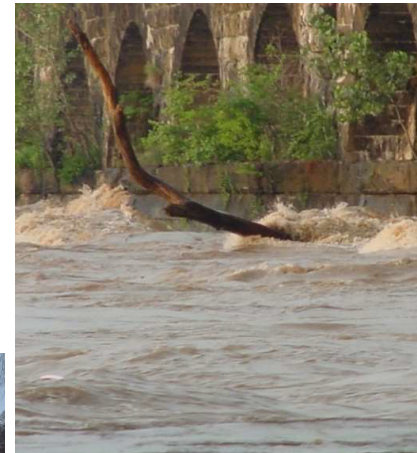


Delaware River Basin Commission

Climate Change, Sea Level Rise and Drought Management in the DRB

Amy L. Shallcross, P.E.
Manager, Water Resource Operations
Fanghui Chen
Senior Water Resource Engineer
Anthony Preucil
Water Resource Scientist

Advisory Committee on Climate Change
August 4, 2020





CLIMATE CHANGE

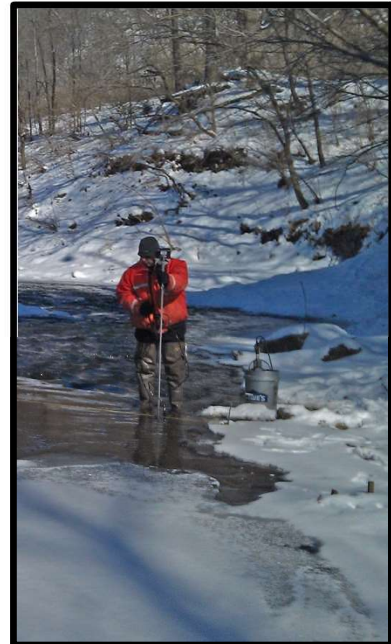
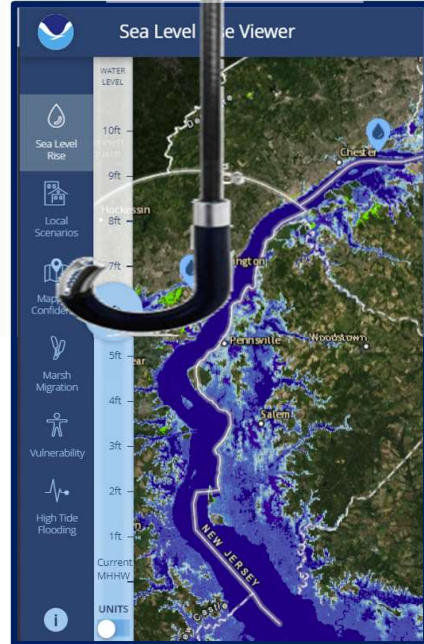
Habitat

High-Tide Flooding

Sea Level Rise

Snowpack and Ice

Drought

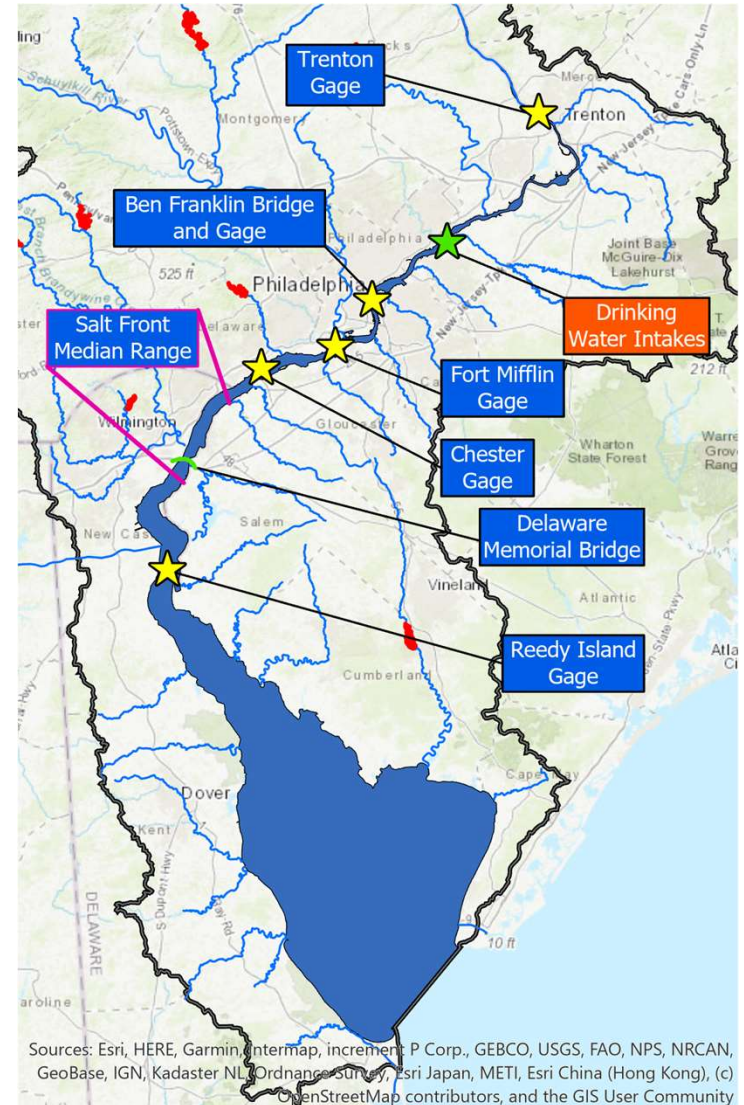
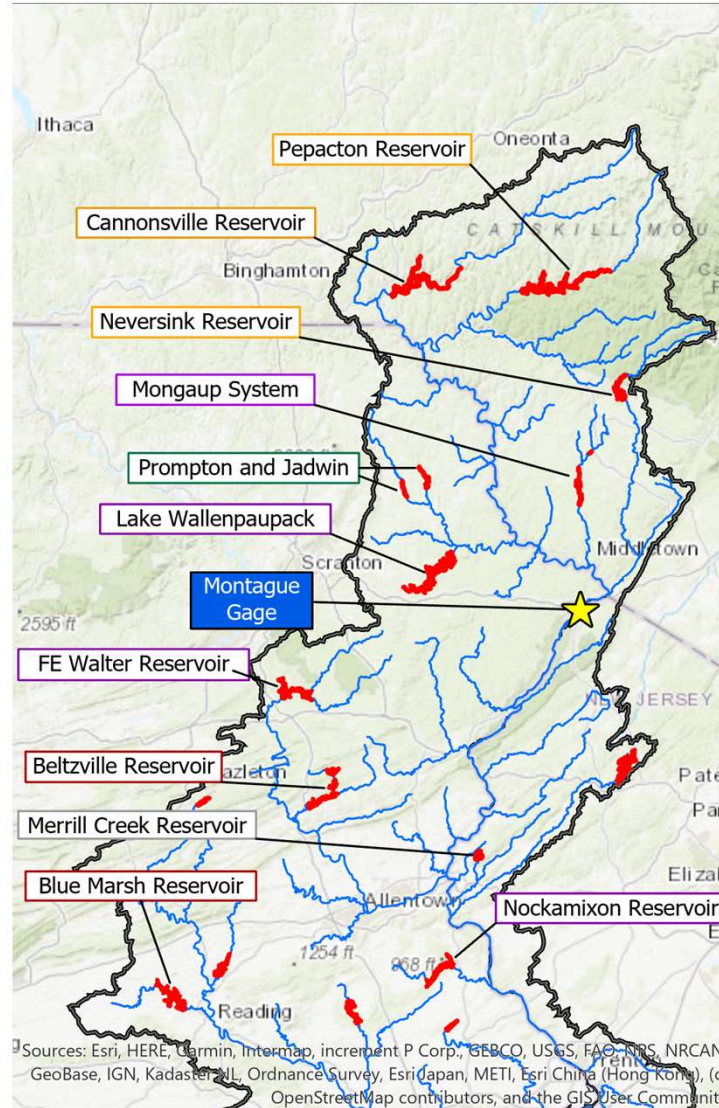


