Local Land Use Scenario Formulation using the IPCC SRES Climate Change Scenarios within Nevada

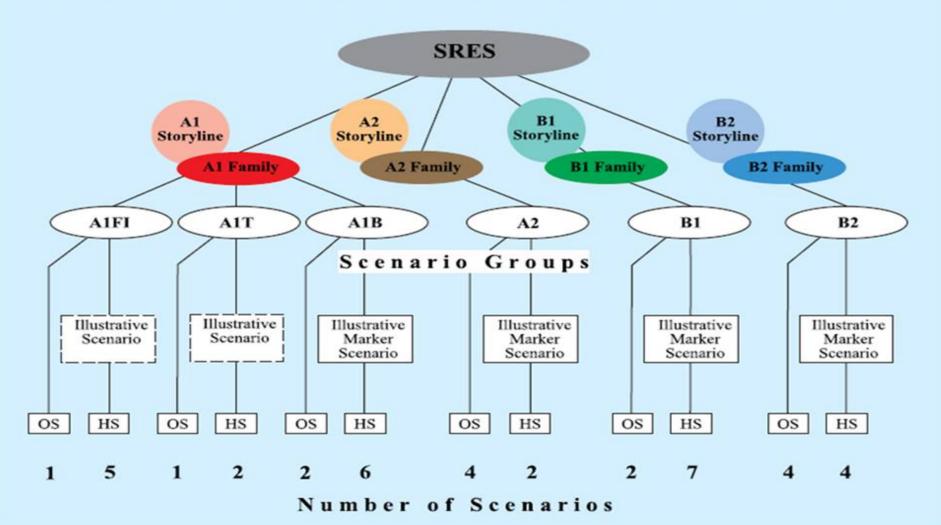
Scott D. Bassett and Michael R. Dolloff



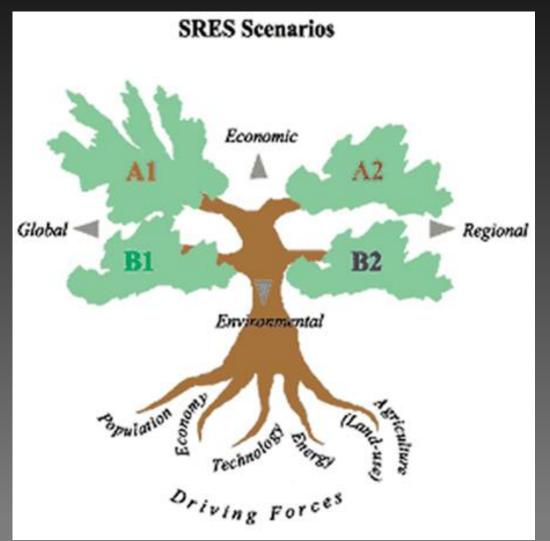
2 February, 2010—Las Vegas

Nakicenovic et al. 2000 IPCC SRES storylines

The main characteristics of the four SRES storylines and scenario families



Nakicenovic et al. 2000 IPCC SRES scenarios



http://www.grida.no/publications/other/ipcc_sr/?src=/climate/ipcc/emission/index.htm

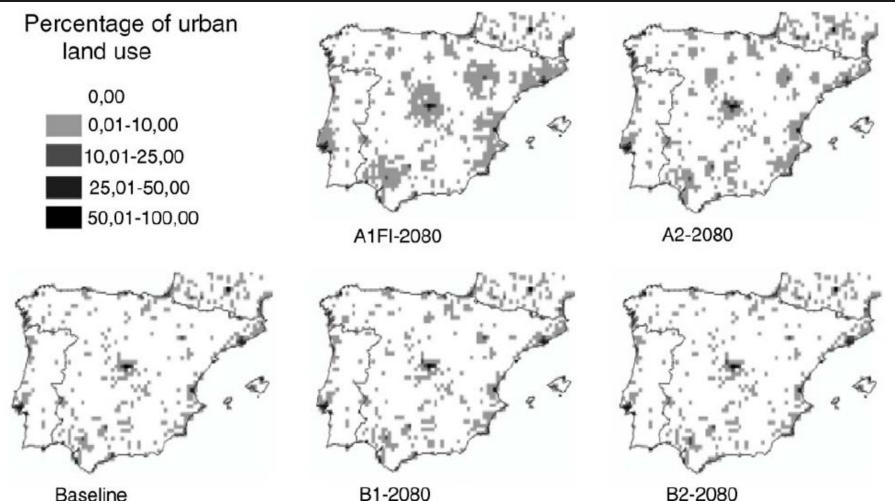
Derived Characteristics of the Four Main Scenario Families

