

California's 4th Climate Change Assessment: Lake Tahoe Implications

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**TAHOE
REGIONAL
PLANNING
AGENCY**



Presentation Overview

- Lake Tahoe background
- California's 4th Climate Assessment Report
- Policy implications going forward



Only a handful of lakes in the world have Lake Tahoe's combination of spectacular natural features along with its significant size and depth – and it's not a national park.

- Lake Tahoe is one of only three bodies of water on the West Coast designated as an *Outstanding National Resource Water*, under the Clean Water Act.



THE WATERSHED

- 501 sq. miles
- 192 sq. miles lake surface area
- 12 miles wide
- 22 miles long
- 72 miles of shoreline
- 1,625 ft. deep
- 6,223 ft. natural rim elevation



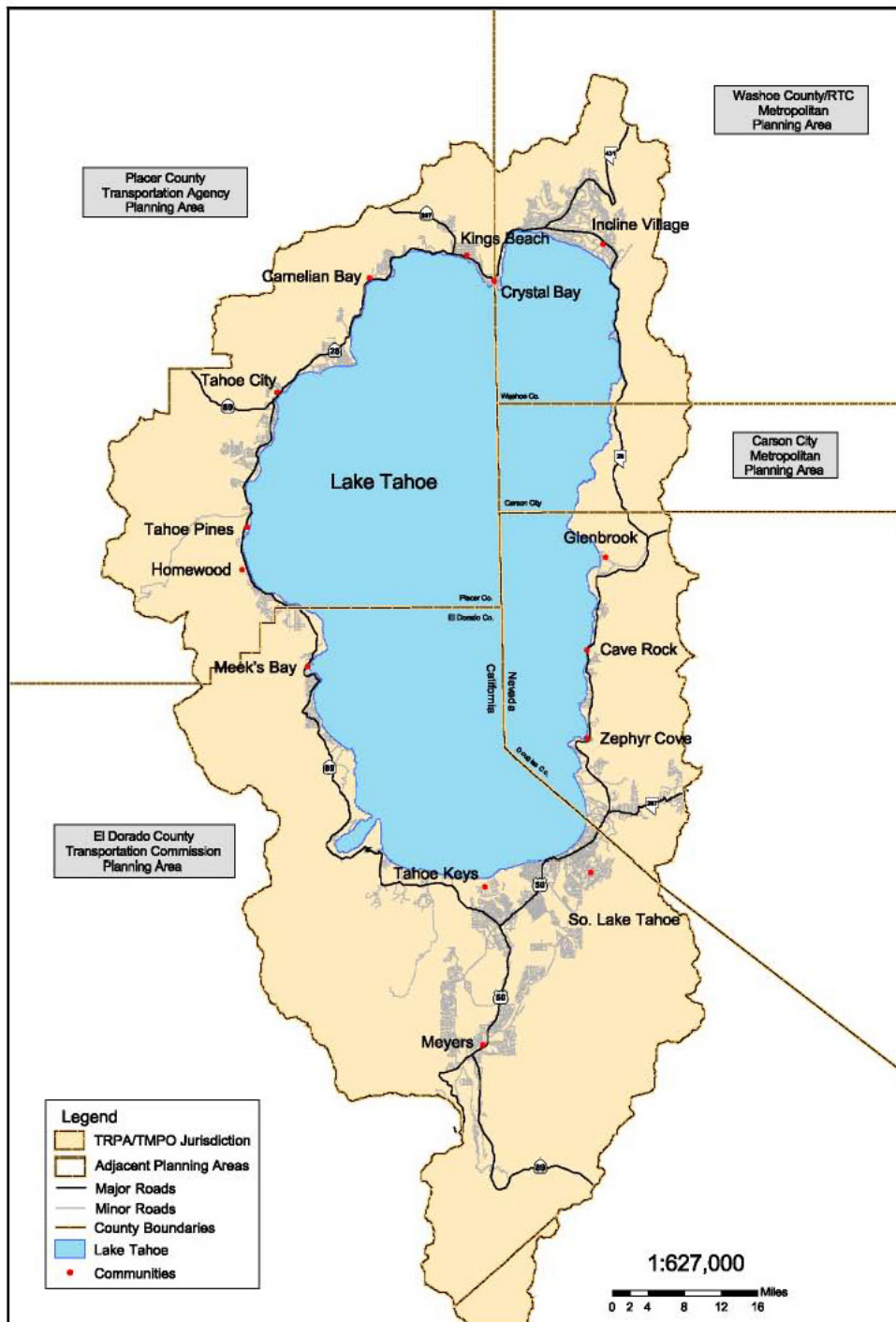
- 50,000 year-round residents
- Majority of property owners are part-time residents
- USFS and States manage 85% of land
- 600+ yr. retention rate



2 states: CA,
NV
(183 state
legislators)

5 counties/
1 city
(30 locally
elected
officials)

