

FEBRUARY 3, 2014



GEORGE ANNANDALE

# SUSTAINABLE WATER SUPPLY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

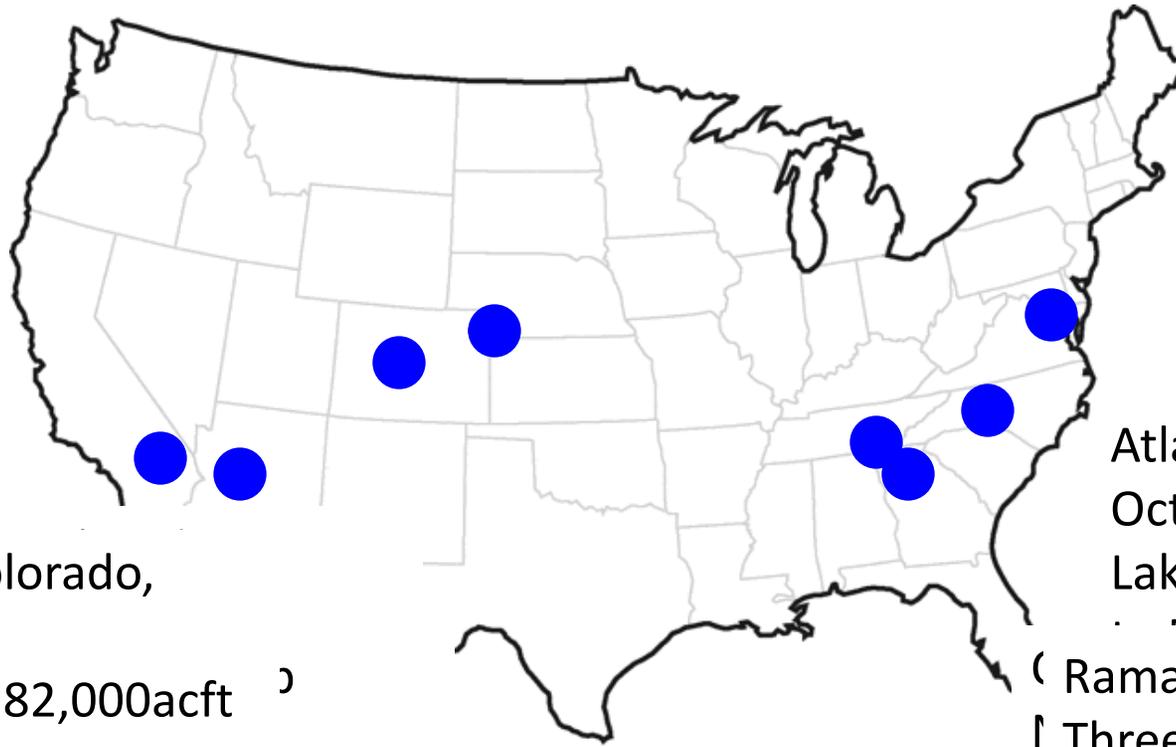
h to US Bureau of Reclamation





# WATER SUPPLY IN THE US

US GAO – 36 States expect water shortages under normal conditions



Republic River: Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas  
2005 – NE pumps 82,000acft too much  
Kansas to Supreme Court  
Shut off all pumps w.in 2.5 mi  
Fallow 500,000 acres in NE

Atlanta GA  
October 2007  
Lake Lanier – supply

Ramapo, New York  
Three Drought  
Declarations: 1995 –  
2002  
Three-Quarters of  
Supply: Groundwater  
(depletion)

DATE CHANGE



## WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

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“Sustainable development seeks to meet the **needs and aspirations** of the **present** without compromising the ability to meet those of the **future**”

- Brundtland Commission Report: “*Our Common Future (1987)*”



# INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

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# INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

- Current needs and aspirations to be met – NOT COMPROMISED
- Development to proceed in a way that will NOT COMPROMISE the ability to satisfy FUTURE needs and aspirations
- Environmental Stabilization – A DESIRABLE CONSEQUENCE of Sustainability Development



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT





# HOW TO SUSTAINABLY DEVELOP A RESOURCE

- RENEWABLE resources are used at a RATE that is smaller than its RATE of regeneration
  
- EXHAUSTIBLE resources are used at a RATE that is smaller than the RATE of development of renewable substitutes, and
  
- POLLUTION does not exceed the RATE by which the environment can assimilate it.
  - Herman Daly



