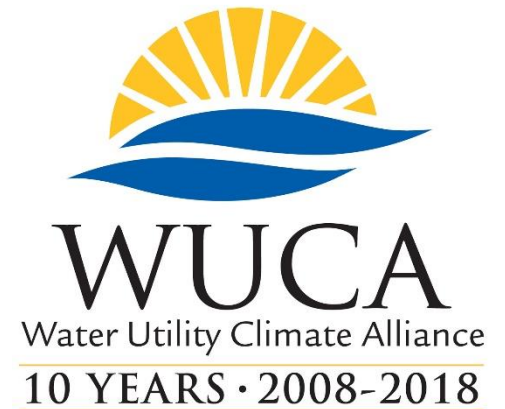


**Building Resilience to a Changing Climate:  
A Technical Training in Water Sector  
Utility Decision Support**



# **Decision-Making in the Face of Uncertainty:**

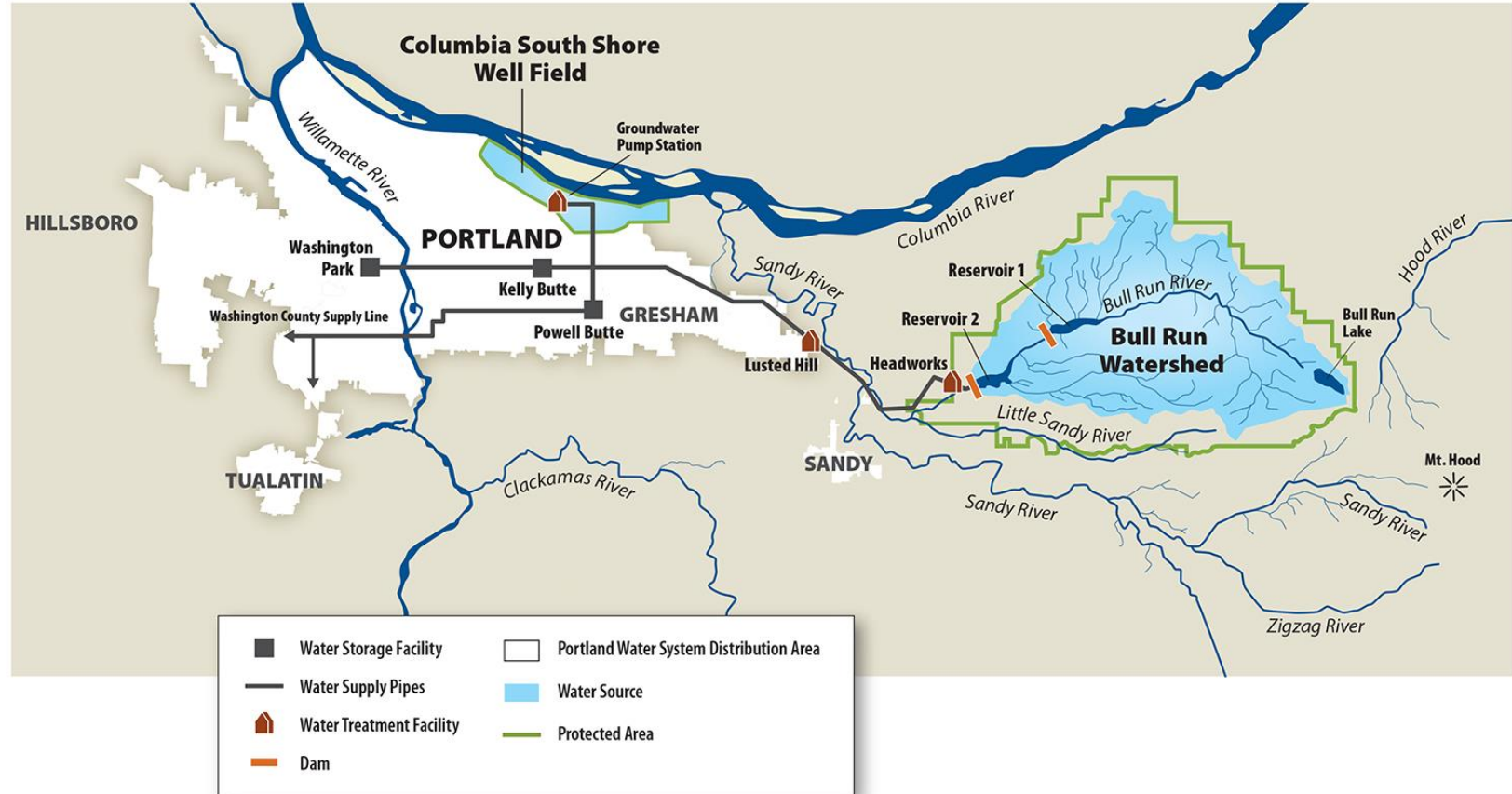
**The evolution of supply planning and climate adaptation at the  
Portland Water Bureau**

**Kavita Heyn, Climate Science Program Manager  
Portland Water Bureau**



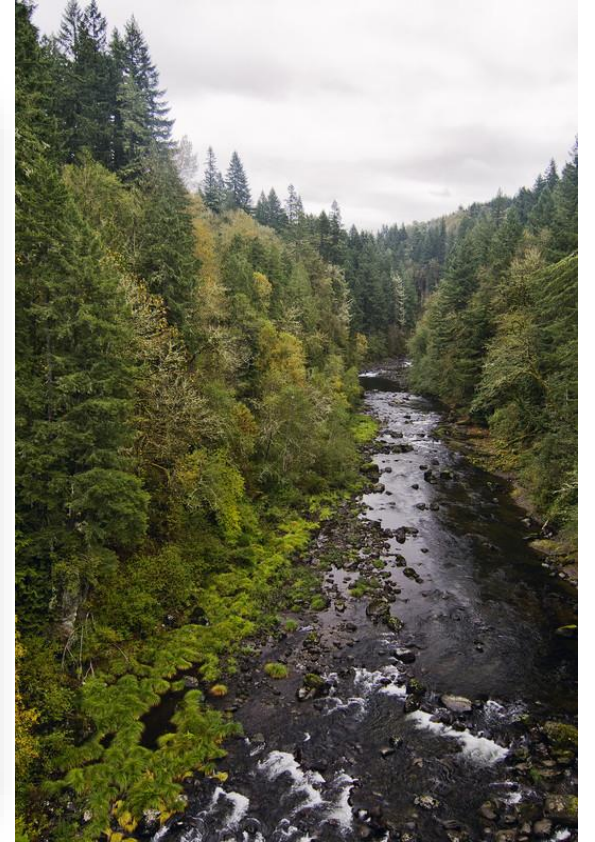
# Portland's water system

- Two supply sources:
  1. **Bull Run Watershed** primary surface supply serving water since 1895 (102 sq. miles, highly protected)
  2. **Columbia South Shore Well Field** (Groundwater aquifers)
- Serve 952,200 retail & wholesale customers (1/4 of Oregon's population)



# Portland's water system

- Bull Run Watershed mixed rain-snow, ~135 inches precipitation annually on average.
- Bull Run reservoirs refill annually (not multi-year storage) so rely on fall rains to refill.
- Management of reservoirs is sensitive to variability in spring and fall rainfall, and low spring and summer streamflows.