Federal
Government





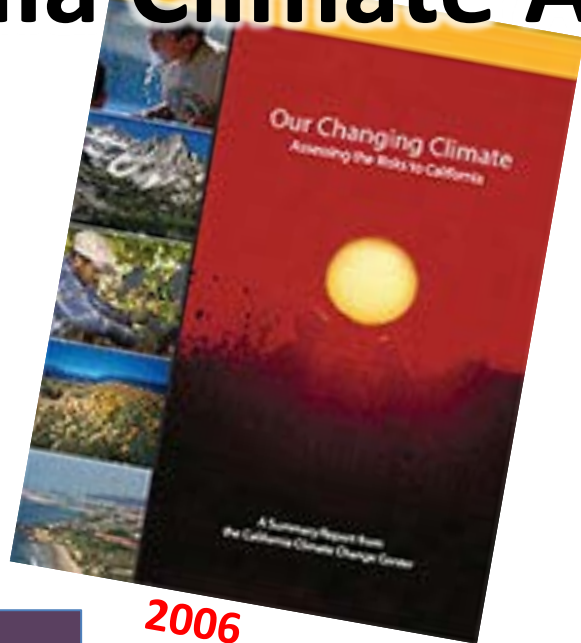
CALIFORNIA'S FOURTH
CLIMATE CHANGE
ASSESSMENT

Sierra Nevada Region Report



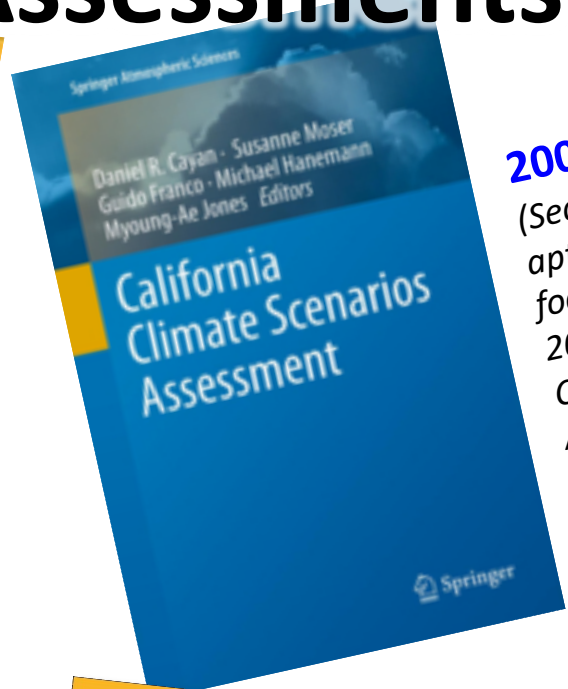
California Climate Assessments

- Executive Order S-3-05, from Schwarzenegger (June 2005) → preparation of regular assessments of the science



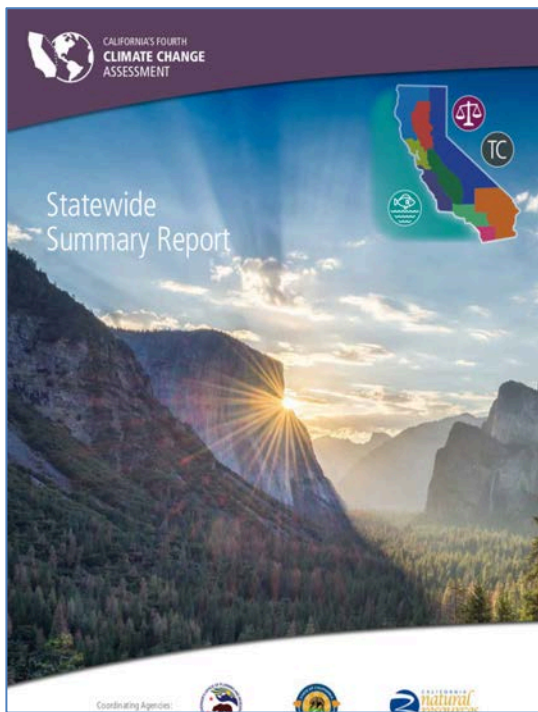
2006

(Impacts focus → AB32)



2008/9

(Sectors/adaptation focus → 2009 Climate Adaptation Strategy)



2018 (Topical & regions scales → Implementation of AB2800 → getting down to action)



2012

(Focus on vulnerabilities of natural & human systems)



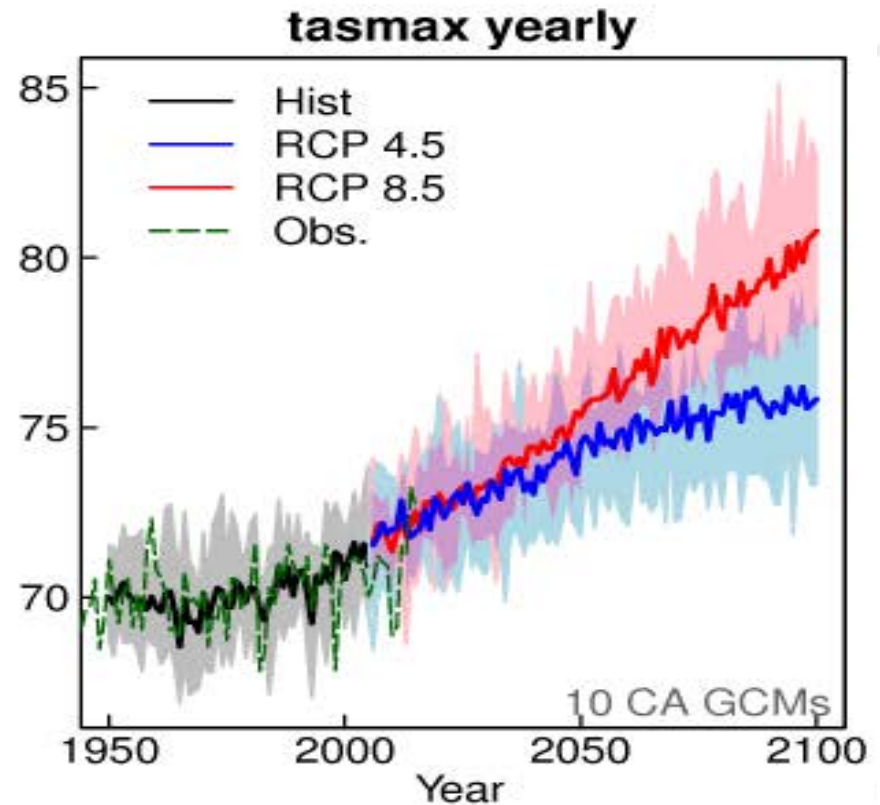
0. Temperature Projected to Rise Substantially