Economic				
 A1 Very rapid economic growth Rapid development and introduction of new technologies Large increase in global food demand Less emphasis on food quality and environmental issues 	 A2 Less concern for rapid economic development Emphasis on maintaining regional cultural identities Increasing food demand for Europe Less concern about environmental issues 			
Global	→ Local			
 B1 Emphasis on global solutions Clean and environmental friendly technologies Large increase in global food demand Interest in food quality and environmental issues 	 B2 Emphasis on local solutions Emphasis on the sustainable use of (local) recourses Little change in food demand for Europe Emphasis on the quality of life and food 			
Environmental				

Research Objectives

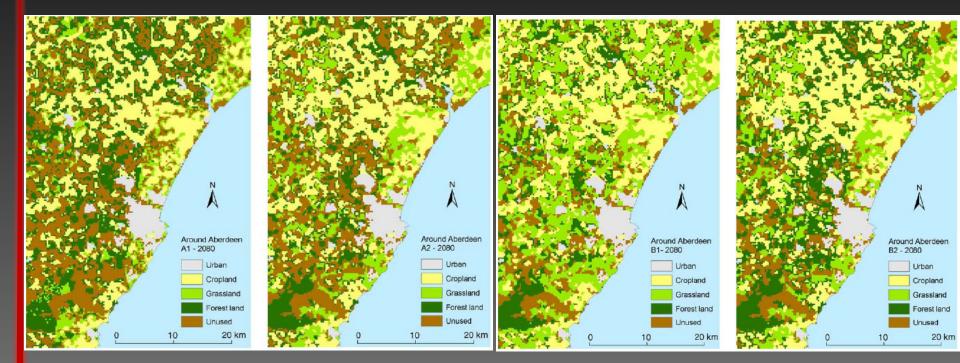
- Develop a methodology for downscaling SRES for use in land use drivers at a regional scale (metropolitan city scale)
- Integrate land use drivers into urban growth models (UGMs) and land use change models
- Link land use based demand models with river operations to assess potential future water allocations

Modeled Difference in Urban Area



M. D. A. Rounsevell, I. Reginster, M. B. Araujo, T. R. Carter, N. Dendoncker, F. Ewert, J. I. House, S. Kankaanpaa, R. Leemans, M. J. Metzger, C. Schmit, P. Smith and G. Tuck. 2006. Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment.

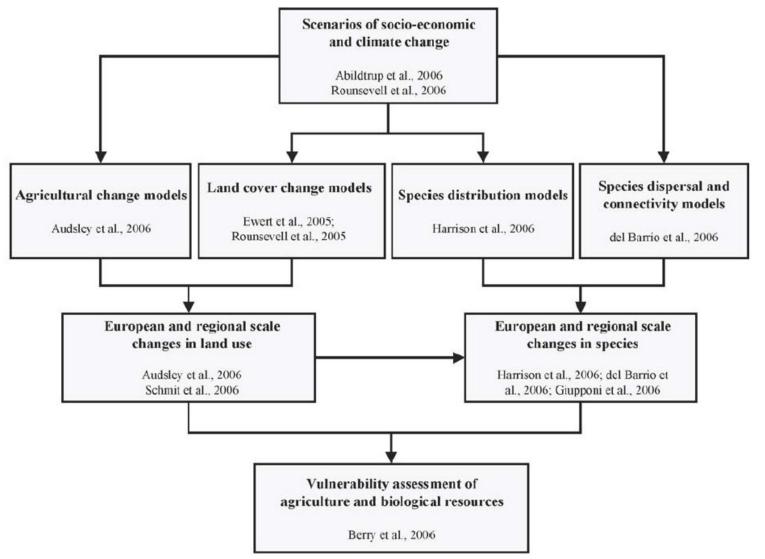
Modeled Difference in Land Use for Scotland



M. D. A. Rounsevell, I. Reginster, M. B. Araujo, T. R. Carter, N. Dendoncker, F. Ewert, J. I. House, S. Kankaanpaa, R. Leemans, M. J. Metzger, C. Schmit, P. Smith and G. Tuck. 2006. Agriculture Ecosystems & Environment.