# RENEWABLE AND EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES





# WATER: RENEWABLE OR EXHAUSTIBLE?



7,972mi

EXHAUSTIBLE



All Water on Earth

864mi

RENEWABLE



Accessible Fresh Groundwater

42mi



All Rivers

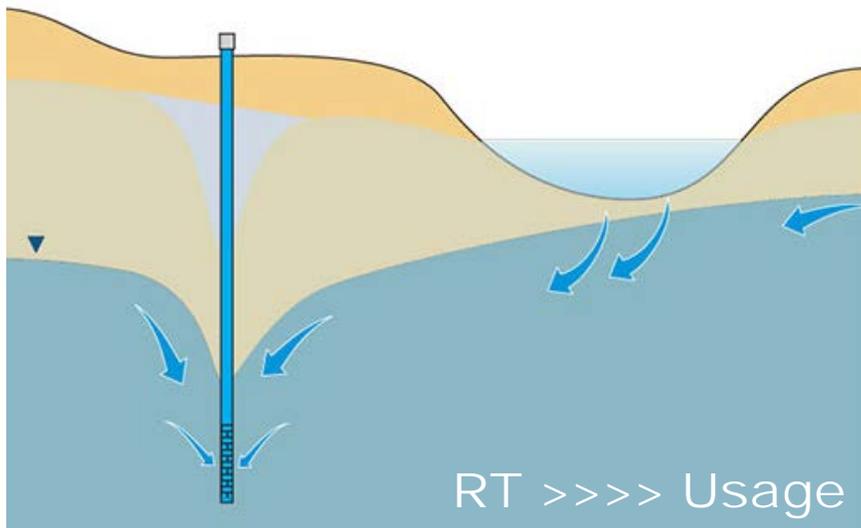
10mi



# GROUNDWATER OR RIVER WATER?

## POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Daily Use of Water



Residence Time = 1,400 years

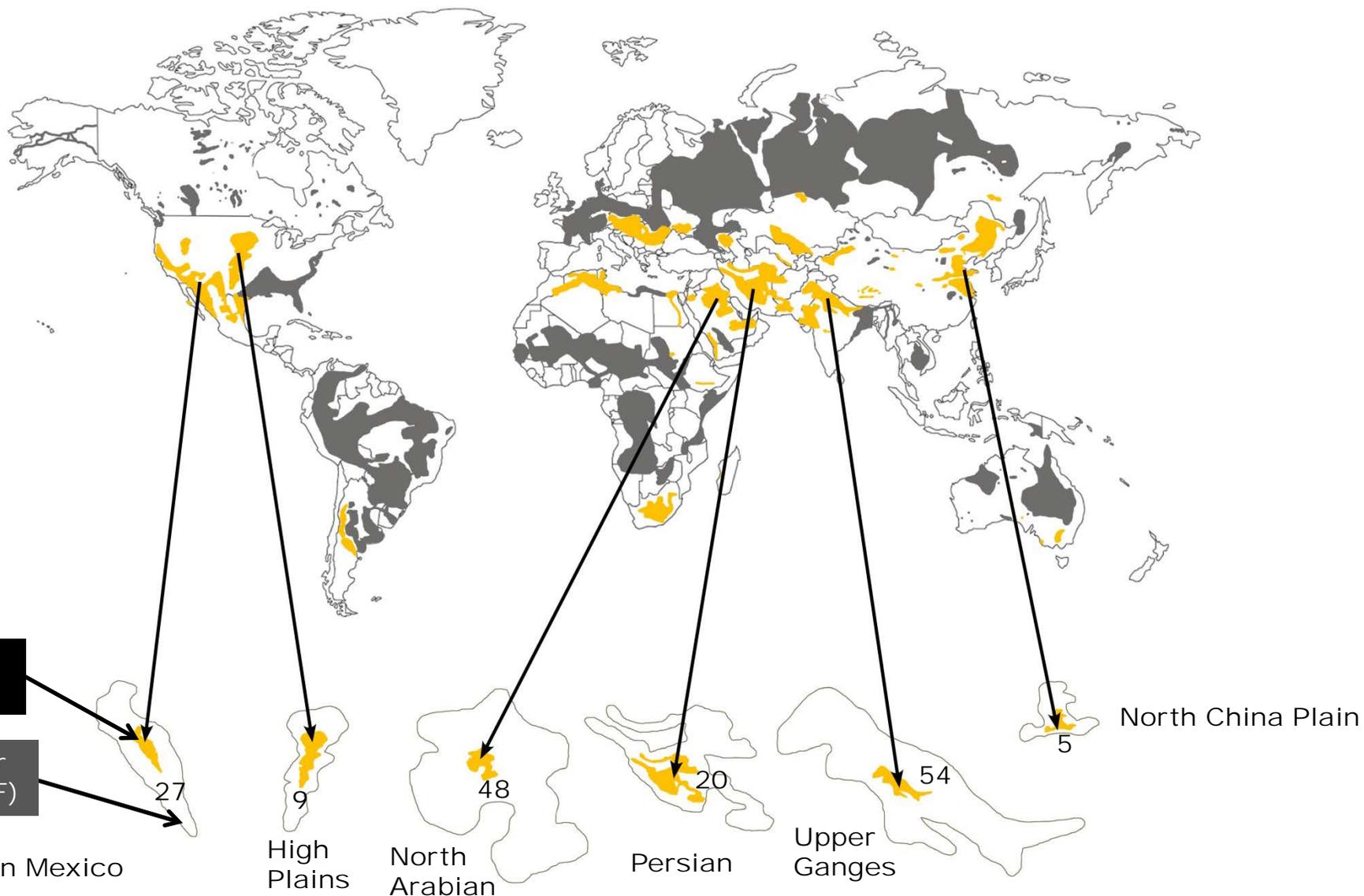


Residence Time = 16 to 18 days



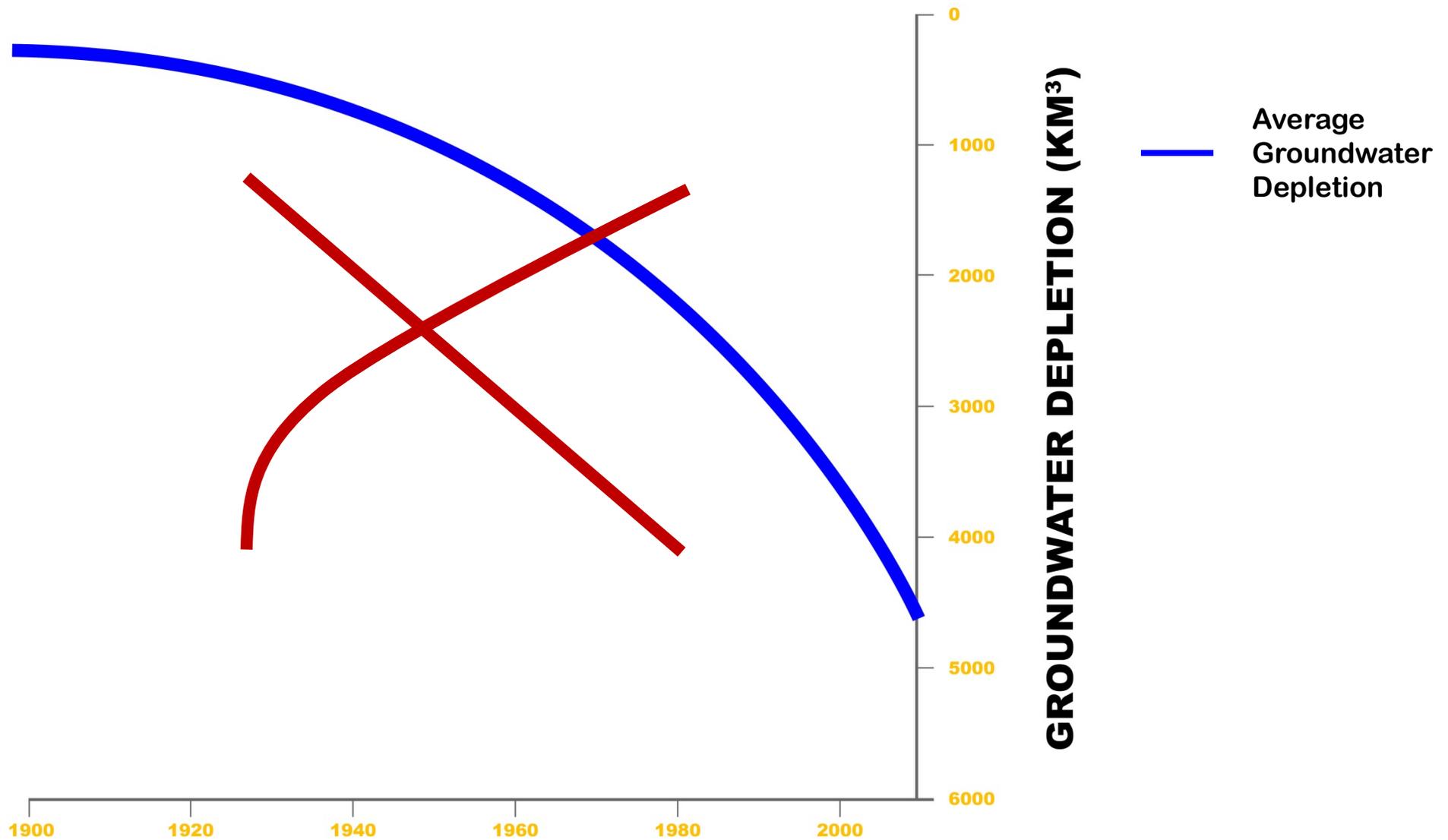
# GROUNDWATER FOOTPRINT

GLOBAL FOOTPRINT = 3.5





# GLOBAL GROUNDWATER DEPLETION





# RIVER WATER

## PREFERRED SOURCE OF FRESH WATER

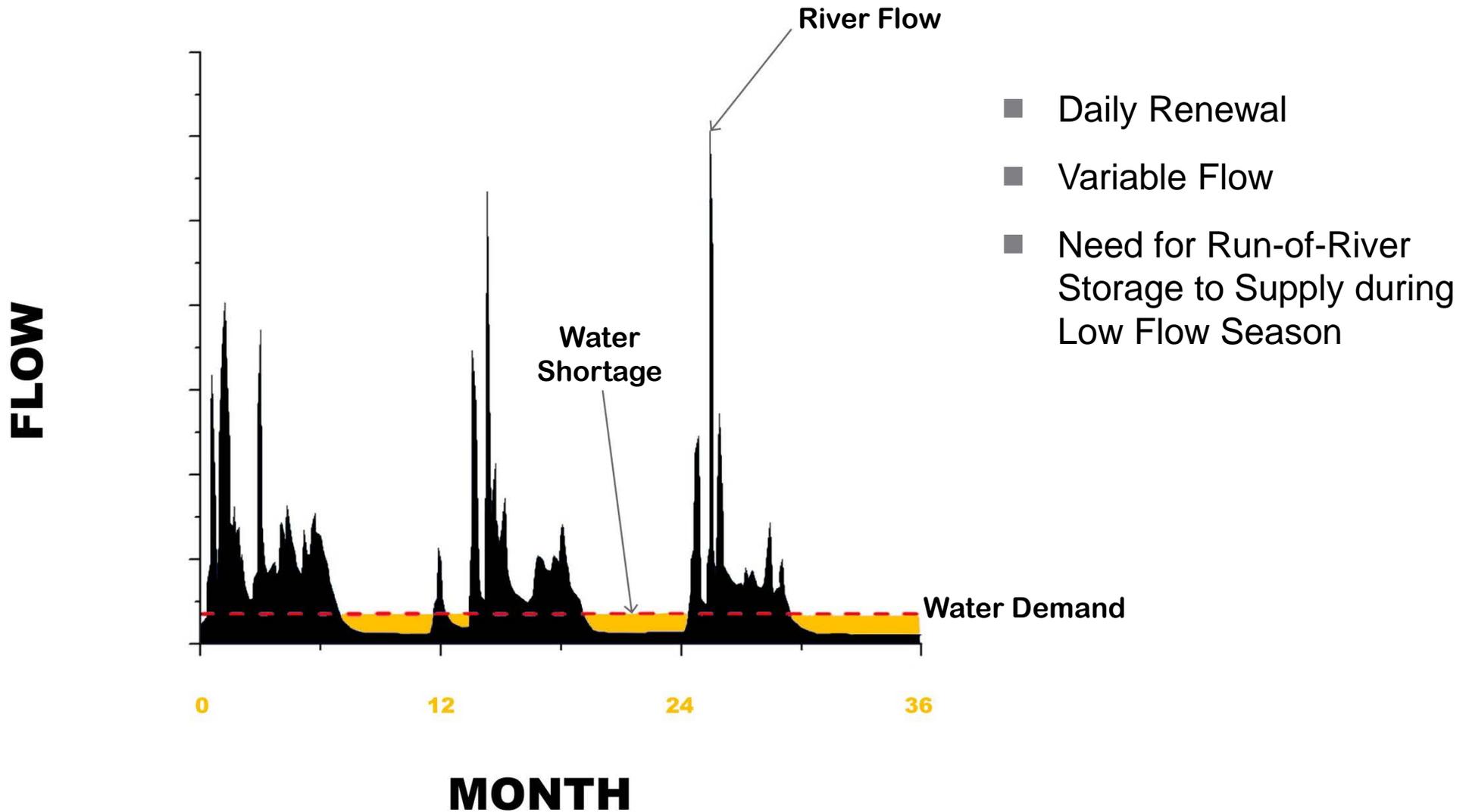
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# LOW HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY

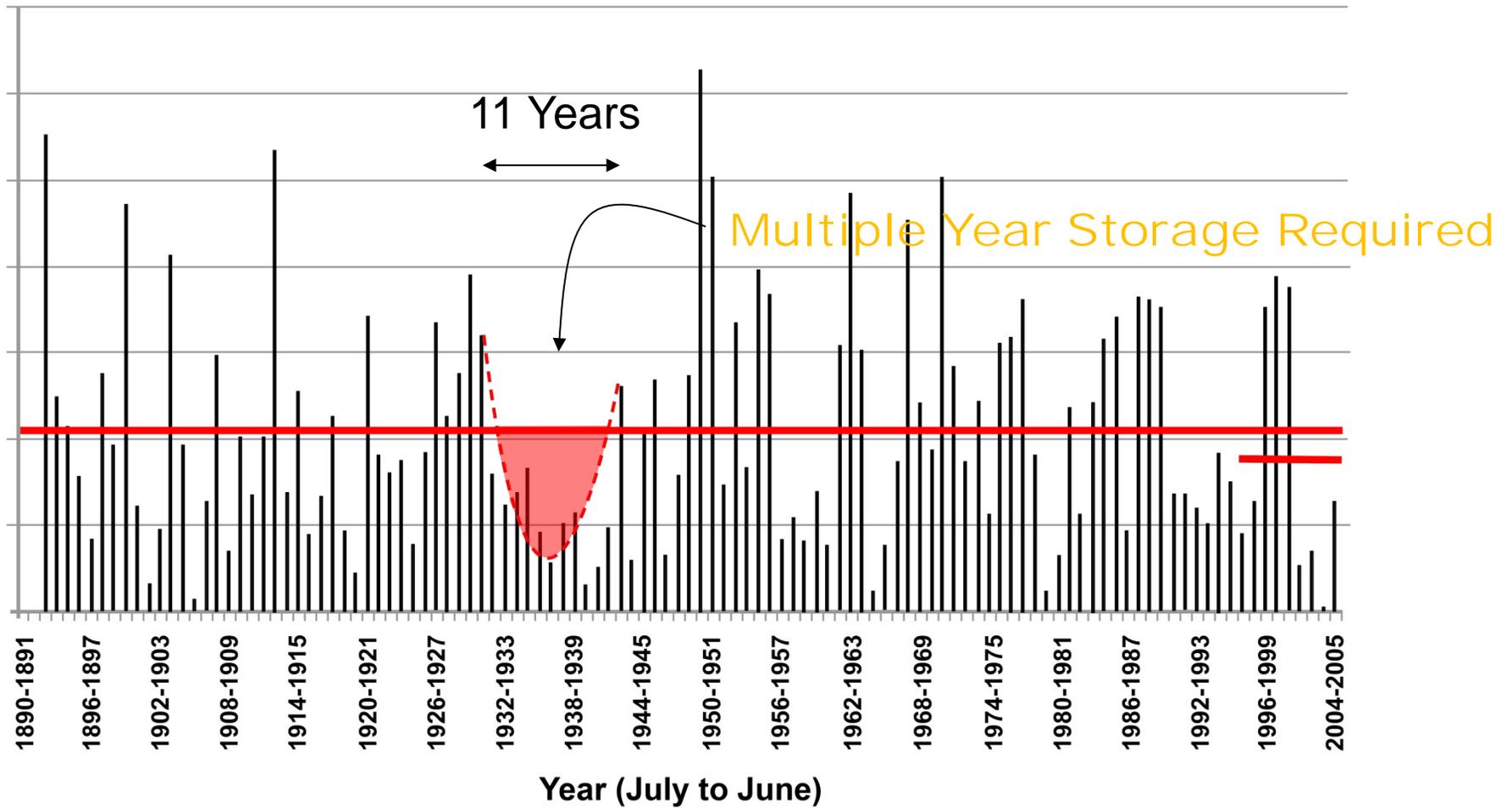
## SEASONAL LOW FLOWS ONLY





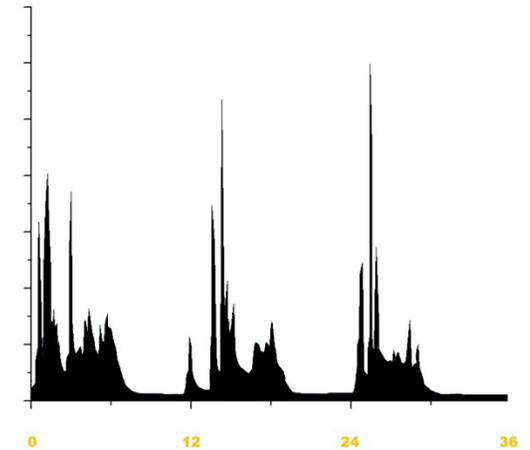
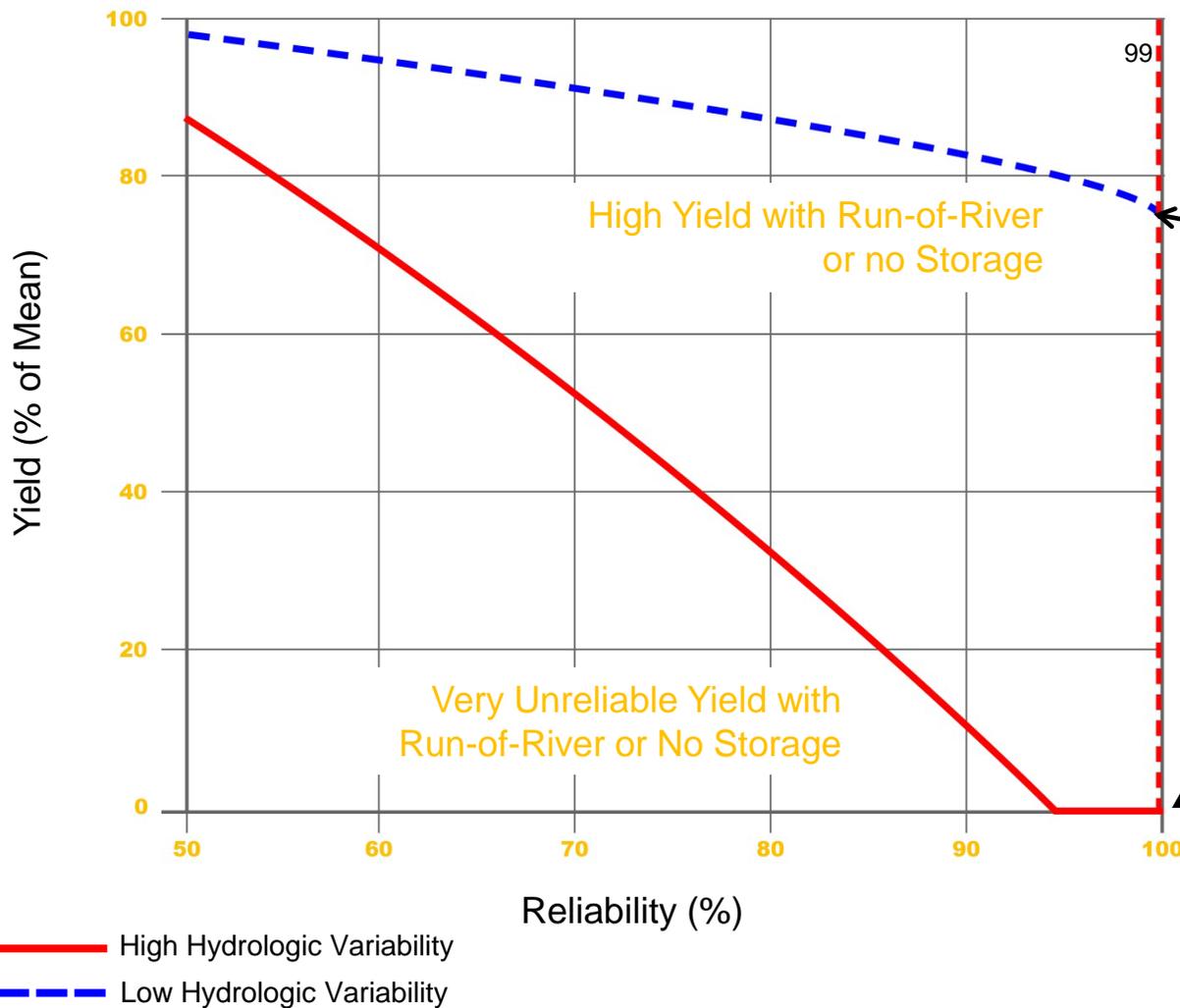
# HIGH HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY

## MULTIPLE YEAR DROUGHTS

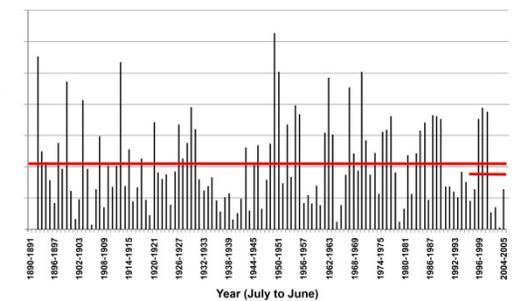




# HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY DETERMINES DAM CHOICE



LOW VARIABILITY

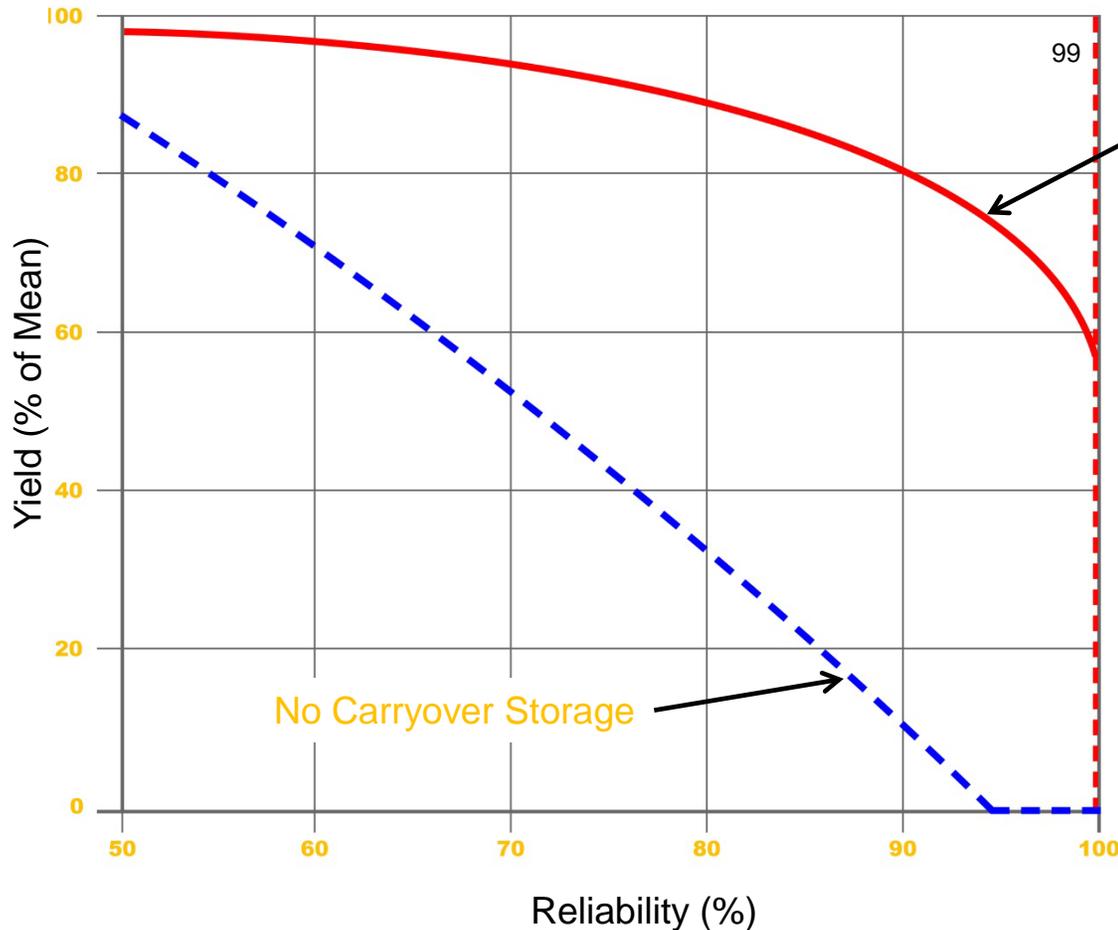


HIGH VARIABILITY

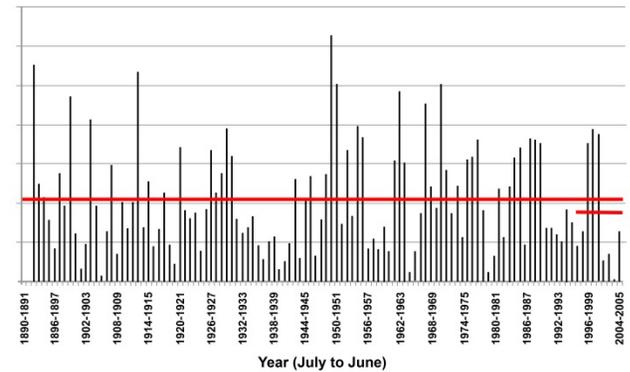


# VALUE OF CARRY-OVER STORAGE IN REGIONS WITH HIGH HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY

High Hydrologic Variability



WITH DAM AND CARRYOVER STORAGE = 1X MAF

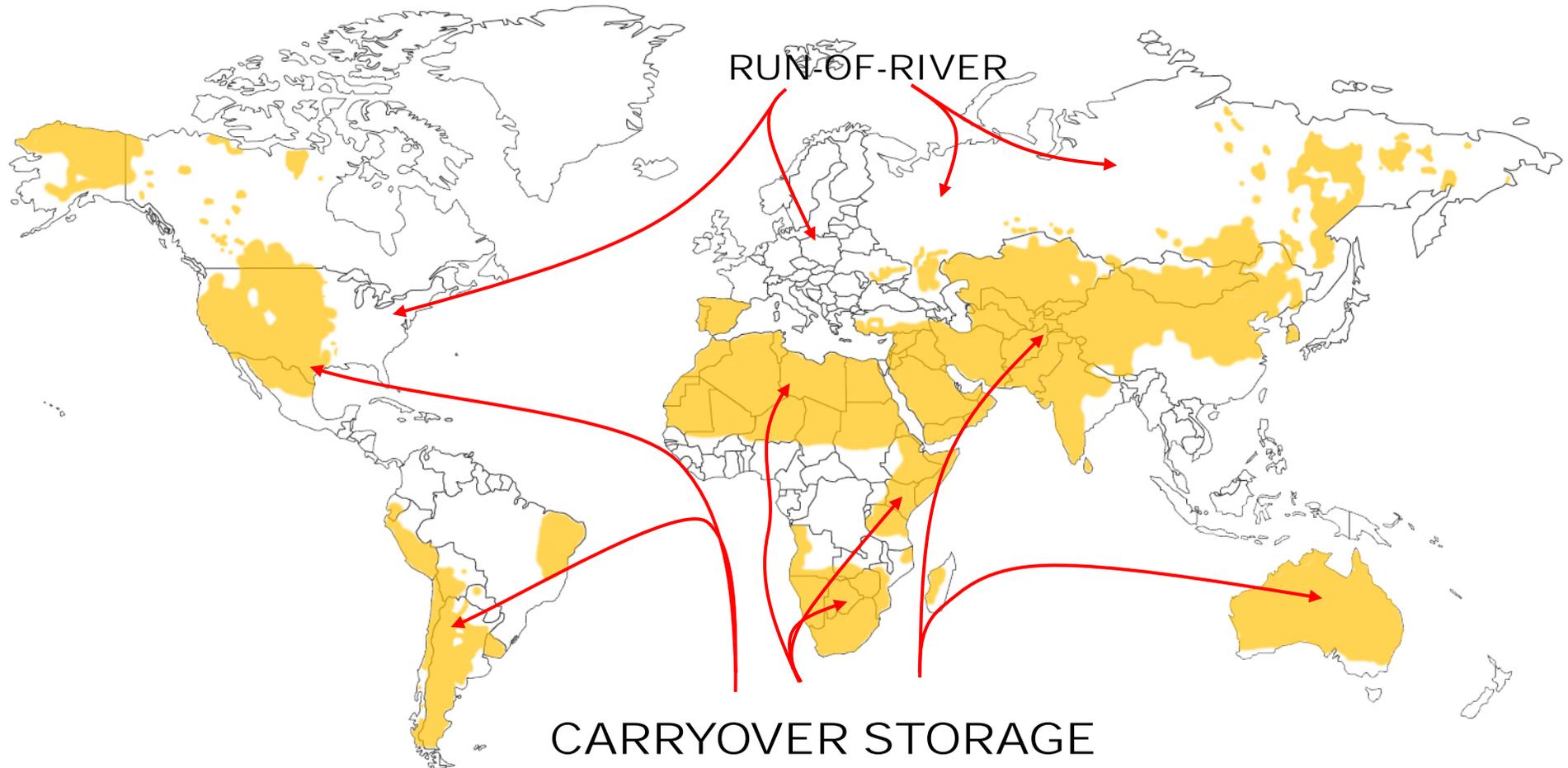


- Carryover Storage
- - - Run-of-River

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{z_{\gamma}^2 \cdot c_v^2}{4 \cdot \tau}$$



# RUN-OF-RIVER AND CARRYOVER STORAGE REGIONS



$$n_{crit} = \frac{z_y^2 \cdot c_v^2}{4 \cdot (1 - \alpha)^2}$$



# CLIMATE CHANGE AND WATER SUPPLY

## TWO IMPORTANT VARIABLES

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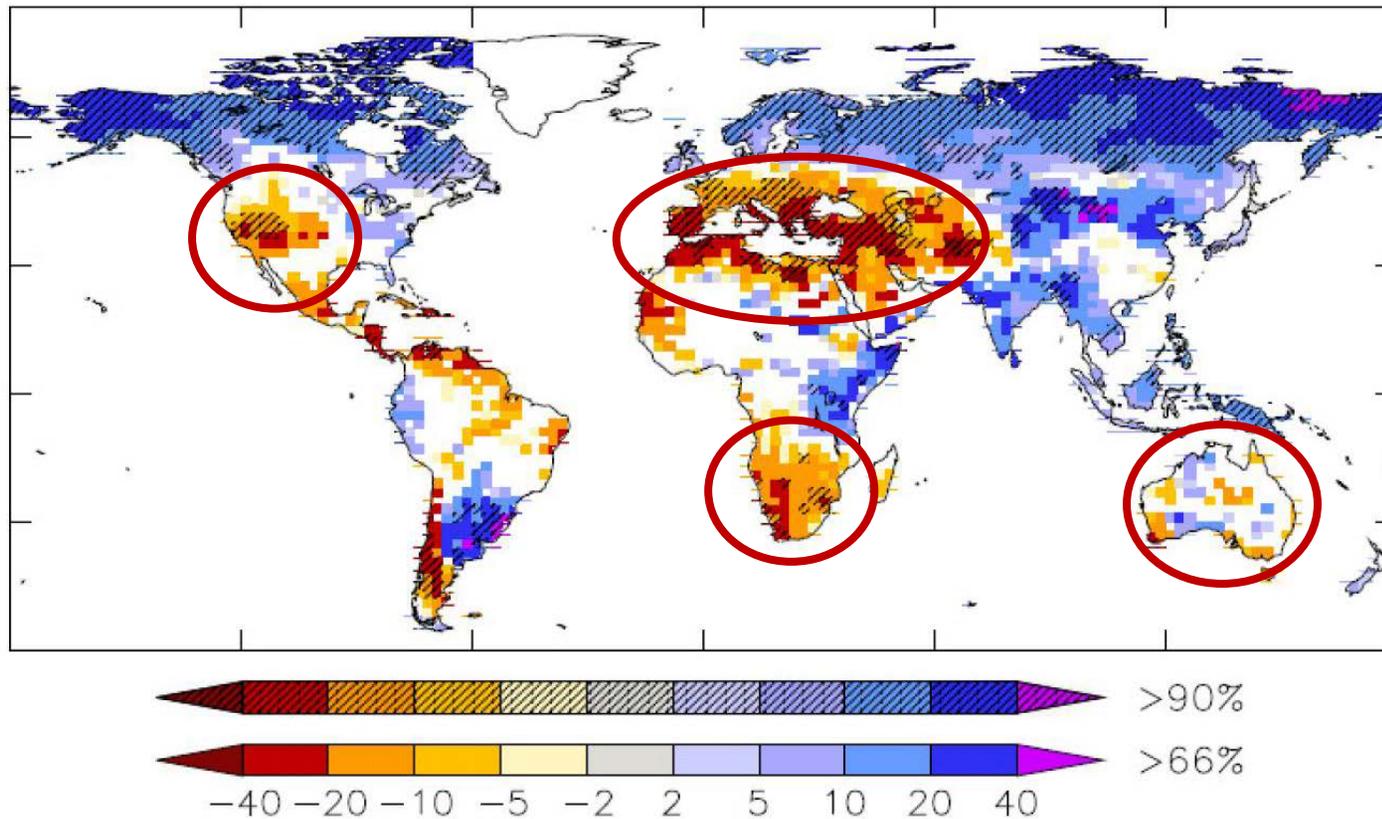
CHANGE IN MEAN ANNUAL RIVER FLOW