Under plausible future greenhouse gas emissions

BY 2100
AVERAGE ANNUAL MAXIMUM
DAILY TEMPERATURE
IS PROJECTED TO
**INCREASE BY
5.6°–8.8° F**

Depending on greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The greatest increase is seen with business-as-usual emissions levels.

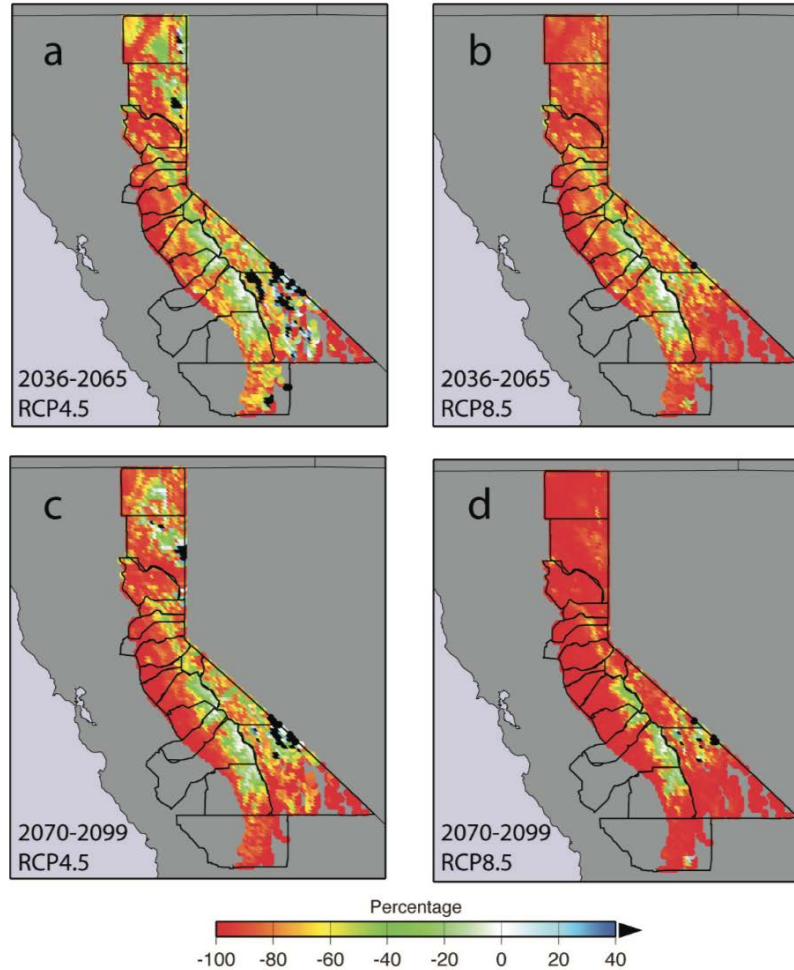
Pierce, Cayan, Kalansky, 2018





SNOWPACK CHANGE

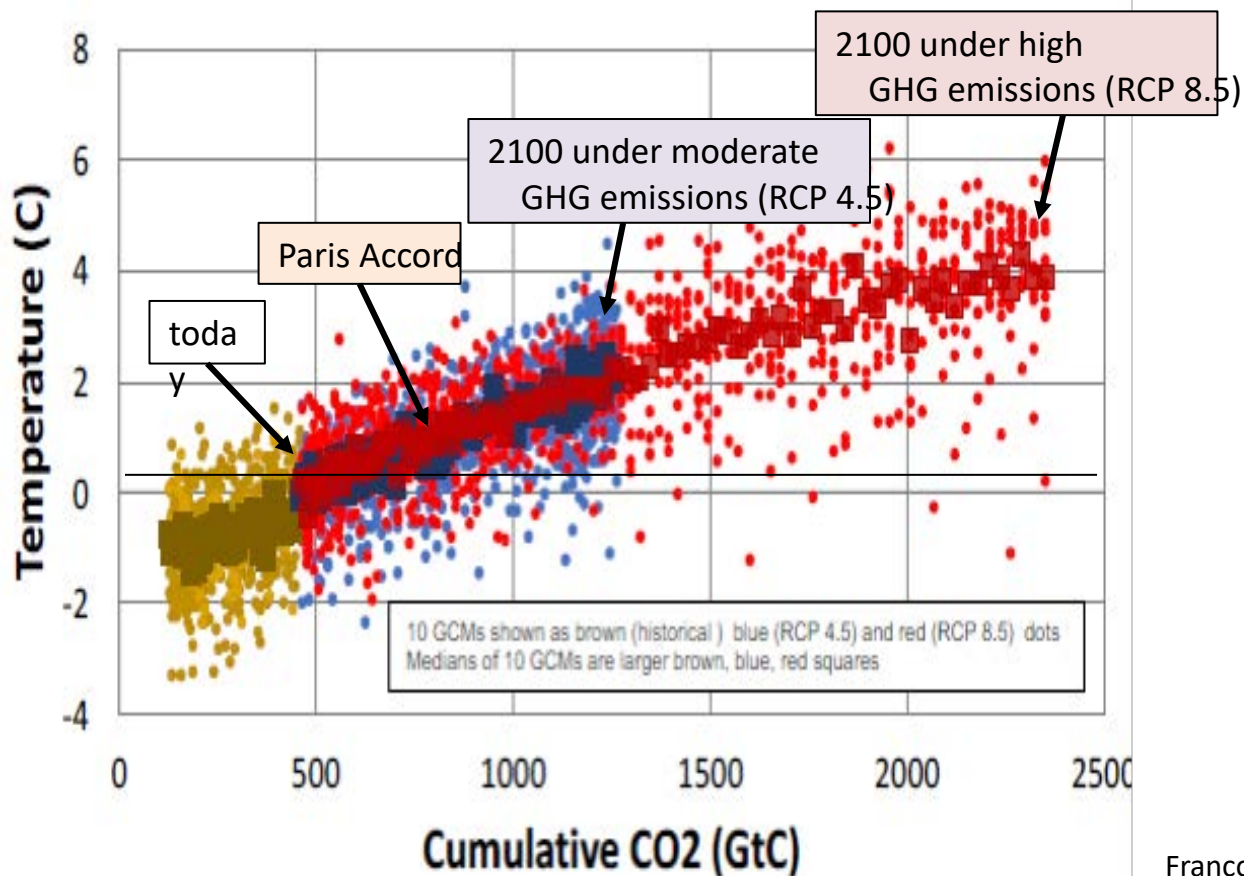
10-GCM Ensemble-Mean Percentage Changes in April SWE
[from 1961-1990 Mean April SWE].