Right to Left, Top to Bottom: AGU.org; NOAA, Phila.gov, Sea Grant Delaware, S. Mullholland, NOAA SLR Viewer, USGS, NYCDEP

Current Efforts on Climate Change

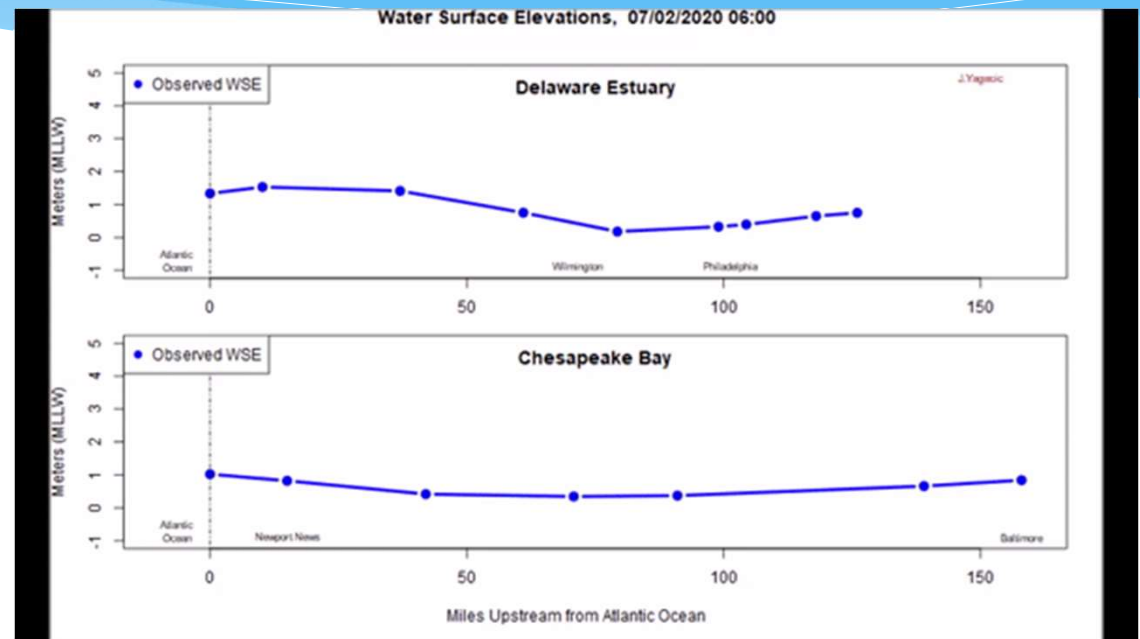
- * Future Hydrology with Climate Change - Water Availability
- * Flow Management Evaluations - Drought Resiliency
- * Sea Level Rise Analyses - Water Suitability, Habitat
- * Water demand projections – Needs Assessment
- * Storage Studies (reservoir inventory, optimization, FE Walter) – Options
- * Water Sustainability 2060 (Plan) - Adaptation
- * Advisory Committee on Climate Change (AC3) - Guidance

Delaware River Basin Tour



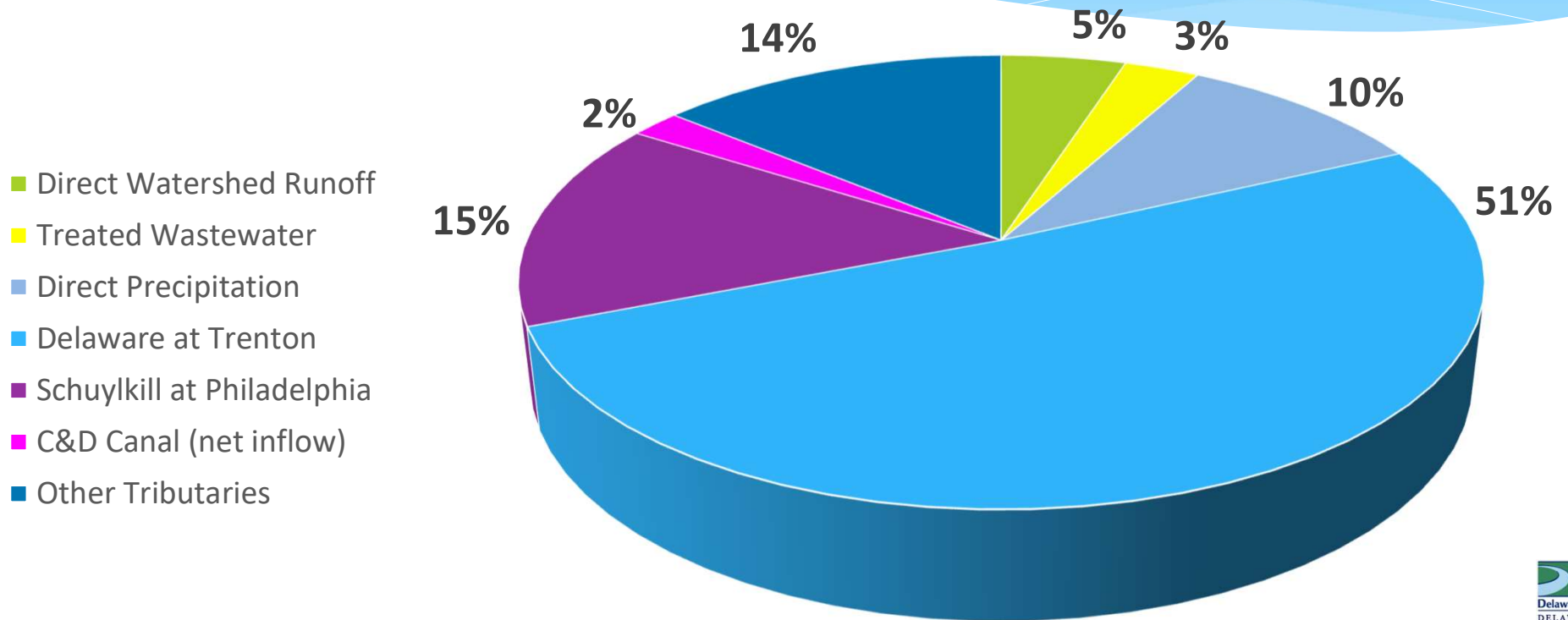
Basemap: ESRI, et. al.