CHANGE IN HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY



# CLIMATE CHANGE

## MEAN ANNUAL FLOW INCREASE/DECREASE





# CLIMATE CHANGE

## HYDROLOGIC VARIABILITY TO INCREASE



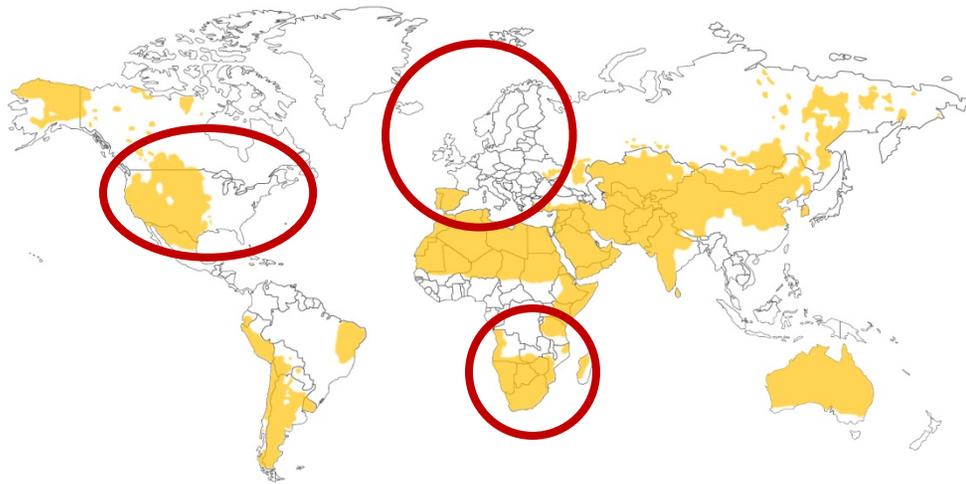
Inadequate Knowledge



# CLIMATE CHANGE

## HOW MUCH WOULD VARIABILITY INCREASE

Current Conditions



Assume 25% Increase  
in Variability

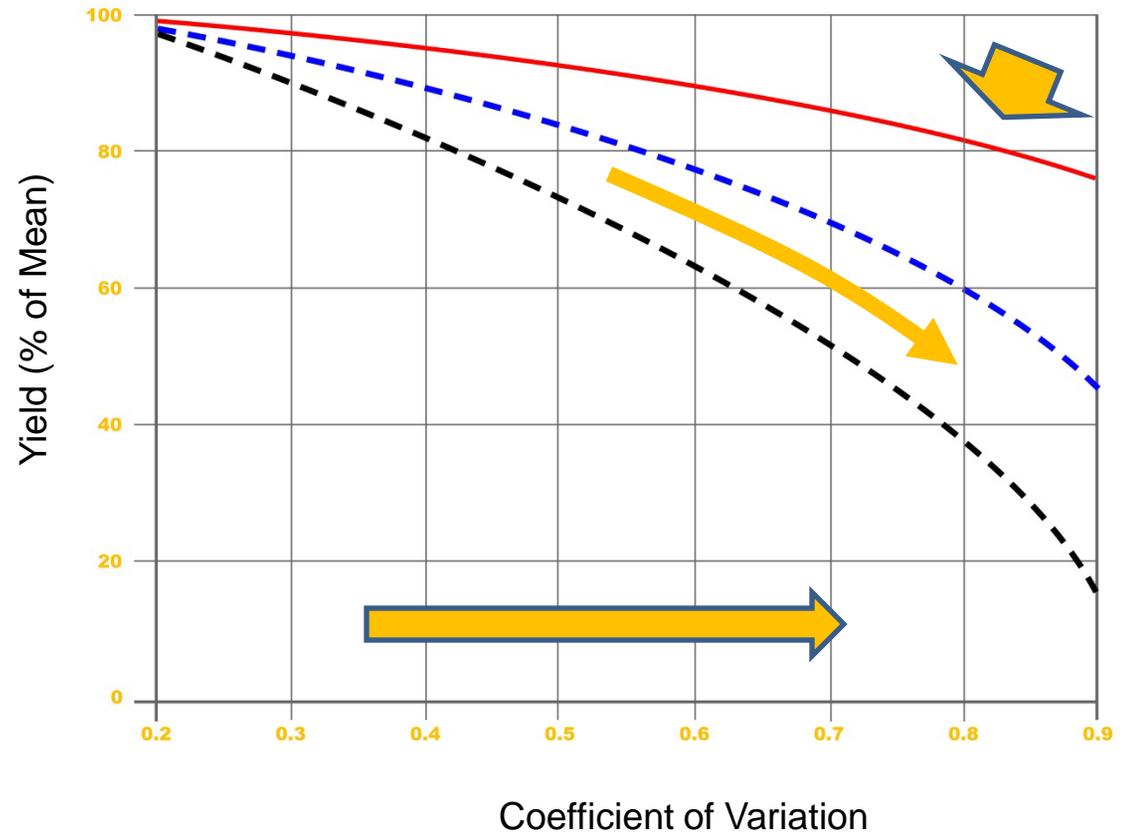


$$n_{crit} = \frac{z_{\gamma}^2 \cdot c_v^2}{4 \cdot (1 - \alpha)^2}$$



# HOW TO PREPARE FOR CLIMATE CHANGE: DESIGN AND BUILD ROBUST INFRASTRUCTURE

- Increased Hydrologic Variability due to Climate Change
- Reduction in Yield
- To Maintain Reliability of Water Supply
  - Construct Reservoir Storage Spaces that are as LARGE as possible

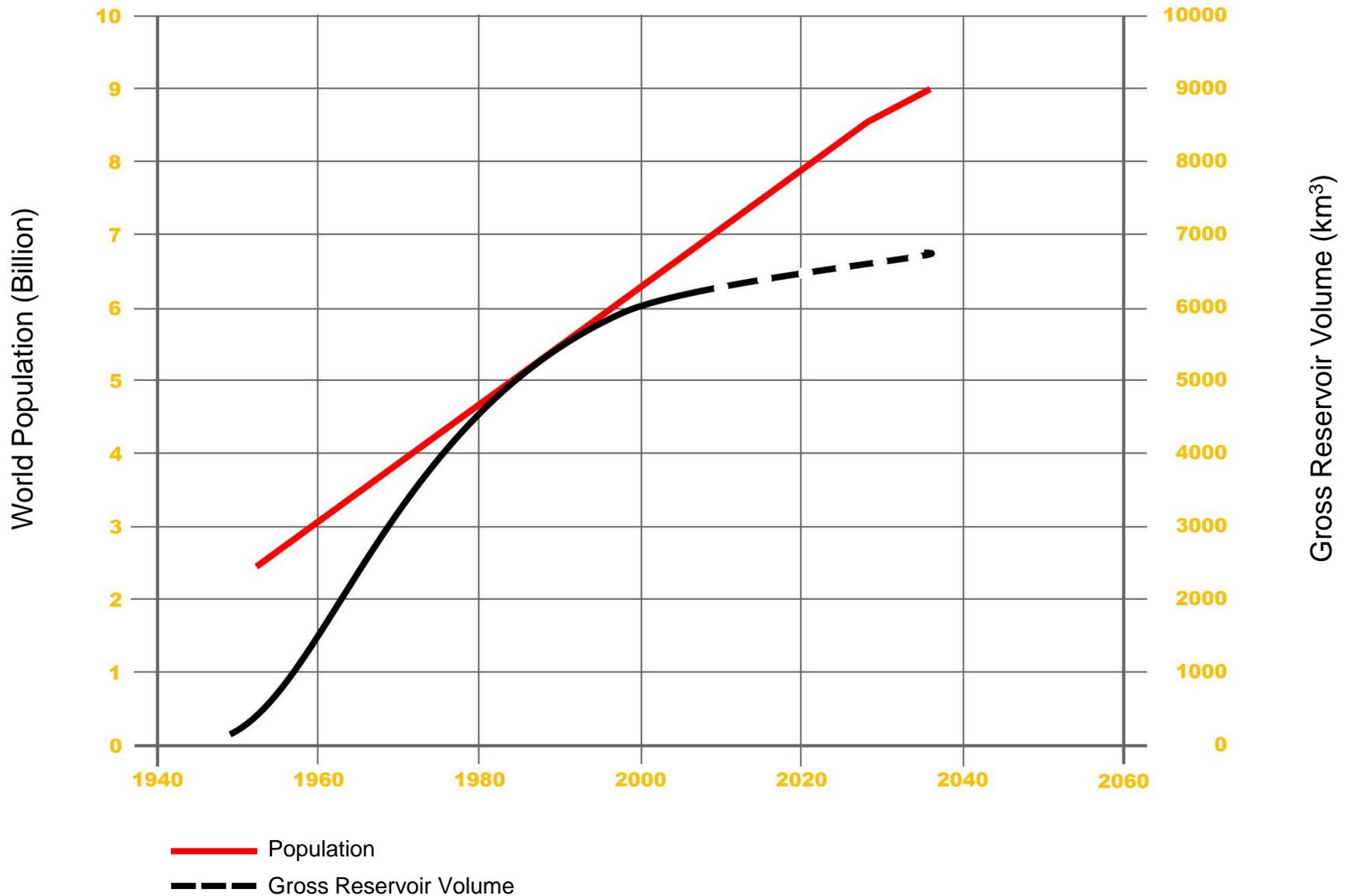


- Reservoir Volume = 2 MAF
- - - Reservoir Volume = 1 MAF
- - - Reservoir Volume = 0.6 MAF

