



**Evaluation of Lake Superior Regulation
Plans Using Robustness and Climate
Informed Risk**

Paul Moody
3 Feb 2012

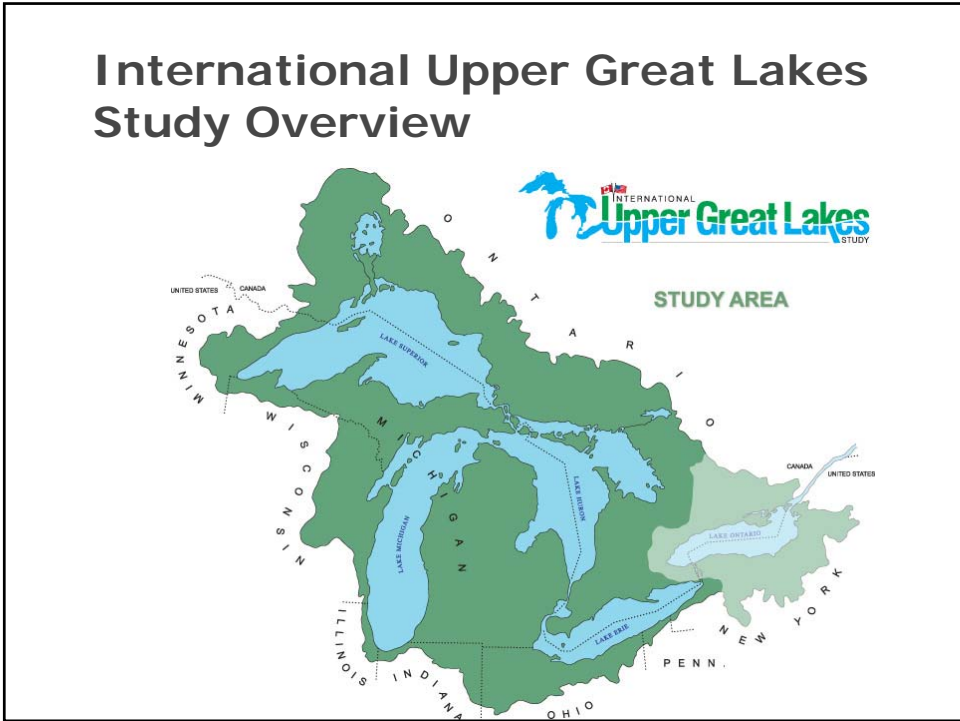


Agenda

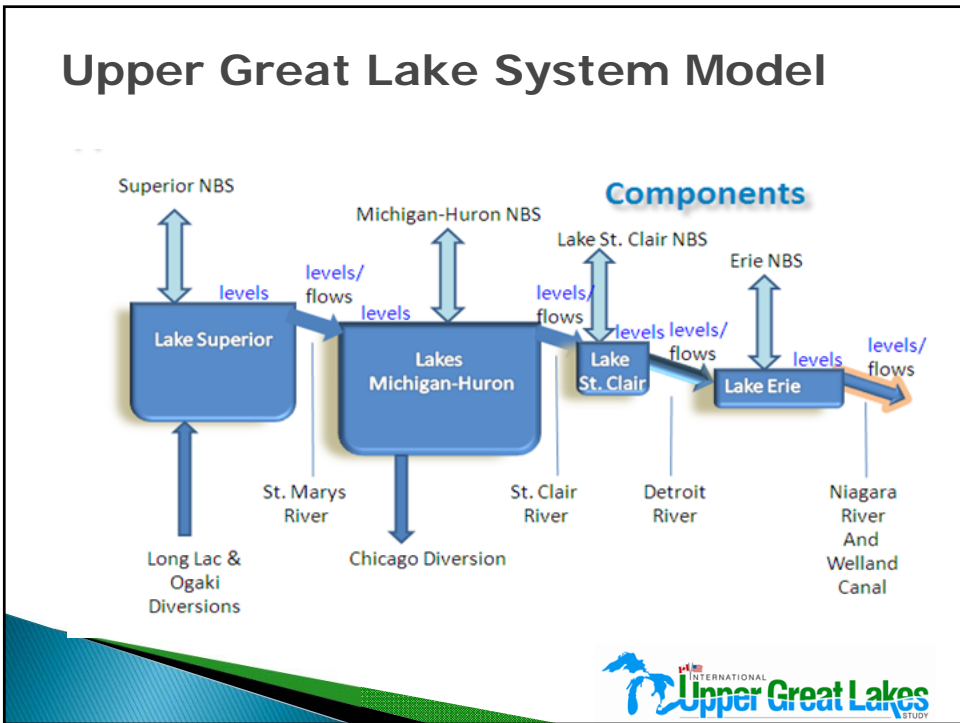
- ▶ **Overview and Background**
- ▶ Decision Scaling Process
- ▶ Climate Response Function
- ▶ Application and Evaluation
- ▶ Ongoing and Future Work

