# Regulatory Models and Salish Sea Model Status

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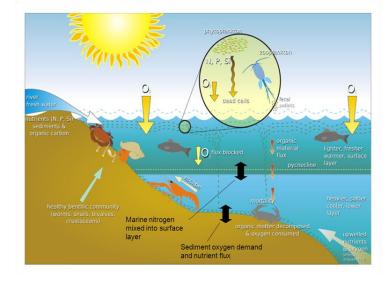
## Topics

- Models in the regulatory process
- Salish Sea Model
  - Agency partnership
  - Building and testing
  - Model review and acceptance process



### Models are Used in Decisions

- Why?
  - We need a scientific basis for decisions and investments
  - We need to link discharges/releases to resulting water quality changes
  - We need to focus on the most important pollution sources
  - We need to estimate the outcome of different alternatives
  - We need to anticipate future changes (e.g., pop growth)



## Characteristics of a good regulatory model

- Model framework includes the important processes and capabilities
- Processes/equations of the model framework are well documented
- Incorporates all available input data that might affect predictions
- Thorough documentation of model development
- Transparency about limitations and uncertainty
- Peer review
- Public review



## Salish Sea Model...Typical or Atypical?

Answer: Both

#### Typical

- Model linking nutrients and DO/pH
- Model building process
- Model used in Clean Water Act-based decisions

### Atypical

- Large scale and complexity of Salish Sea (akin to Chesapeake Bay model)
  - More project team experience and skill
  - More time and funding
  - Limitations in resolving small scale impacts

### Salish Sea Model

Tarang Khangaonkar, Wenwei Xu, Adi Nugraha, Laki Premathilake

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL)

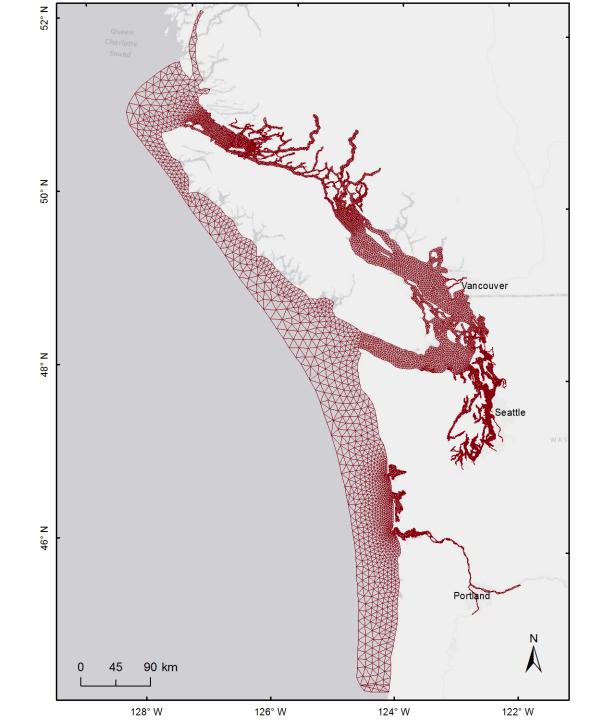
Greg Pelletier, Teizeen Mohamedali, Anise Ahmed, Cristiana Figueroa-Kaminsky, Sheelagh McCarthy, and John Gala

Washington State Department of Ecology









#### Scientific Tool

FVCOM + CEQUAL-ICM (Hydro) (WQ)