$$\alpha = 1 - \frac{z_{\gamma}^2 \cdot c_v^2}{4 \cdot \tau}$$



# DAM CONSTRUCTION AND GLOBAL POPULATION



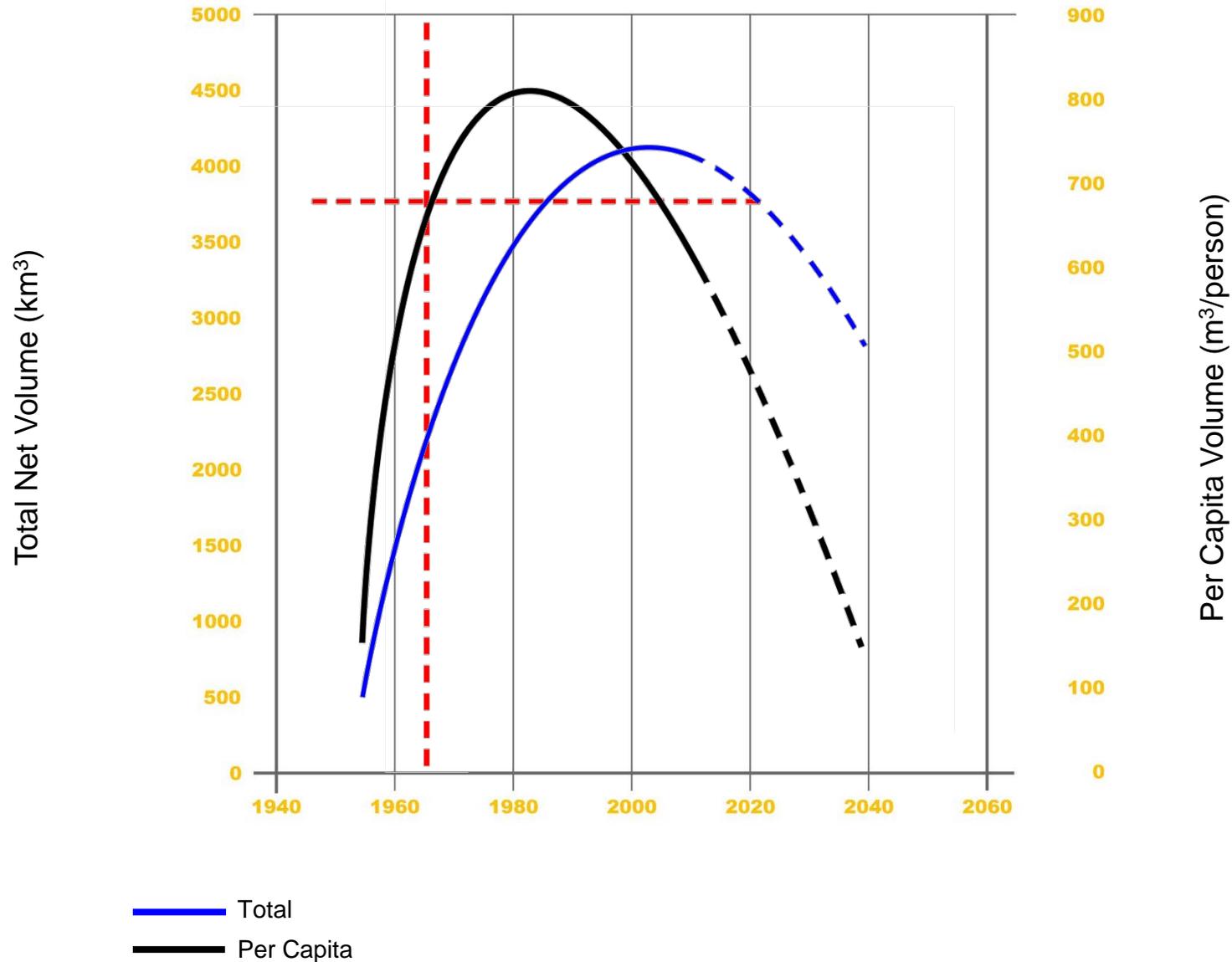


# RESERVOIR SEDIMENTATION – THE STORAGE SPACE ENEMY



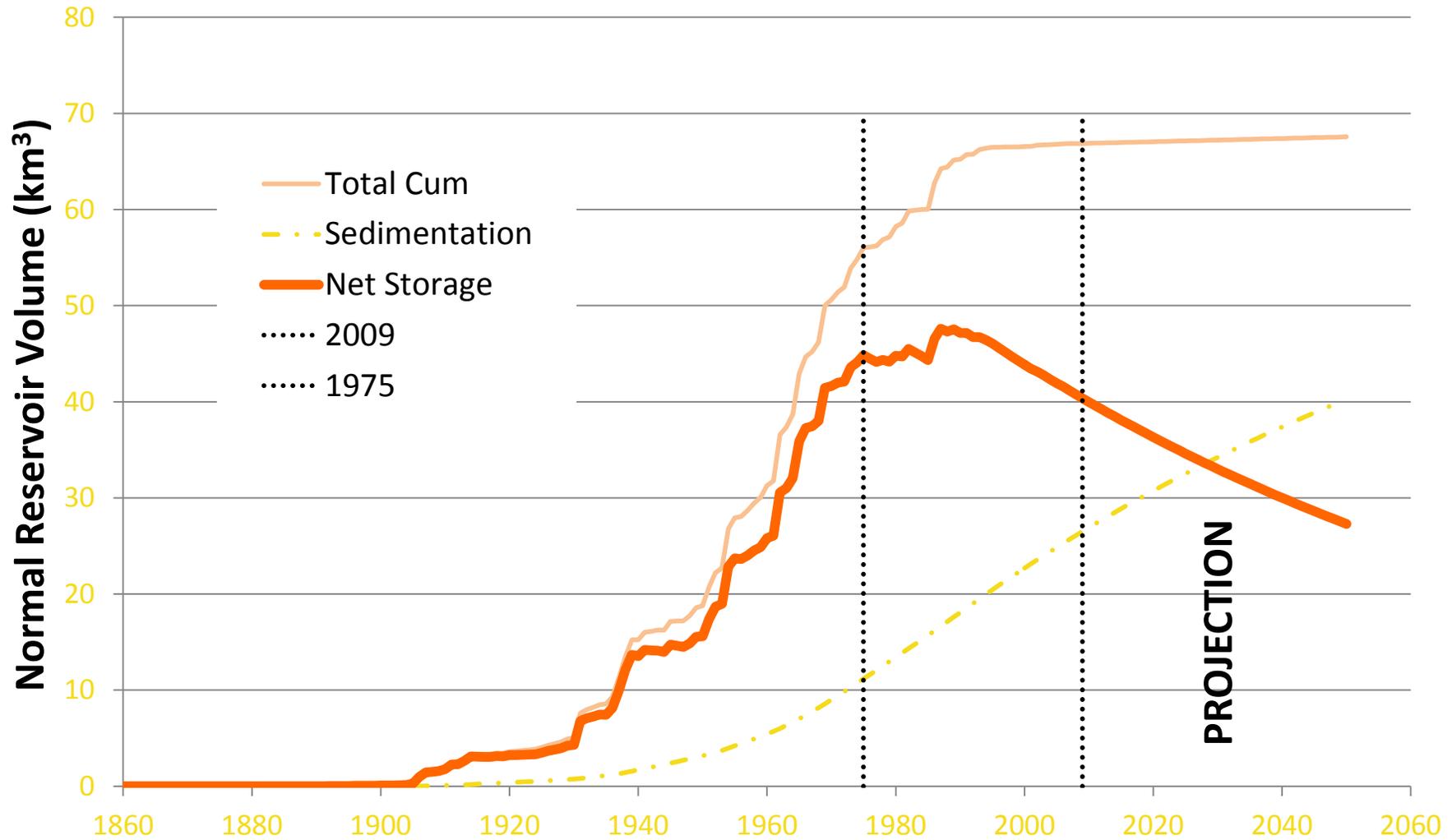


# GLOBAL STORAGE IN LARGE DAMS





# US STORAGE LARGE WATER SUPPLY & IRRIGATION





# DUAL NATURE OF RESERVOIR STORAGE

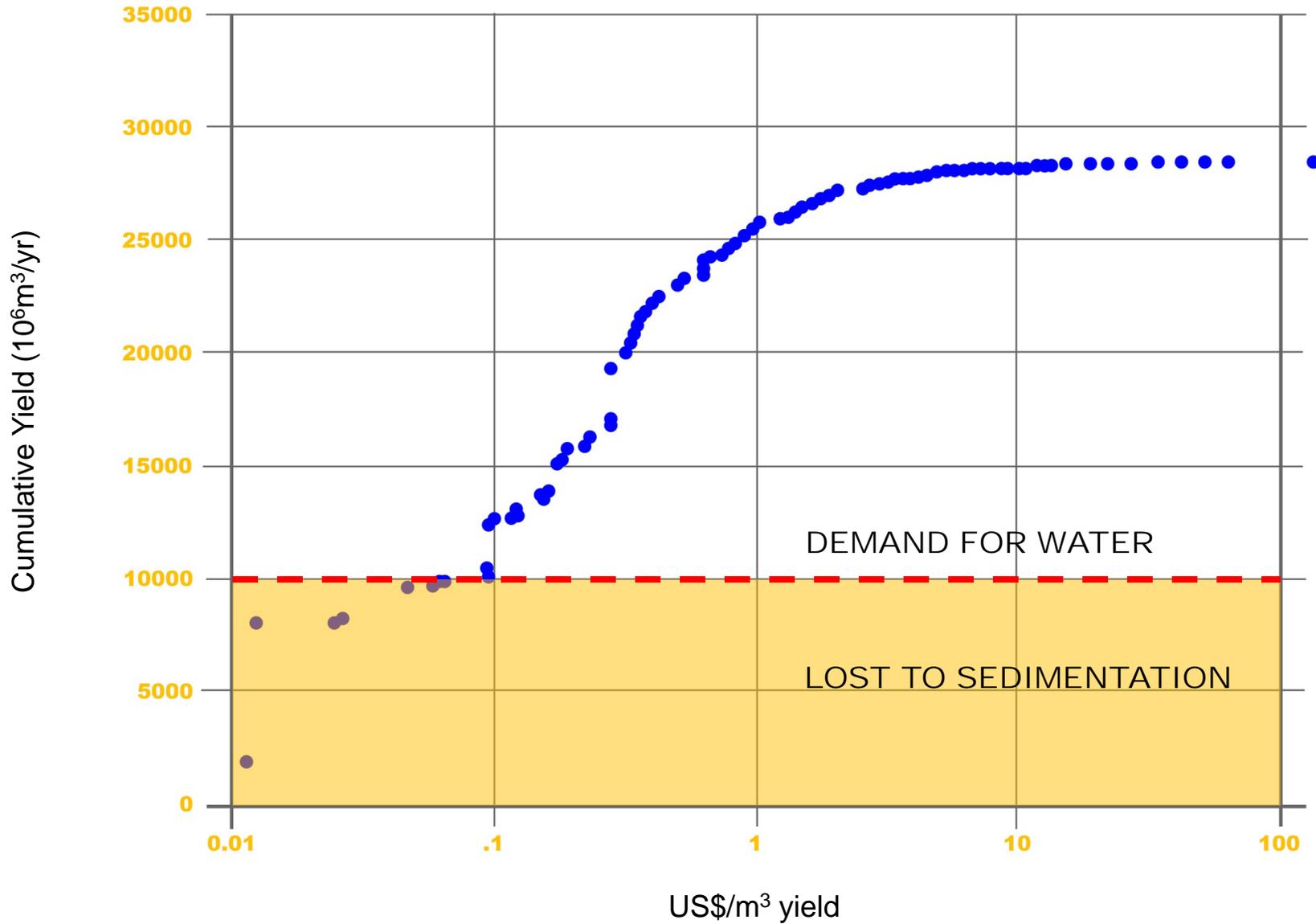
## RENEWABLE OR EXHAUSTIBLE – DEVELOPER’S CHOICE





# LIMITED NUMBER OF DAM SITES

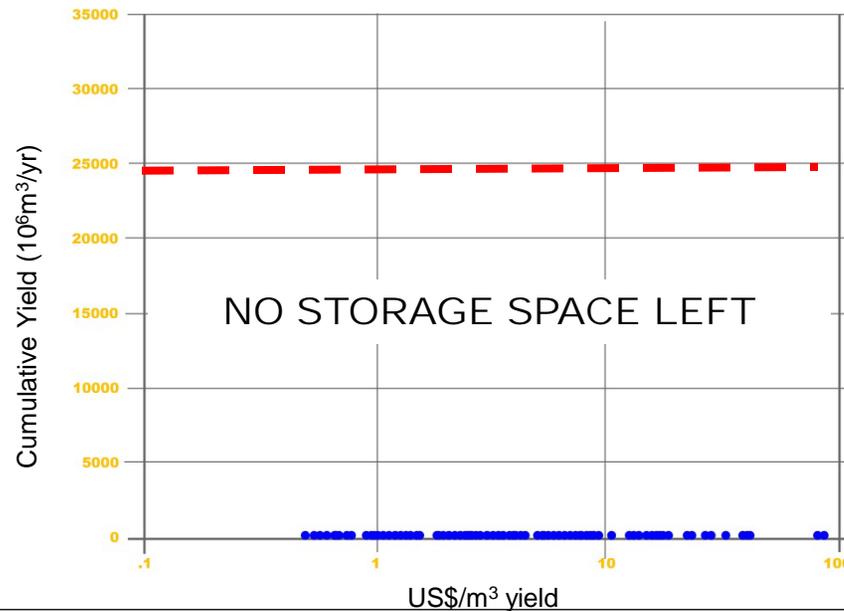
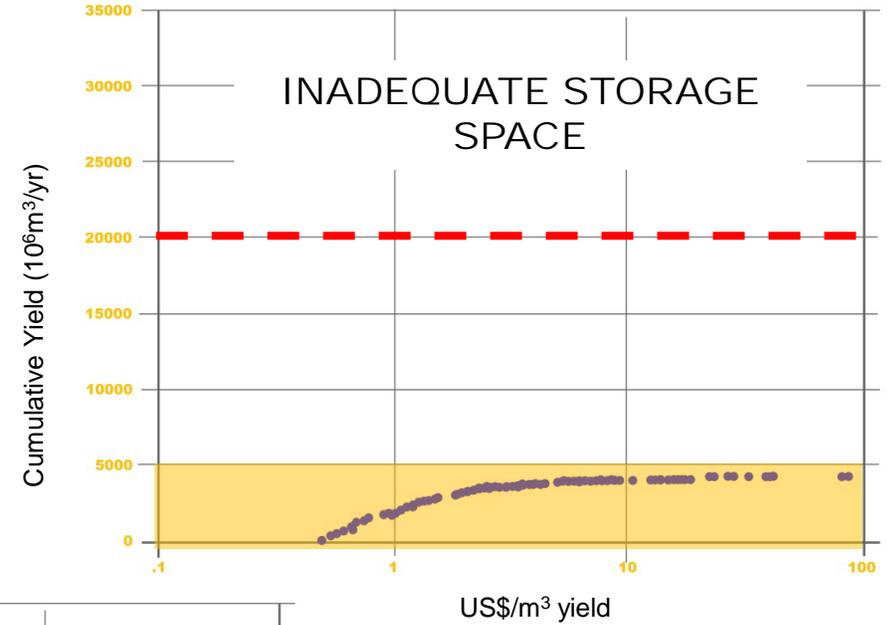
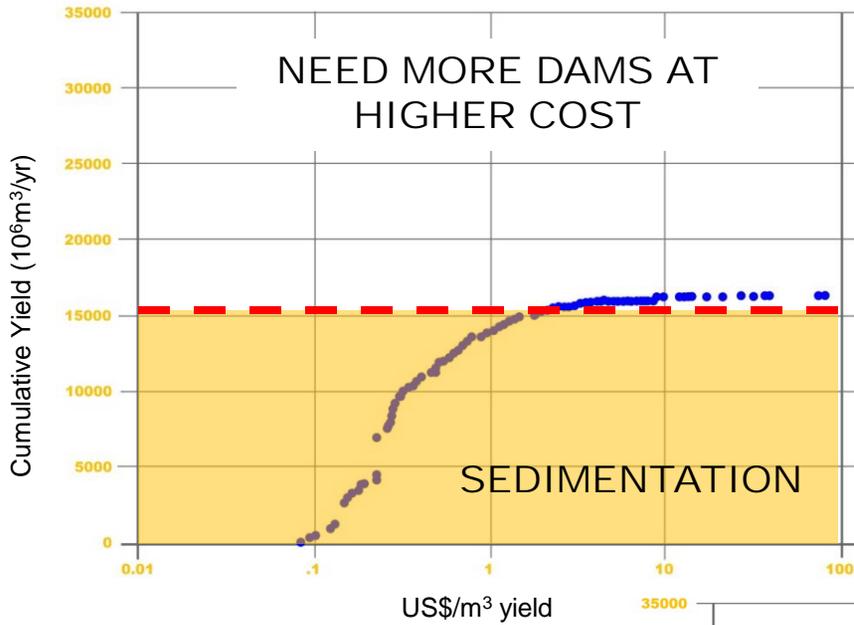
## CONSEQUENCE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POLICY





# FUTURE GENERATIONS

## CONSEQUENCE OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENT POLICY





# MAKING THE RIGHT CHOICE: RENEWABILITY

## RESERVOIR SEDIMENTATION MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

*Manage amount of sediment generated by the catchment*



### Upstream Management

- Check Dams
- Forestation

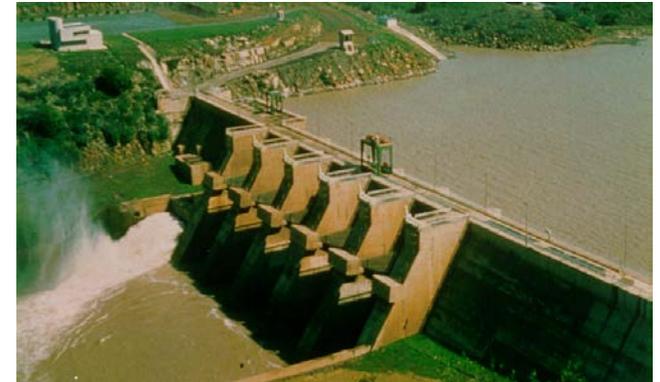
*Allow sediment inflows to pass through or around the reservoir*



### Sediment Routing

- Sluicing
- Density Current Venting
- Bypass

*Remove sediment which accumulates in the reservoir*

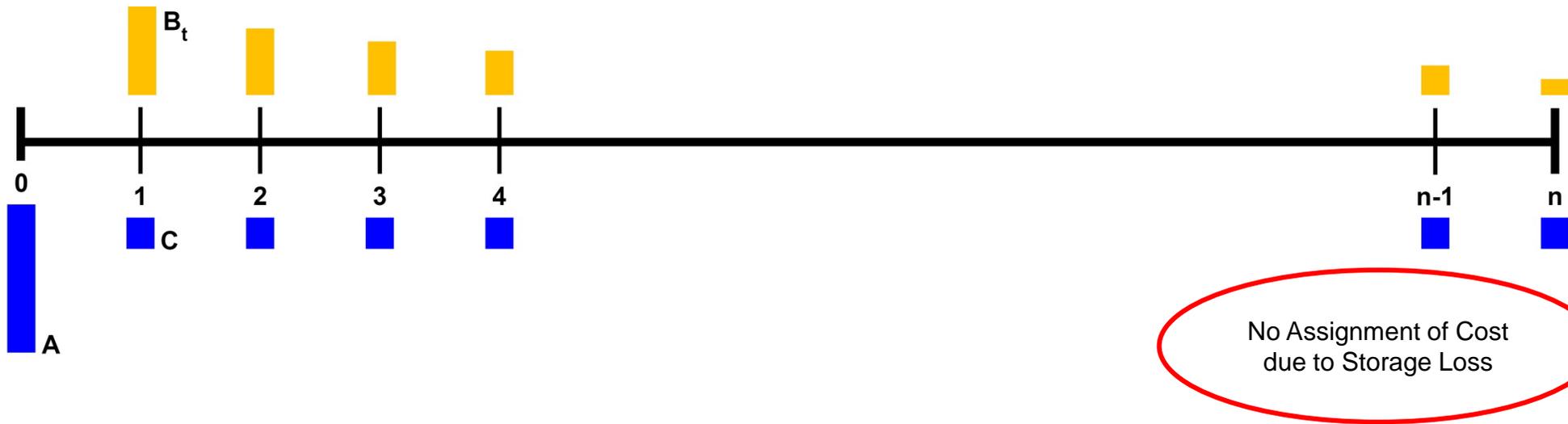


### Sediment Routing

- Dredging
- Excavation
- Hydro-suction
- Pressure Flushing
- Drawdown Flushing



# CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS APPROACH



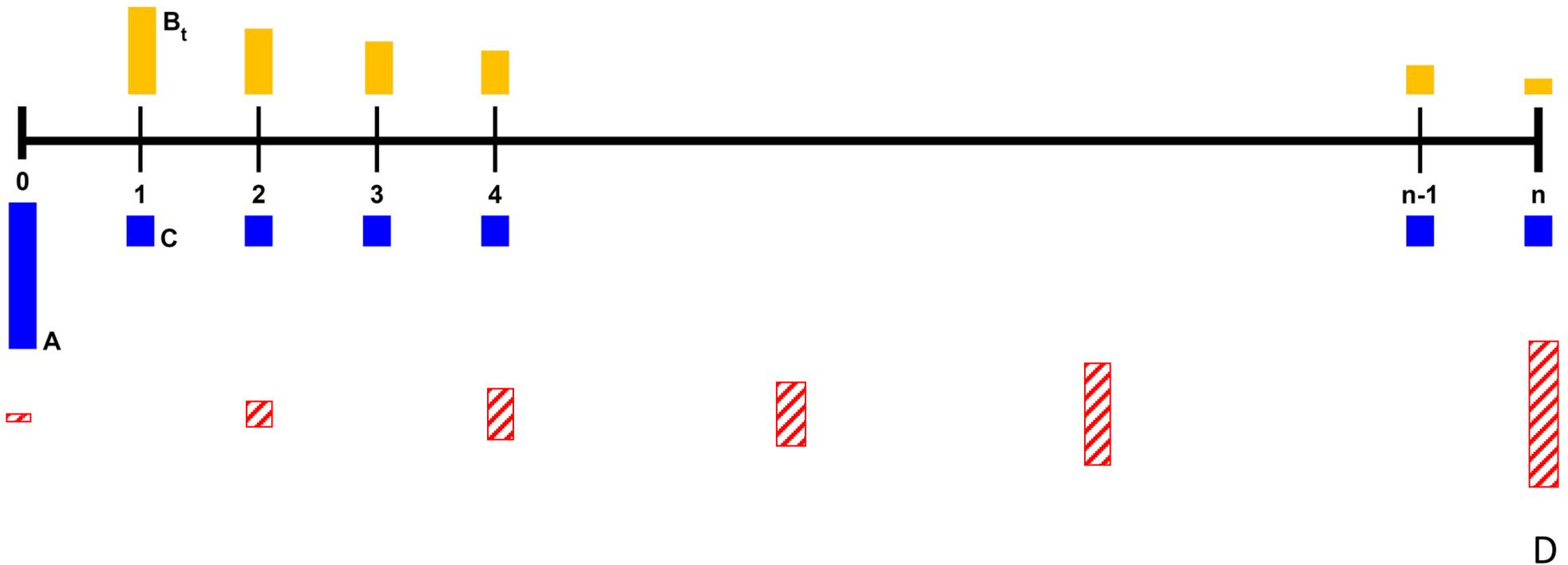
$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^n B_t \cdot d^t - A - \sum_{t=0}^n C \cdot d^t$$

