

# Delaware River Basin Commission

## Analyzing Climate Change Impacts to Water Resources in the Delaware River Basin: Big Picture Risks

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*Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin*  
*57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference*  
*the Nature and Nurture of a Working River*

November 1, 2018

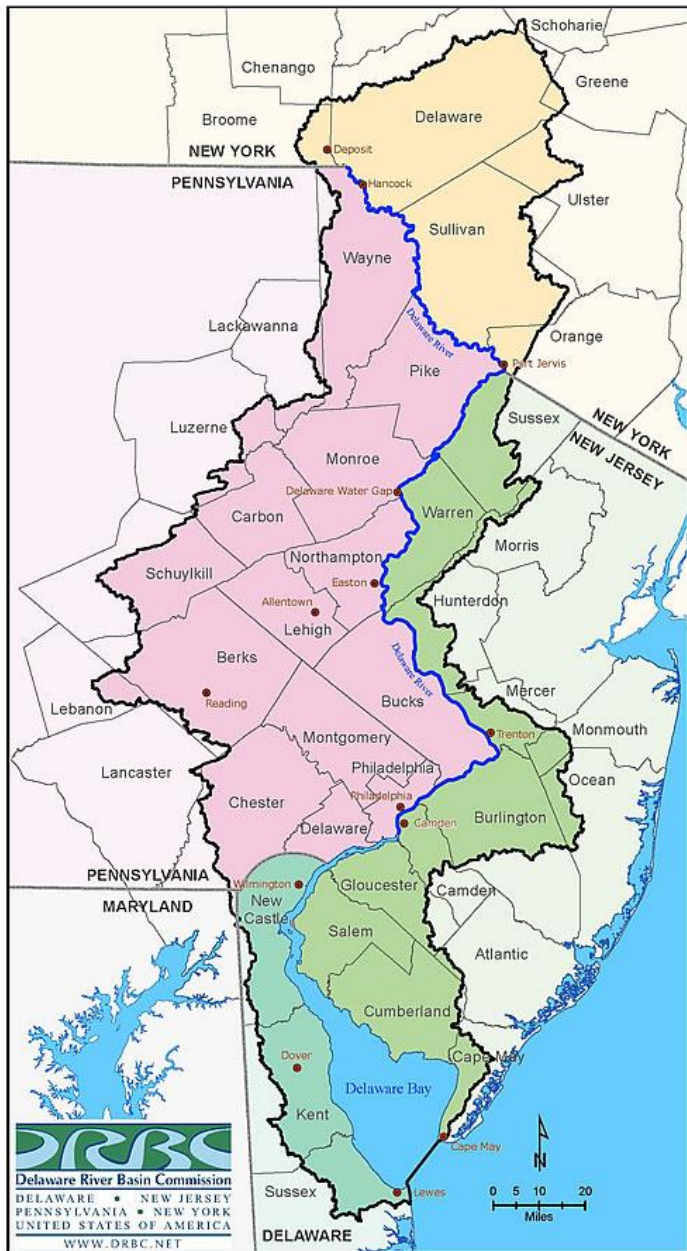


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“A river is more than an amenity, it is a treasure”

-US Supreme Court Justice  
Oliver Wendell Holmes



- Delaware River Main stem river is **330 miles long**
- Delaware River forms an interstate boundary over its entire length
- **15 million people** (about 5% of the U.S. population) rely on the waters of the Delaware River Basin
- **Drains 13,539 square miles** of watershed in 4 states.
- Water **withdrawal** in the Basin = **8.7 billion gallons a day**
- **Significant Exports: NYC (up to 800 MGD) and NJ (up to 100 MGD)**
- Longest, un-dammed U.S. river east of the Mississippi (dams are located on tributaries, not the main stem Delaware)
- **Contributes over \$21B in economic value** to the Region.

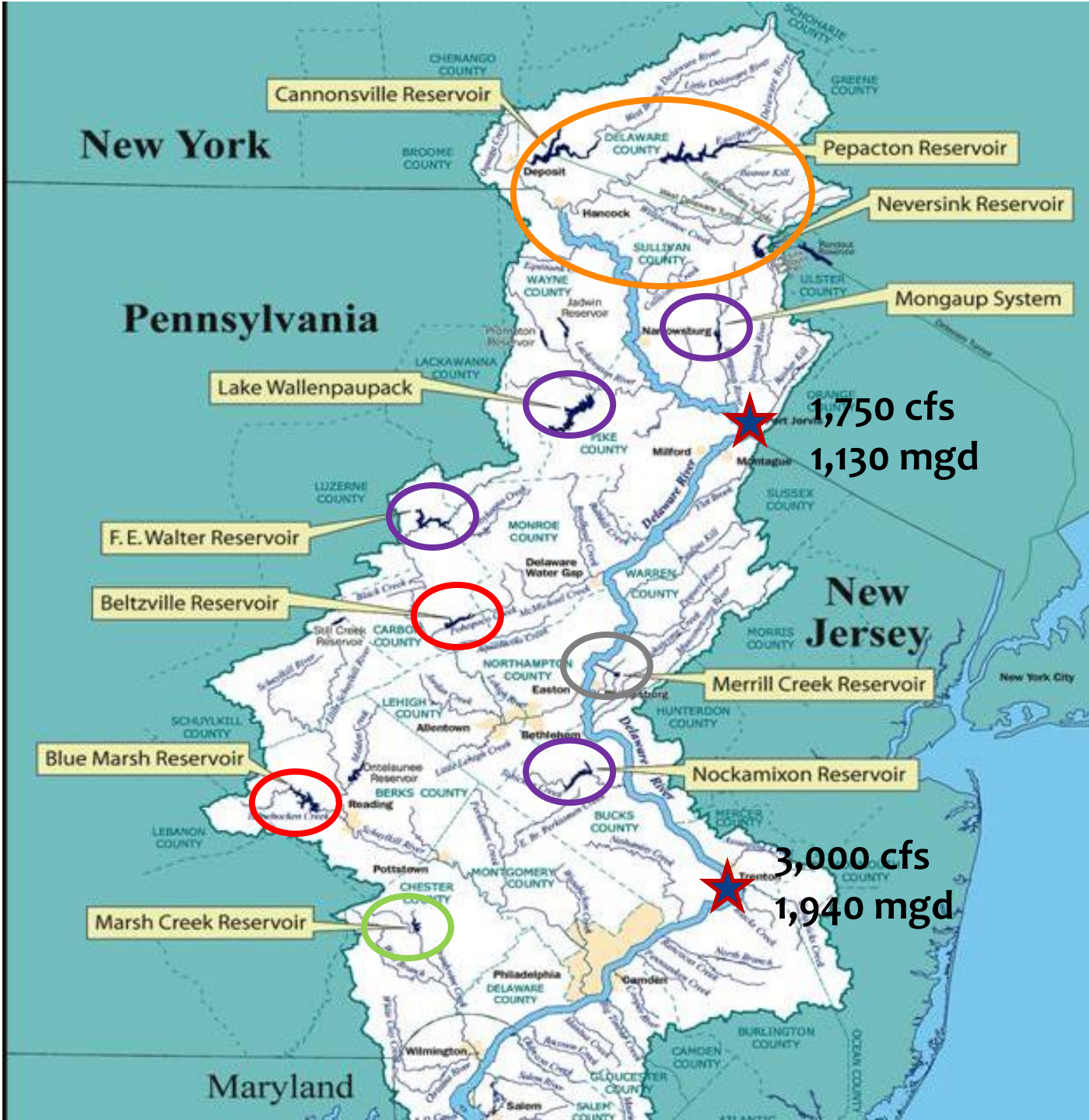
# Competing Objectives








# Sources of Water

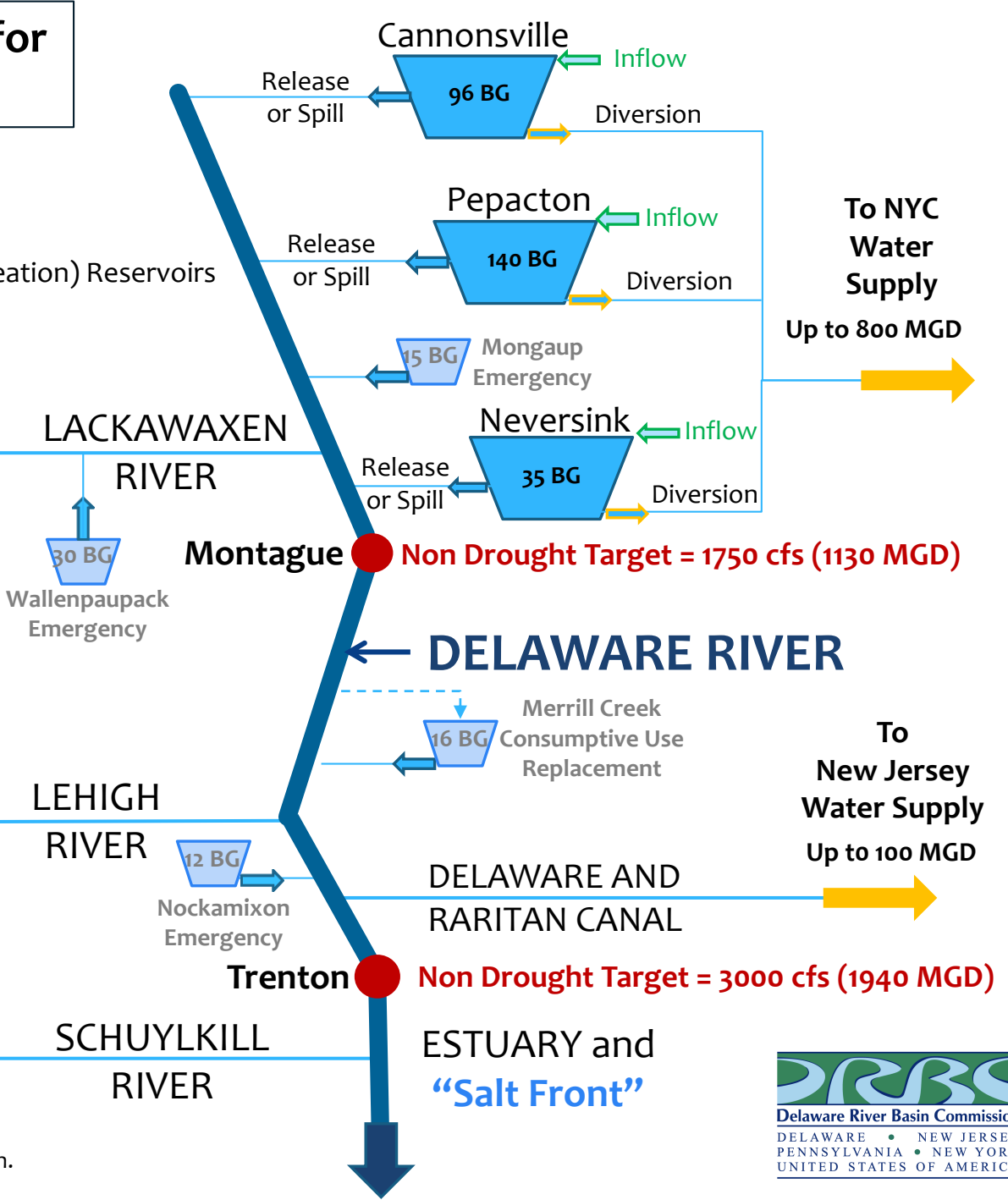
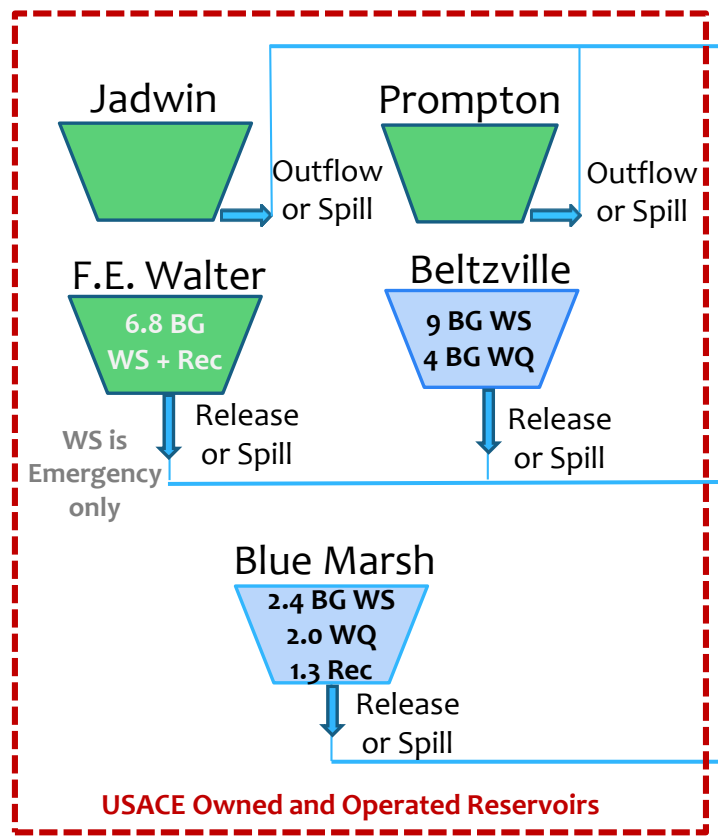
- \* NYC Decree
- \* DRBC Storage in USACE Reservoirs
- \* Emergency
- \* Consumptive Use Make – Up
- \* Dockets