Changes in snow-water content projected for 2036-2065 (a, b) and 2070-2099 (c, d), under two greenhouse-gas concentration pathways into the future.



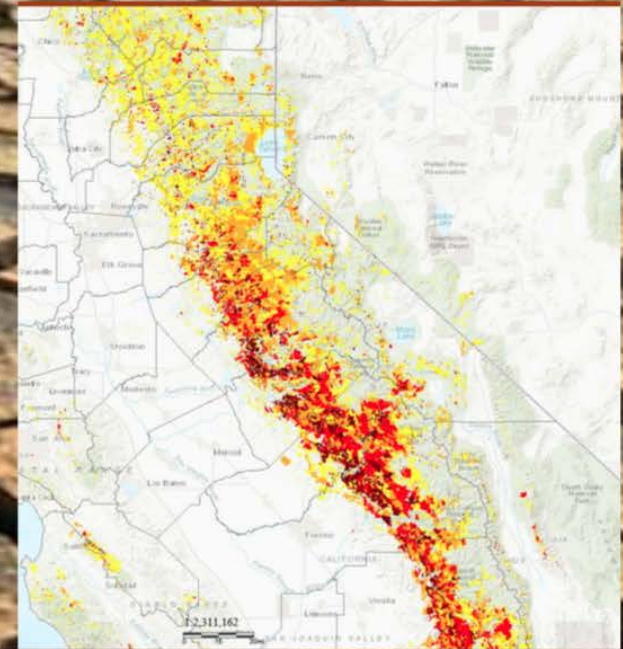
1. Adaptation Will be Less Demanding if Global GHG Emissions are **Greatly** Reduced (Soon)





2. Extremes Are Important

- Greater likelihood of multi-year or even multi-decade droughts
- Devastating 2012-2016 drought
 - Water stress and weak trees
 - Bark beetles
- More variation year to year
- Droughts punctuated by major floods





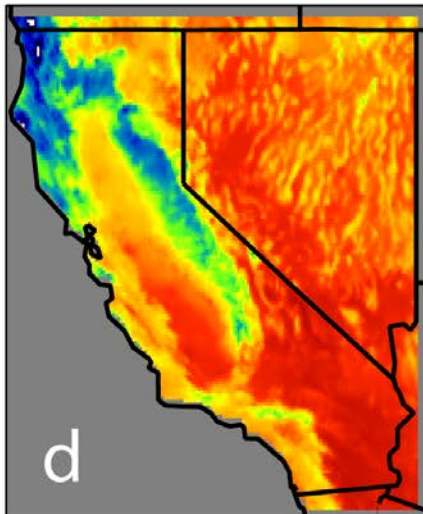
Future of Annual Precipitation uncertain

(perhaps modest increases?)

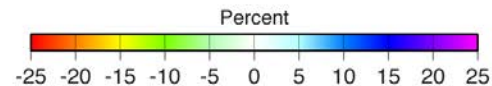
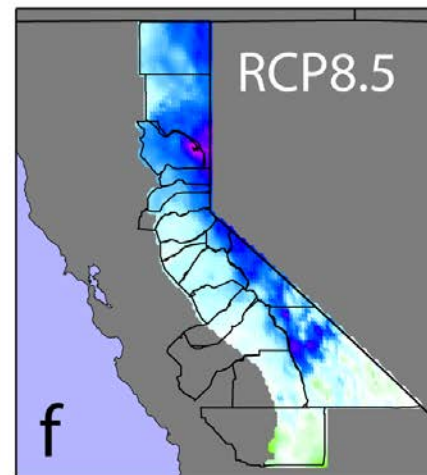
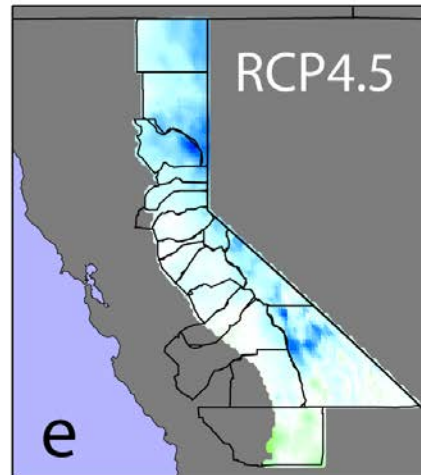