$$d = \frac{1}{(1+r)}$$



# CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS APPROACH

## CONVENTIONAL REASONING FOR IGNORING LOSS



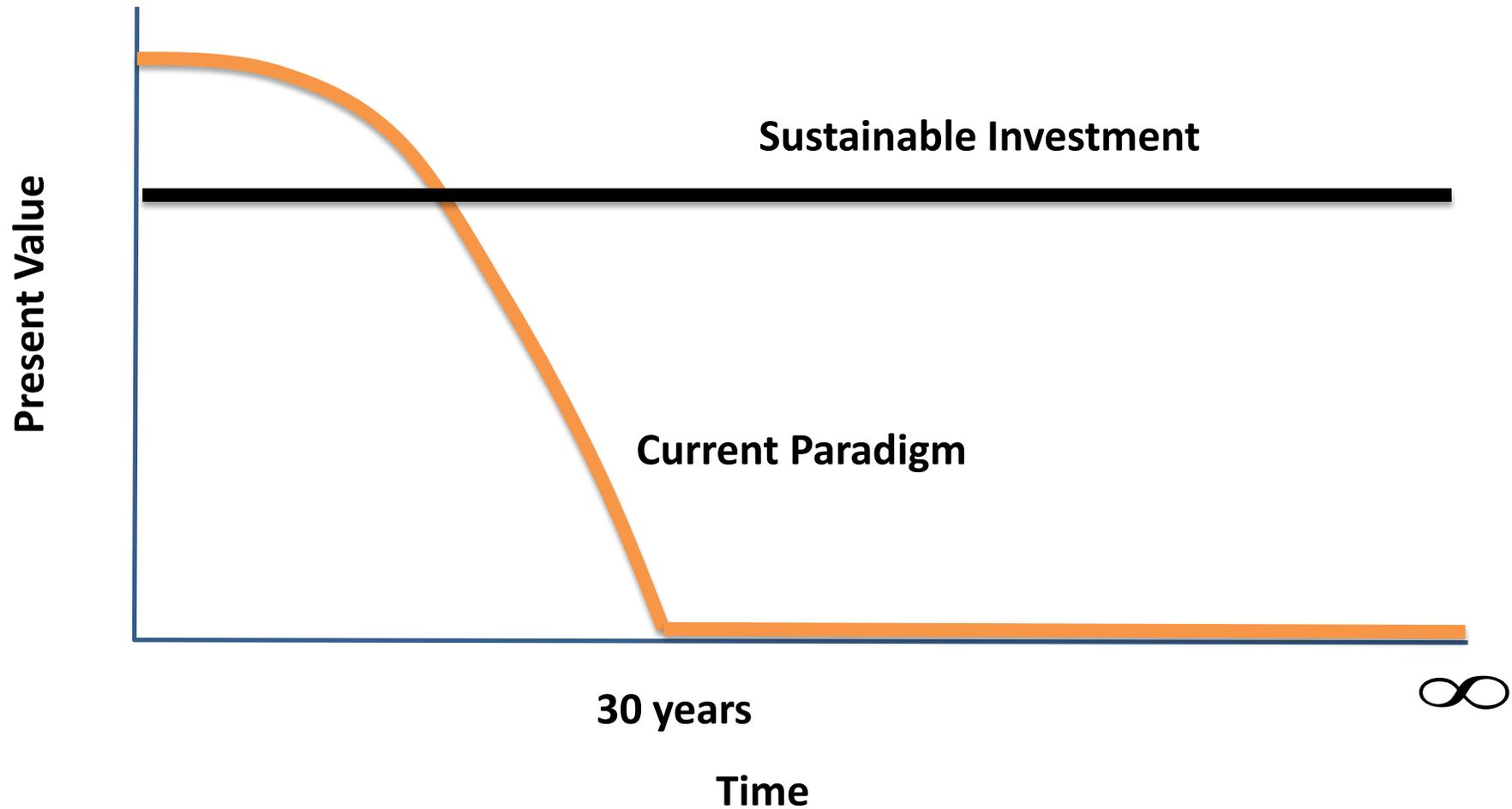
$PV(D) \lll D$

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^n B_t \cdot d^t - A - \sum_{t=0}^n C \cdot d^t$$



# CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS APPROACH

## WHICH INVESTMENT SCHEME DO YOU PREFER?



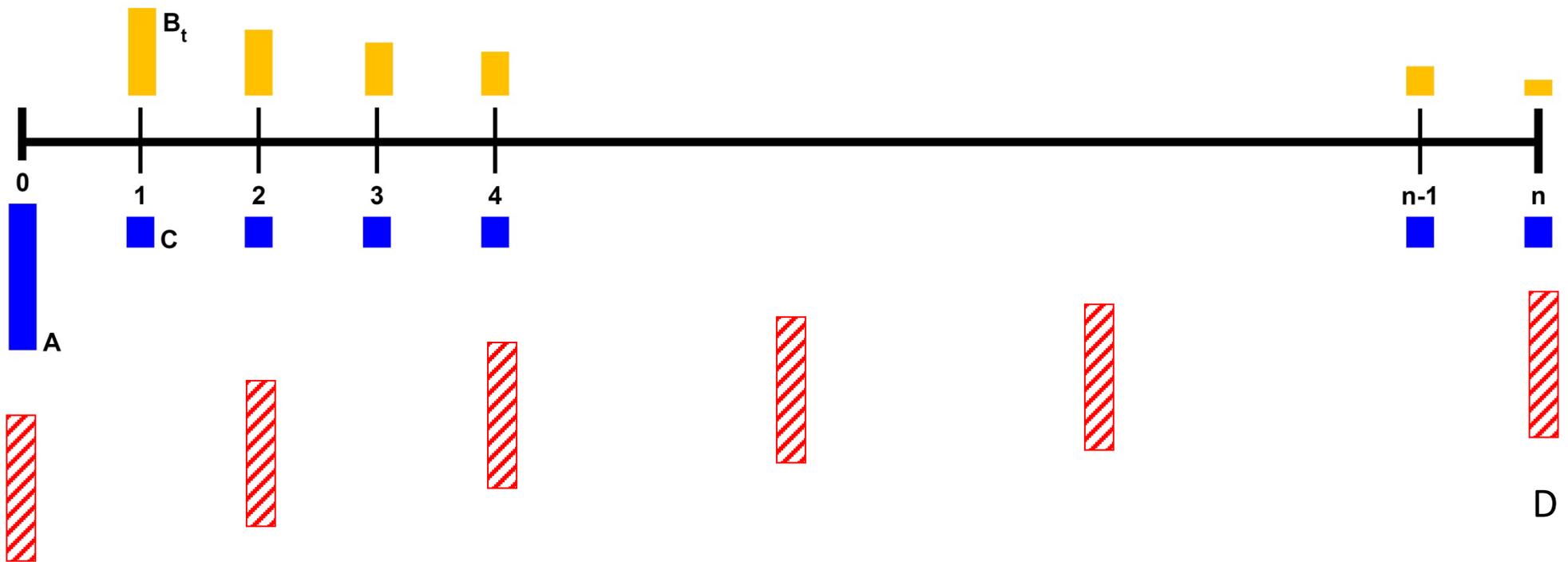
Gregory L. Morris – personal communication



# CORRECT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS APPROACH

## HOTELLING PRINCIPLE

- Hotelling: Price of an Exhaustible Resource increases with the discount rate (i.e. Discounted value does not change)

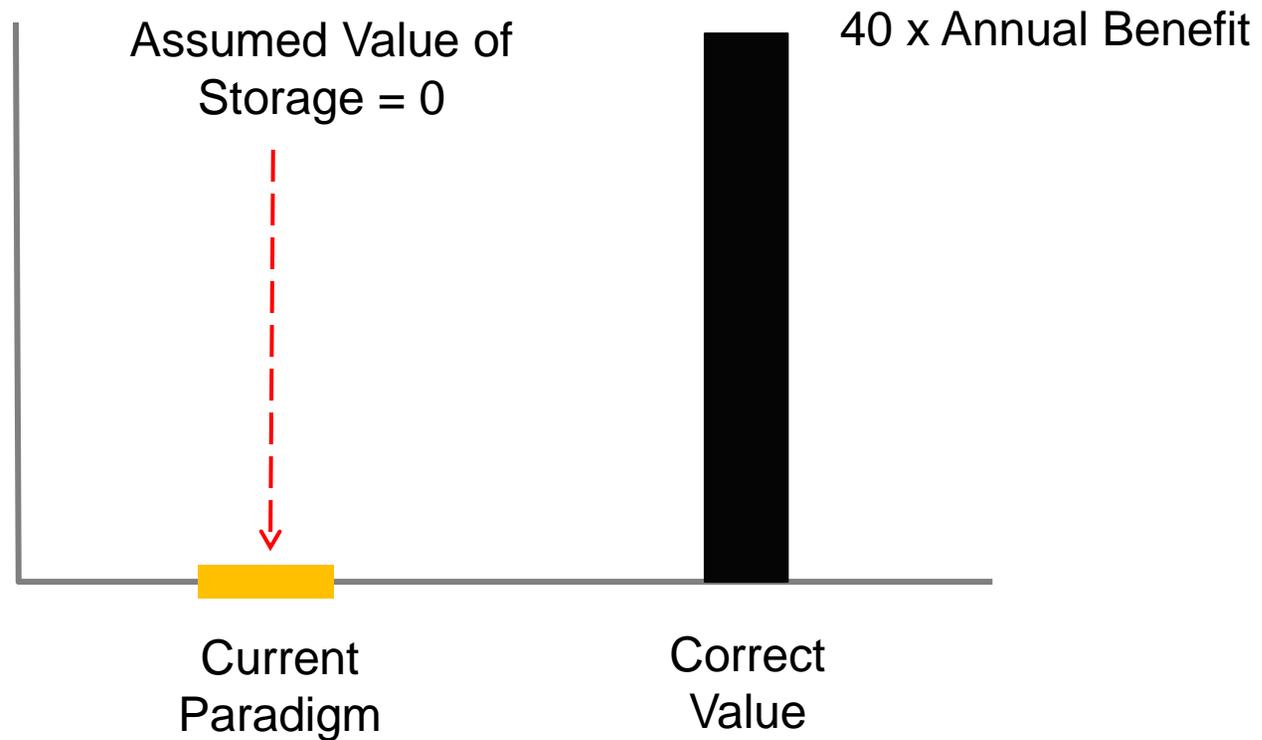


PV = D

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^n B_t \cdot d^t - A - \sum_{t=0}^n C \cdot d^t - D$$