Flow at Montague and Trenton can be 60 percent or more from reservoir releases in dry periods



# Water Management Schematic for the Delaware River Basin

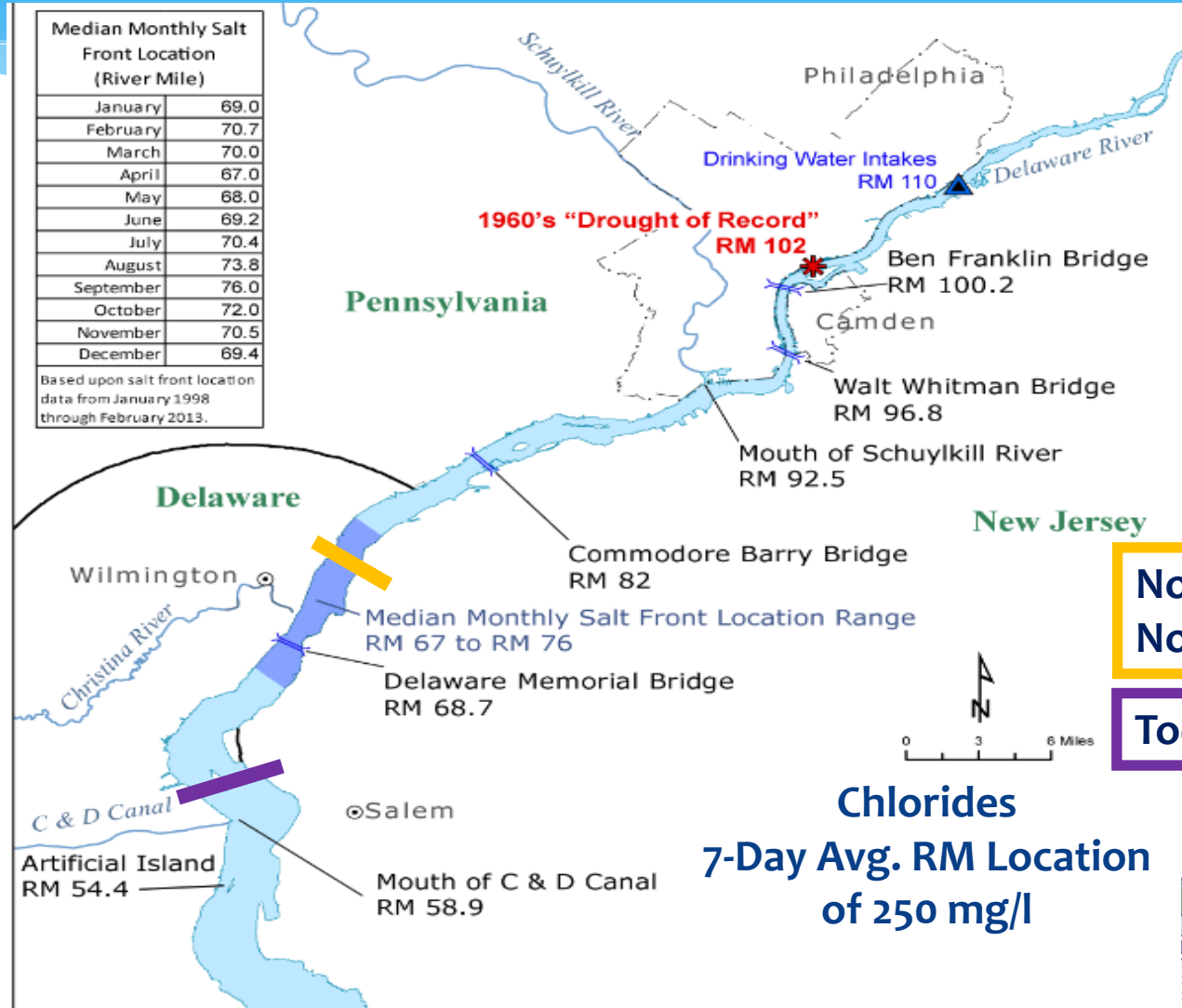
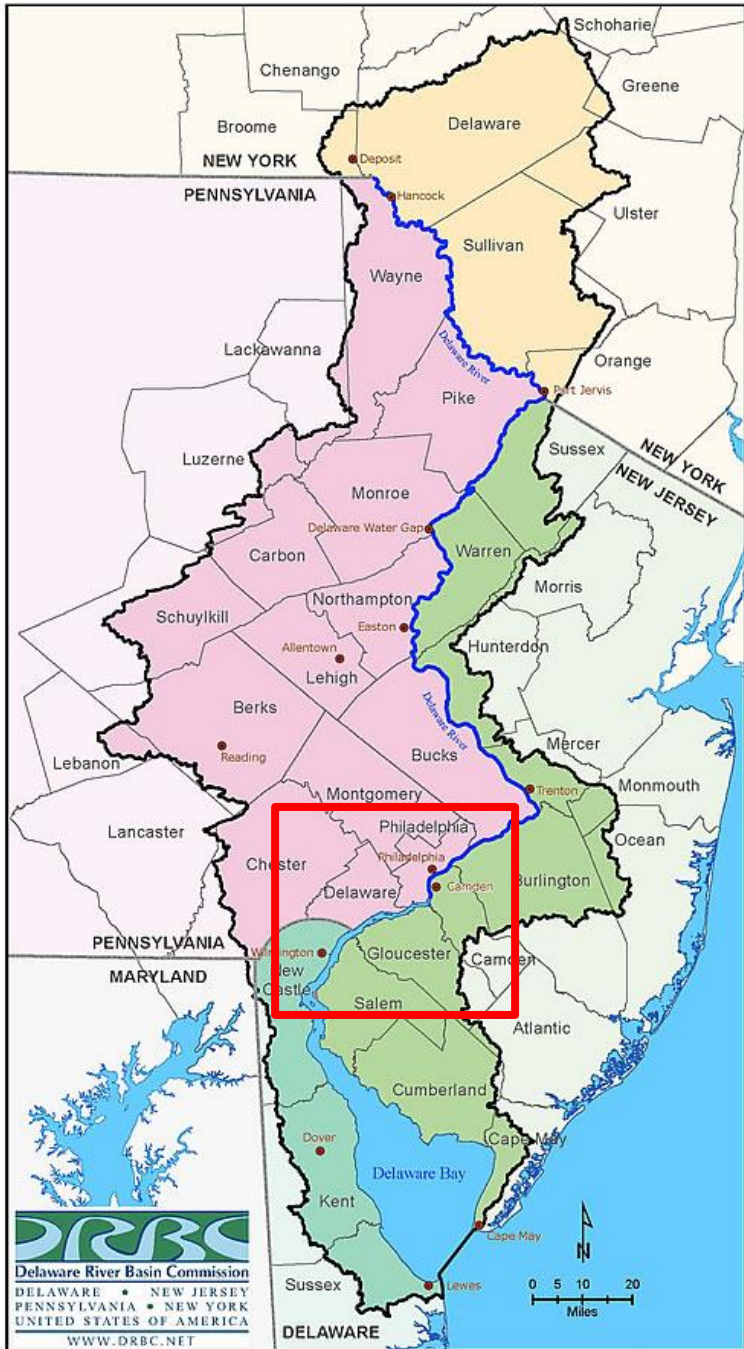
-  Out-of-Basin Diversion
-  Primarily Water Supply Reservoirs
-  Multi-Purpose (Flood/Power/WS/Recreation) Reservoirs
-  Primarily Flood Control Reservoir
-  Flow Management Objective