# This story begins in 2001

## Deterministic planning approach for Infrastructure Master Plan

- PWB extrapolated past trends in demand, assuming growth and higher total demand
- Climate assessment using 4 climate models (forward-thinking!)
- But averaged results across models and ascribed too much certainty by providing specific forecasts calling for more supply.

Results incorporated into 2001 IMP:

- ❑ 8 BG supply gap from climate change and increased demand by 2020
- ❑ 9.6 BG supply gap from climate change and increased demand by 2040
- ❑ Expand Dam 1 & 2, or build Dam 3 to meet supply deficit/needs

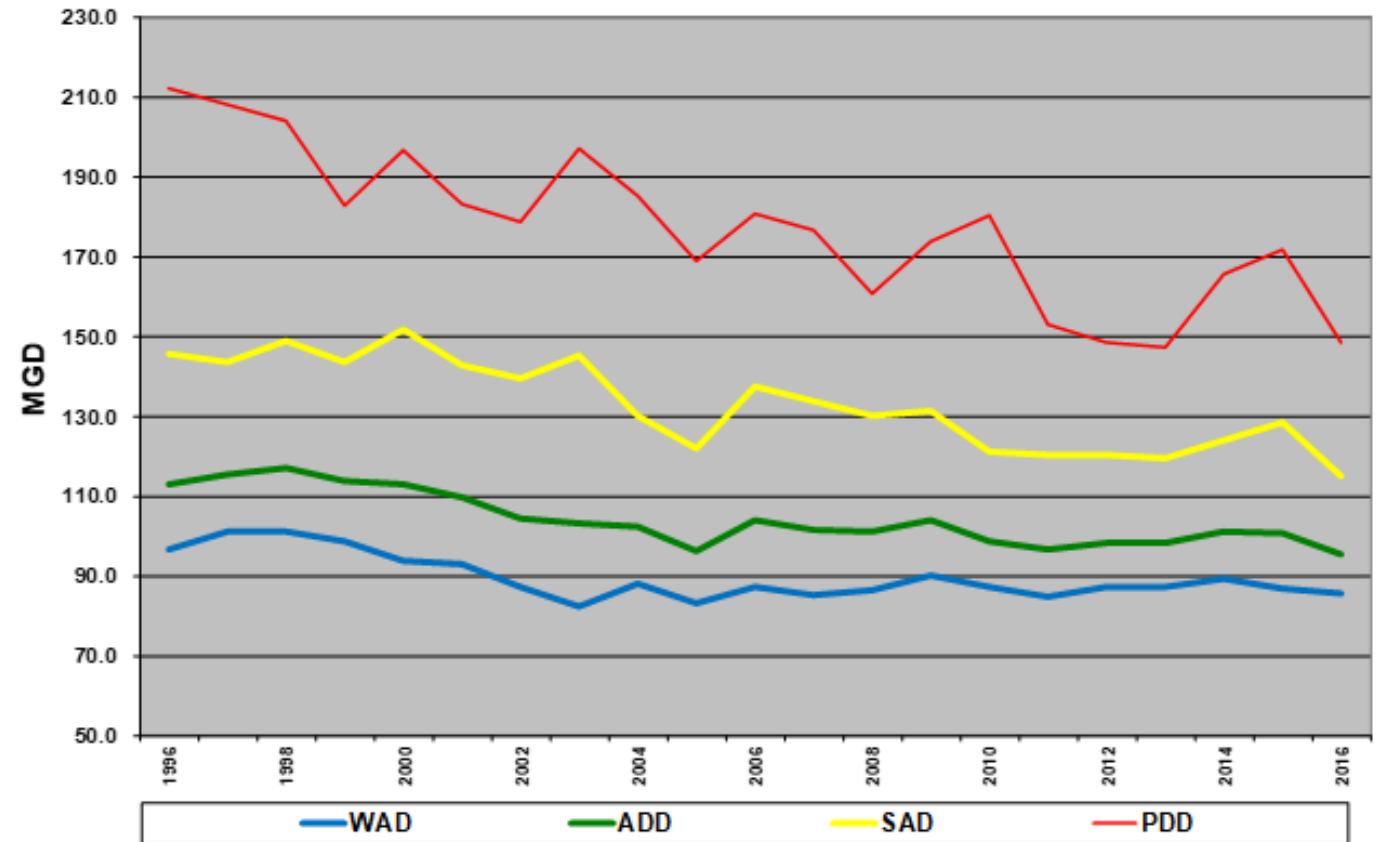
# Fast forward to the future



....But, what really happened?

- Demand decreased
- No need for additional sources
- IMP became outdated very quickly

Aggregate Demand (1996-2016)





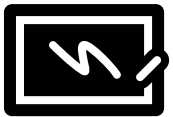
# Can science solve this problem?



