Joe Barsugli CIRES and Western Water Assessment University of Colorado at Boulder Affiliated with NOAA Earth System Research Lab/ Physical Sciences Division

The "Uncertainty Prayer"

Grant us...

The ability to reduce the uncertainties we can;

The willingness to work with the uncertainties we cannot;

And the scientific knowledge to know the difference.

Water Utility Climate Alliance White Paper on Improving Climate Models <u>www.wucaonline.org</u> With apologies to Reinhold Neibuhr

Three Camps

Decision-Makers ("Wallet Holders")





Climate Information Providers ("Science Geeks")

Translators and Planning Participants ("Couch Potatoes")

...because we couch the climate science...





Influence Diagram – without Projected CC





To get past this choice point you must answer these (three) questions

Premise: Climate model biases will introduce biases into impacts (e.g. hydrologic) models

Trust in Climate Info • Do we find using GCM output credible to determine our baseline? • Do we find using **only** the mean changes from GCMs credible (->no BC; go to change-factor methods) Are GCM biases small enough that we can defer bias correction decision to the impacts model?...



Physical relationships among model variables maintained; processes consistently represented
Water and energy budgets balanced at space/time scales of model
GCM biases may be large and may lead to large discrepancies in impacts (e.g. hydrologic) models for the historical period.



National Climate Predictions and Projections Platform (NCPP)

- Focused on the synthesis of existing climate capabilities spread across federal agencies, regional and local governments, universities, professional societies, nonprofits, and commercial activities
- Community participation in development of capabilities and problem solving
 - Evolving governance structure → based on open-source, open-innovation principles

Evaluation of Local and Regional Scale Projections

- Statistical and dynamical downscaling
- Three "Protocols"
 - Comparison to observations using standardized test suite
 - "Perfect model" tests of nonstationarity in statistical downscaling using multii-resolution global simulations
 - Idealized tests (simple cases or analytical solutions)
- Evaluation Metrics
 - Basic error statistics (RMSE, correlation, ...)
 - Statistics on extremes
 - Sector-specific metrics
- Workshop in Summer 2013 with scientists and practitioners
- Learn from and collaborate with EU programs

Metadata : Context

- Develop metadata language
 - Describe downscaling methods
 - Describe quantitative evaluation and metrics
 - Allow qualitative information
- Document "provenance" of the data
 - Traceable chain of analysis
 - Quality information at each step
- Communicate information clearly
 - Ingredients
 - Nutrition Facts

Nutrition Facts Serving Size 1 cup (228g) Servings Per Container 2 Amount Per Serving Calories 250 Calories from Fat 110 % Daily Value* Total Fat 12g 18% Saturated Fat 3g 15% Trans Fat 3g Cholesterol 30mg 10% Sodium 470ma 20% Total Carbohydrate 31g 10% Dietary Fiber 0g 0% Sugars 5g Protein 5g Vitamin A 4% 2% Vitamin C Calcium 20% 4% Iron Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your Daily Values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs. Calories 2.000 2,500 Total Fat 80g Less than 65a Sat Fat Less than 20g 25g Cholesterol Less than 300mg 300mg Sodium Less than 2.400ma 2.400mg Total Carbohydrate 300a 375a Dietary Fiber 25g 30g