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



# Salt Front



# Assessing Climate Risks

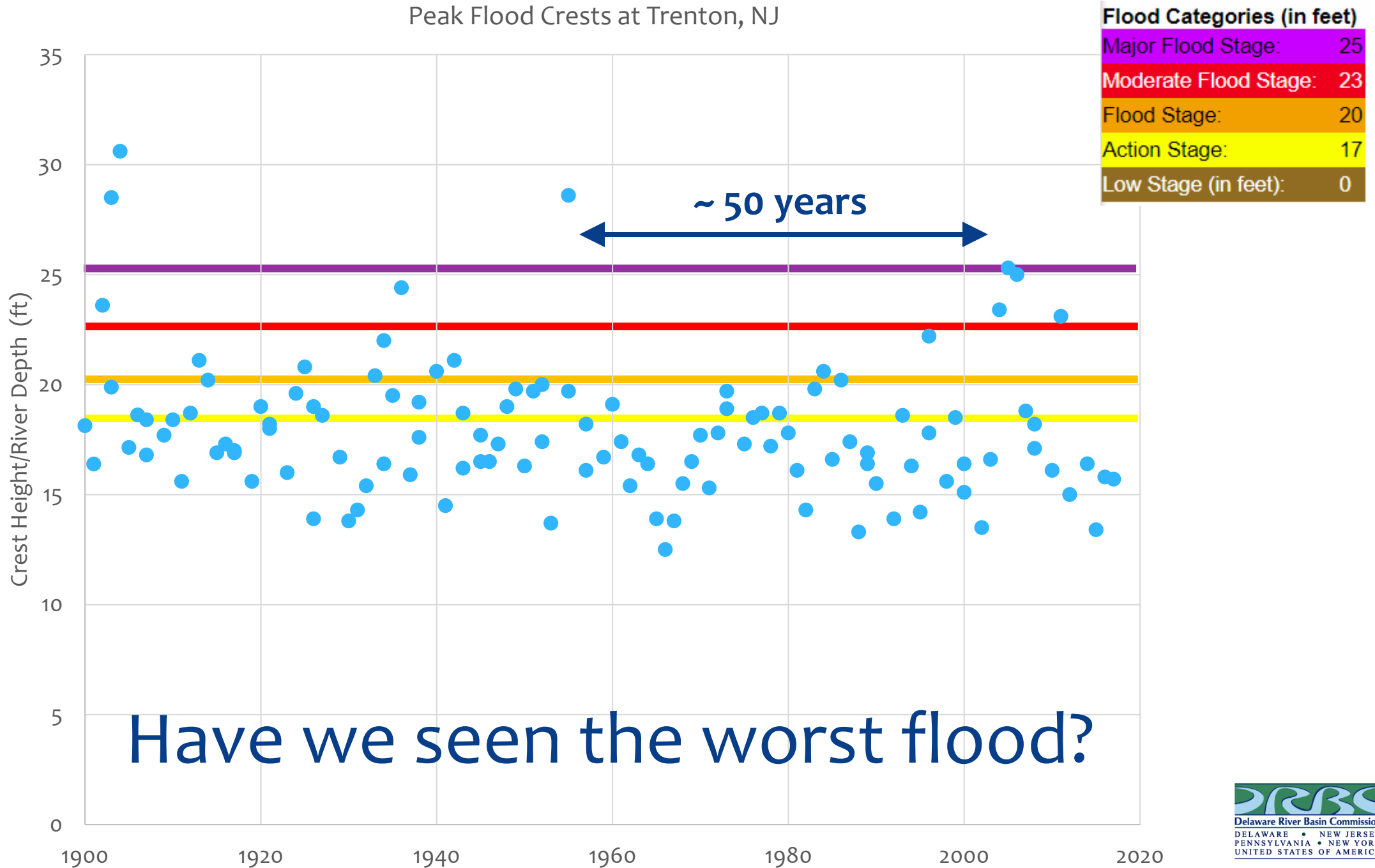
# Flooding







# Peak Flood Crests at Trenton, NJ



# August 1955



## **Hurricane Diane**

Flood of  
Record

Free Bridge  
Phillipsburg to Easton

# Basinwide Droughts

	Enter Drought Watch	Enter Drought Warning	End Drought Watch/ Warning	Enter Drought	Declare Drought Emergency	End Drought Emergency
<b>1960s</b>					7/7/65	3/2/67
<b>1980s</b>	10/17/80	12/1/80		1/15/81	1/15/81	4/27/82
	11/13/82	12/8/82	3/27/83			
	11/09/83	--	12/20/83			
	1/23/85	2/7/85		5/13/85	5/13/85	12/18/85
	1/16/89	2/5/89		--	3/21/89 Conditional	5/12/89
<b>1990s</b>	9/13/91	11/7/91	4/25/92			
	9/21/93	--	12/6/93			
	9/15/95	10/13/95	11/12/95			
	10/27/97	--	1/13/98			
	12/14/98	12/23/98		--	8/18/99 <sup>(8)</sup>	9/30/99
<b>2000s</b>	10/29/01	11/4/01		12/1/01	12/18/01	11/25/02
	11/23/2016	--	1/18/2017			

November 28, 2016



**Cannonsville Reservoir**  
**October 20, 2016 – 35%**  
**By December – as low as 19%**



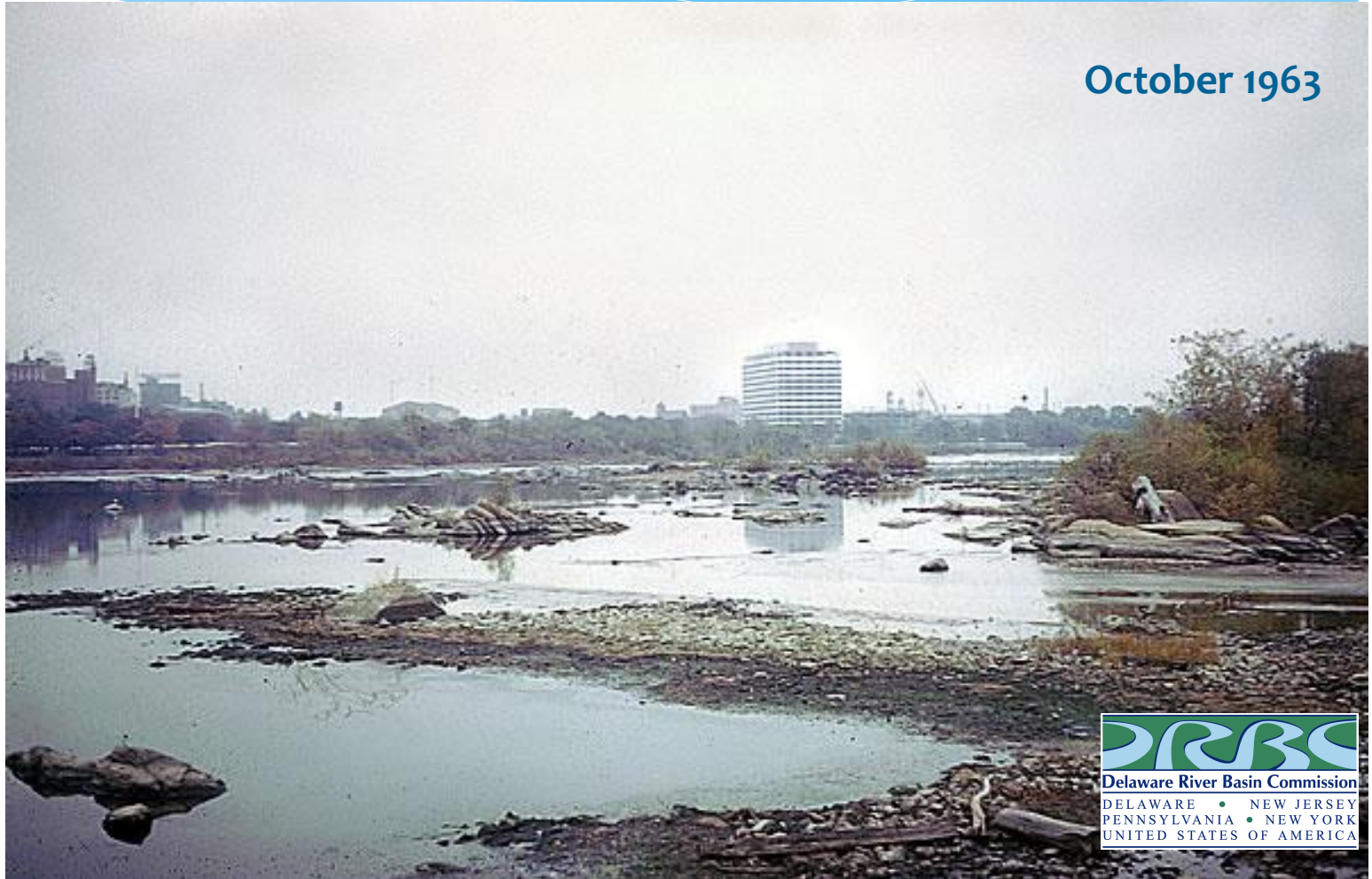
# Cannonsville Reservoir in December 2001

Storage in June = 96 BG (full). Storage in December = 5 BG = 6 %



# Drought of Record

October 1963



DRBC

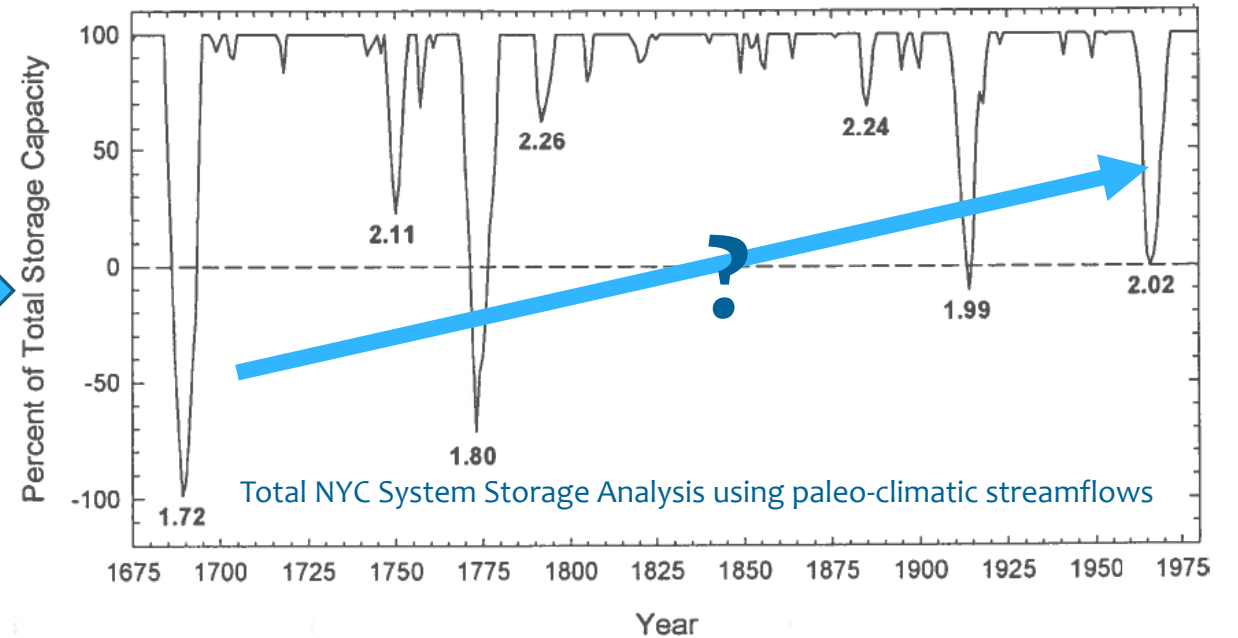
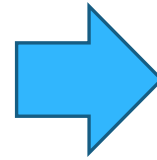
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# Have we seen the Drought of Record?