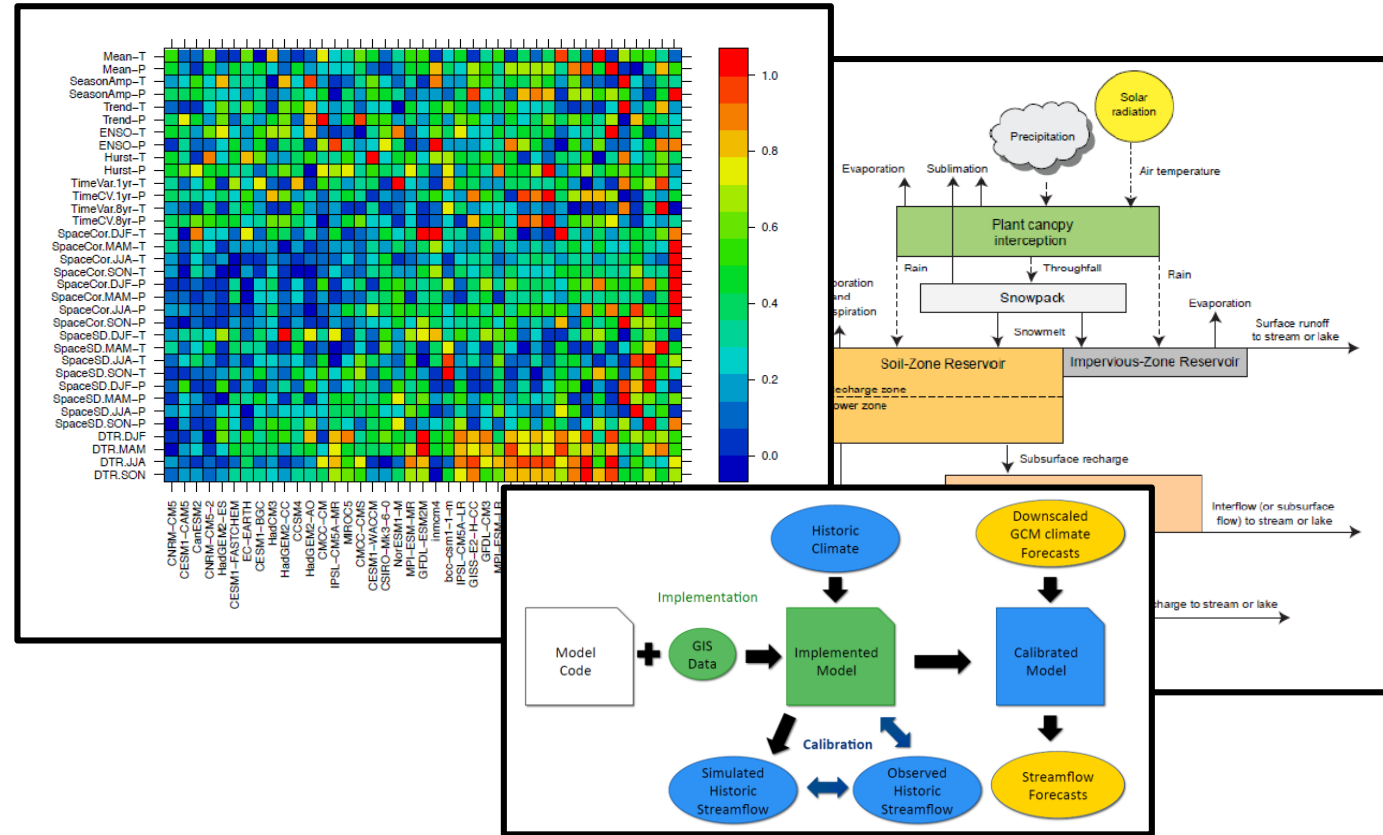
Built capacity & tools to update climate & supply modeling with newer information and data



Obtained downscaled climate data for Bull Run to generate future climate-informed hydrology