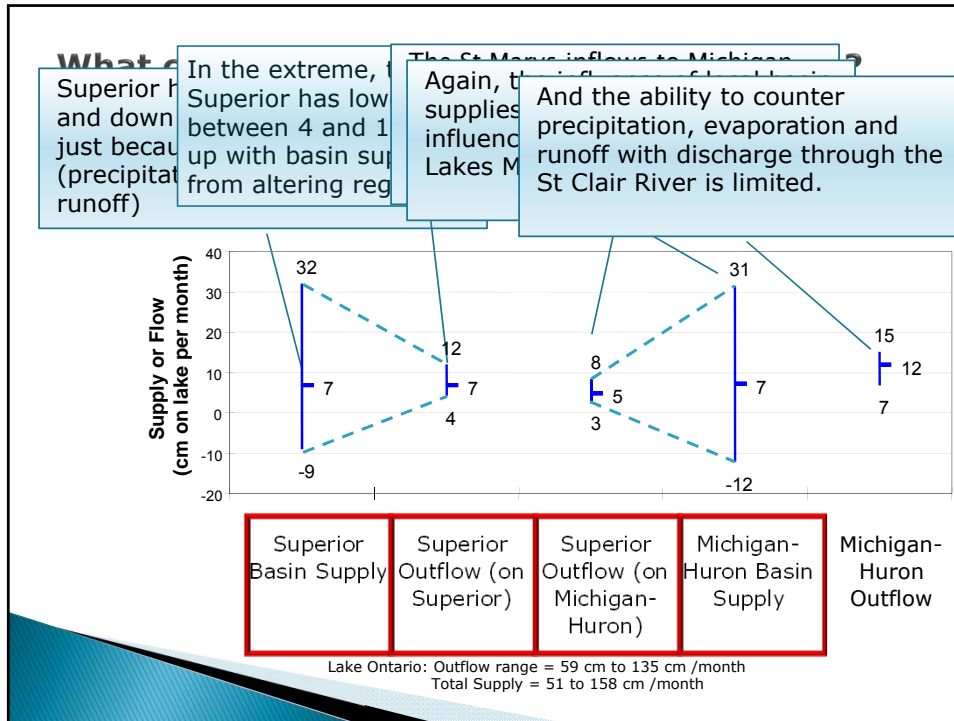


International Upper Great Lakes Study Overview



Upper Great Lake System Model





A Brief History

- ▶ 1887 – Lake Superior outflow no longer “natural”
- ▶ 1909 – Boundary Waters Treaty, establishes International Joint Commission (IJC)
- ▶ 1914 – Orders of Approval
- ▶ 1979 – Supplementary Orders of Approval
- ▶ 1990 – Regulation Plan 1977A adopted
- ▶ 2003 – Lake Ontario – St Lawrence River Study
- ▶ 2007 – Start of IUGLS

Research Questions

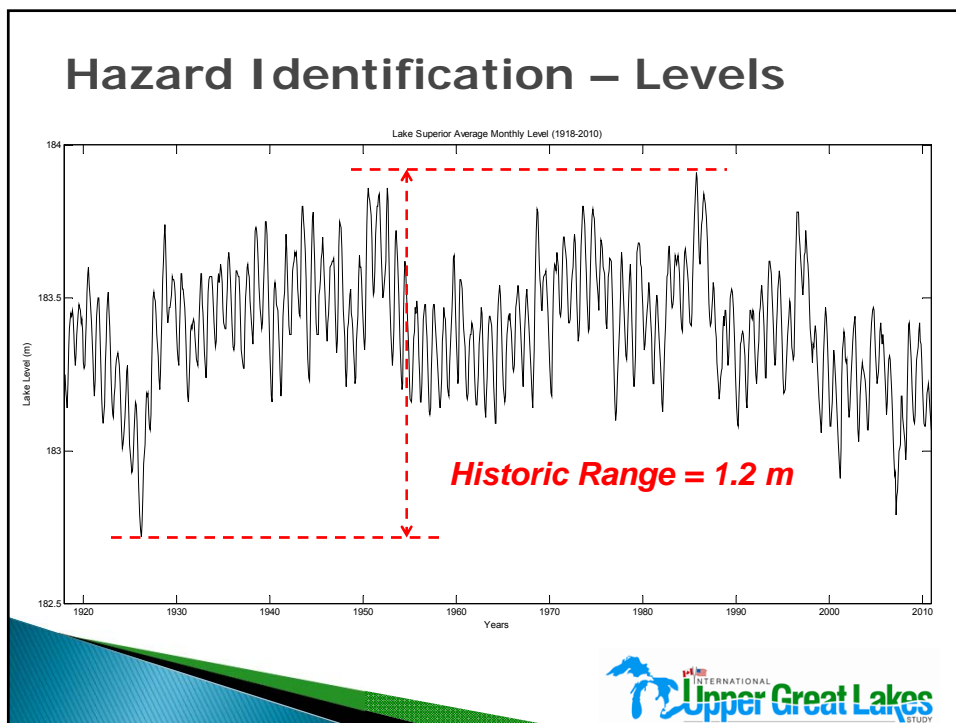
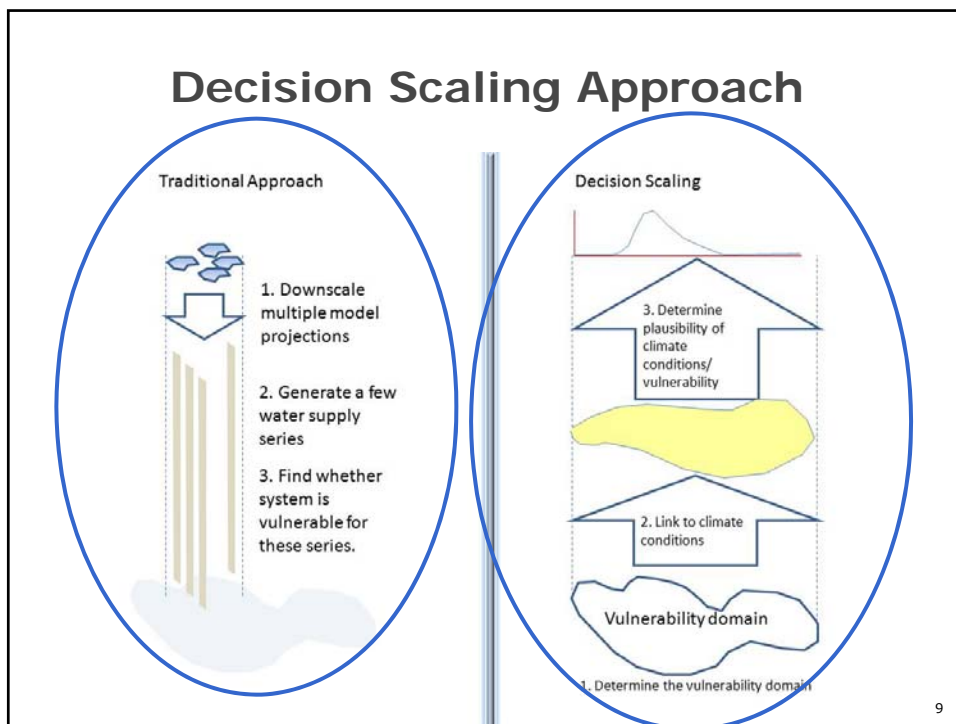
- ▶ How vulnerable are the Great Lakes to climate change?
- ▶ Under what climate conditions will we see adverse results?
- ▶ What is the likelihood of these conditions?
- ▶ What regulation actions can we take to mitigate residual risk?
- ▶ Which decisions do our findings influence? (i.e. resource commitment)