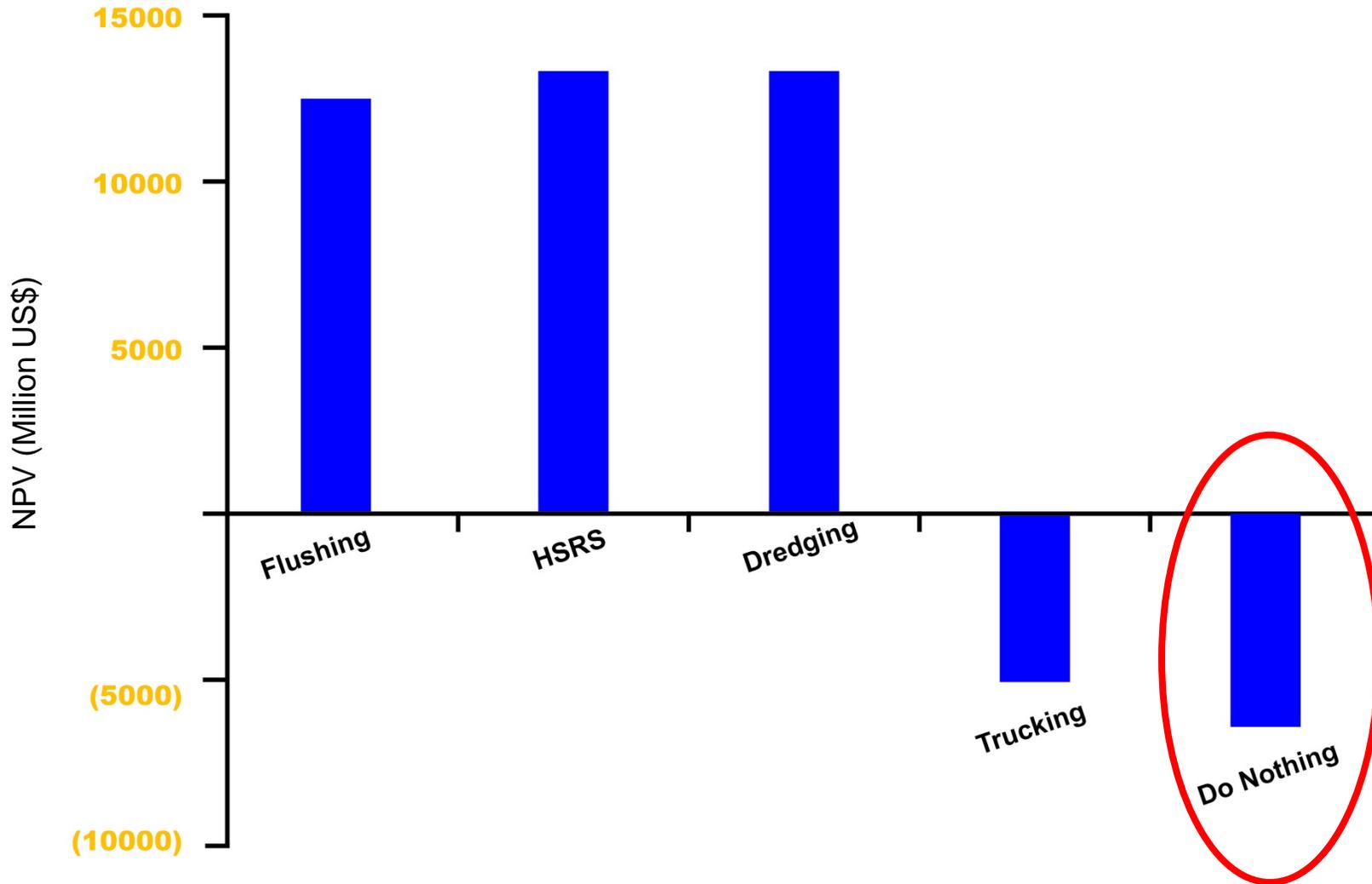
# VALUE OF RESERVOIR STORAGE SPACE





# ECONOMIC VIABILITY

## HOTELLING PRINCIPLE





# GUIDING PRINCIPLES

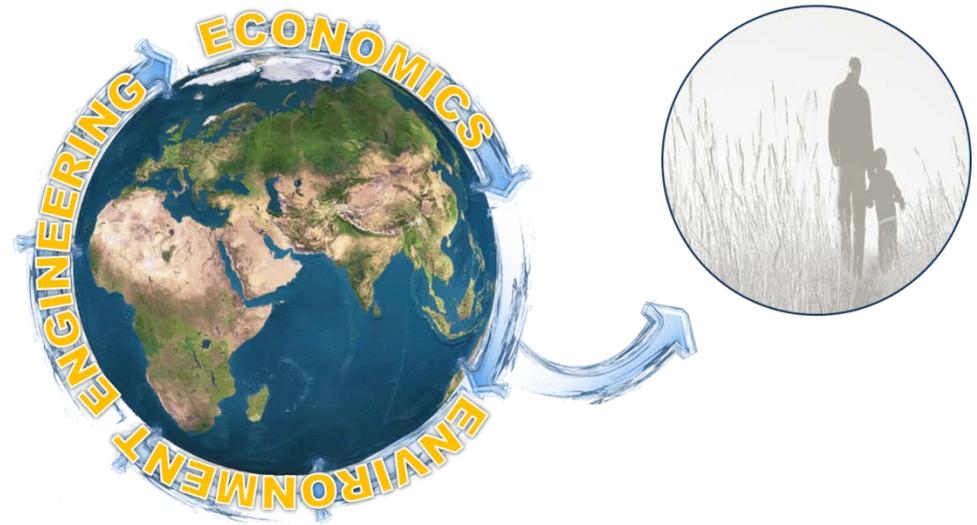
- Sustainable Development is accomplished

if

- Intergenerational Equity is Created

through

- Harmonizing the Engineering, Economic and Environmental Requirements of Projects

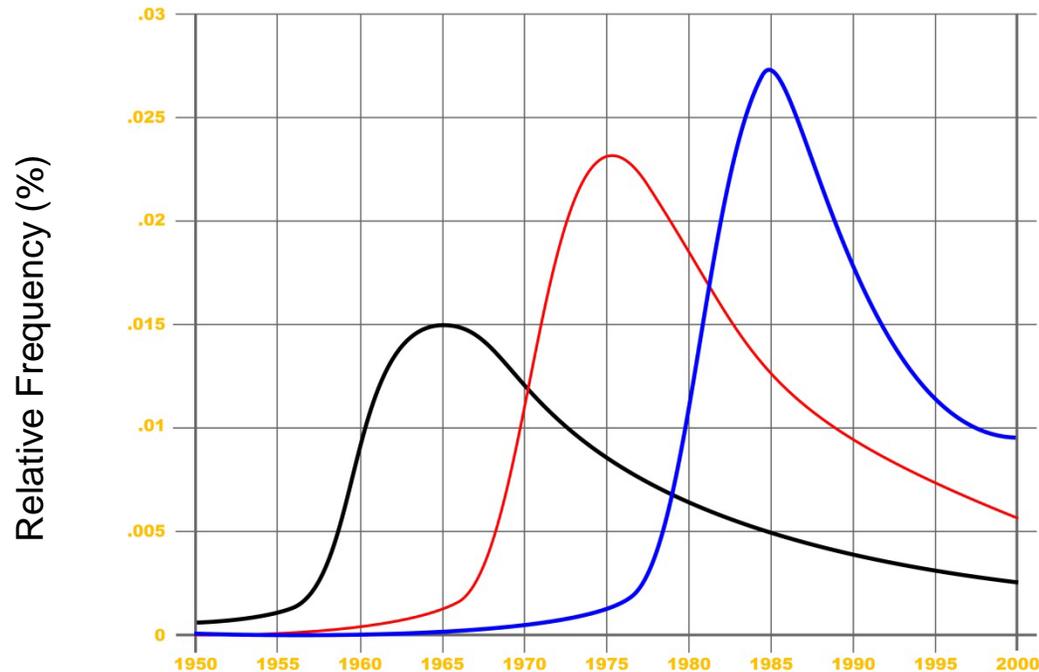




# CREATING INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

## NEED FOR REGULATION

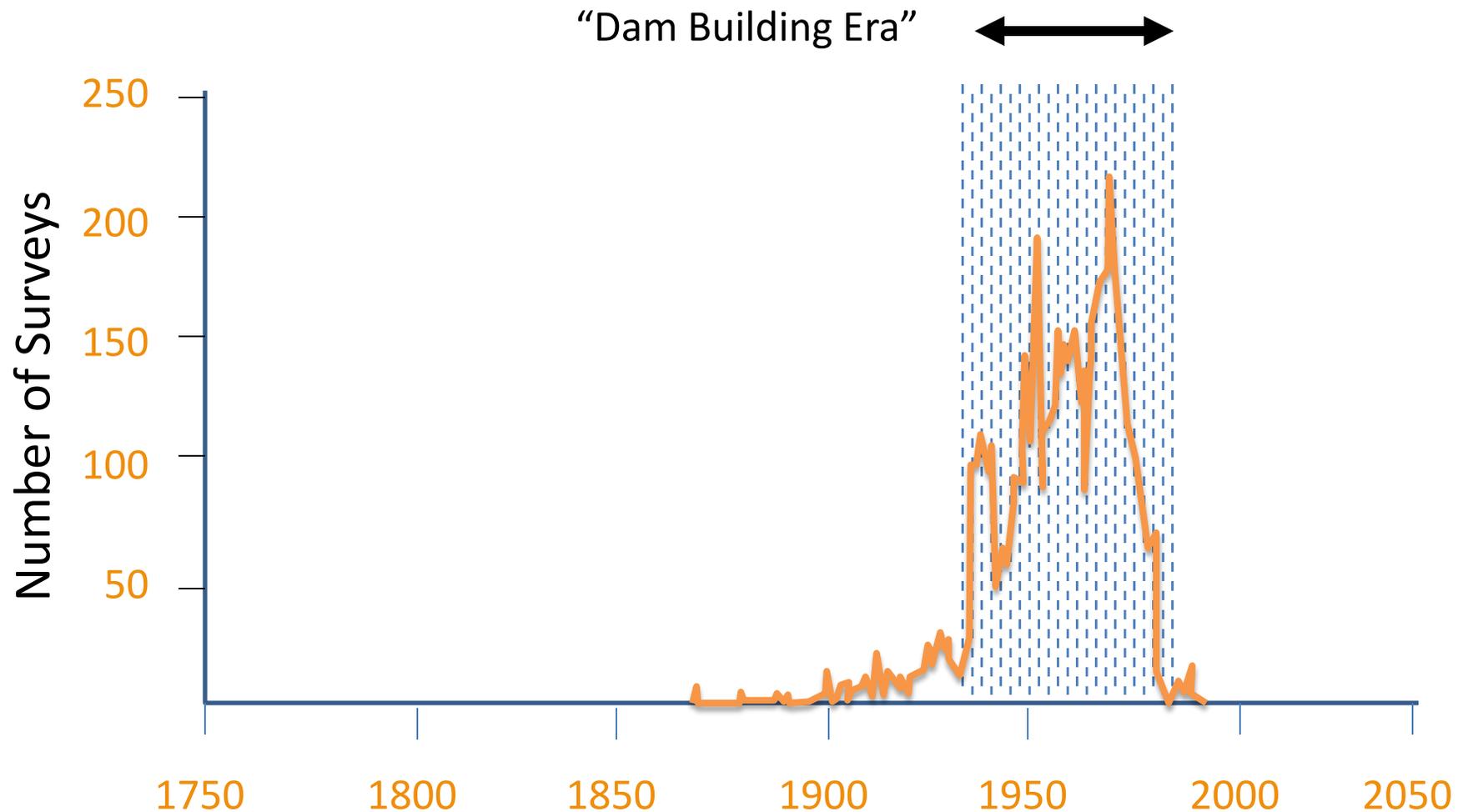
n-grams for the words "1960", "1970" and "1980"



- Man is selfish, self-centered and focused on the present
- Policy and Government Regulation Required to Ensure Sustainable Development



# RESERVOIR RESURVEYS IN US DOES THIS MAKE SENSE??



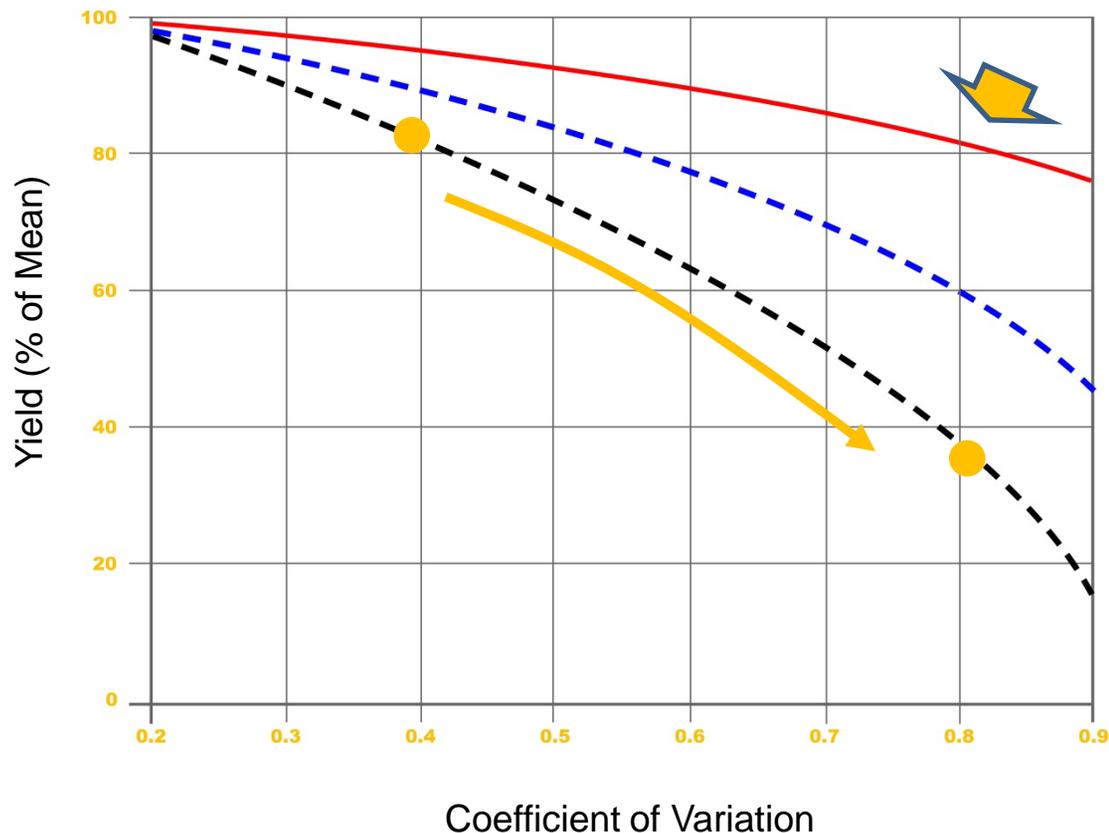
We cannot solve the problem if we do not know its magnitude