Chesapeake v. Delaware Bay/Estuary



Moving upstream, the DRB shoreline converges more quickly and the head of tide is like a wall which reflects the wave energy back downstream, unlike the Chesapeake bay and other estuaries.

Estuary Inflow Composition

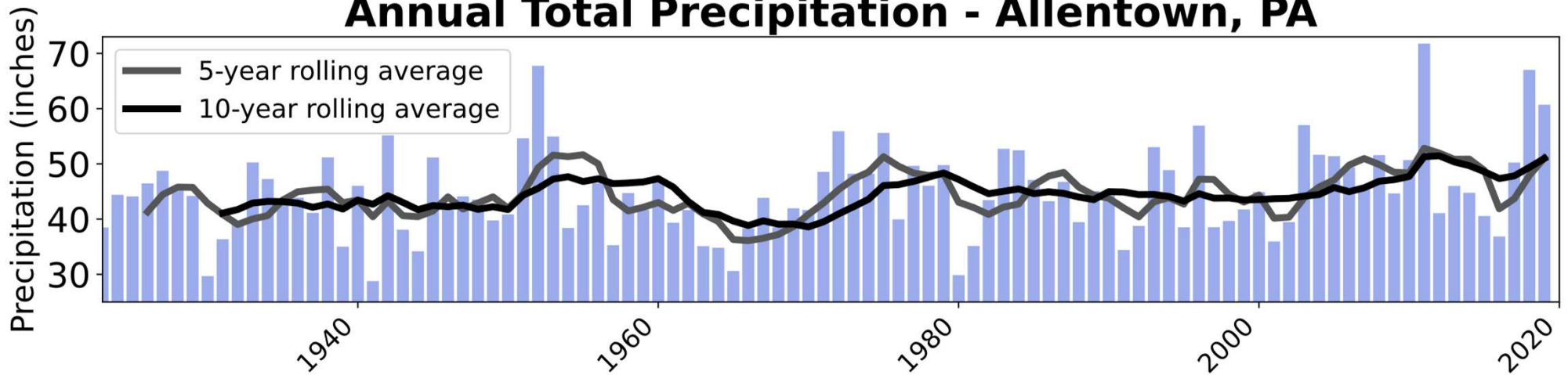


Source: DRBC



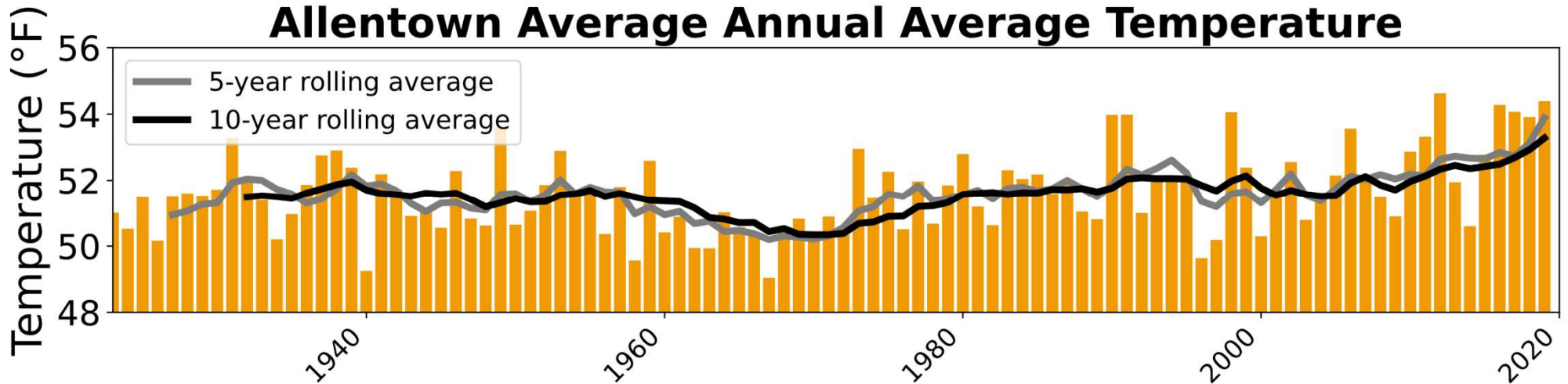
DRBC
Delaware River Basin Commission
DELAWARE • NEW JERSEY
PENNSYLVANIA • NEW YORK
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Annual Total Precipitation - Allentown, PA








Data Source: ACIS, NOAA

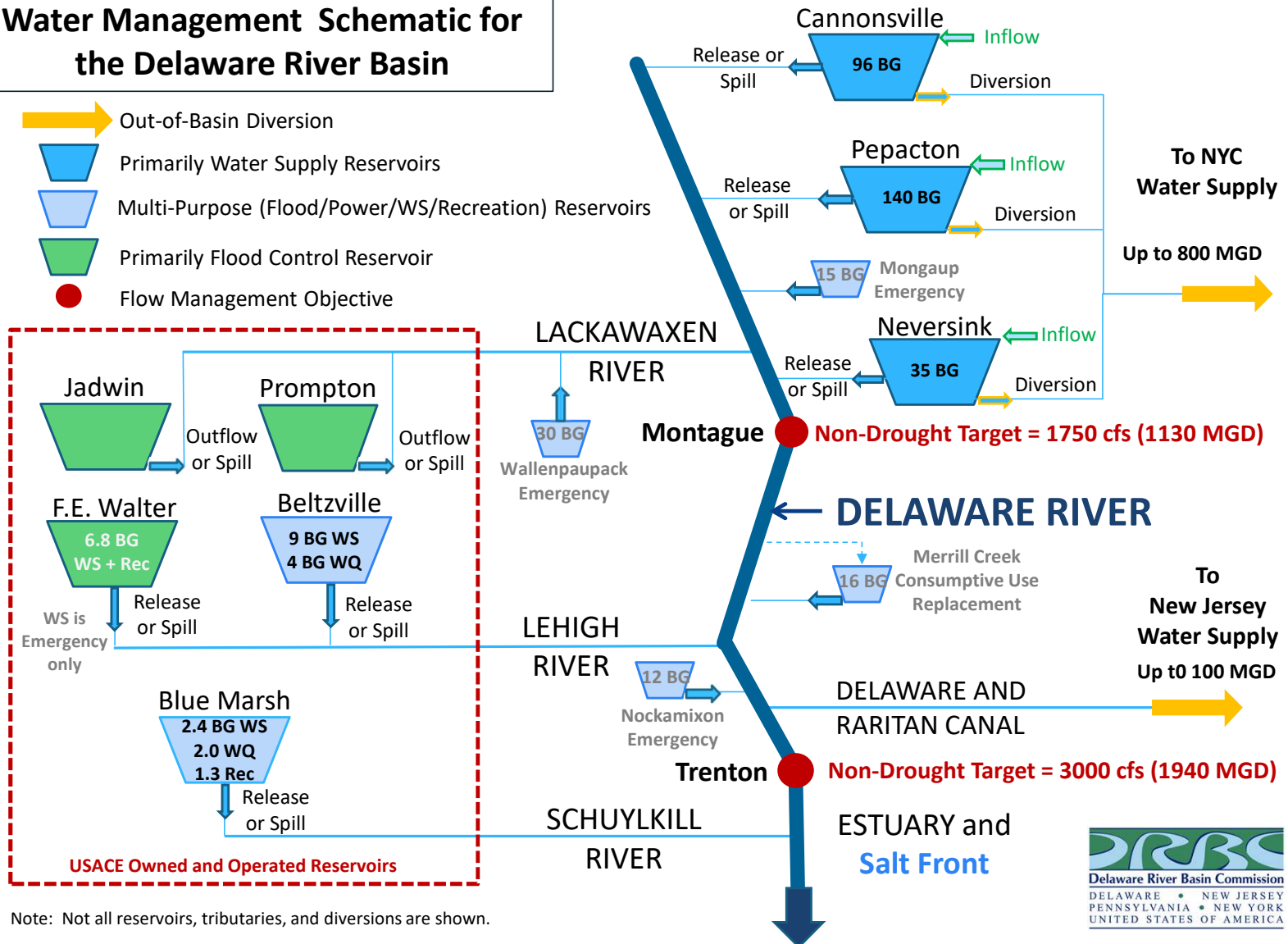
Allentown Average Annual Average Temperature