Simulated  
**Storage**  
using  
dendro-  
derived  
hydrology

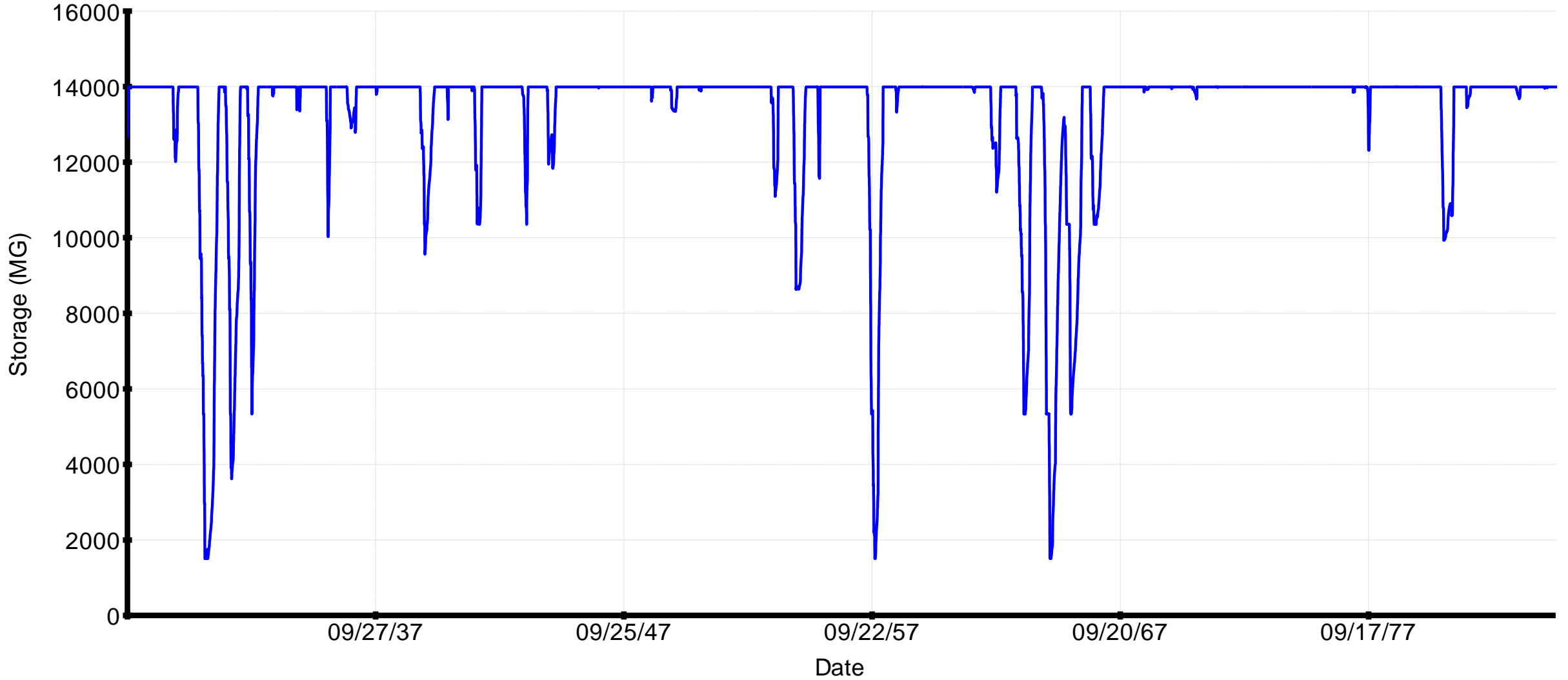


**Figure 32. Annual Inflow Model – Tree-Ring Reconstructed Inflow Data (1675 – 1980)**  
The total storage capacity of the system is 547.5 BG. The bold numbers represent the total system yields associated with the selected droughts. The outflow from the system is set to that corresponding to the total system yield for the 1960s drought (2.02 BGD). Therefore, any droughts with a lower total system yield than 2.02 BGD will result in negative storage capacities.

Photo: Henri D. Grissino-Mayer  
Department of Geography,  
The University of Tennessee

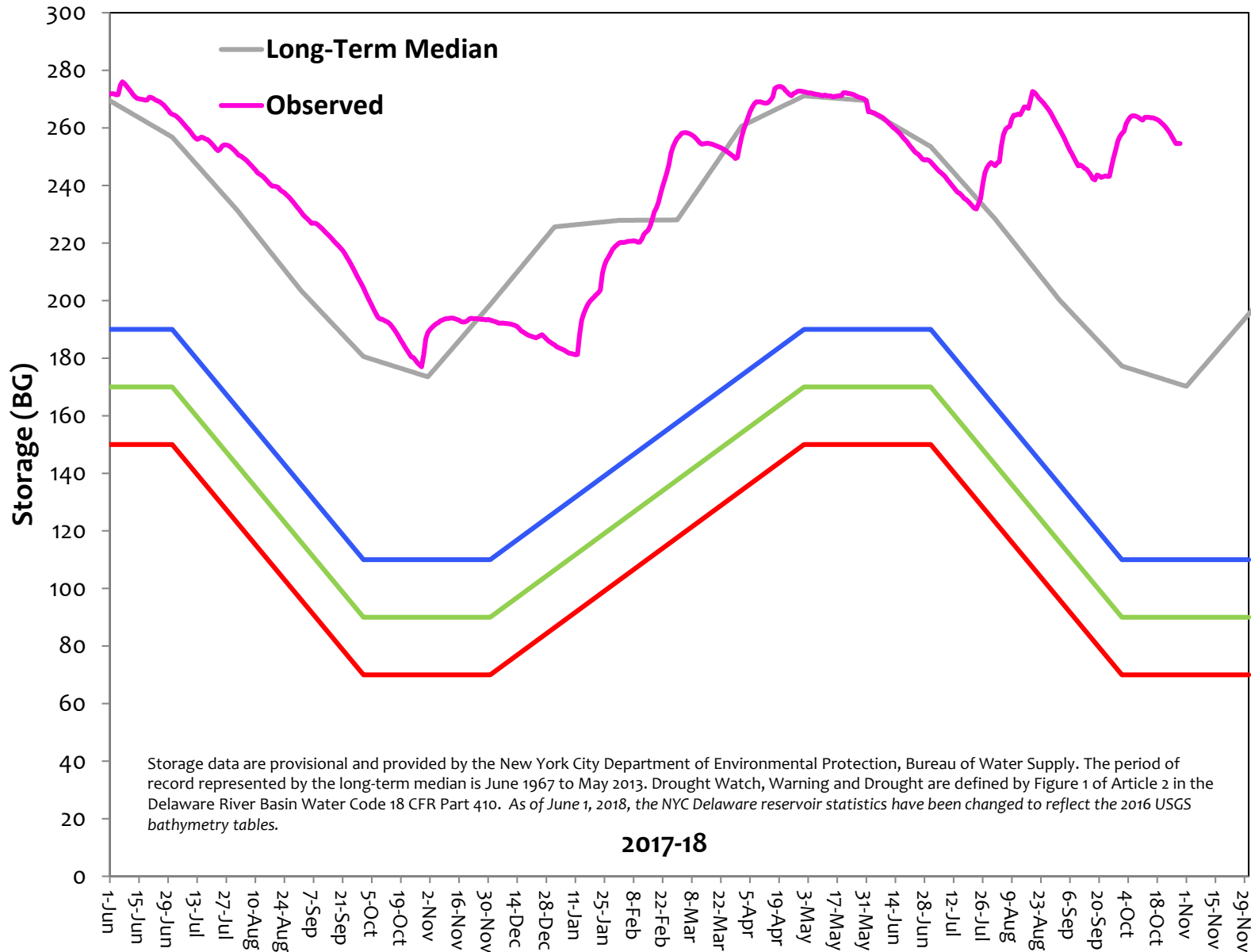
Department of Environmental Engineering, Manhattan College, Kaitlin J. Bars, Kevin R. Ellenwood, Joseph J. Nemesh, Kevin J. Rader. Tree Ring Analysis as a predictor of pre-1927 reservoir inflows, April 26, 2004