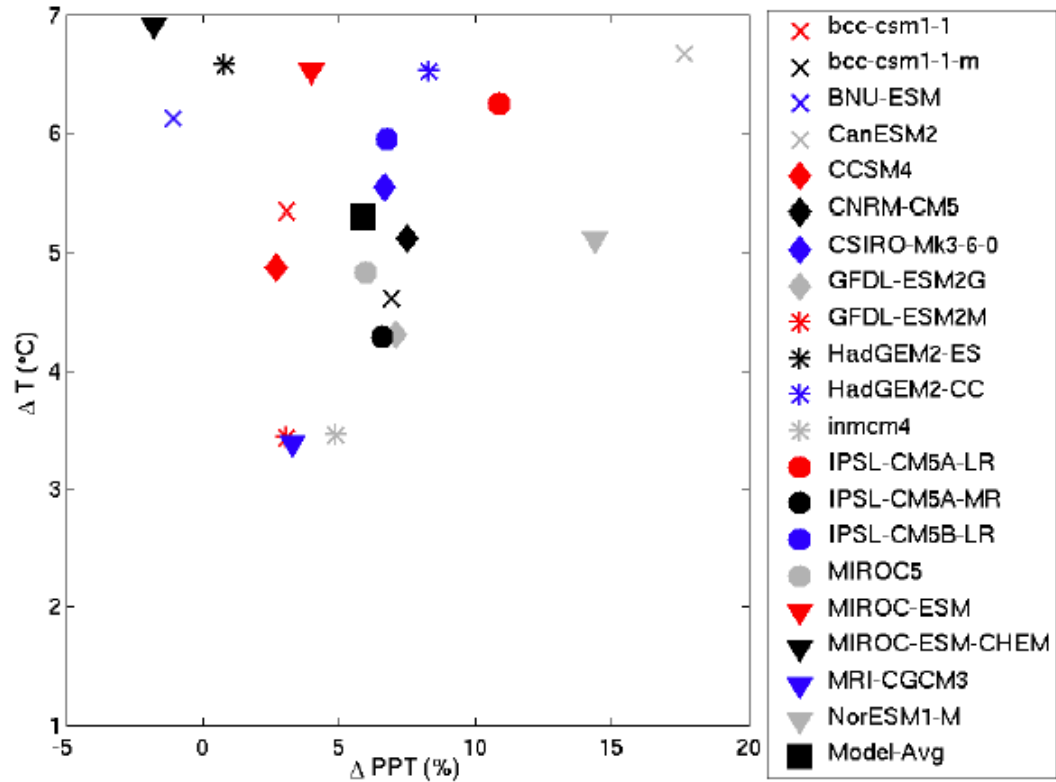


Assumed more resolution and more local data would give us more clarity

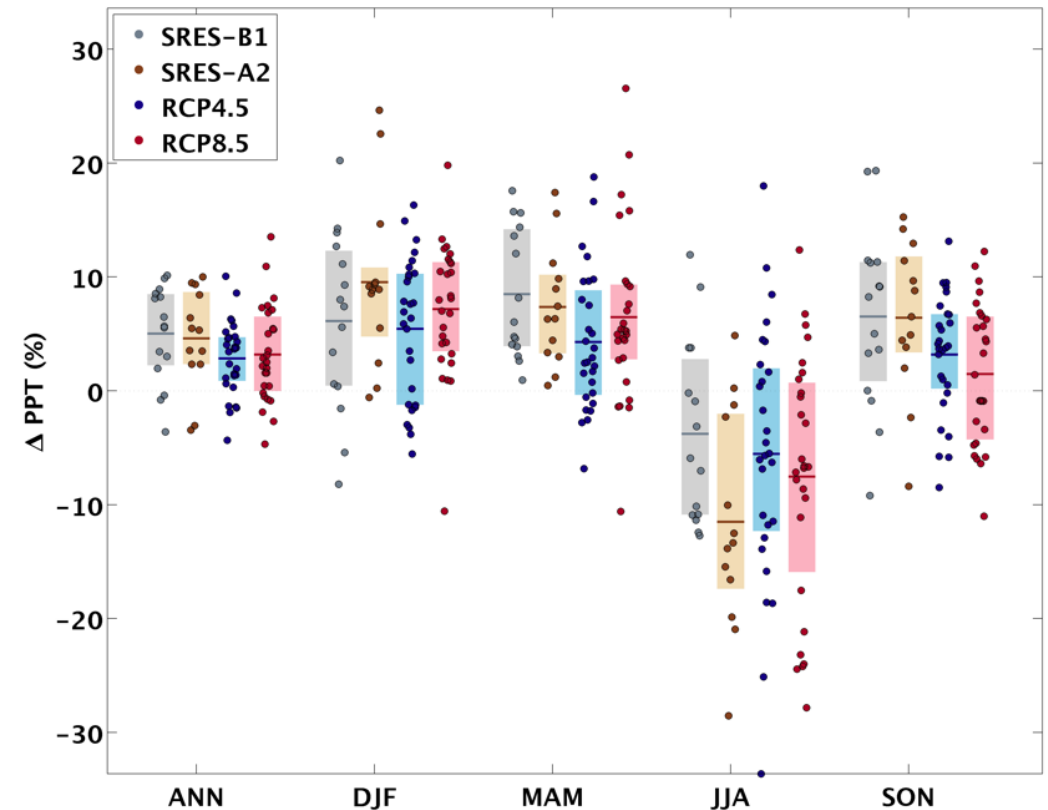


# Science can only take us so far...

$\Delta$  Precipitation vs.  $\Delta$  Temperature, 2071-2100, RCP85



$\Delta$  PPT 2041-2070 vs. 1950-1999, 42-50°N, 110-124°W



WHAT NUMBER DO I PICK??



# In the meantime, a preview of a warmer future

**Average  
historical  
conditions**

**2015 PNW  
Snow Drought**

Average  
temperatures

Warm air & water  
temperatures

Average rainfall &  
snowfall

Low snow & dry  
spring

Average  
drawdown

Low spring &  
summer flows

Long drawdown &  
high groundwater  
use

**Past climate**

**Future climate**

**2015**



# In the meantime, a preview of a warmer future

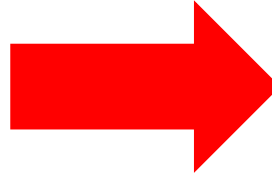
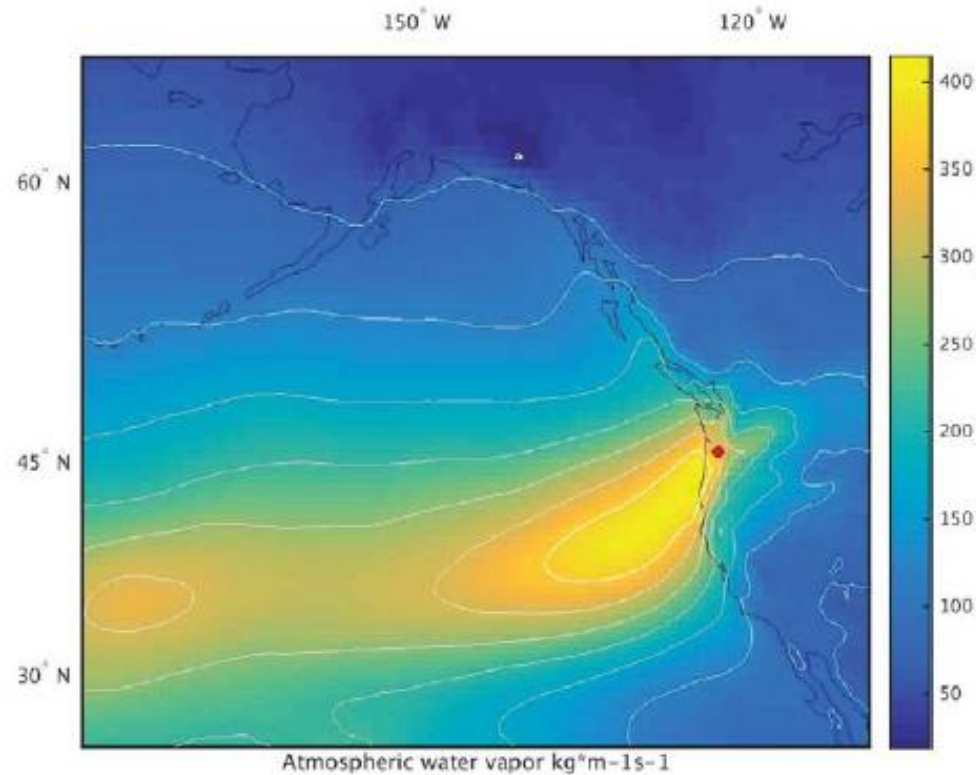
2018

MODIS – H. Basagic, PWB

2017



# In the meantime, a preview of a warmer future



Loikith, Aragon 2017



Institute for  
Sustainable Solutions

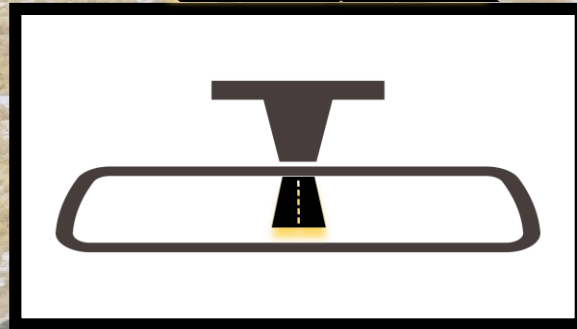
PORTLAND STATE UNIVERSITY



# Can't keep planning the same way



**Climate change is the curve  
in the road ahead**



# Lessons learned so far

- Deterministic planning becomes irrelevant very quickly
- Historical information can still be useful (e.g. seasonal planning, understanding system vulnerability) but has limitations for long-term planning
- Science cannot “solve” this problem, but going through a process to recognize this is in itself valuable
- Recent events have shown our system is resilient, but are a wake up call to how we need to plan differently in the future to weather future extremes
- Climate change is the curve in the road ahead

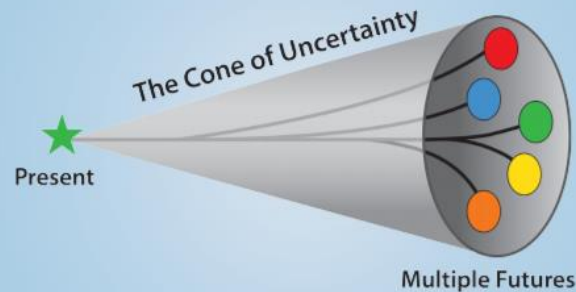
## HOW DO WE PLAN DIFFERENTLY?