# RECOGNIZE IMPORTANCE OF STORAGE

## ACKNOWLEDGE CLIMATE CHANGE EFFECTS

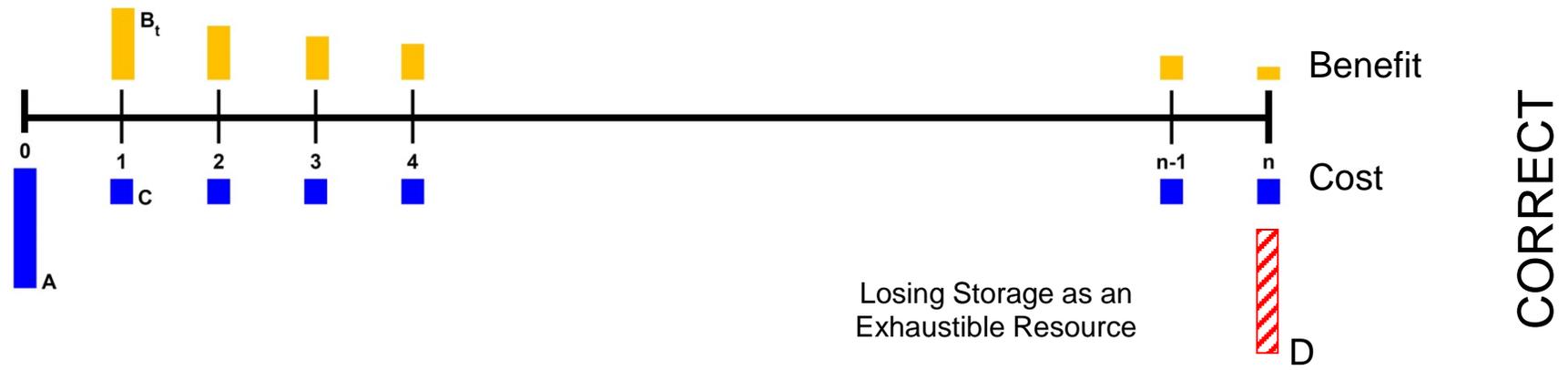
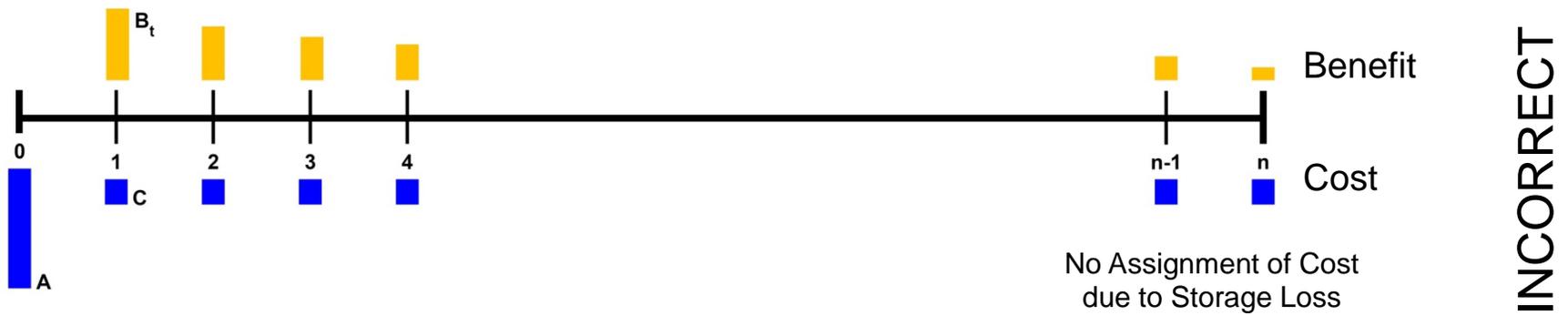
Reliability = 99%



Robust  
Infrastructure



# ACKNOWLEDGE DUAL NATURE OF STORAGE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS



Hotelling Principle



# DESIGN AND OPERATION

## PARADIGM SHIFT REQUIRED



Planning & Design

Construction

O&M

Disposal

Conventional Design Life Approach



# DESIGN AND OPERATION

## NEW PARADIGM



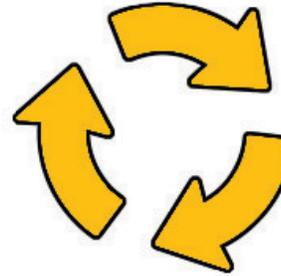
Planning & Design



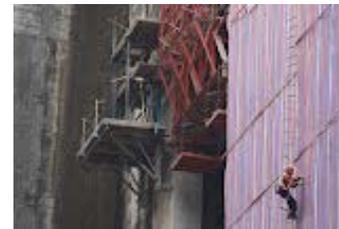
Construction



O&M



Sediment  
Removal



Refurbishment

Preferred Approach: Life-Cycle Management Approach



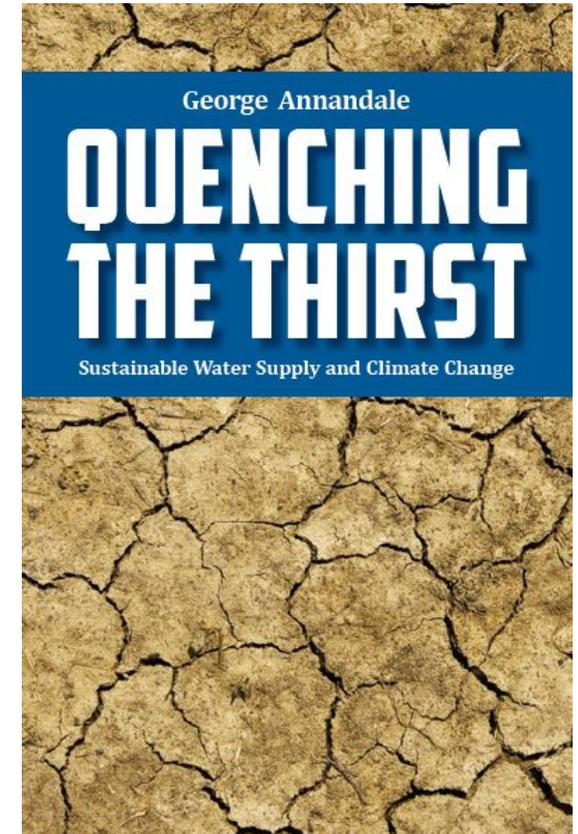
# CONCLUSIONS

- Creation of Intergenerational Equity:
  - Central Theme of Sustainable Development
- Water Source Selection
  - River Water Preferred
  - Groundwater – Non-sustainable
- Reliable Water Supply
  - Need Storage
  - Need for Storage will Increase with Climate Change
- Dual Nature of Storage Space
  - Exhaustible:  
Loss of Storage to Reservoir Sedimentation
  - Renewable: :  
Implement Reservoir Sedimentation Management
- Policy
  - Regulate Need for Sustainable Development
    - Creation of Intergenerational Equity
    - Harmonize Engineering, Economic and Environmental Project Requirements
  - Resource Selection
    - River Water or Groundwater
  - Recognize Importance of Storage
    - Allow for Effects of Climate Change
    - Resurveys of Reservoirs
  - Regulate Correct Implementation of Economic Analysis
    - Hotelling Principle
  - Regulate Life Cycle Management Approach / Importance of Sediment Management
    - Incorporate Sediment Management Technology in All Dam Designs
    - Sustainably Manage Existing Infrastructure



## REFERENCE

- Annandale, G.W. 2013. ***Quenching the Thirst: Sustainable Water Supply and Climate Change***, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, Charleston, SC.
- [www.amazon.com/author/georgeannandale](http://www.amazon.com/author/georgeannandale)

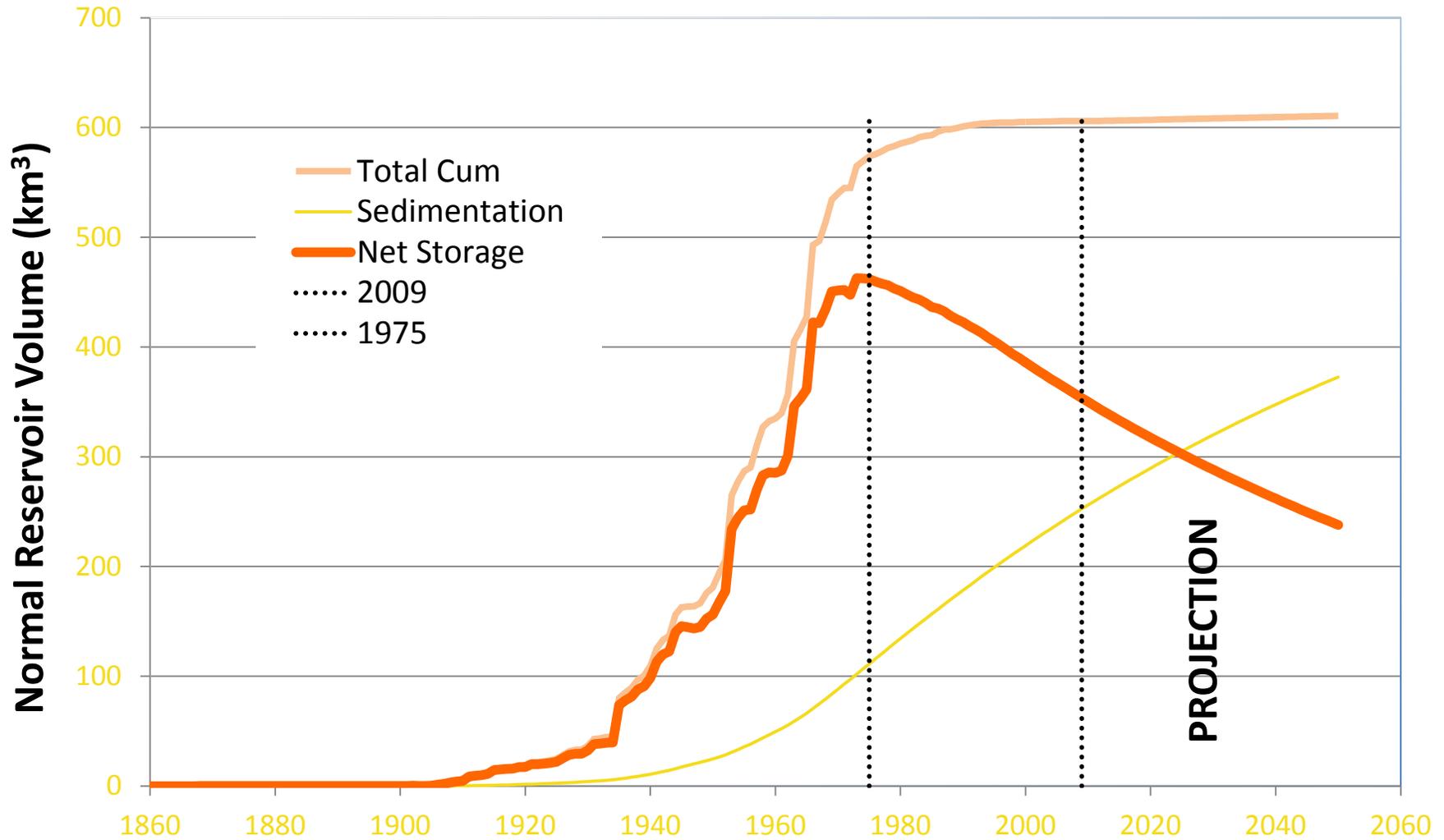






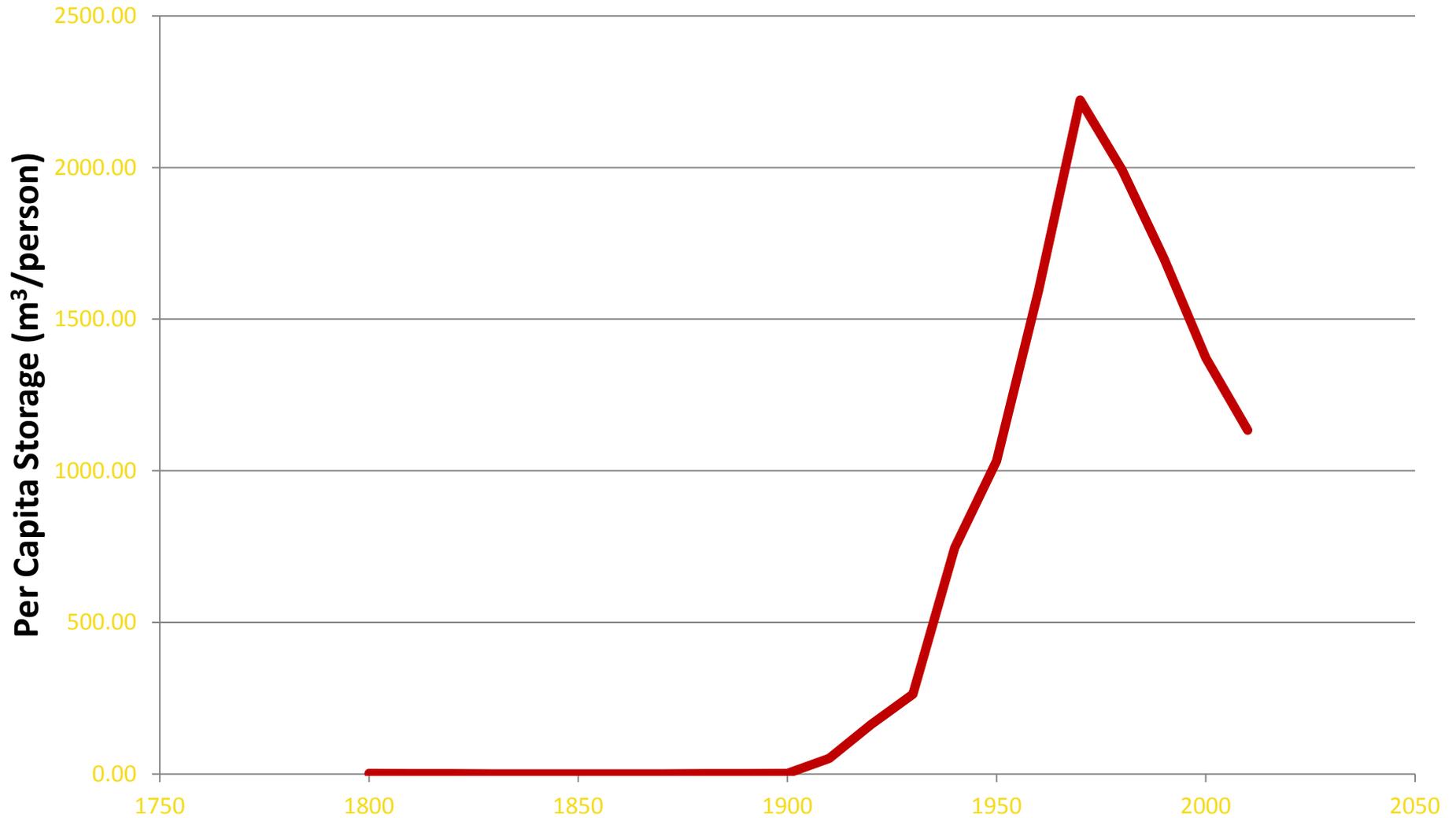


# US STORAGE ALL LARGE DAMS





# US STORAGE PER CAPITA (ALL LARGE DAMS)





# US STORAGE PER CAPITA (WATER SUPPLY & IRR.)