Annual Precipitation

Normals of Annual Precipitation,
1961-1990



10-GCM Ensemble Mean Changes in Annual Precipitation
2070-2099 from 1961-1990 conditions

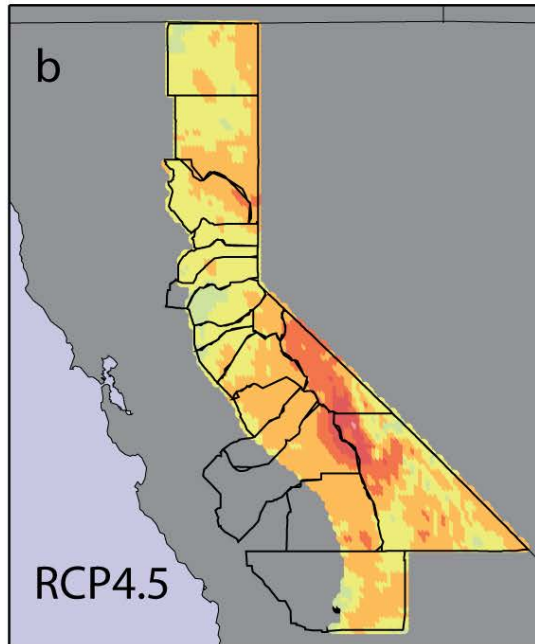




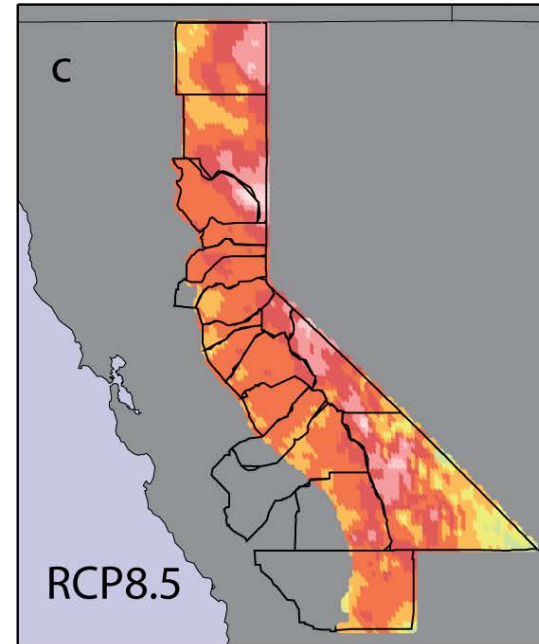
Future of Annual Precipitation uncertain, **but Extremes WILL Increase**

Extreme Precipitation Intensities
Changes in 3-day Max Precipitation
2070-2099 minus 1961-1990

10-15%
larger large
storms

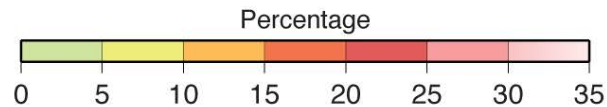


RCP4.5



RCP8.5

20-25%
larger large
storms!





3. Land Use Decisions Will Be Crucial Tools





4. California's Most Immediate Challenge is likely to be WATER



Apr 1, 2014

Apr 1, 2015



5. Barriers to adaptation recognized

Leading barriers to climate adaptation for CA local governments:

- **Lack of funding**
- **Insufficient staff resources and capacity**



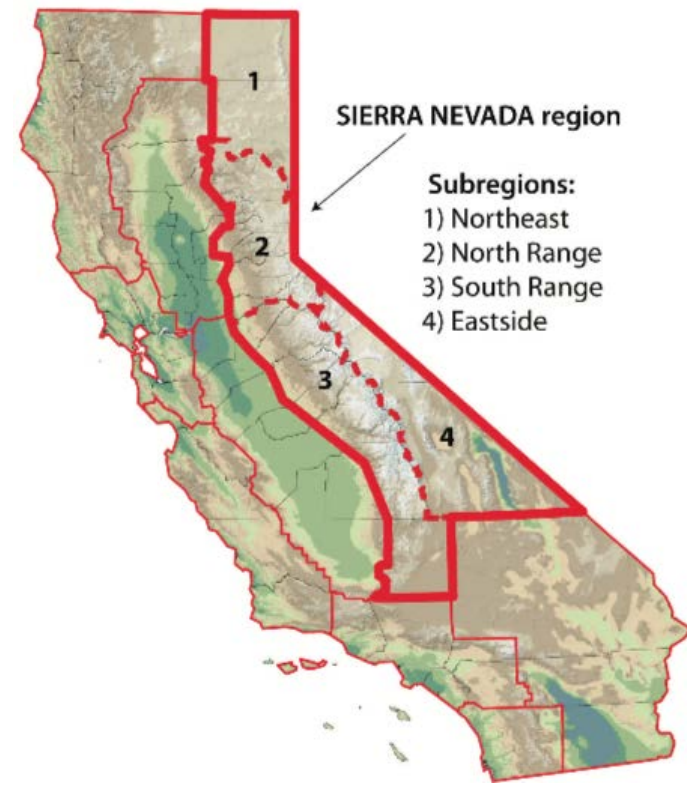
Kay et al., 2018
Moser et al., 2018





MAIN ELEMENTS OF REPORT

- Background & Projections
- Landscapes, Fires & Wildlife
- Water Resources
- Communities
- Info Gaps & Needs
- Current Adaptation/Planning





