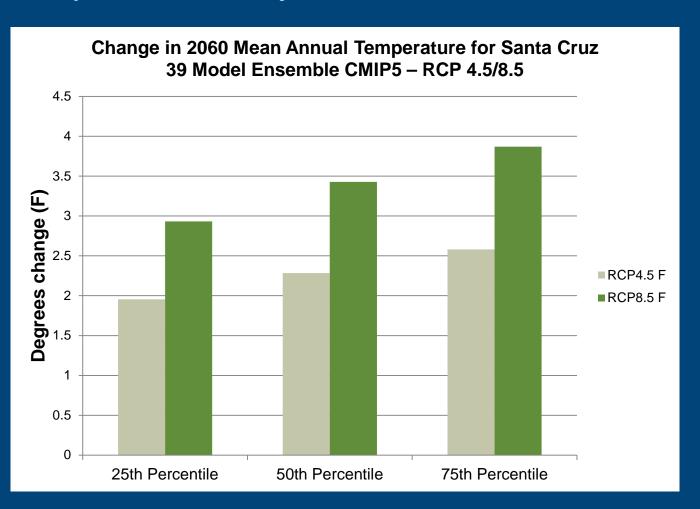
Diffenbaugh et al., 2015



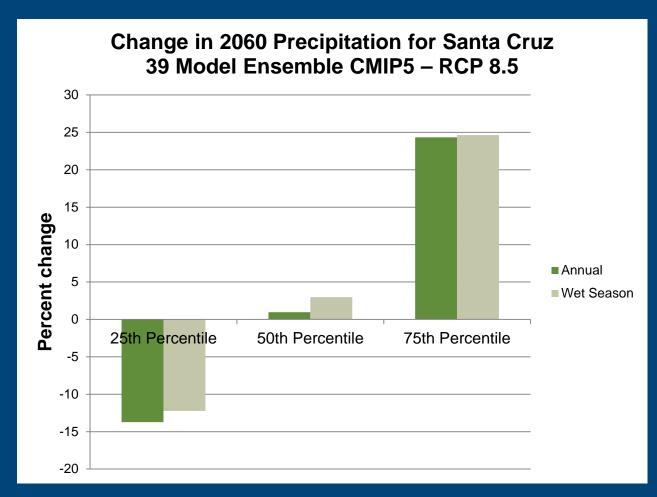
- More warming is virtually certain
 - Some is "baked in"
 - GHG emissions still rising
 - 2014 global emissions a sign of hope
 - We can do a lot to slow this down!

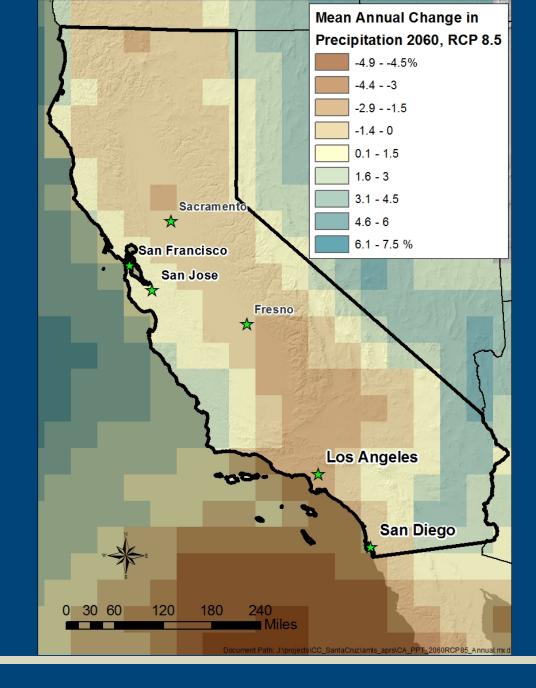
- A warmer California is highly likely
- What about precipitation?