The ACCELLERATES

Project



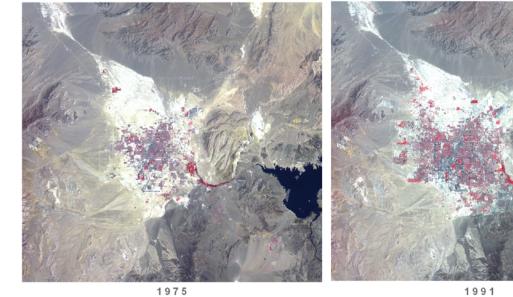
M. D. A. Rounsevell, P. M. Berry and P. A. Harrison. 2006. Environmental Science & Policy.

Alternative Futures for the Southwest U.S Greater Las Vegas

David Mouat, Scott Bassett, Allan Shearer, Scott Thomas, Dakota Casserly Quinn Korbulic, Judith Lancaster, Pablo Marin, and E. Jamie Trammell

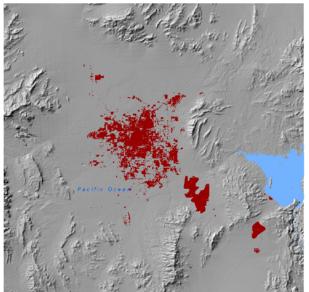


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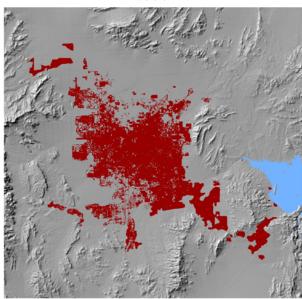


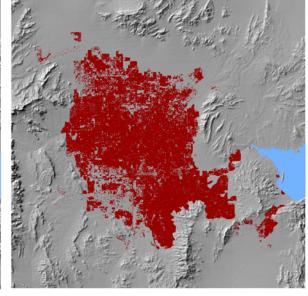


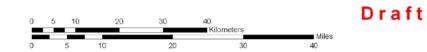
1975



Las Vegas Growth from 1975-2008







Desert Research Institute University of Nevada, Reno Rutgers University

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Select Decisions Facing Southern Nevada

- Should the region… support smart growth, transit oriented development, and sustainable growth? (*Metro*)
- Should the region move toward higher residential density? (*Rural*)
- Should Congress continue to direct BLM to release land…? (*Combined*)
- Should growth be managed for compatibility with the mission of military installations…? (*Rural*)
- Should the region continue to secure distant water resources…? (*Metro*)
- Should the region accelerate development of alternative energy sources…? (*Metro*)

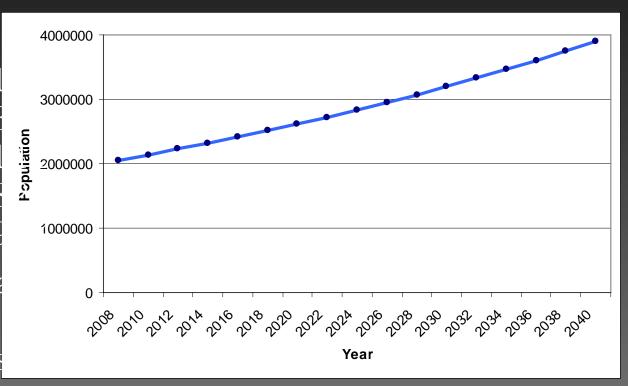
Select Critical Uncertainties for Southern Nevada

- Will sufficient water resources be available…? (*Combined*)
- Will the BLM land disposal boundary be amended…? (*Combined*)
- Will wilderness or other currently conserved land be made available for urban development or renewable energy projects? (*Rural*)
- Will the region [develop] …multi-modal transportation system…? (*Metro*)
- Will solar energy projects be developed that demand already scarce water…? (*Rural*)
- Will growth and development…cause an impact to military operations? (*Combined*)