Data Source: ACIS, NOAA

Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

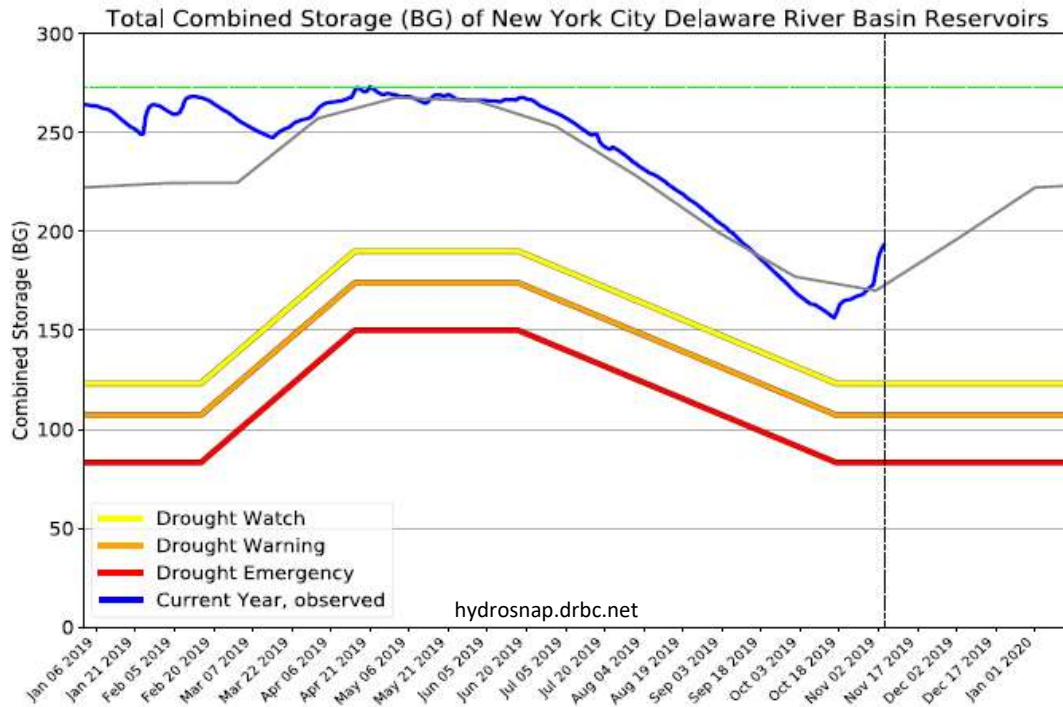
-  Out-of-Basin Diversion
-  Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs
-  Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs
-  Primarily Flood Control Reservoir
-  Flow Management Objective



Note: Not all reservoirs, tributaries, and diversions are shown.



DRBC Drought Management



- Chloride Criteria
- Trenton Flow Objective
- Phased reductions
 - Flow Objectives
 - Diversions and Water Use
 - Releases
- Drought of Record Planning Scenario
- Conservation Requirements
- Depletive Use Management Plan
- Docket (permit) water allocation
- Plumbing Standards
- Water Audits

Basinwide plan is based on combined NYC storage. Lower Basin plan based on elevations in two lower basin reservoirs.

Summary of the Setting

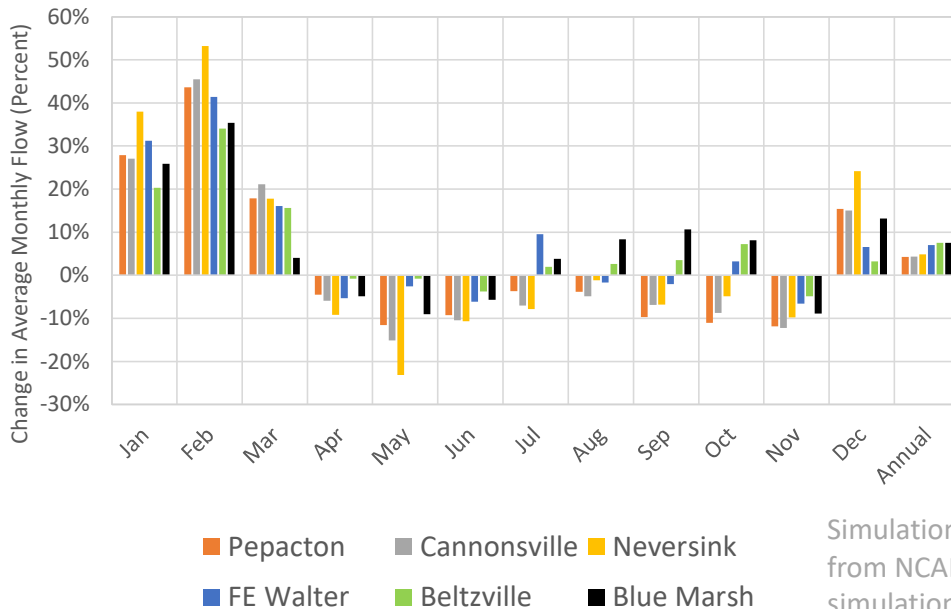
- * Basin is vulnerable to flood and droughts
- * Flow Management Programs were established to mitigate drought and build resiliency (after extensive studies) – adaptation
 - * Basinwide and lower basin only drought management plan
 - * water withdrawal permits (dockets)
 - * water conservation
 - * water audits
- * Uncertainty about climate change related factors warrants a new assessment of basin resources and flow/drought management