# Storage in Beltzville Reservoir



Simulation of Revision 1 Program and Maximum Diversions

# New York City Delaware River Basin Storage



## PHASED REDUCTIONS

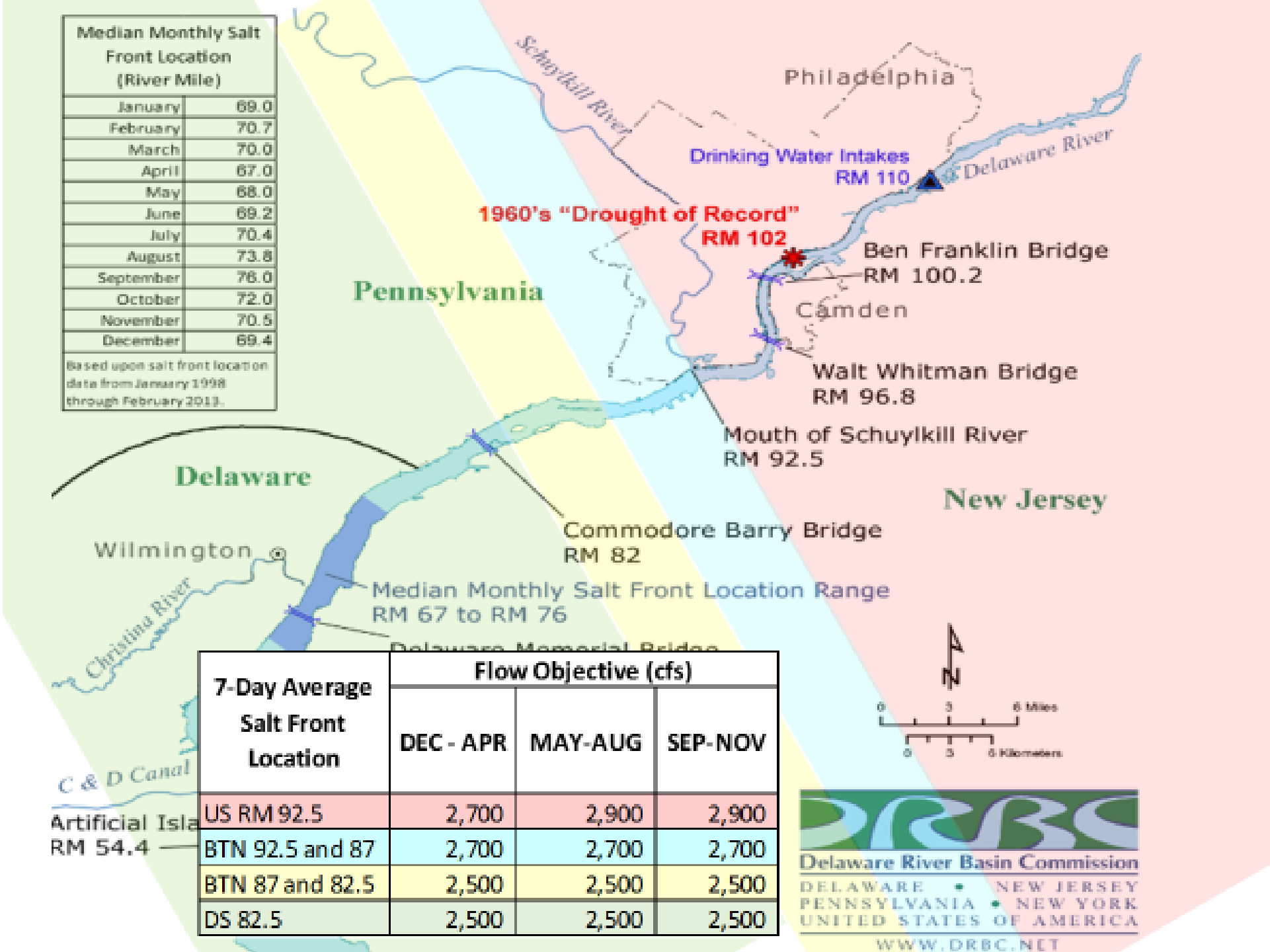
Drought Status	Diversions	
	NYC	NJ
Normal	800	100
Watch	680	100
Warning	560	90
Emergency	520	80

Drought Status	Flow Objectives	
	Montague	Trenton
Normal	1,750	3,000
Watch	1,650	2,700
Warning	1,550	2,700
Emergency	1,650	2,900

Median Monthly Salt Front Location (River Mile)	
January	69.0
February	70.7
March	70.0
April	67.0
May	68.0
June	69.2
July	70.4
August	73.8
September	76.0
October	72.0
November	70.5
December	69.4

Based upon salt front location on data from January 1998 through February 2013.

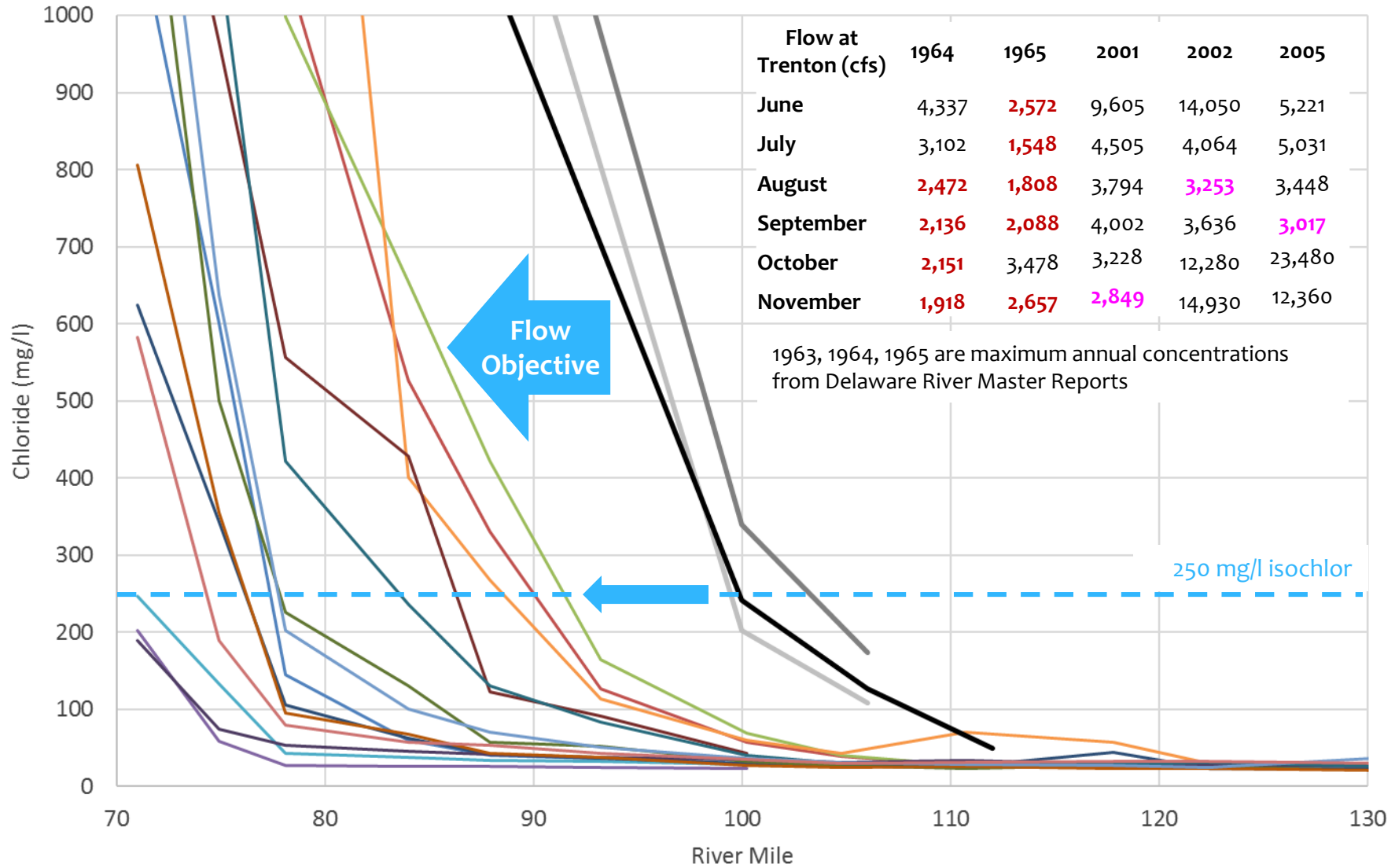


7-Day Average Salt Front Location	Flow Objective (cfs)		
	DEC - APR	MAY-AUG	SEP-NOV
US RM 92.5	2,700	2,900	2,900
BTN 92.5 and 87	2,700	2,700	2,700
BTN 87 and 82.5	2,500	2,500	2,500
DS 82.5	2,500	2,500	2,500



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 WWW.DRBC.NET

# Boat Run Chloride Profiles



- 10/23/2000
- 11/27/2001
- 9/23/2002
- 9/2/2003
- 7/6/2004
- 9/28/2005
- 8/28/2006
- 10/9/2007
- 10/14/2008
- 10/20/2009
- 9/27/2010
- 8/21/2012
- 10/14/2013
- 10/14/2015
- 10/15/1963
- 11/15/1964
- 10/15/1965

# Evaluation of Climate Change

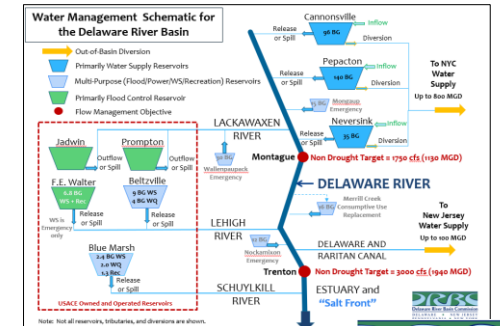
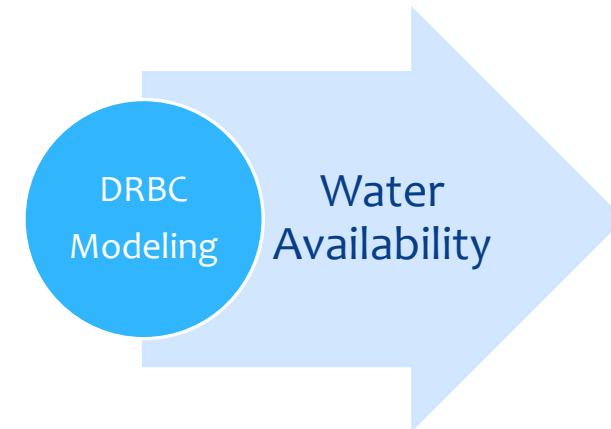
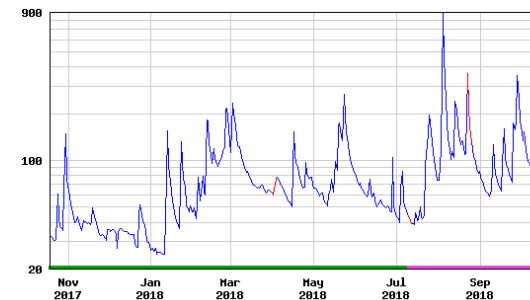
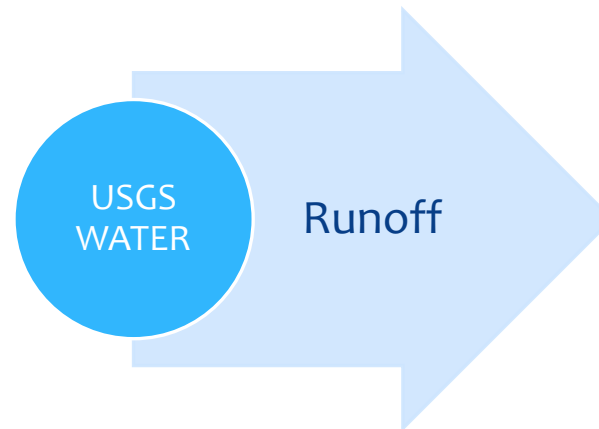
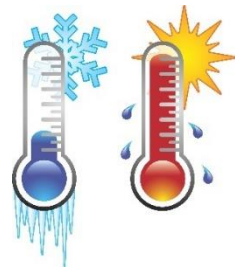
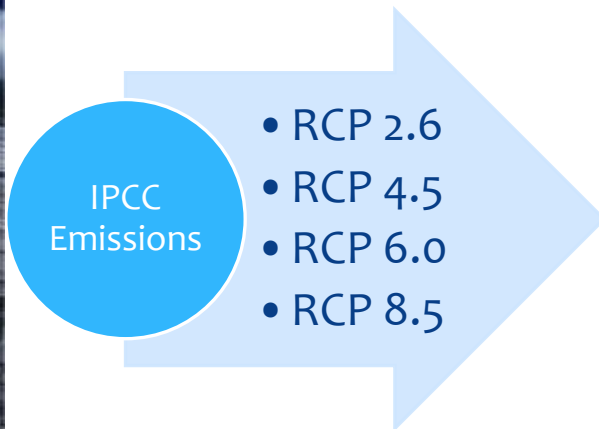
**DRBC's goals** during droughts:

***Preserve regional storage for water supply and flow augmentation and salinity control***

- \* Linked climate-driven hydrologic, water supply planning and salinity models
- \* Compare based on:
  - \* New Hydrology (deterministic)
  - \* Water use (existing and projected)
  - \* Land cover/Land use (existing and projected)
  - \* Flow management programs

# Climate Scenarios

## Temperature and Precipitation

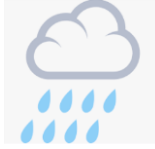
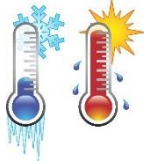


IPCC = Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change  
 RCP = Representative Concentration Pathways

# Models

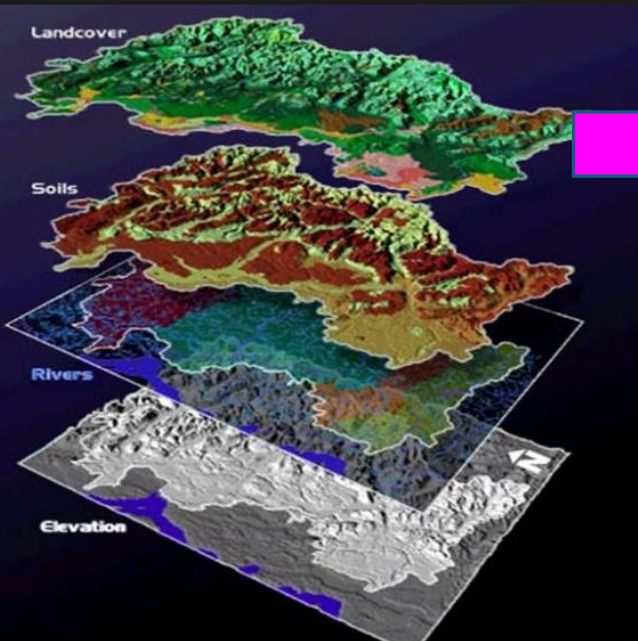
## GCMs and RCPs

GFDL  
GISS  
NCAR  
CanES

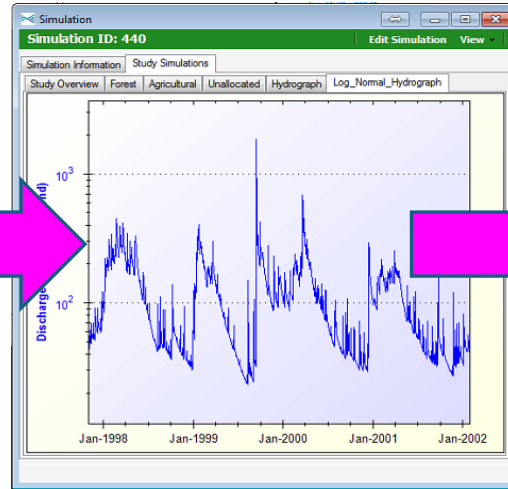


RCP2.6  
RCP4.5  
RCP6.0  
RCP8.5

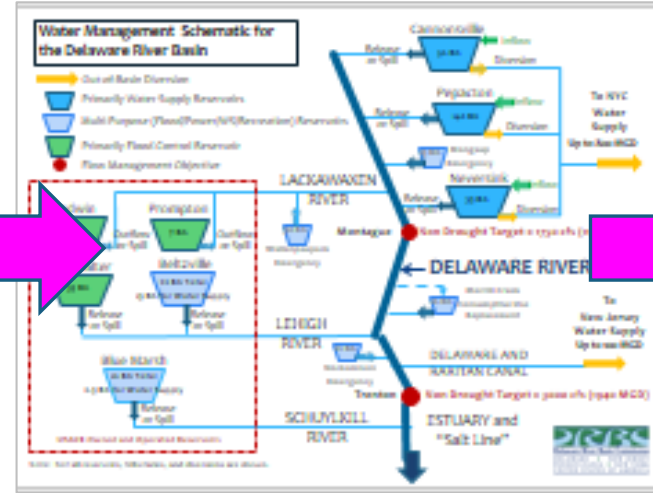
## USGS WATER



## Inflows

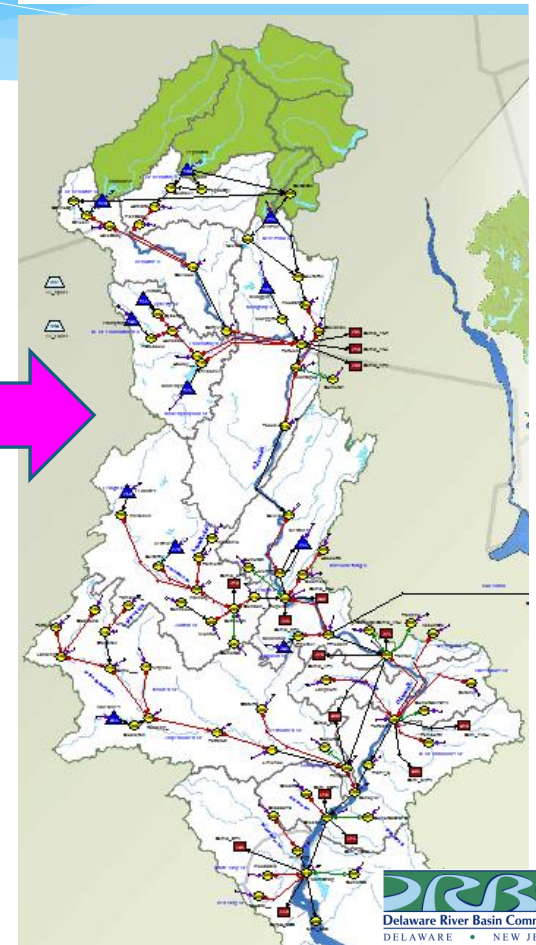


## Flow Management Rules



Water Code, FFMP, Dockets

## DRB-Planning Support Tool



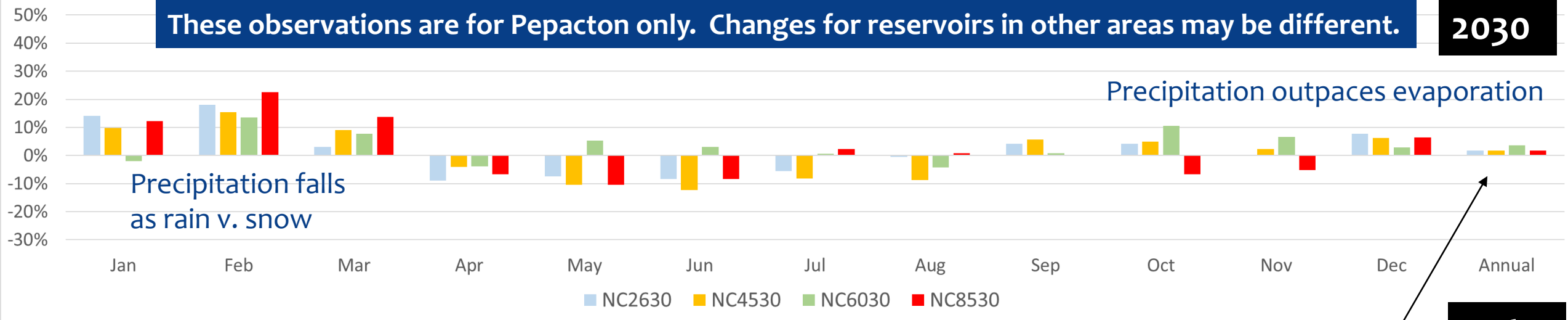


**PRELIMINARY**

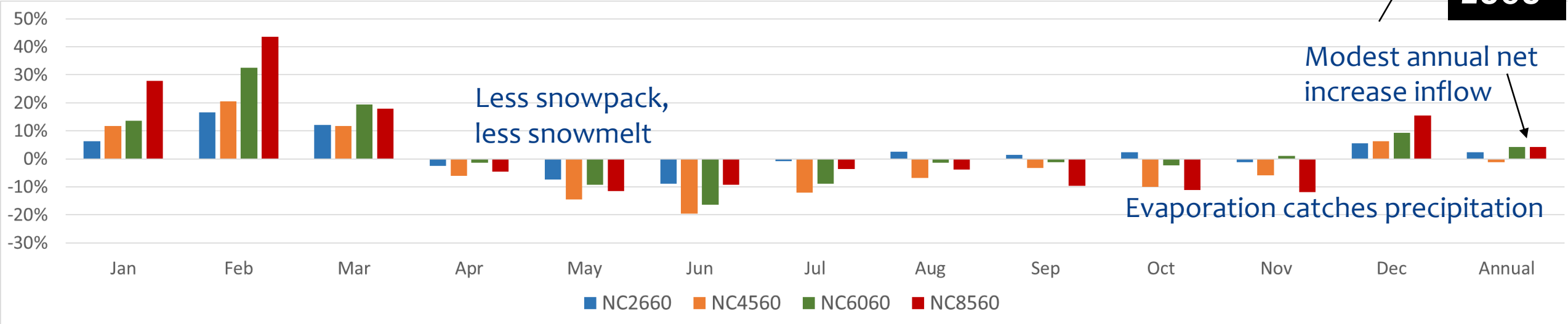
# Changes in Reservoir Inflows (Pepacton)