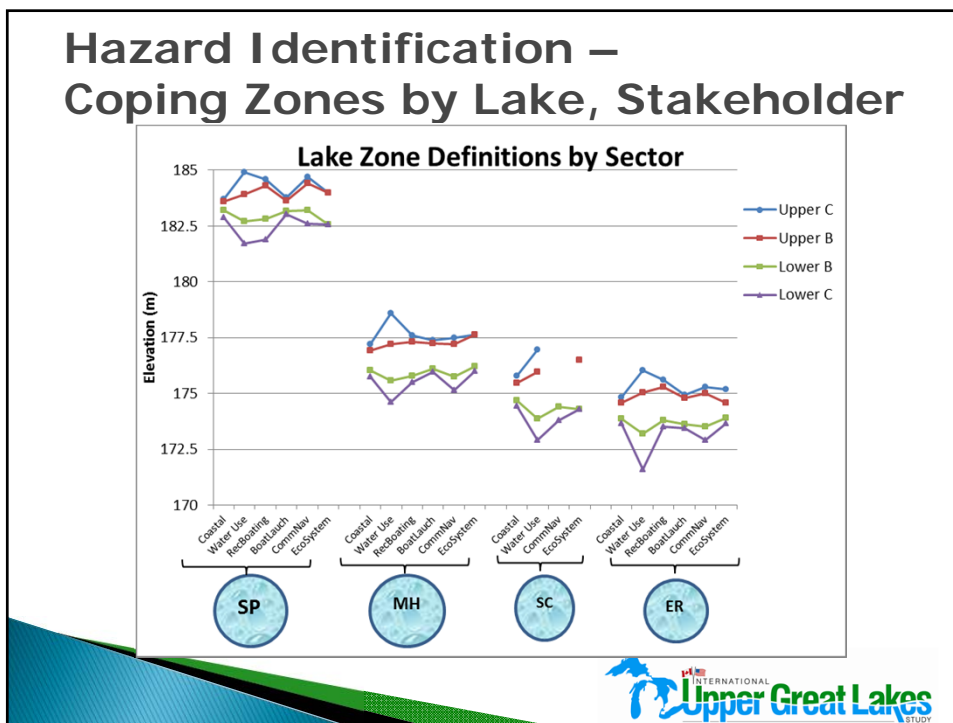
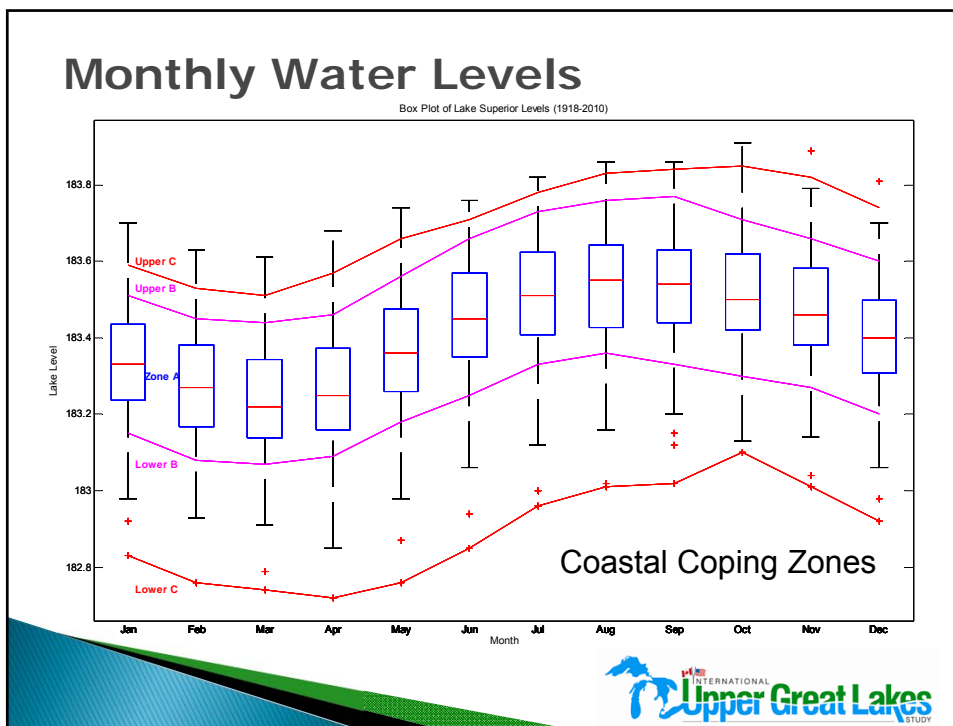