Current Efforts on Climate Change

- * Future Hydrology with Climate Change - Water Availability
- * Flow Management Evaluations - Drought Resiliency
- * Sea Level Rise Analyses - Water Suitability, habitat
- * Advisory Committee on Climate Change (AC3) - Guidance
- * Water demand projections – Needs Assessment
- * Storage Studies (reservoir inventory, optimization, FE Walter) – Options
- * Water Sustainability 2060 (Plan) - Adaptation

Climate Change Impacts to Flow

Potential Differences in Average Monthly Reservoir Inflows in 2060
Based on High Emission Scenario



- * Flows modestly increase
- * Seasonality changes
- * Higher temps means less snow
- * Less snow means less snowmelt
- * Increased evapotranspiration offsets increased precipitation

Simulations performed using WATER. Precipitation and Temperature from NCAR using change factor downscaling. Flows from DRB-PST simulations of 2011 Flexible Flow Management Plan.

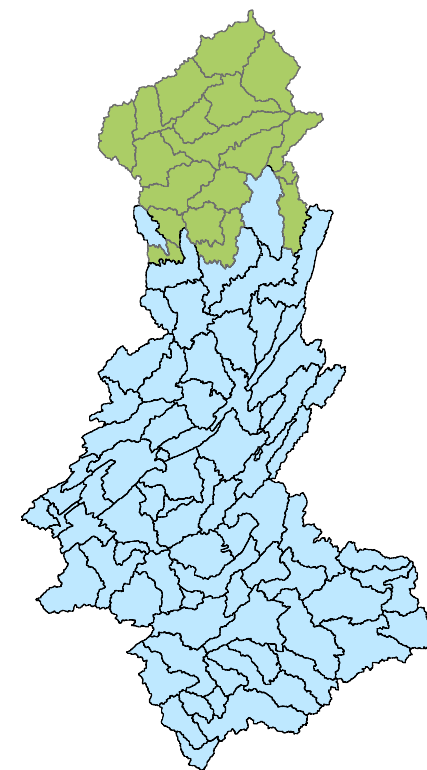
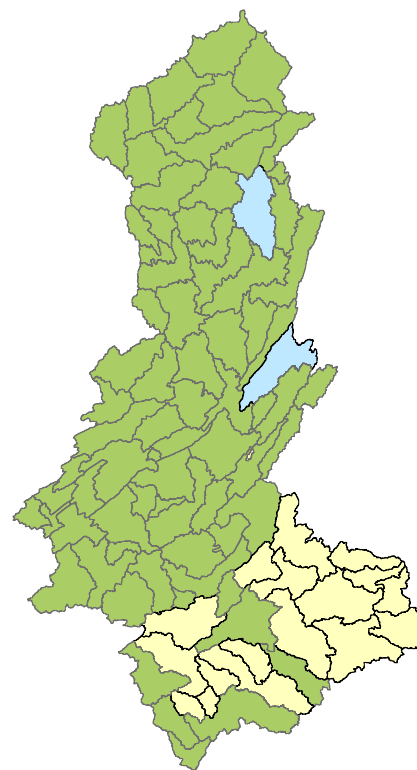
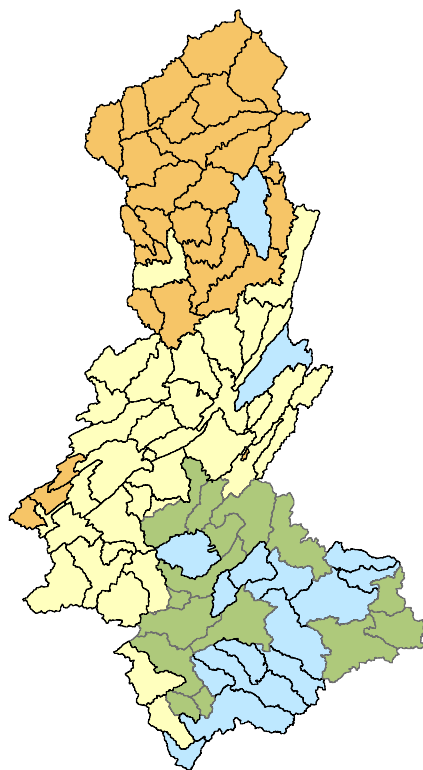
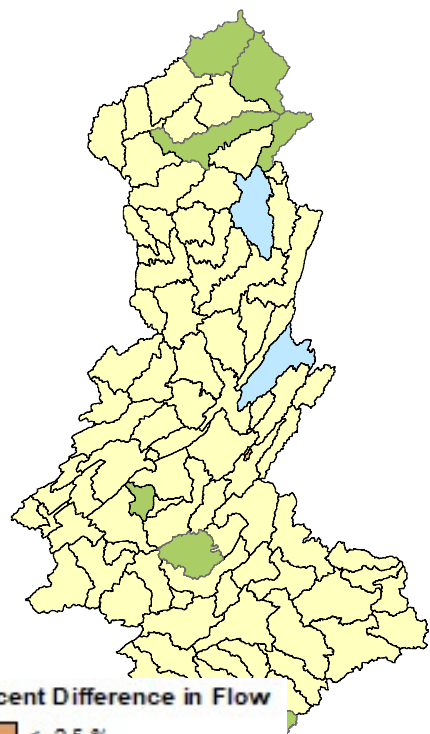
Simulated Percent Change in Average Annual Flow by 2060

RCP 2.6 Low Emissions

RCP 4.5 Medium Emissions

RCP 6.0 Med-Hi Emissions

RCP 8.5 High Emissions



Percent Difference in Flow

- < -2.5 %
- 2.5 - 0%
- 0 - 2.5 %
- 2.5% - 5 %
- > 5%

Simulations performed using WATER. Precipitation and Temperature from NCAR using change factor downscaling.
Flows from DRB-PST simulations of 2011 Flexible Flow Management Plan.