# Learning from our peers

## 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: Laurna Kaatz, Denver Water

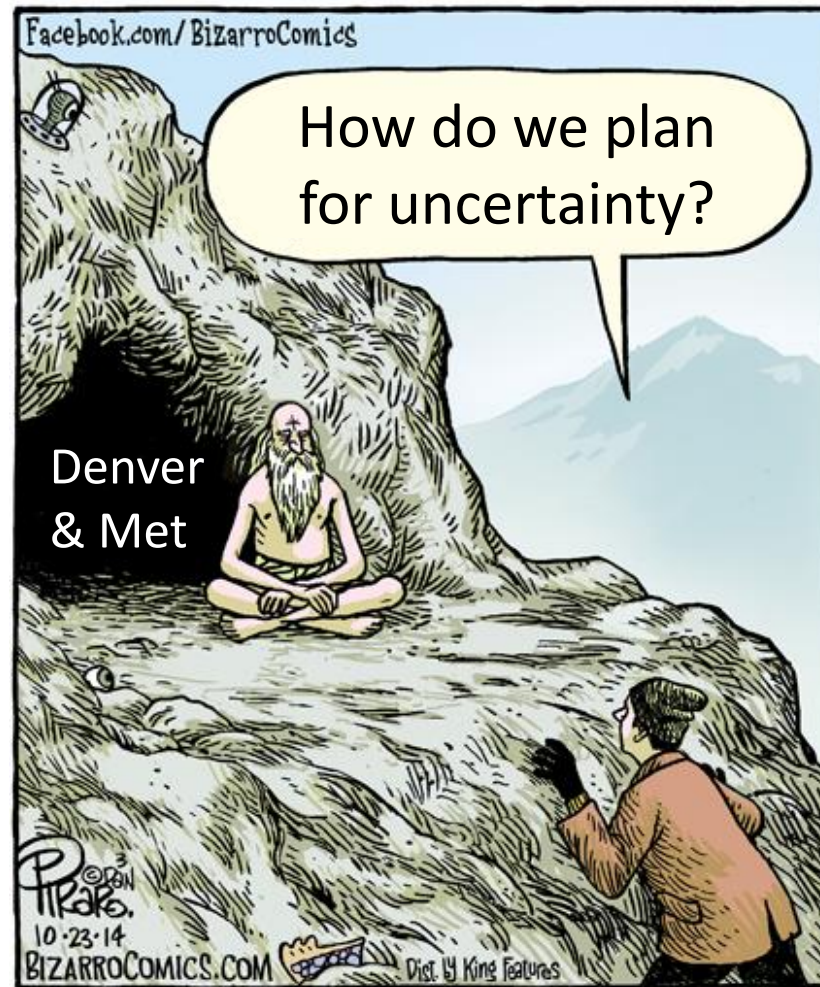


Brandon Goshi  
Metropolitan Water District of  
Southern California



Laurna Kaatz  
Denver Water