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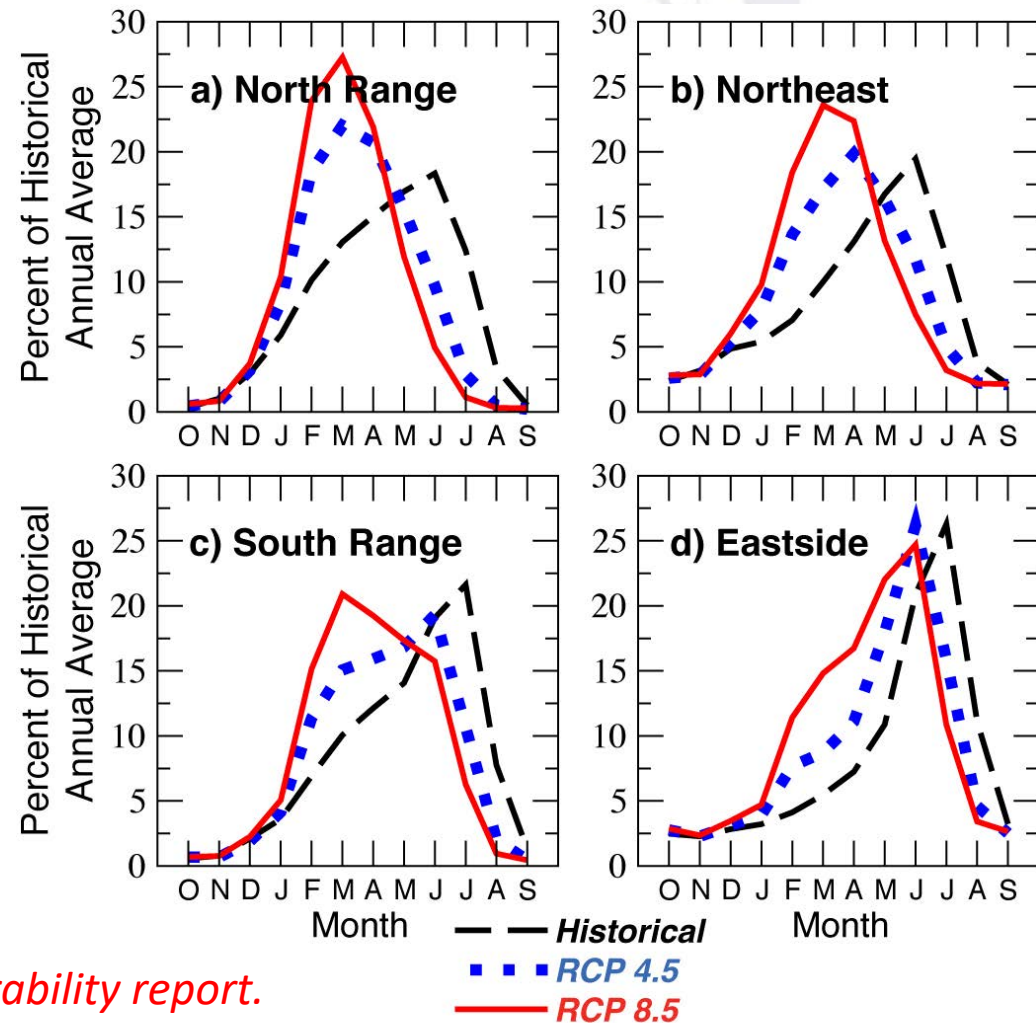


Water-Year Runoff Totals by 2071-2099
 (as percents of 1961-1990 norms
 ± 1 std deviation)

Subregion	RCP4.5	RCP8.5
Northeast	107 ±18%	113 ±27%
North Range	103 ±17%	107 ±26%
South Range	100 ±20%	105 ±36%
Eastside	108 ±22%	121 ±47%