Sea Level Rise and Salinity



Atlantic Ocean
River Mile 0

**Salt
Water**

Mixing

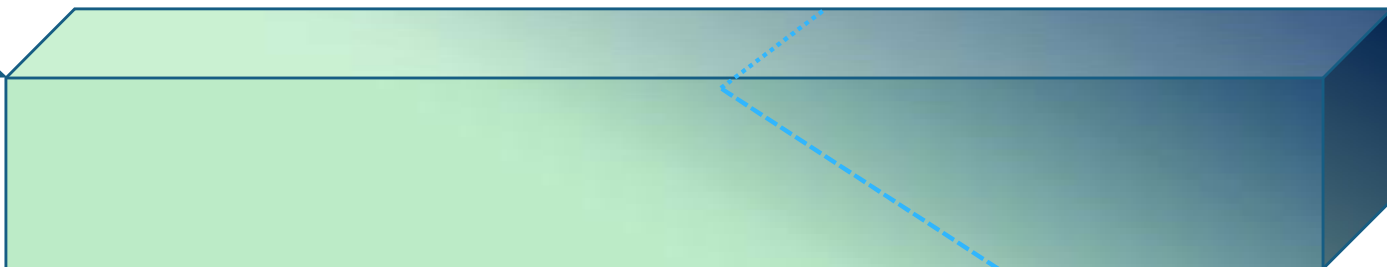
**Fresh
Water**

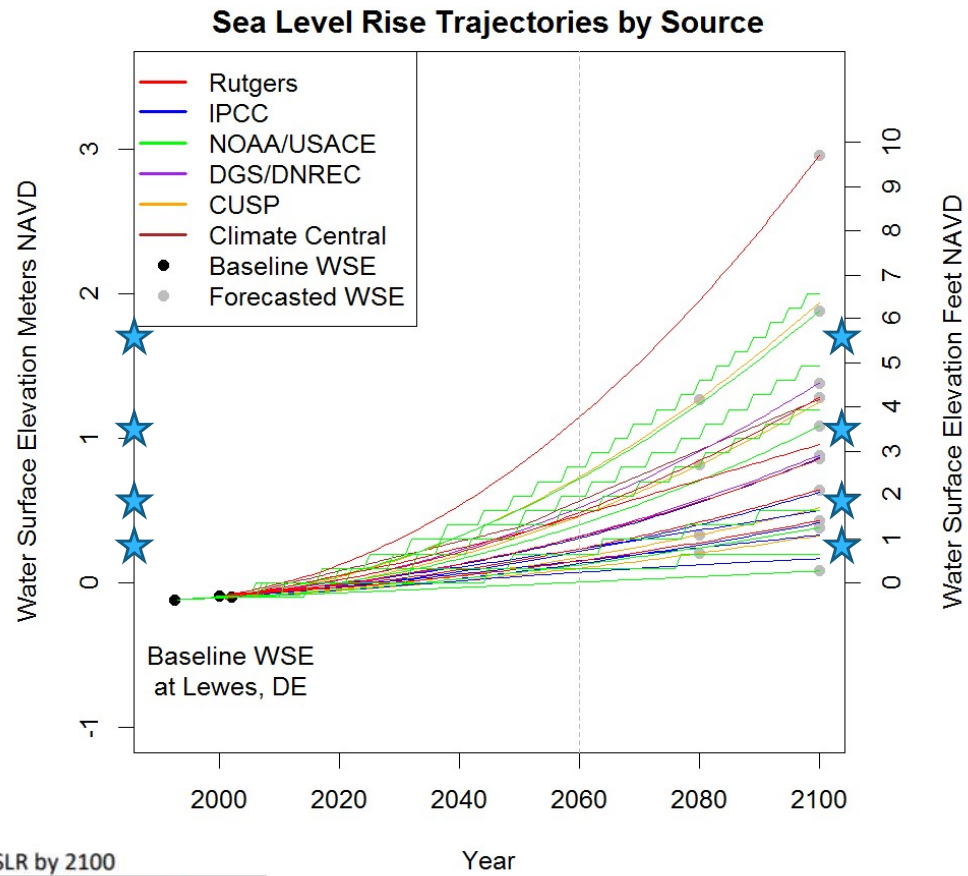
Trenton
River Mile 133

Sea Level Rise



Subsidence





| SLR Planning Scenario | SLR by 2100 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Low Scenario (5%) | 0.52 m | 1.71 ft |
| Intermediate Scenario (50%) | 0.99 m | 3.25 ft |
| High Scenario (95%) | 1.53 m | 5.02 ft |

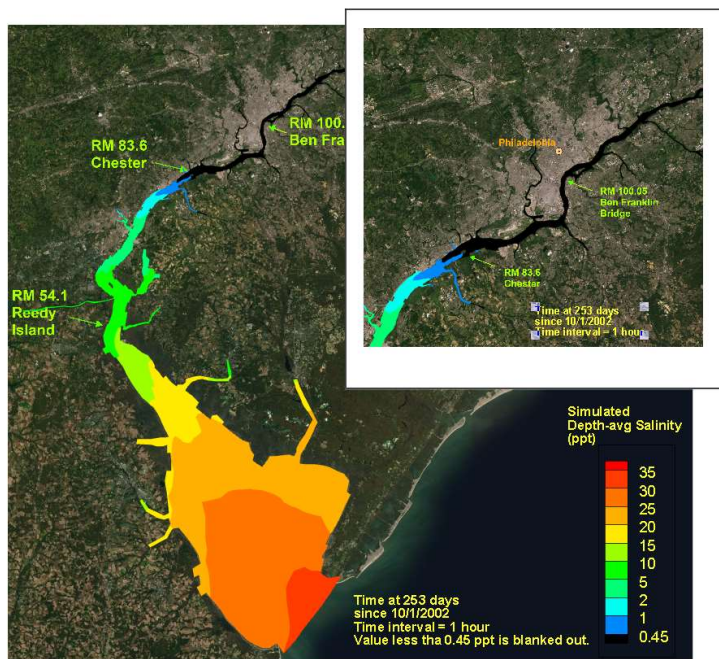


DRBC: Sea Level Trajectories by Source (2016). Delaware Geological Survey: SLR Planning Scenarios Table (2017). NJ: Rutgers STAP 2019, not shown.

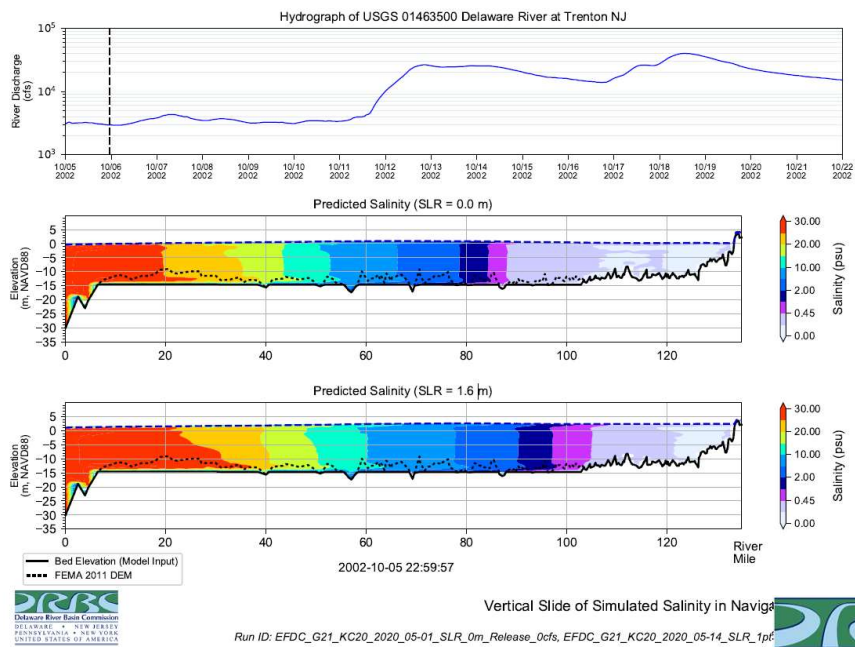
Animations

Simulation of 1.6 m of Sea Level Rise and with hydrological conditions from October 2002