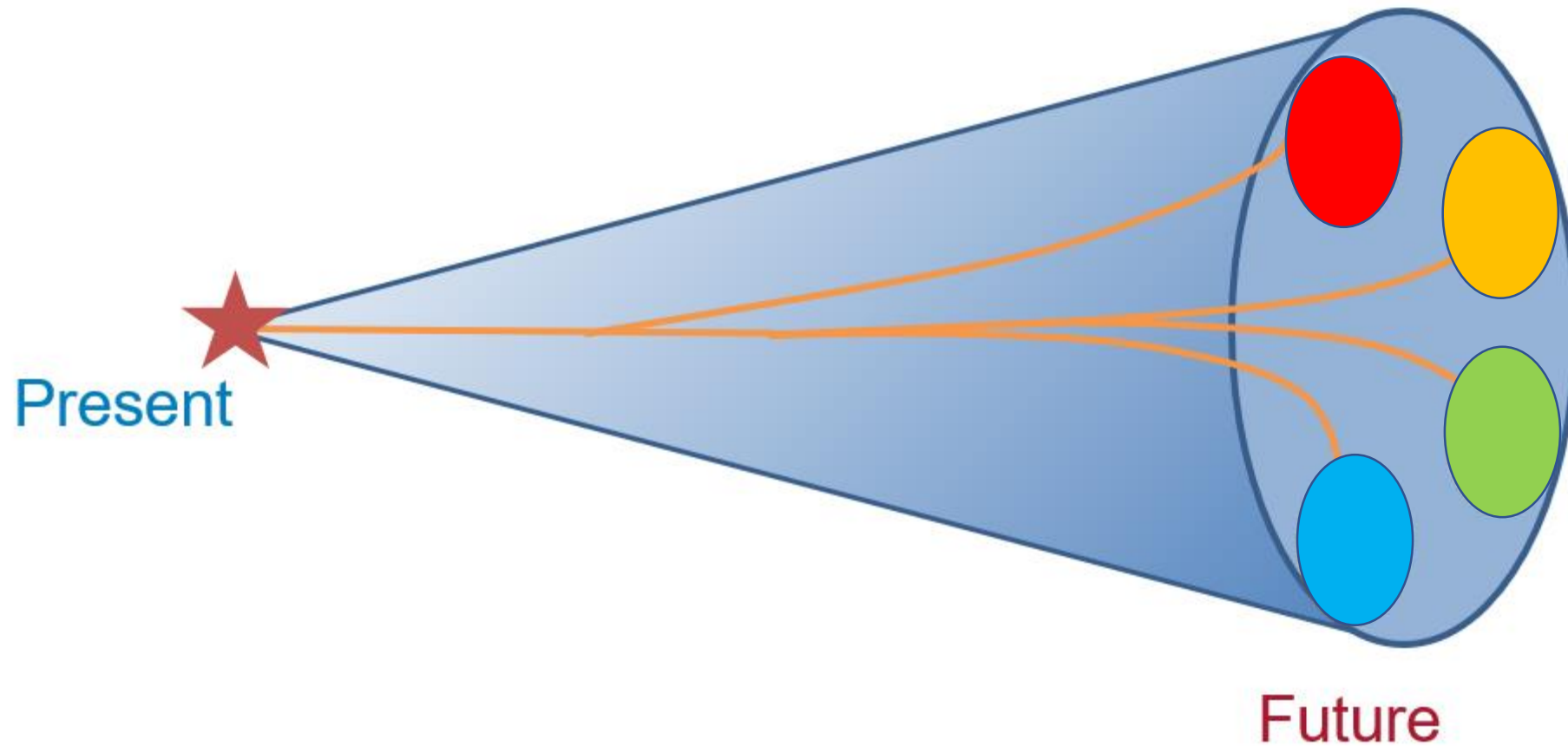
# Learning from our peers



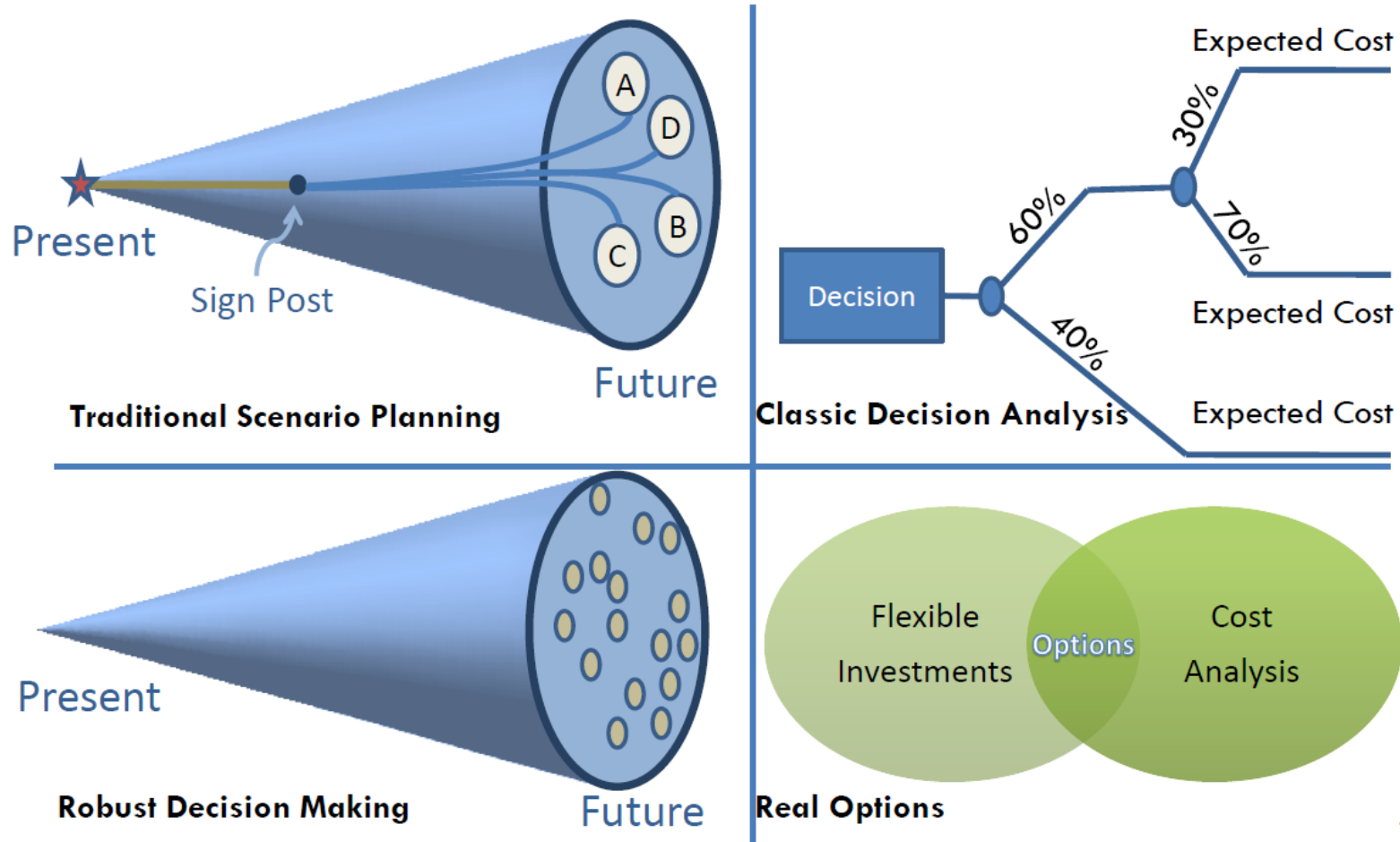
Denver  
& Met

PWB climbs to  
the top of Mt.  
Hood

# The cone of uncertainty



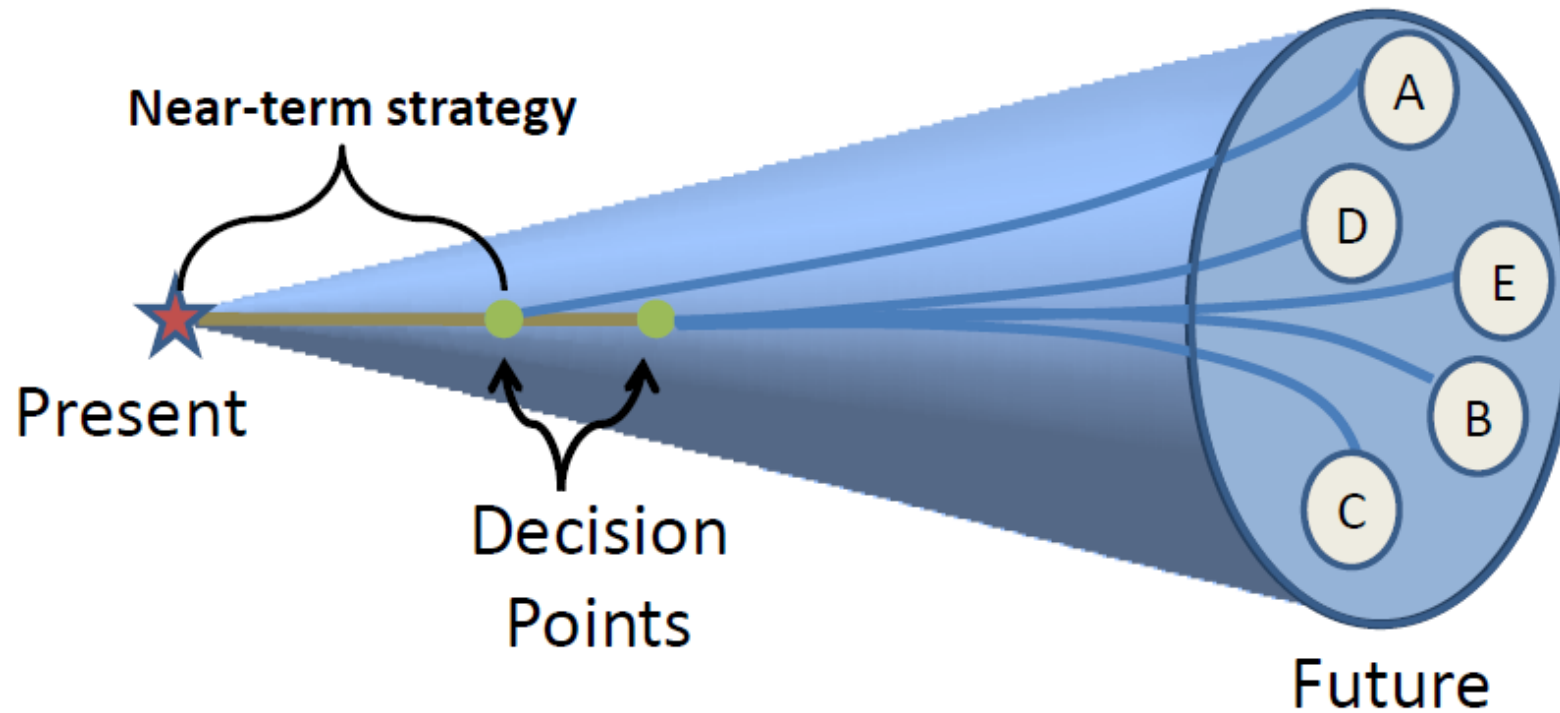
# A new approach: Plan for multiple futures