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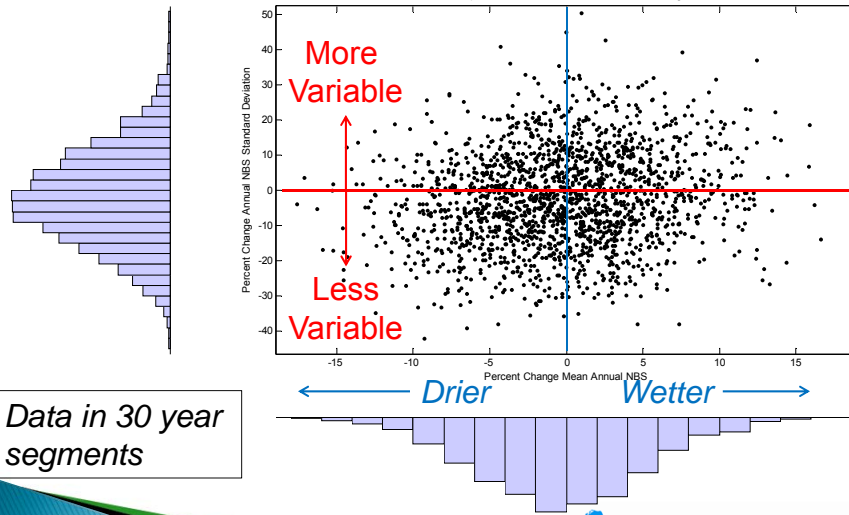
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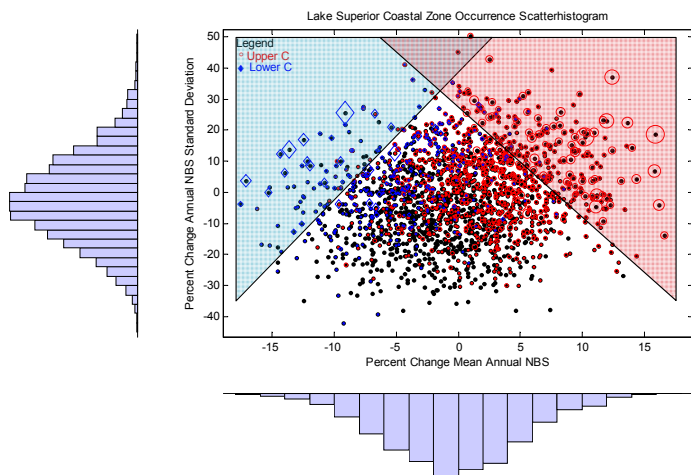
Data Mining From 50k year Stochastic Record



Data in 30 year segments



Data Mining From 50k year Stochastic Record

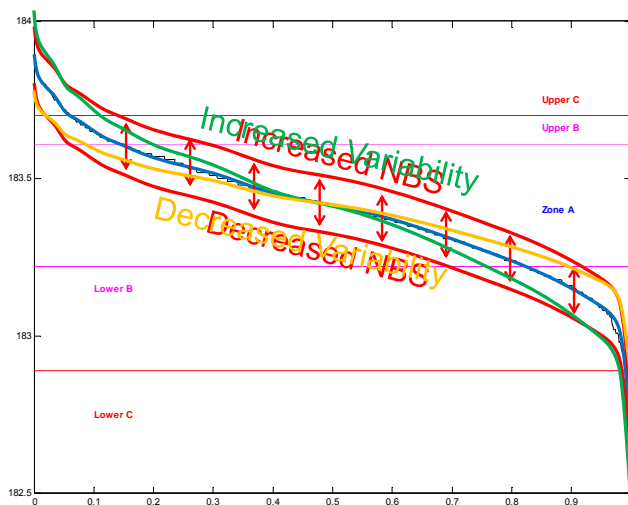


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Climate Effects on Level Exceedance