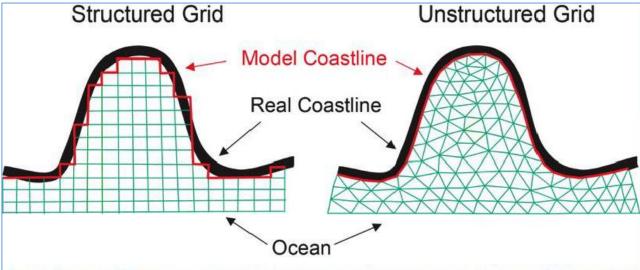
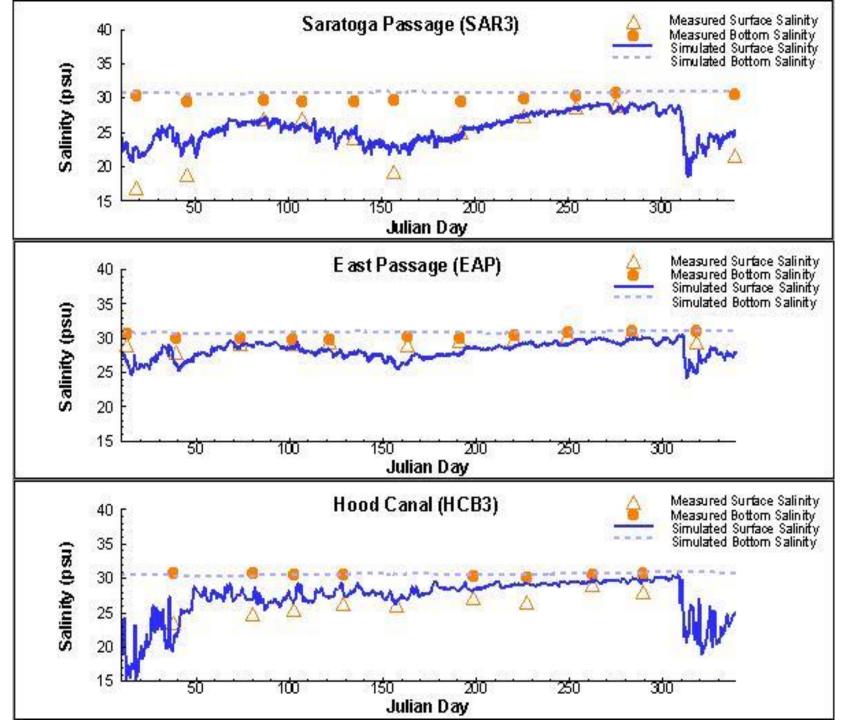


Figure 1. An example of fitting a structured grid (left) and an unstructured grid (right) to a simple coastal embayment. The true coastline is shown in black, the model coastline in red. Note how the unstructured triangular grid can be adjusted so that the model coastline follows the true coastline, while the unstructured grid coastline is jagged -- which can result in unrealistic flow disturbance close to the coast. Credit: Chen, C., R.C. Beardsley, and G. Cowles. An unstructured grid, finite-volume coastal ocean model (FVCOM) System. Oceanography 19(1):78-89 (2006). http://dx.doi.org/10.5670/oceanog.2006.92

Source: PNNL

Matching patterns is a test of:

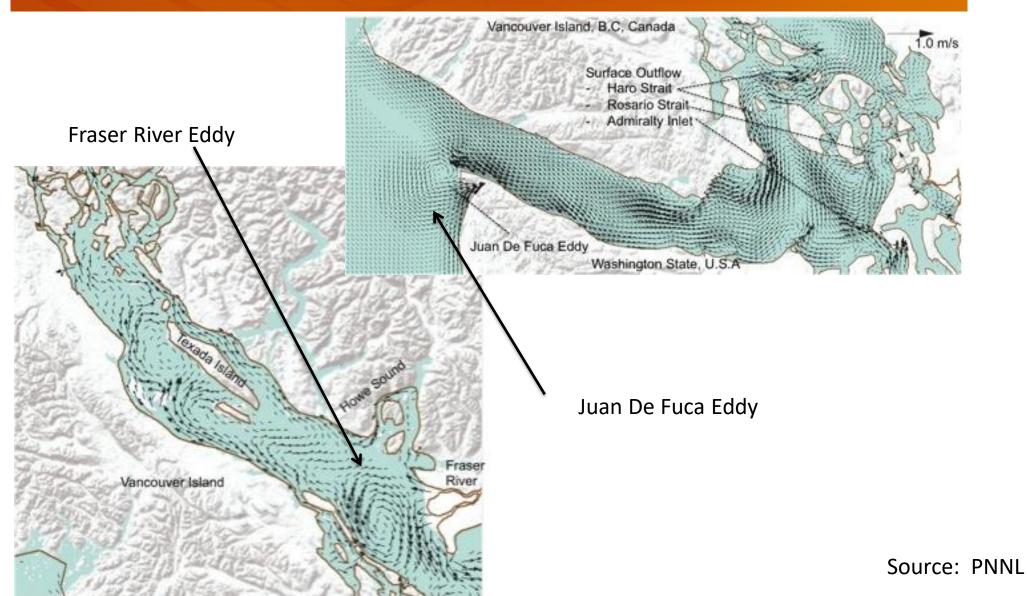
- Freshwater input volume
- Vertical mixing
- Interbasin mixing