# Simple but powerful: Scenario planning

Goal is not  
to predict  
but make  
better  
decisions!

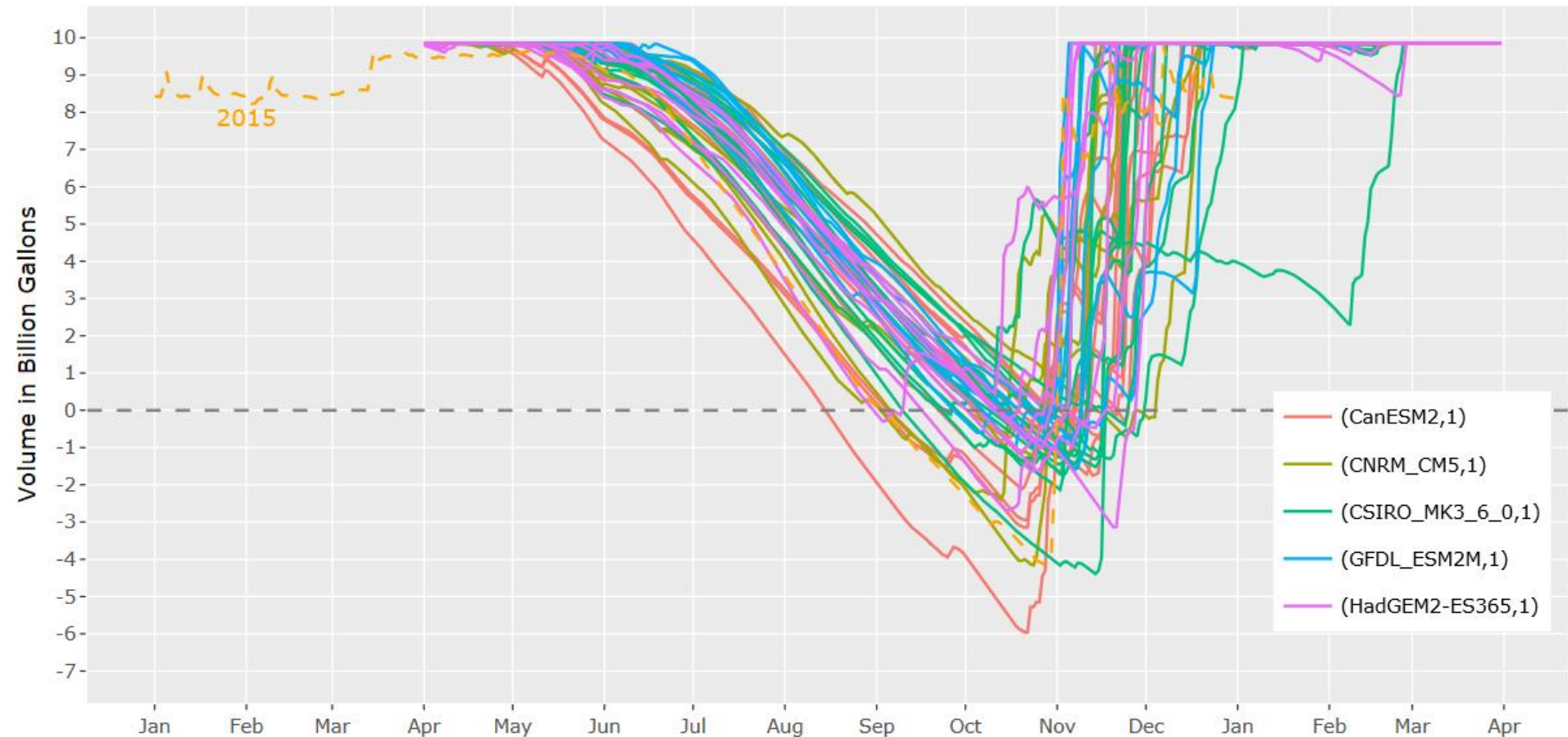


# Using climate & supply modeling tools: Simulate a range of future water supply outcomes

450 projected future  
reservoir drawdown  
curves:

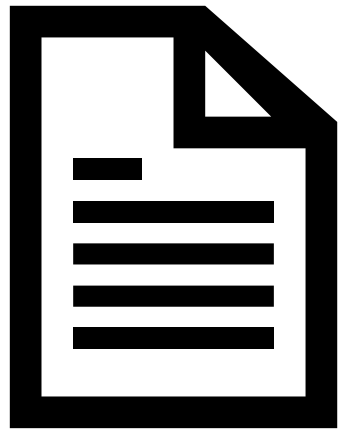
1. 3 demand year forecasts
2. 5 climate models
3. 30 “weather” years