Statistical Function Form

► Generalized Linear Function with:

- Linear combination of inputs

- $\mathbf{X} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3$

- Inverse logit transformation

- $\pi_i = \text{ilogit}(\mathbf{X} \cdot \boldsymbol{\beta})$

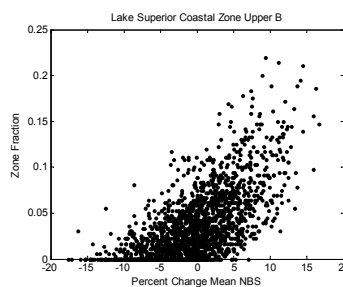
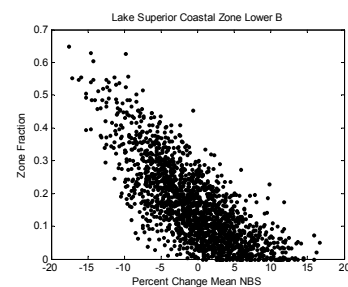
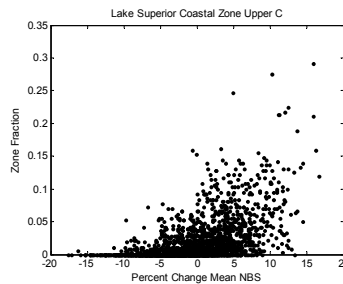
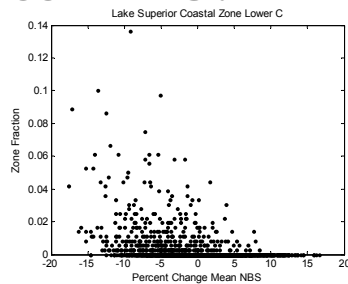
- $\text{ilogit}(\alpha) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\alpha)}$

- Binomial stochastic component

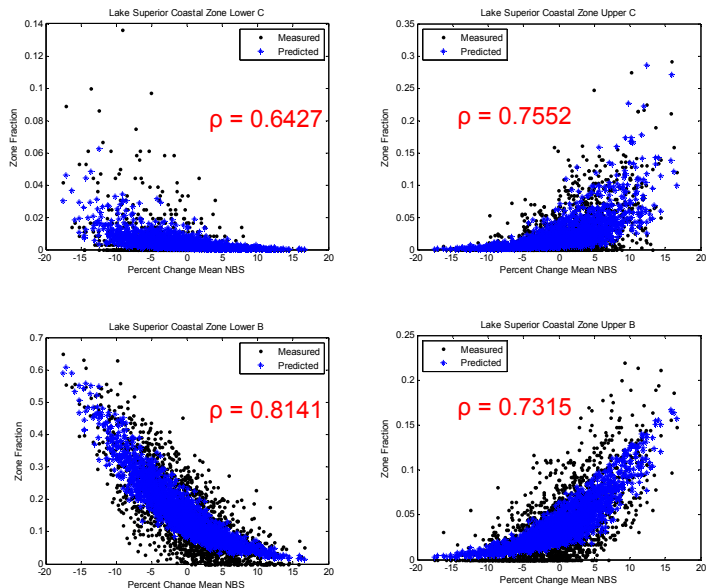
- $P(Y_i = y) = \binom{n}{y} \pi_i^y (1 - \pi_i)^{(n-y)}$



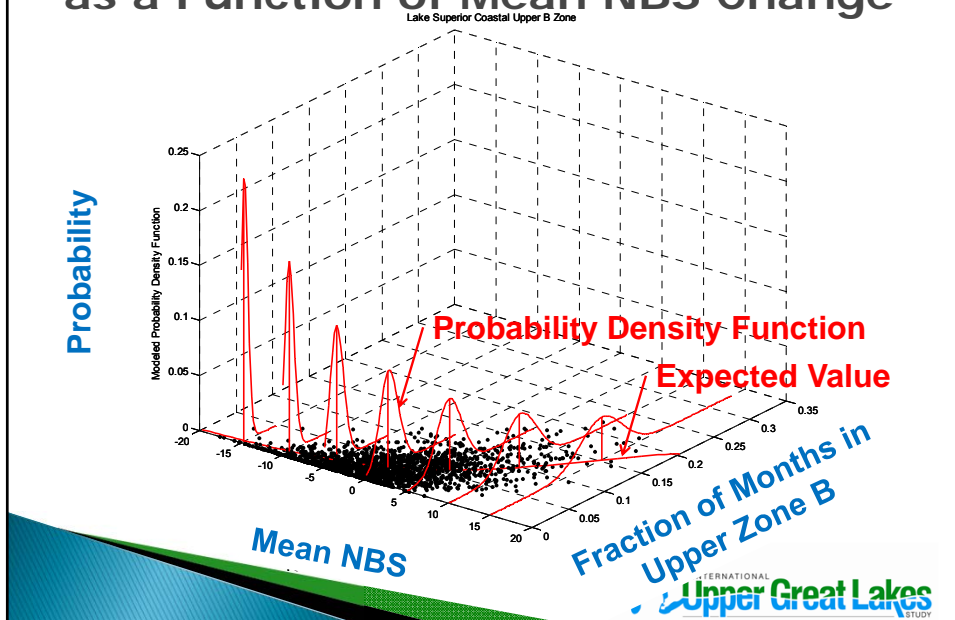
How do coping zones vary with mean NBS?