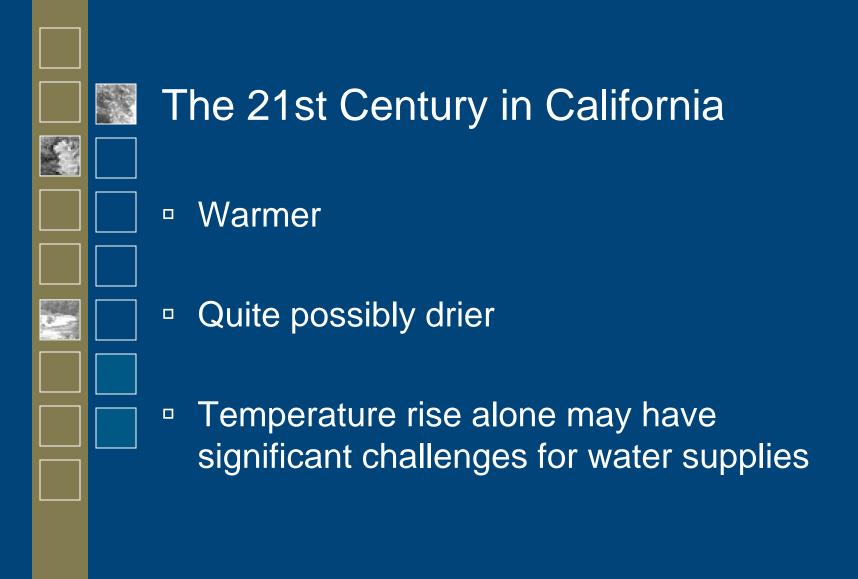
Temperature Projections for Santa Cruz

















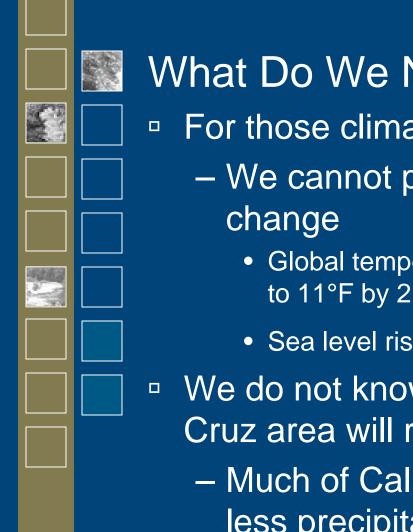
The climate IS changing

But we cannot say exactly how it will

change



More intense precipitation

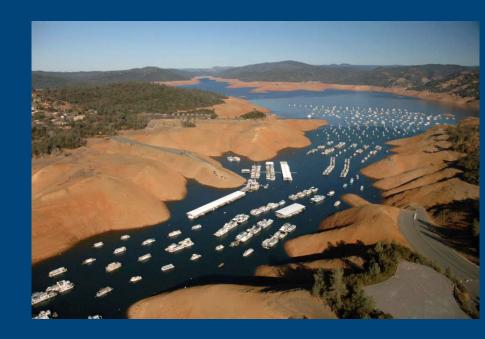


What Do We Not Know?

- For those climate variables that will rise
 - We cannot predict the magnitude of
 - Global temperatures are projected to rise about 3 to 11°F by 2100
 - Sea level rise 1 to 6 ft.
- We do not know if precipitation in the Santa Cruz area will rise or fall
 - Much of California is projected to have less precipitation
- Change in variability uncertain



- Because of higher temperatures
 - More demand for water
 - More evaporation
 - More precipitation falling as rain
- Sea level rise
 - Salinity in coastal aquifers
- Decrease in supply seems more likely than not