Alternative Futures

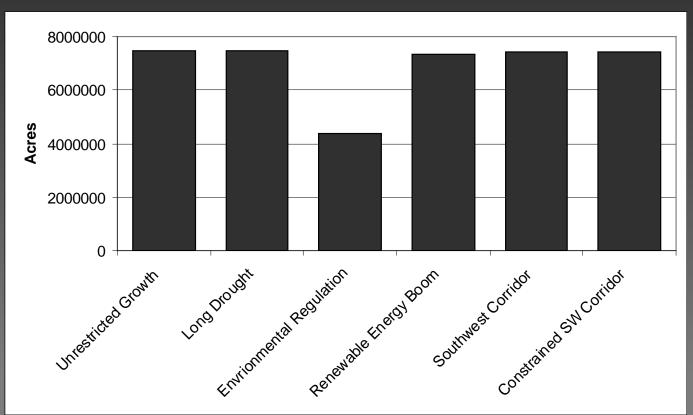
Population

- 2008--2,054,1
- 2010--2,138,3
- 2020--2,614,1
- 2030--3,195,8
- 2040--3,906,9
- 2.03%, growth ra
- 2.64 people/hous



Alternative Futures

- Buildable Land
 - Amount varies by scenario due to the policies and preferences implemented in each scenario