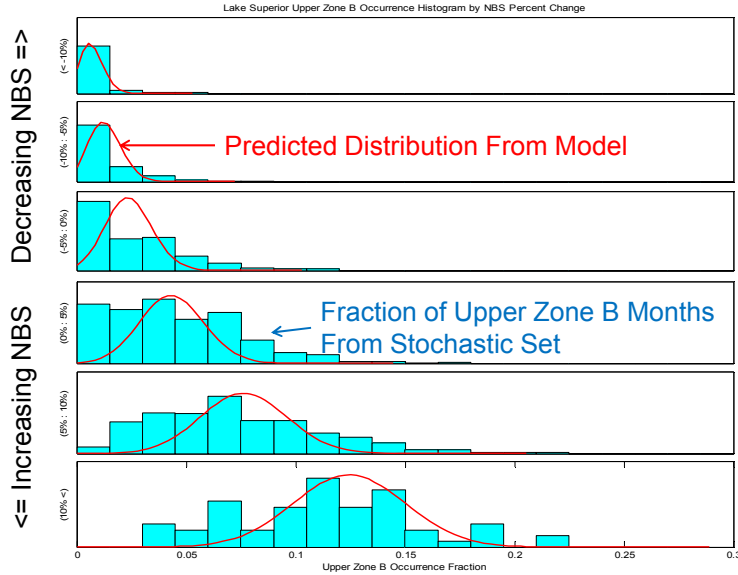
How well does the 3 parameter model fit?



Predicted Coping Zone Occurrence as a Function of Mean NBS Change



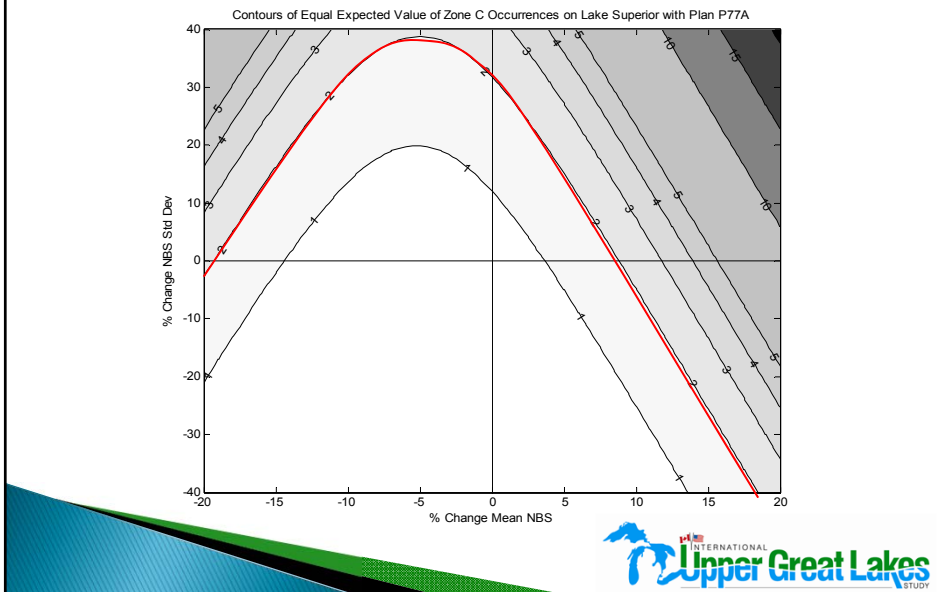
Predicted Coping Zone Occurrence as a Function of Mean NBS Change



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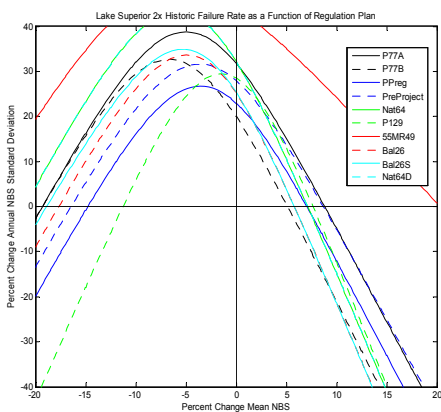
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Expected Zone C Occurrence for Plan 1977A on Lake Superior