Depth-averaged



Vertical Profile

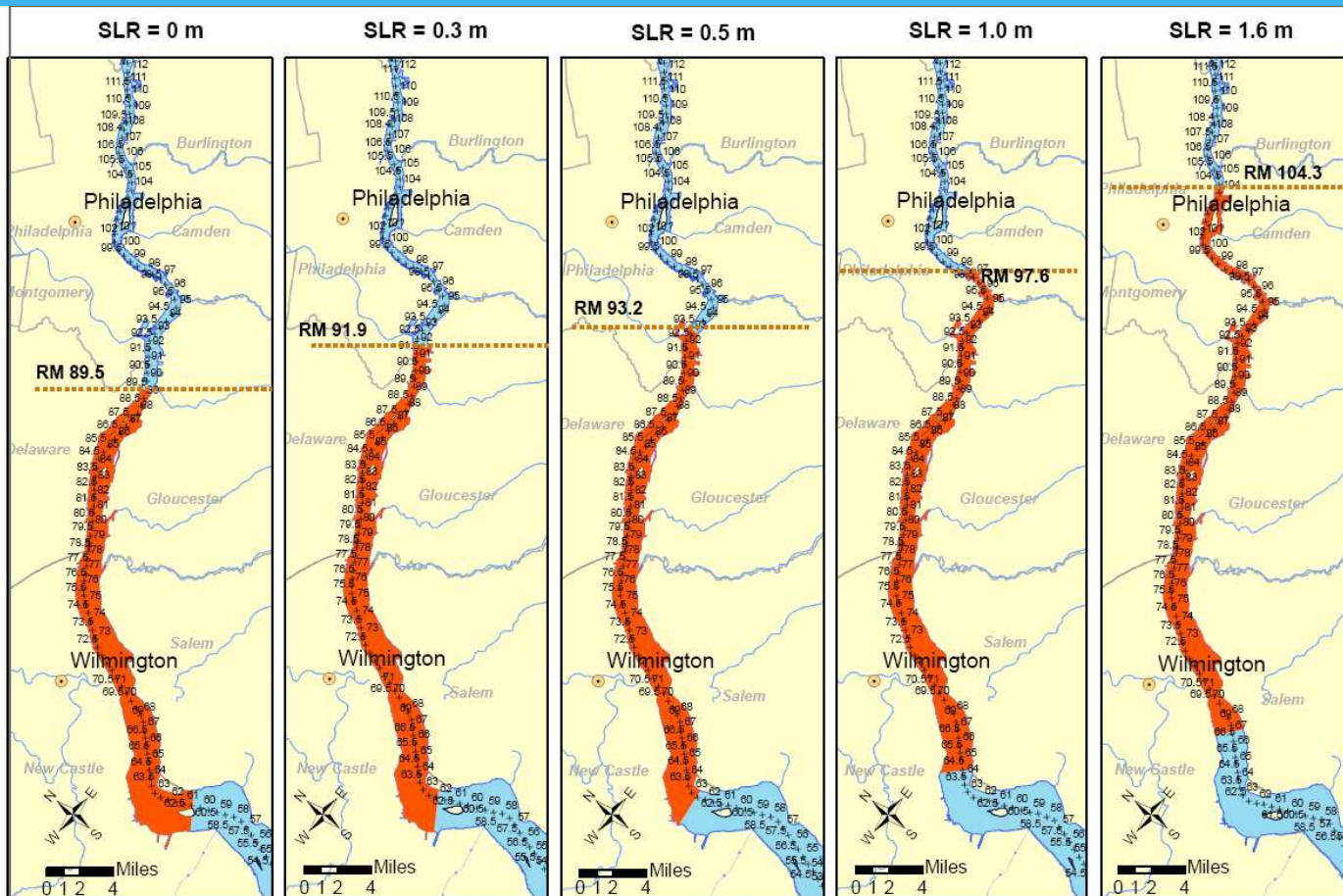


Vertical Slide of Simulated Salinity in Naviga

Run ID: EFDC_G21_KC20_2020_05-01_SLR_0m_Release_Oct, EFDC_G21_KC20_2020_05-14_SLR_1p



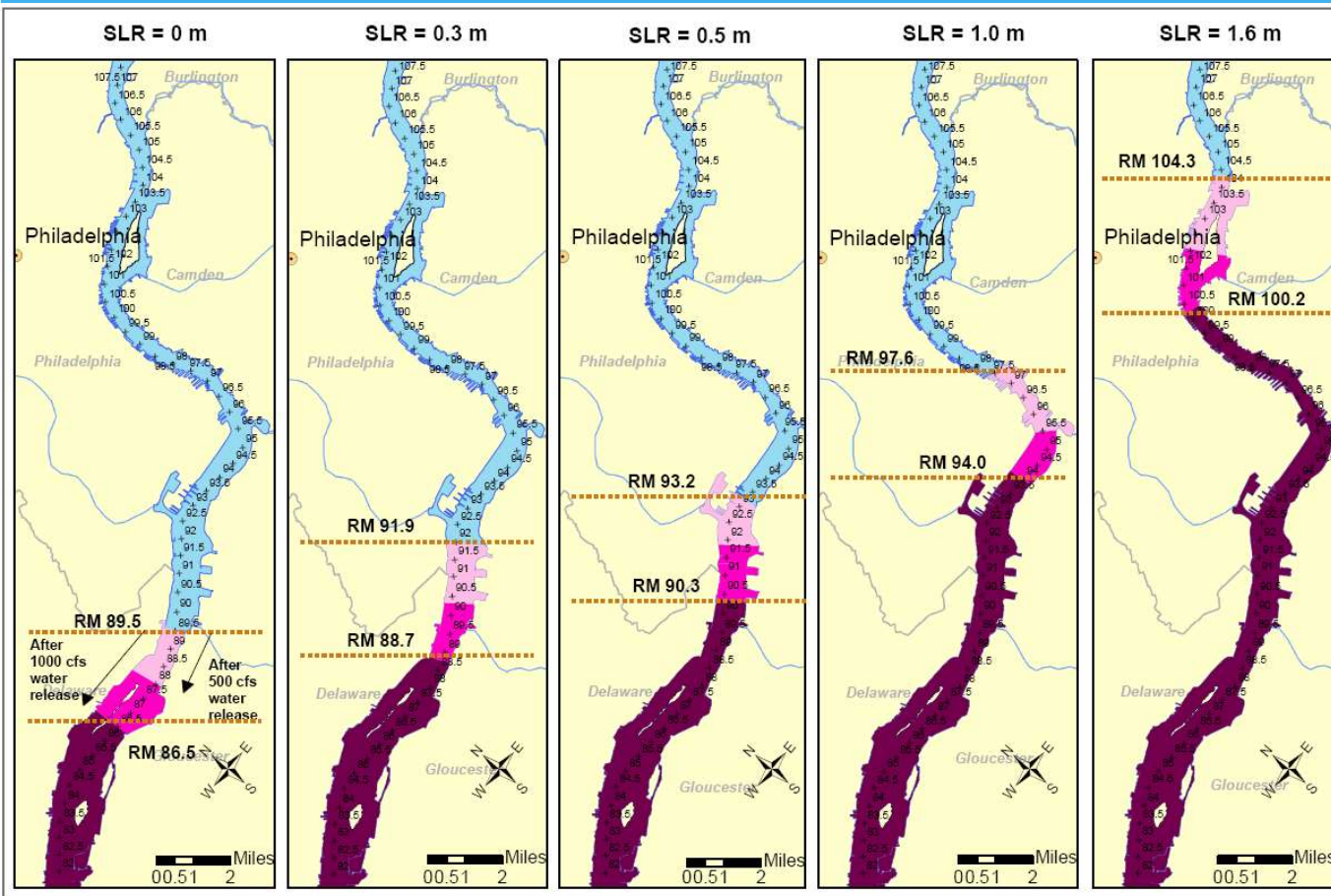
Range of Salt Front Movement with dry conditions and different sea levels