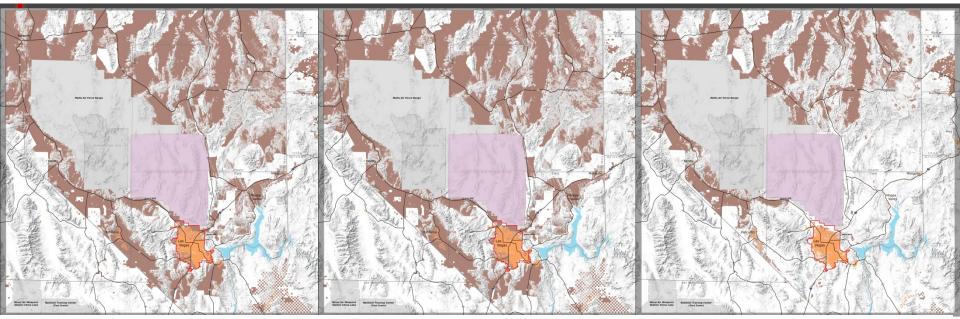




Unrestricted Growth Buildable Land

Renewable Energy Buildable Land

Long Drought Buildable Land

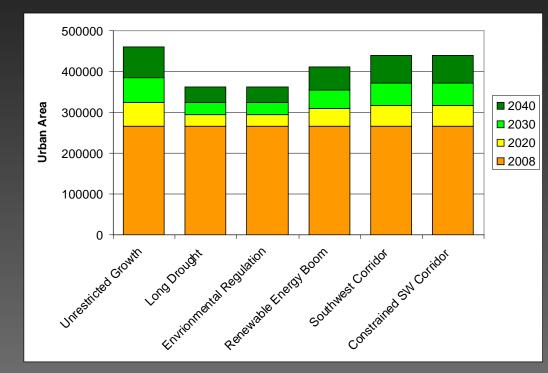


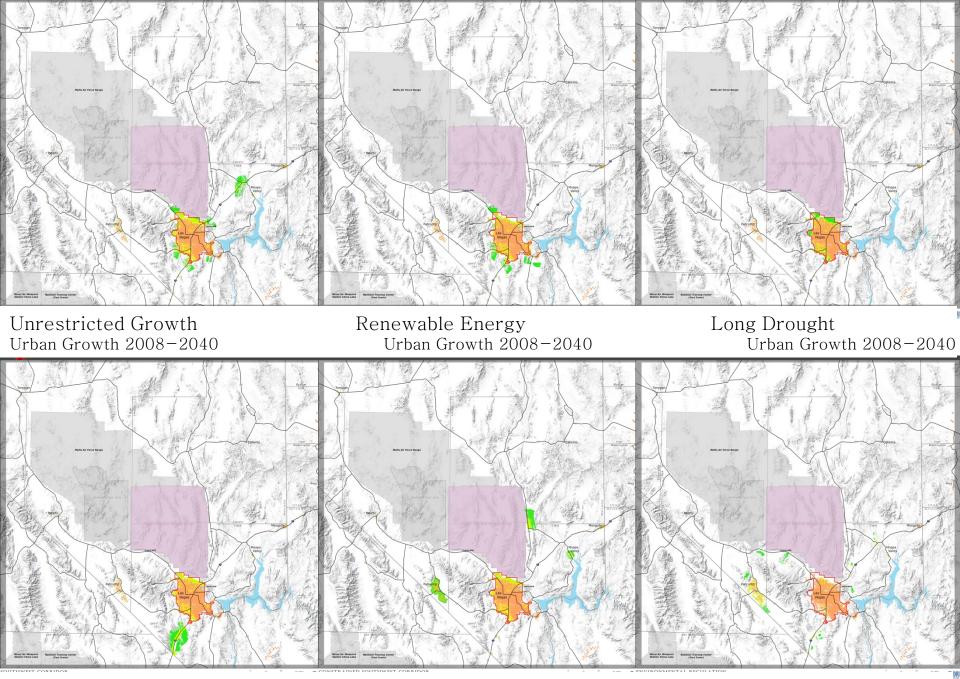
Southwest Corridor Buildable Land Constrained Southwest Corridor Buildable Land Environmental Regulation Buildable Land

Alternative Futures

Urban per Household

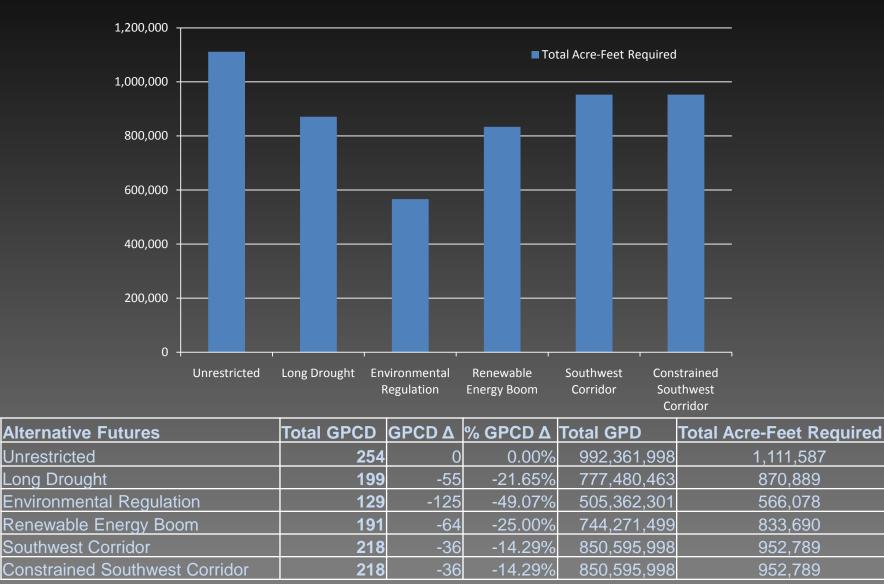
- Unrestricted Growth
 0.28 acres
- Long Drought
 0.14 acres
- Environmental Regulation
 - 0.14 acres
- Renewable Energy Boom
 - 0.21 acres
- Southwest Corridor
 - 0.24 acres
- Constrained SW





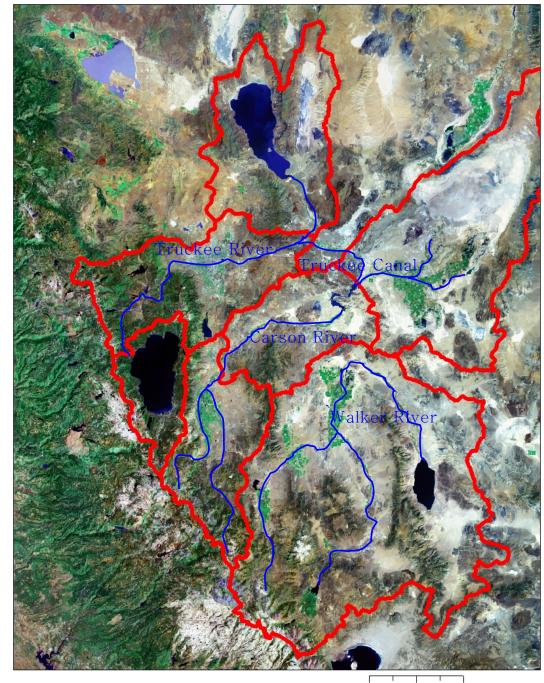
Southwest Corridor Urban Growth 2008-2040 Constrained Southwest Corridor Urban Growth 2008–2040 Environmental Regulation Urban Growth 2008-2040