Historic reference: 2015

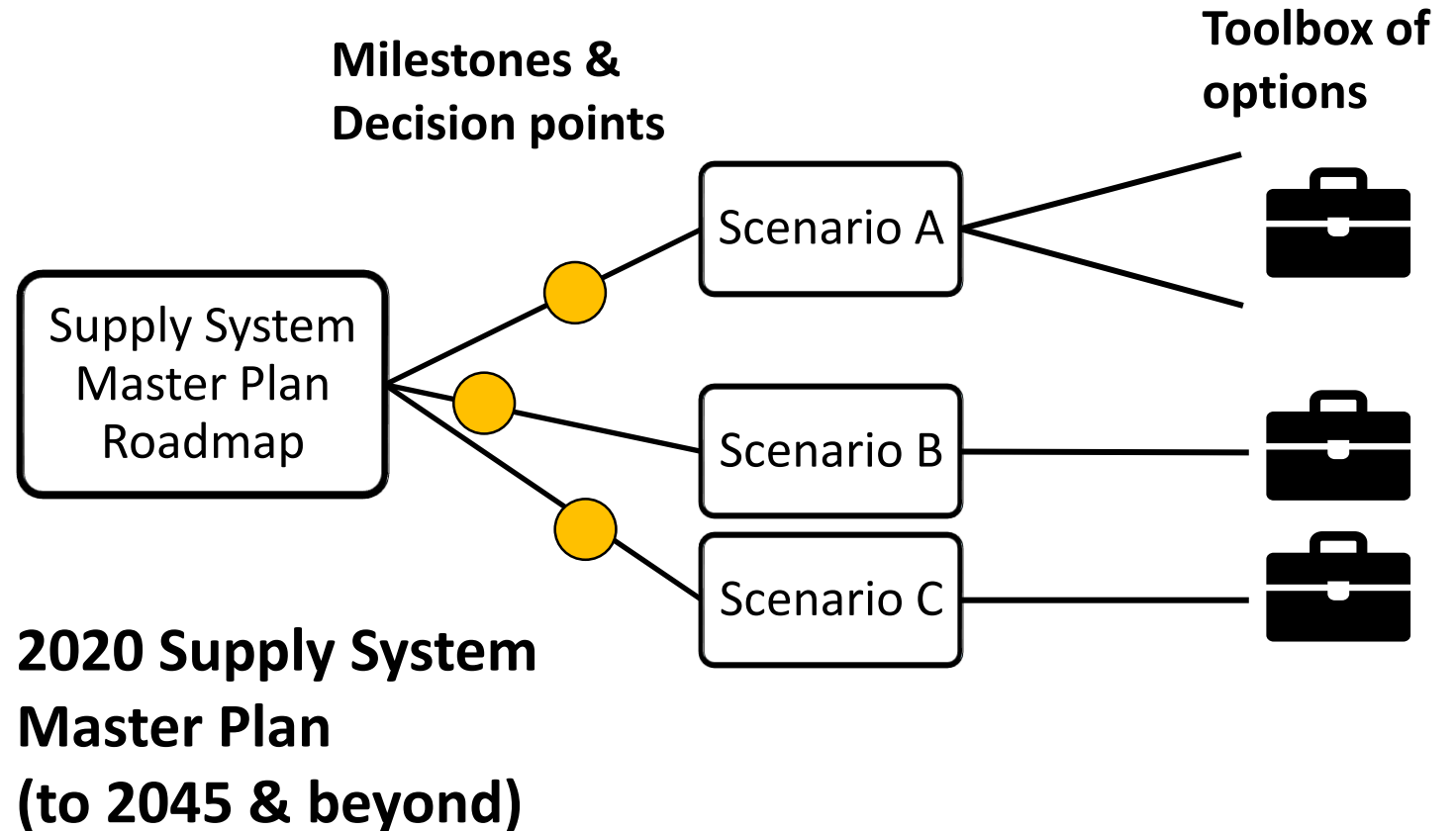


# Shift to continuous, adaptive planning *process*:

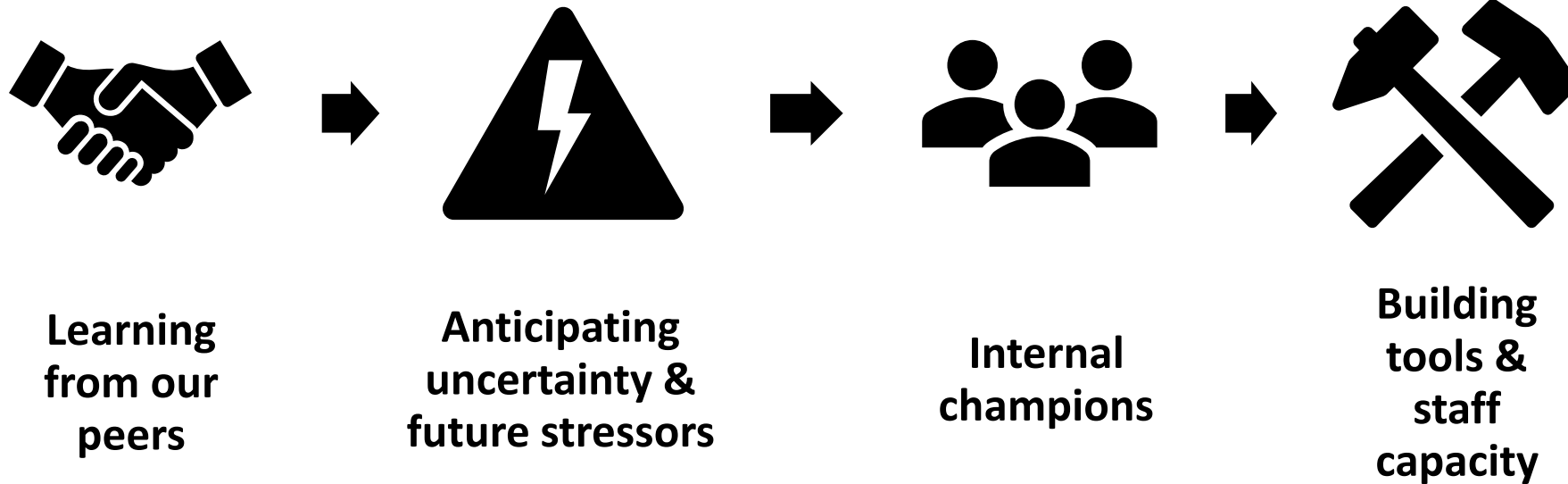
## First up – Supply System Master Plan



**2001 Infrastructure  
Master Plan  
(to 2020)**



# What has enabled PWB's planning to evolve?





“Uncertainty is an uncomfortable position. But certainty is an absurd one.”

- Voltaire



# Climate adaptation at PWB:

## Plan & prepare for a spectrum of climate risks

### Workforce Health & Safety



- Extreme temperatures & heatwaves
- Wildfire smoke waves

### Water Quality



- Warmer water
- Heavier storms & floods
- Wildfire

### Infrastructure & Assets



- Extreme temperatures & heatwaves
- Heavier storms & floods
- Landslides

### Water Supply & Reservoir Storage



- Drought
- Unpredictable jet stream/seasonal rainfall patterns

### Regulatory Compliance



- Drought
- Warmer water
- Heavier storms & floods

### Financial Risk



- Unpredictable extreme events
- Heavier storms & floods
- Drought

### Environmental Impacts



- Drought
- Warmer water
- Wildfire

### Carbon Emissions



- Fossil fuel use

**Supply planning is one component**





**Kavita Heyn**  
**Climate Science Program Manager**  
**[Kavita.Heyn@portlandoregon.gov](mailto:Kavita.Heyn@portlandoregon.gov)**