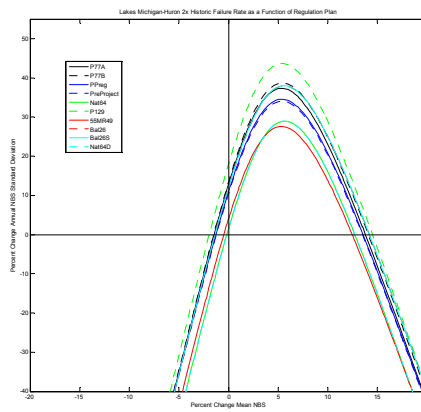


Regulation Plan Comparison

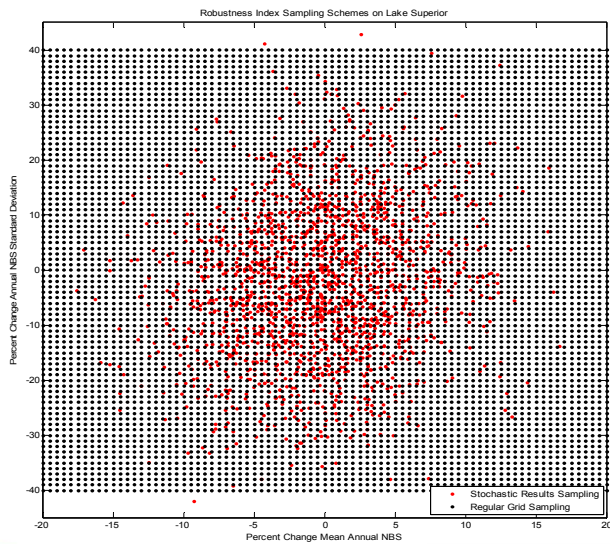
Superior



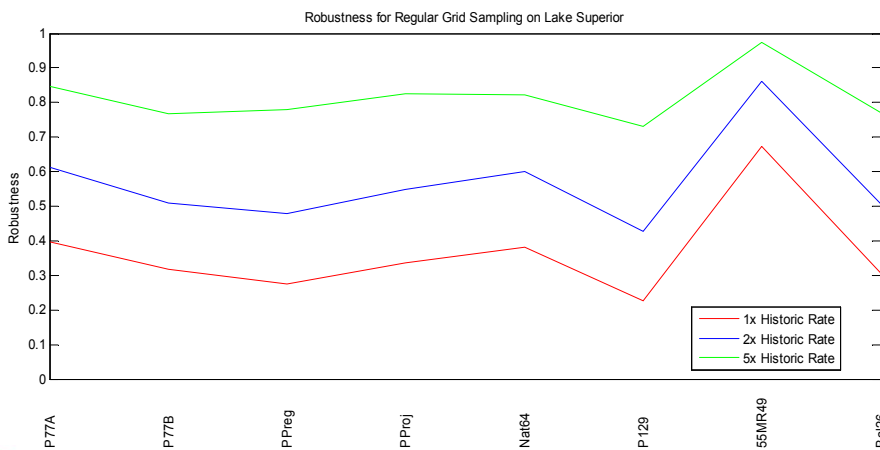
Michigan-Huron



Robustness Analysis



Robustness Analysis

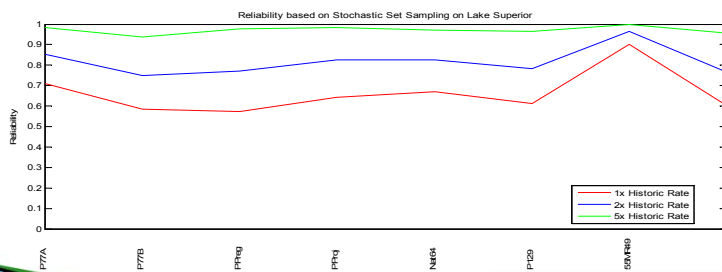
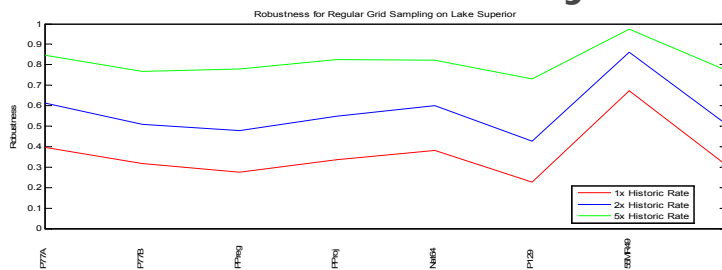


Robustness and Climate Informed Risk (Reliability)

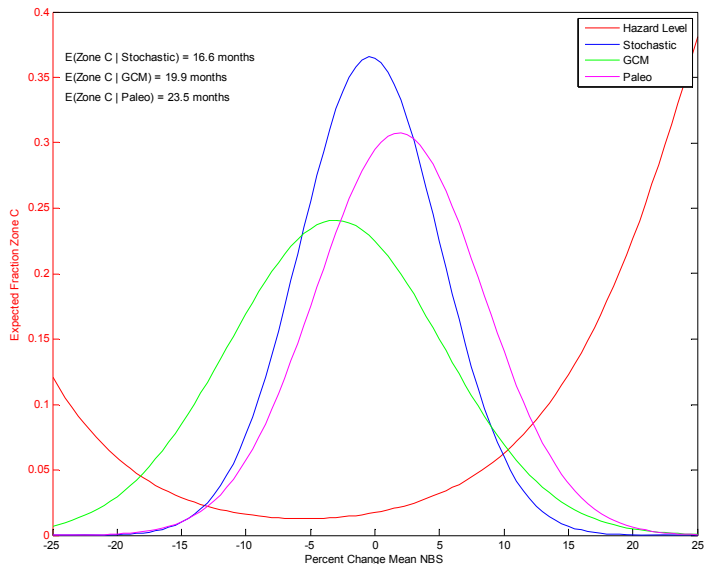
- ▶ Robustness is adequate performance over a wide range of inputs
- ▶ Reliability related to expected value of impact
 - $E(I) = \iiint_{climate} P(X_1, X_2, X_3) \cdot I(X_1, X_2, X_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$
- ▶ Impact is a function of climate, regulation plan
- ▶ Probability is function of climate information
 - Historic data
 - Stochastic data
 - Paleo estimates
 - GCM projections