Also, There Are Surprises and Extreme Events





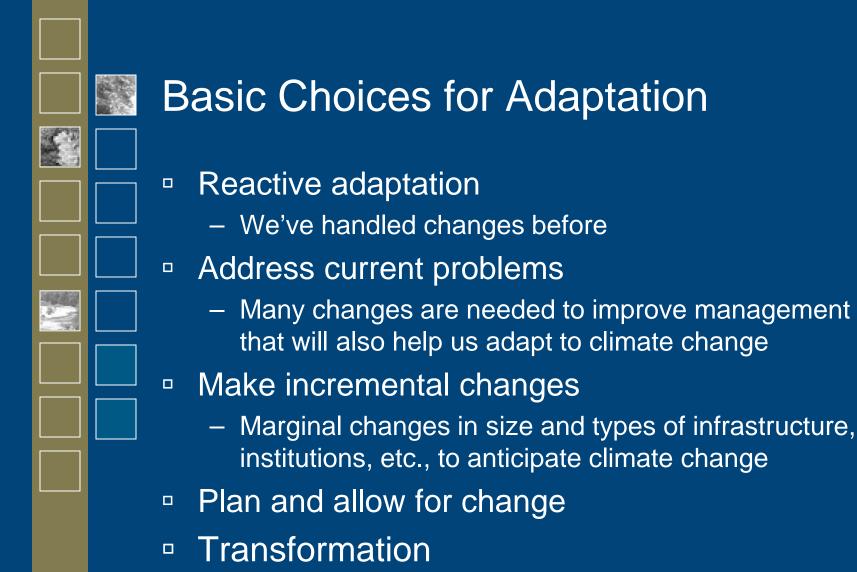






We Need to Prepare for Current and Future Risks – Some Key Principles

- Economic efficiency
 - Roughly benefits should justify costs
- Risk management
 - Consider probabilities and consequences
- Address current problems
 - Efficient use of natural resources
 - Pollution control
- Mainstreaming
 - Try to use existing governing processes to the extent appropriate and effective



Fundamental changes



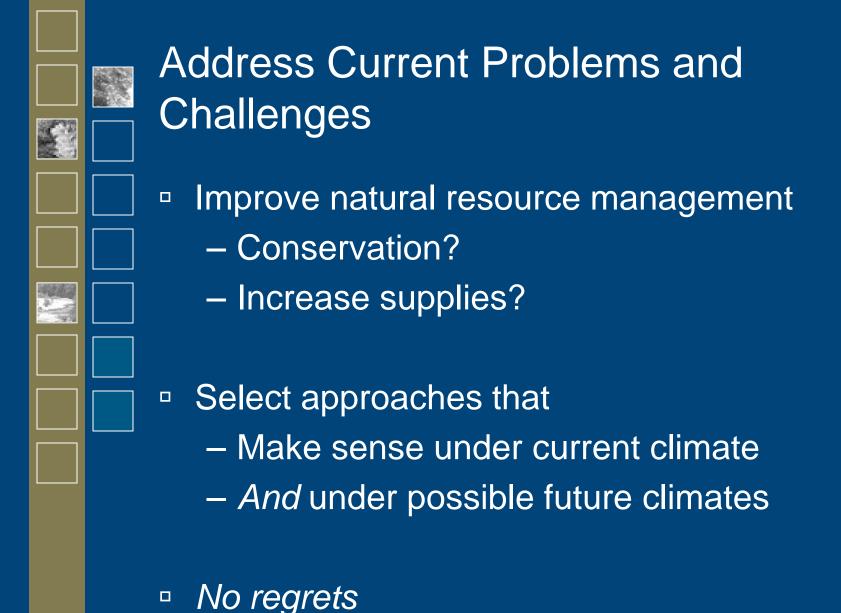
- It would be better to be react to climate change as it happens
 - Wait for climate to change and then do what is needed
 - Farmers can change crops as the climate changes
 - Best adaptation is to design systems to be reactive



- Potential for Catastrophe
 - Loss of life
 - Economic harm
- Long-term decisions

Missed opportunities







- Building or rebuilding infrastructure
- Make it a little bigger or better
- Makes the most sense when
 - The direction of change is known
 - Incremental costs are low
 - Downsides are low





Allow for Management Change Over Time

- Adaptive management
 - Make decisions that can be changed or adjusted as conditions change
 - Monitoring and evaluation are needed
- Adaptive pathways
 - Think through what decisions may be needed over time
 - Some decisions can be made in the future
 - Look for pathways that can carry forward for decades



- Make significant changes
 - Institutions
 - Livelihoods
 - Location
- This one is hardest
- Are these changes made in anticipation of or after their need is obvious?





- Remember the climate is changing
 - Apply the climate change lens
 - "Should we do something different because the climate is changing?"