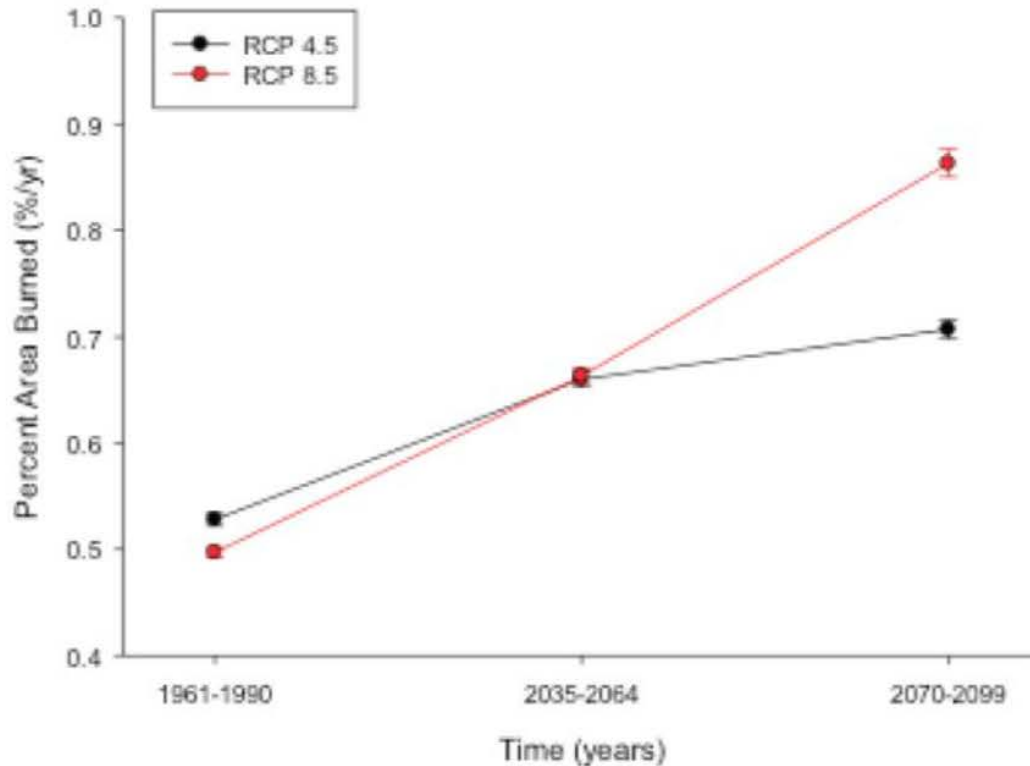
10-climate-model averages ± std devs

PROJECTIONS of Runoff Seasonality



Details for Tahoe await the TCCAAP vulnerability report.

Landscapes, Fires & Wildlife



Projections:

- More wildfire
 - Larger areas burned
 - More large fires (>24,700 ac)
- More drought stress
- Less carbon stored
- Reproduction & survival threatened
- Range shifts
 - Range edges most vulnerable



Climate change impacts to SN water resources

- ▶ Snowpack loss
- ▶ Shifts to snowmelt/runoff /streamflow timing
- ▶ Extreme events: drought, flood
- ▶ Groundwater use
- ▶ Water quality changes

New realities of water management

Longer and
drier Sierra
Nevada
summers

Changes in
hydrology not
uniform over SN

Extreme events
will increase in
magnitude and
frequency



- **Communities are being challenged by the changing climate.**
- **Their abilities to respond depend on (1) how severe the climate challenges are/will be,**
- **And (2) on the “capital” available to them.**

h/t Kusel & Miller,
Sierra Institute

Community Capacity

Financial Capital: Availability of dollars for local uses and projects and to meet pressing local needs

Physical Capital: The “hard” infrastructure of a community, such as roads, sewers, schools, etc., including the quality of this infrastructure and its ability to meet local needs

Human Capital: Knowledge and ability to address issues of local concern, and the experience and capabilities of local residents and their willingness to use these locally

Social Capital: The ability and willingness of local residents to work together towards community ends and purposes and beyond self-interested ends

Cultural Capital: The traditions, beliefs and norms that help to organize communities and facilitate their continued well-being



Impacts on Sierra Nevada Communities

Many **forest dependent communities** have lagged behind their urban counterparts in recovery from the 2008-2009 recession and have a reduced capacity to respond to economic and ecological changes that climate change is bringing.

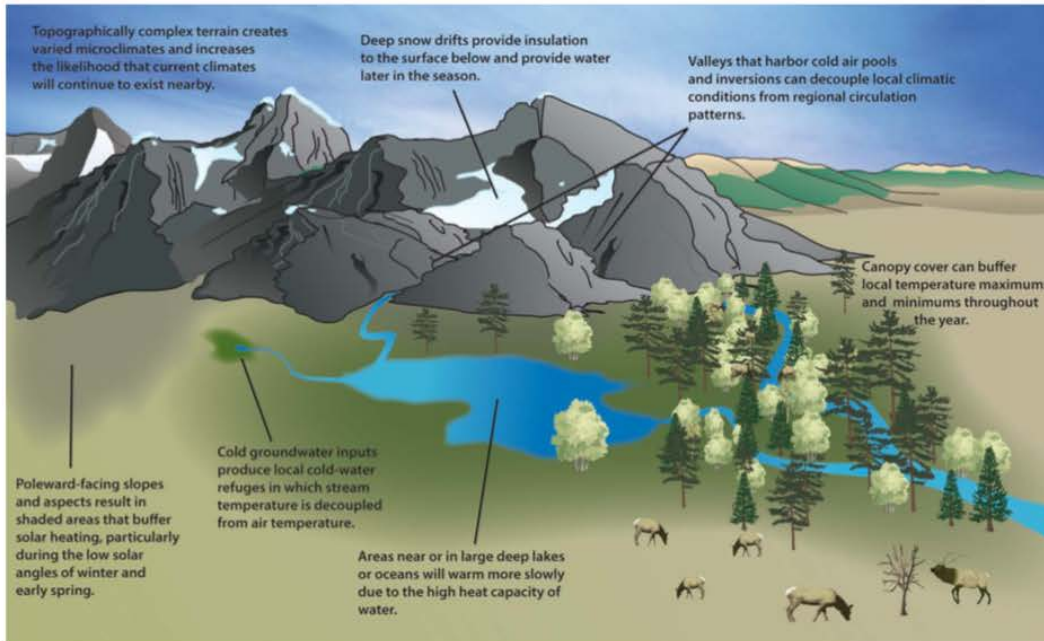
Agriculture dependent communities are especially dependent on stable water supplies and reliable weather and are vulnerable to droughts and floods.