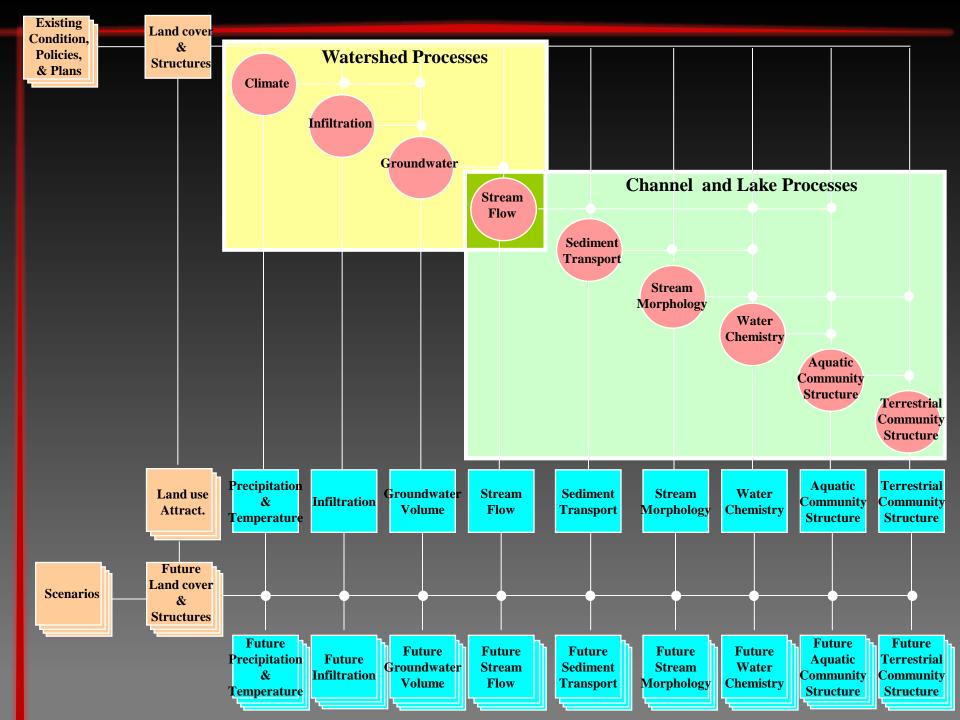
Water Requirements



GPCD = Gallons per capita daily

Truckee and Walker River Basins





Reno-Sparks trend in Driving Forces as defined by SRES

	Region: Reno/Sparks Metropolitan Area				
	IPCC SRES Sœnarios				
Driving Factors	A1FI	A2	B1	B2	
Demographic (D):					
Population growth (1)	Low	High	Medium	Medium	
Environmental (En):					
Environmental regulations (1)	Low	Low	High	Medium	
Political (P):					
Federal influence (1)	Medium	Low	High	Medium	
State influence (2)	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	
Local influence (3)	Medium	High	Low	High	

Summary

- Scenarios translated and run using urban growth model for Las Vegas (based on stakeholder input)
- Water demands for Las Vegas estimated given the different scenarios
- Reno-Sparks-deriving trends in driving forces based on SRES begun
- Overall we believe one key emphasis should be on river operations, not solely supply and/or demand

One Year Outlook

- Convert driving forces into model parameters and variables (Reno and Walker) – see how the framework for downscaling SRES works
- Implement land use change model in Reno-Sparks and Walker Basin
- Quantify stream flow and lake levels for the Walker River Basin driven by climate change considerations
- Expand Lower Colorado analysis to Yuma, AZ and Imperial Valley