**These observations are for Pepacton only. Changes for reservoirs in other areas may be different.**

**2030**

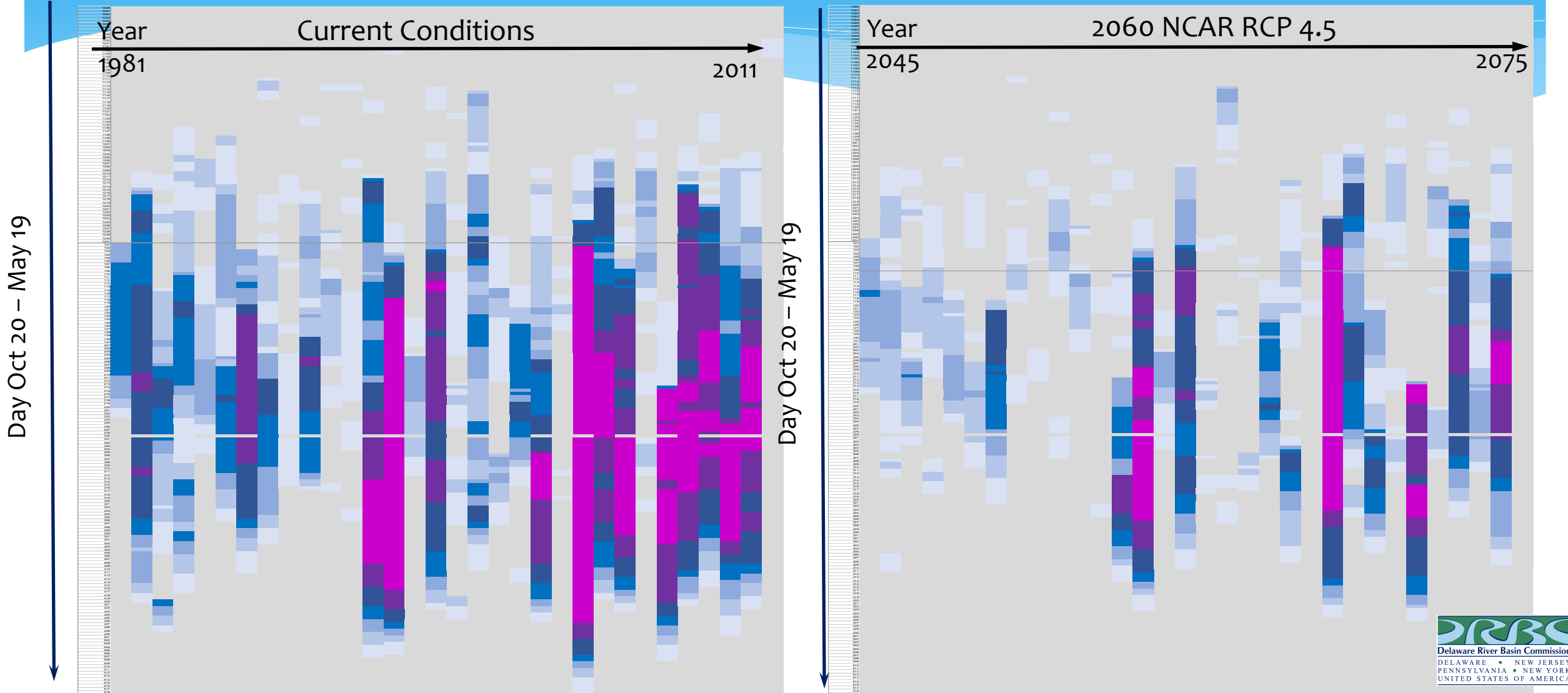


**2060**



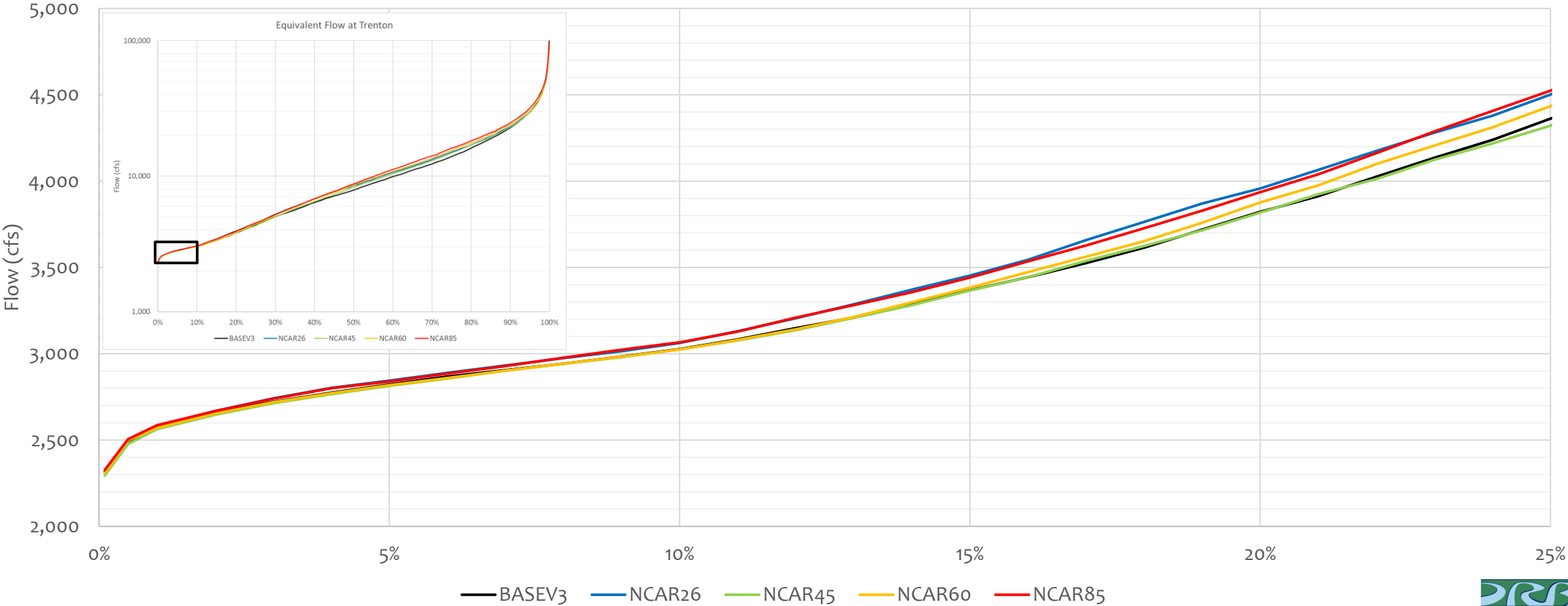
**PRELIMINARY**

# Snow Pack



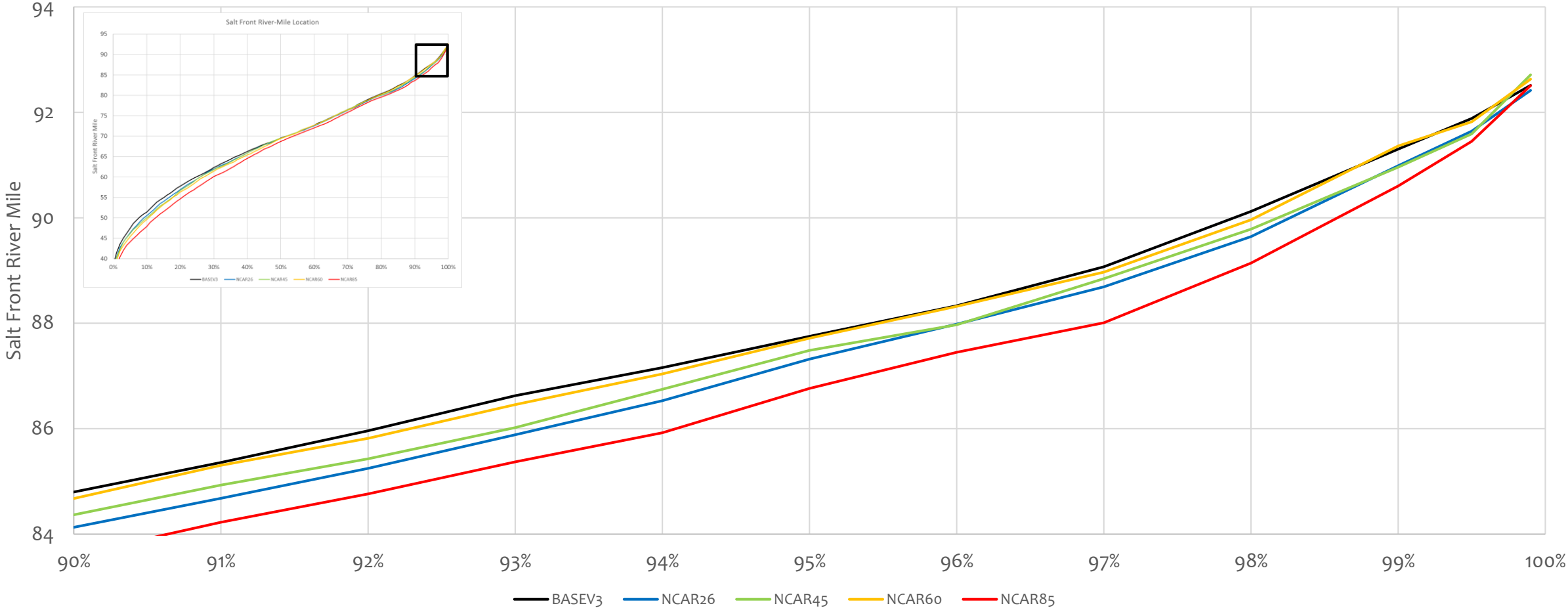
# About the same?