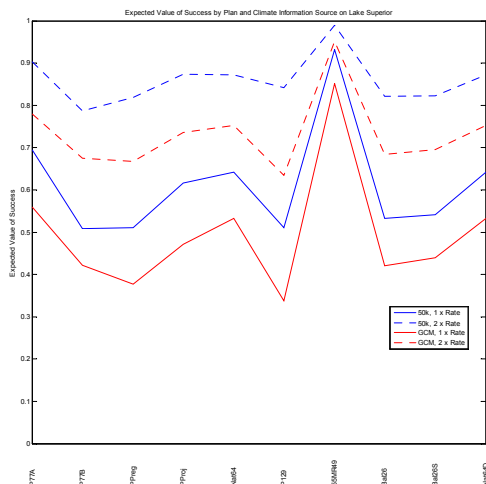
Robustness and Reliability



Why Probability Matters



How does climate information source affect reliability?



Risk Evaluation Matrix

Impacts, current policies

Focus of adaptive management will be on the things we are most concerned about and least prepared for.

| | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Zone C (Outside the Max/Min range of last 90yrs) | Low | Moderate | Moderate | High | Extreme |
| Zone B (Outside the Max/Min range of 95-5% Exceedence) | Negligible | Moderate | Moderate | Moderate | High |
| Zone A | Negligible | Negligible | Slight | Slight | Slight |
| | 0-1% | 1-5% | 5-15% | 15-50% | 50-100% |
| | <i>Not very plausible</i> | | Plausibility | | <i>Very plausible</i> |



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Future Work

- ▶ Refine climate probabilities and risk estimates
- ▶ Apply Bayesian Analysis to climate variable probability distribution estimates
- ▶ Consider regulation plans with seasonal forecasting, adaptive management
- ▶ Develop decision points to drive changes in management plans
- ▶ Apply framework to other basins



Acknowledgements

- ▶ Dr. Casey Brown, Jesus Morales, Ke Li
- ▶ IUGLS, USACE, USGS, Environment Canada



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**



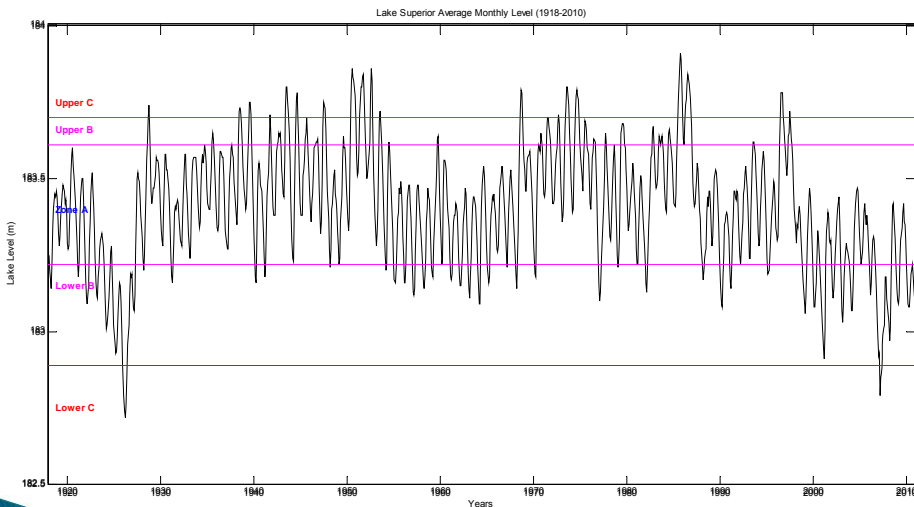
**Environment
Canada**



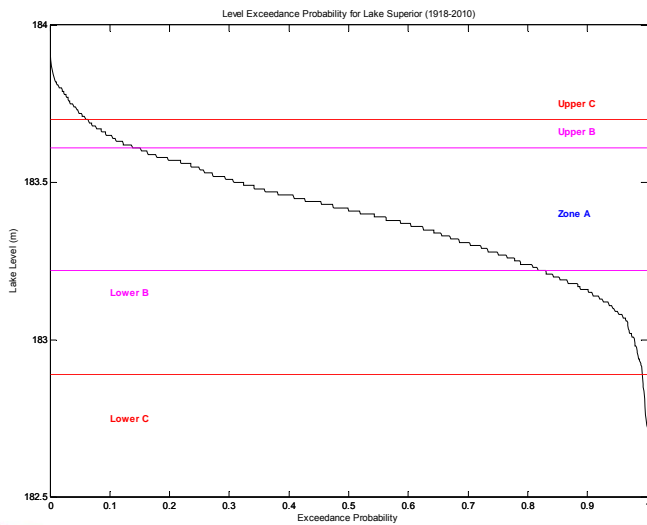
QUESTIONS?



Hazard Identification – Levels



Hazard Identification – Level Exceedance



Why Probability Matters