Tourism dependent communities depend on snowpack, stream and lake conditions, and forest health; wildfire can be particularly devastating.

The Four R's of Climate Adaptation

Resistance:

- Remove tree seedlings encroaching into meadows
- Protect climate refugia



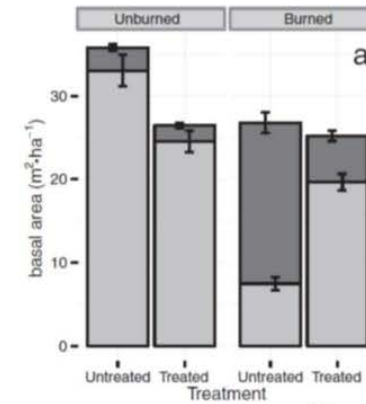
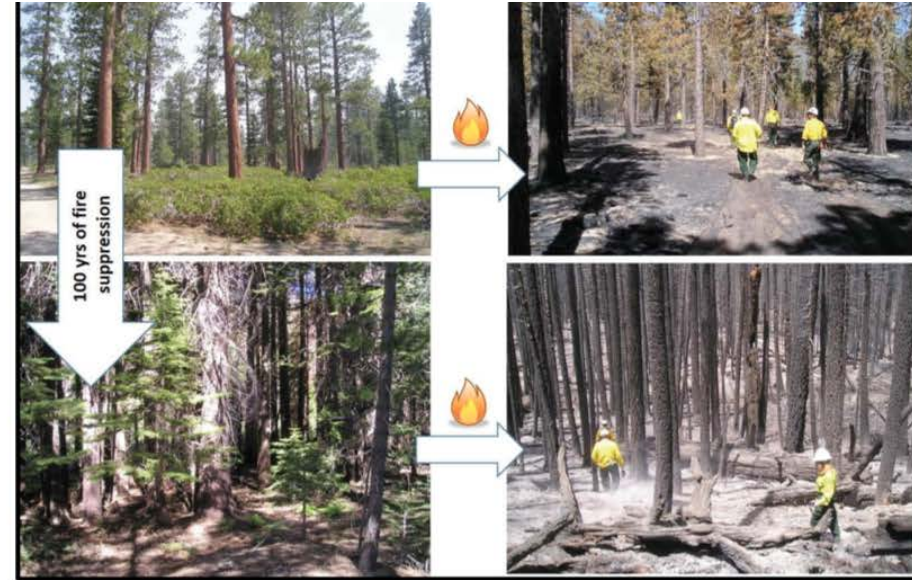
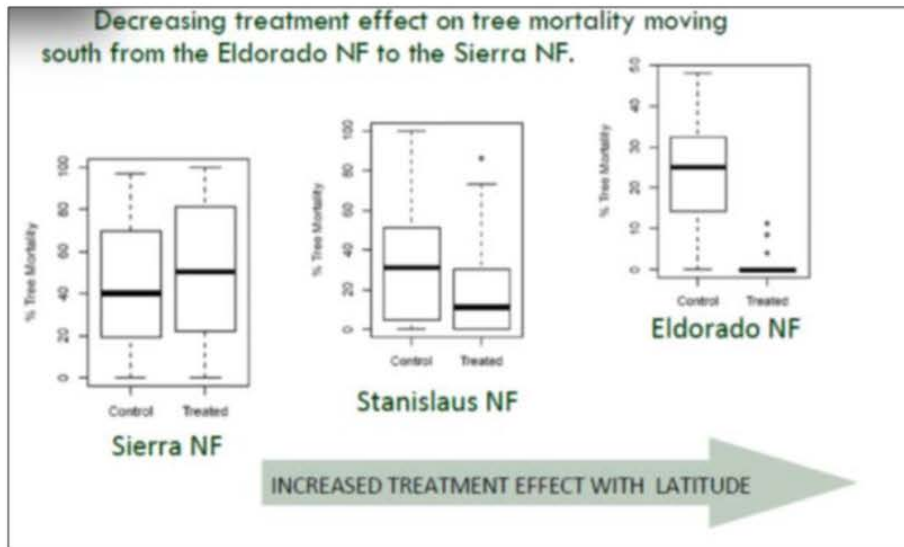
- Suppress Fire



The Four R's of Climate Adaptation

Resilience:

- Reduce forest densities to decrease water stress, fire hazard, and insect outbreaks
- Manage rather than suppress wildfires when possible;



Stevens et al. 2014

The Four R's of Climate Adaptation

Response & Realignment:

- assisted migration/managed relocation of species or genotypes to locations beyond native ranges but where current or future climate is favorable;
- promotion of hardwood/broadleaf species in settings currently dominated by lower-elevation conifers;
- cessation of planting or protecting species where their sustainability is highly doubtful;
- decommissioning roads and trails in locations where large and recurrent climate change-related impacts





EXAMPLES:

- Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program
 - Forest Health, Invasive Species, Watershed Restoration Projects
- Sierra Nevada Watershed Improvement Program
- Tahoe Climate Adaptation Plan
- Lake Tahoe West Restoration Partnership
- Integrated Regional Water Management Program

Fuels Treatments Underway at Tahoe Project Before Treatment



Project After Treatment





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**Special
thanks to
Dr. Mike
Dettinger,
USGS**

Released:
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<http://www.climateassessment.ca.gov/regions/>



Thank You!

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