Equivalent Flow at Trenton



# About the same?

Salt Front River-Mile Location

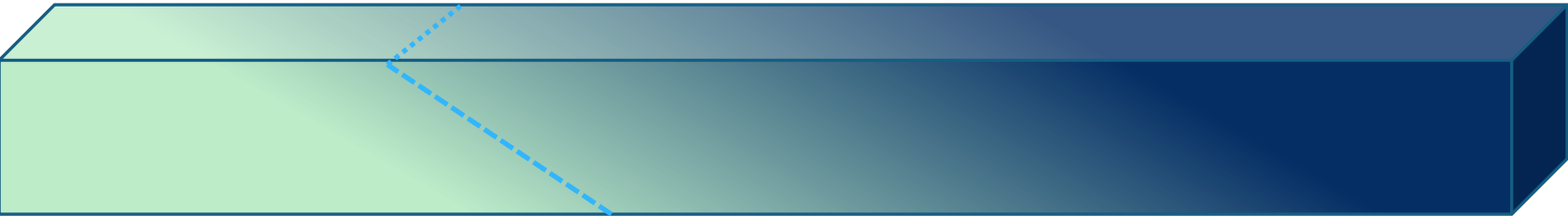


# Results

- \* Changes in temperature and precipitation balance (warmer/wetter)
- \* Overall, flows increase slightly
- \* Seasonal changes in flow are likely
- \* Less snowpack, but water still reaches reservoirs
- \* Trends to flow similar among scenarios

**Not the whole story ...**

# Sea Level Rise



Atlantic Ocean  
River Mile 0

**Salt  
Water**



**Fresh  
Water**

Trenton  
River Mile 133

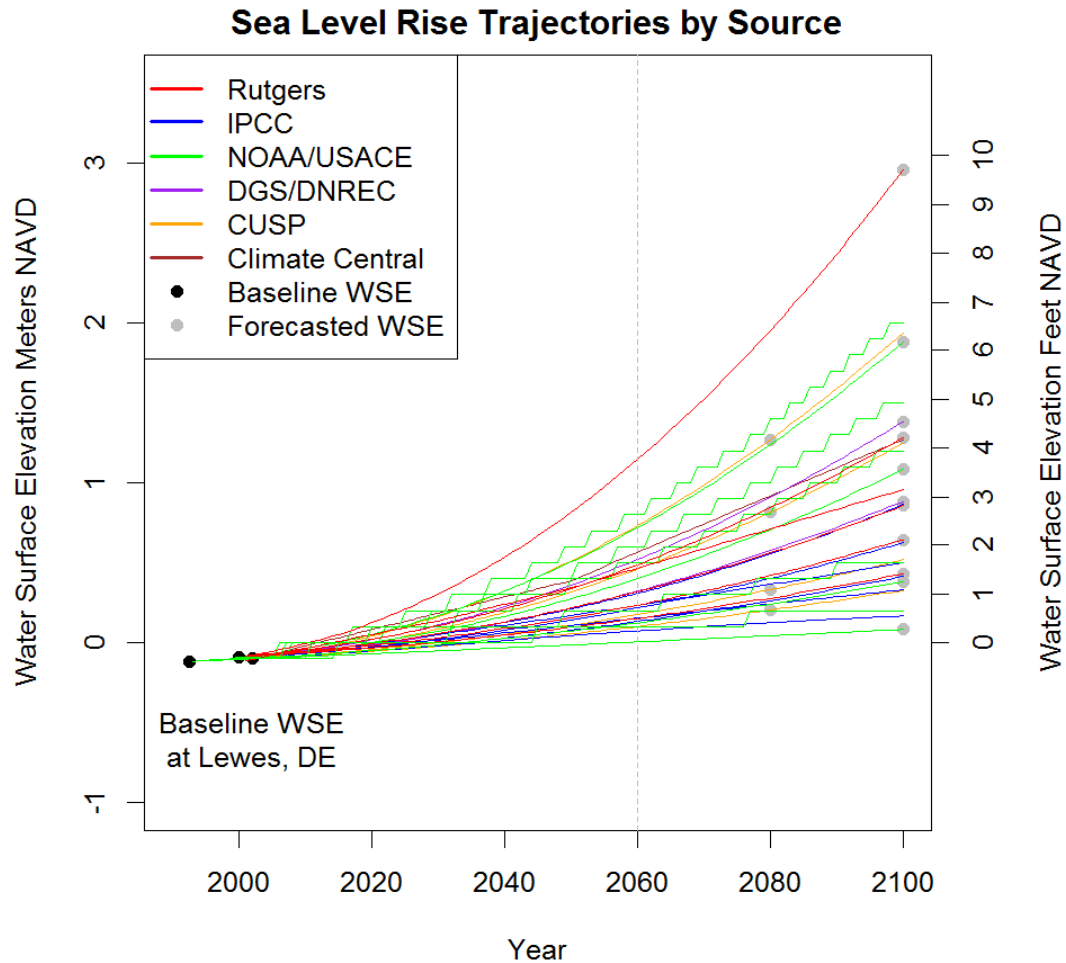
Sea Level Rise



Subsidence



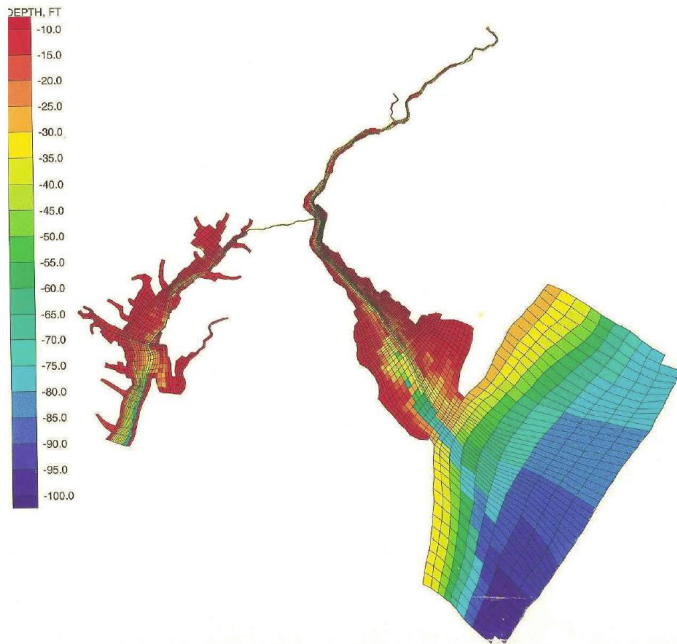
# Sea Level Rise Projections



## Regional Projection Sources:

- Rutgers University
- Delaware GS and DNREC
- NOAA
- US Army Corps of Engineers
- Climate and Urban Systems Partnership (CUSP)
- Climate Central

# Sea Level Rise



## June 2010 Report: Application of the Delaware Bay and River 3D Hydrodynamic Model to Assess the Impact of Sea Level Rise on Salinity

- \* USACE/Billy Johnson
- \* Two Channel Depths (40 and 45 feet)
- \* Rises of 1, 2 and 3 feet\*
- \* Conclusions: SLR has a greater impact on salinity than channel deepening

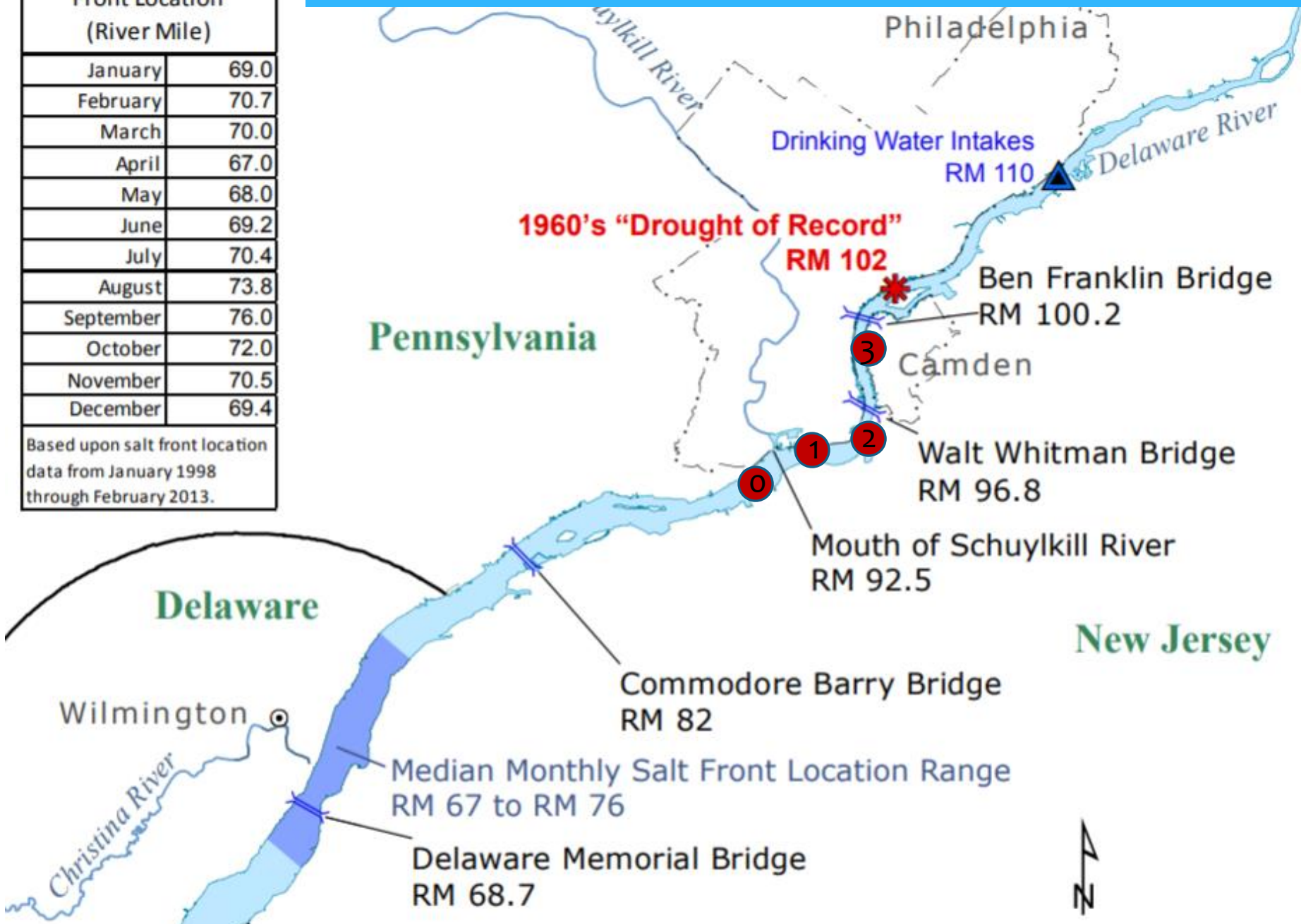
\* NOTE: Current indications are that Sea Level Rise may be 7 feet.  
(NOAA SLR Viewer, Beta 3)



# Sea Level Rise and Salt Front River Mile for a Repeat of the 1960s Drought

Median Monthly Salt Front Location (River Mile)	
January	69.0
February	70.7
March	70.0
April	67.0
May	68.0
June	69.2
July	70.4
August	73.8
September	76.0
October	72.0
November	70.5
December	69.4

Based upon salt front location data from January 1998 through February 2013.



Rise	RM
0	90
1	93
2	95
3	98

# Summary

- \* The basin has experienced more severe droughts and floods than those seen in the past 50 years
- \* Predicted **trends** in climate indicate that the basin will experience **similar, but seasonally different**, flows
- \* More severe wet or dry flows are always a possibility
- \* The **drought of the 1960s** is a reasonable **planning criteria** for the basin
- \* Sea level rise poses the greatest threat to the basin during droughts

# Delaware River Water Gap



Photo Courtesy of Samuel Vovsi

# Questions

Contact:

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