Simulated salt front range during 4-months of low flow conditions

With dry conditions similar to 2002 and SLR of 0.5 m or higher, salt front may move upstream of the Schuylkill River

Range of Salt Front Movement with dry conditions and different flow augmentation



Legend

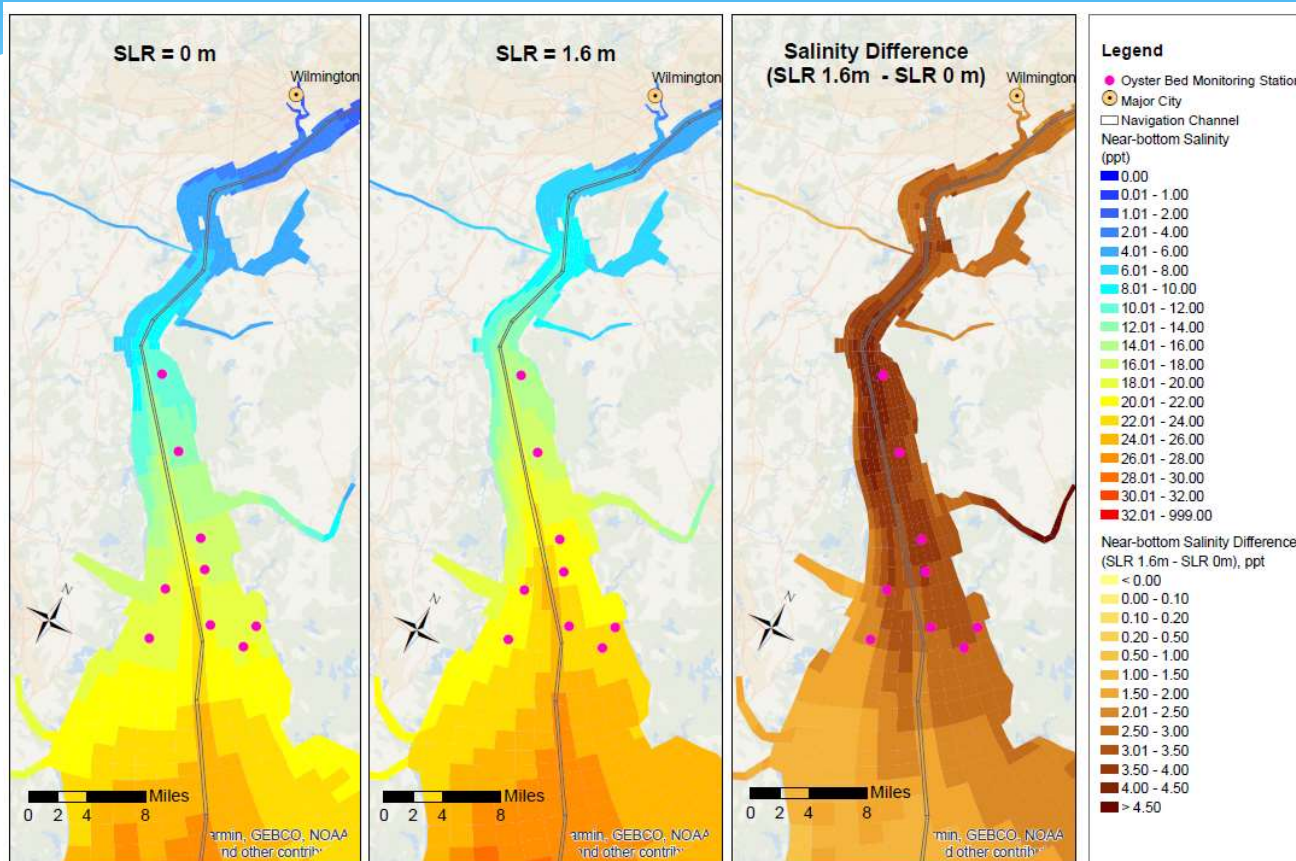
Simulated SF Range (SLR = 1.6 m)

- No additional flow added
- 500 cfs for 2 months
- 1,000 cfs added for 2 months

Simulations of July-October 2002 conditions with additional water released in August and September. A significant amount of water may be needed to keep the salt front below RM 92.5.

Impacts to Oysters

Preliminary



Simulated Average Salinity with July-October 2002 flows (a dry period)

- Oysters thrive with salinity of 14-28 psu; survive in 5-35 psu
- Parasites prefer and are more prevalent in higher salinity water
- Higher salinity water affects taste (mineral taste)

- 14.01 - 16.00
- 16.01 - 18.00
- 18.01 - 20.00
- 20.01 - 22.00
- 22.01 - 24.00
- 24.01 - 26.00
- 26.01 - 28.00



Current Findings

- * DRBC work is beginning to define climate change impacts related to hydrology, flow management and sea level rise - more work is planned
- * **Water Availability:** changes in hydrology due to temperature and precipitation may be more impactful locally rather than basinwide
- * **Water Suitability:** more frequent incidents of salinity intrusion may result in the need for alternative sources of water or [additional] treatment before use
- * **Drought Resiliency:** more water will be needed to meet salinity management goals
- * **Habitat:** with the increase in salinity from SLR, oysters are likely to be more susceptible to parasites, predators and disease and become less palatable
- * AC3 assistance is needed to define scenarios, assumptions and planning criteria for future analyses

Next Steps

- * Consult with the Advisory Committee on Climate Change (AC3)
 - * Decide avenues of investigation
 - * Identify knowledge gaps
 - * Develop planning scenarios
 - * Formulate and refine assumptions
 - * Explore uncertainty
 - * Gather stakeholder input
- * DRBC will continue to use existing and developing tools
- * Evaluate scenarios and alternatives (use existing and/or new models)
- * Identify stressed areas
- * Collaborate with other DRBC Advisory Committees
- * Work with stakeholder to develop adaptation strategies