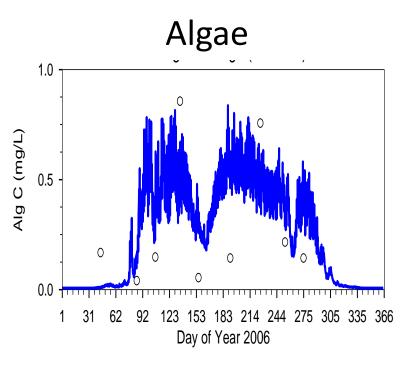
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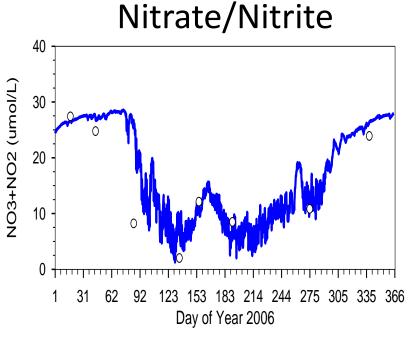


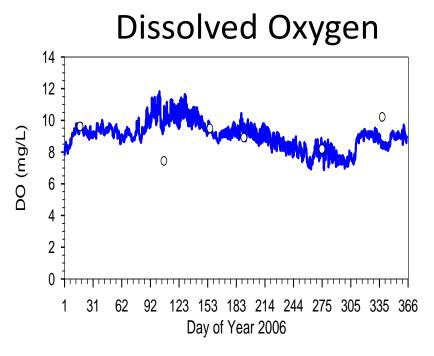
### **Surface Currents**



## Saratoga Passage, Year 2006, Surface Layer







- Patterns are test of:
  - Nutrient supply
  - Nutrient/Biomass/DO linkage
  - Seasonal variation

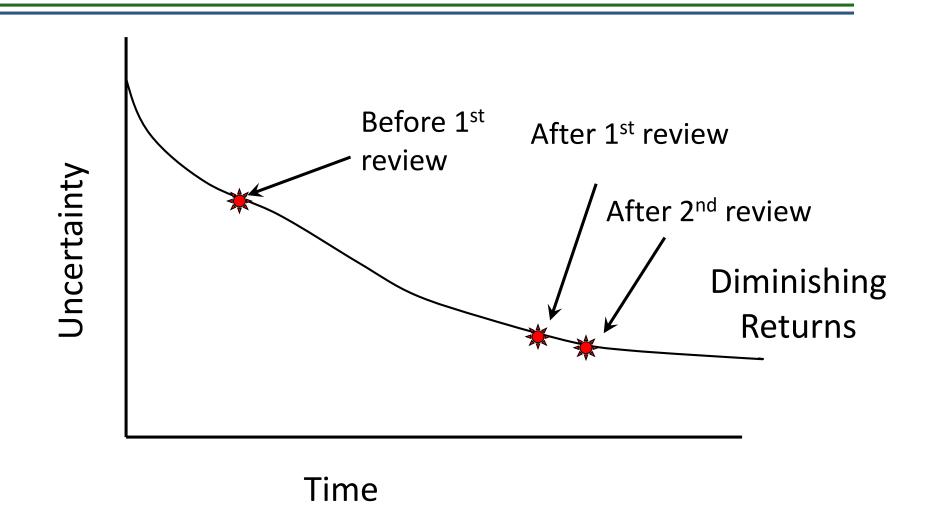
Source: PNNL

### Is it good enough to use in decisions?

- No fixed numeric guidelines for "acceptable uncertainty"
- Judgment call...by the water quality agency



### Getting to Acceptance



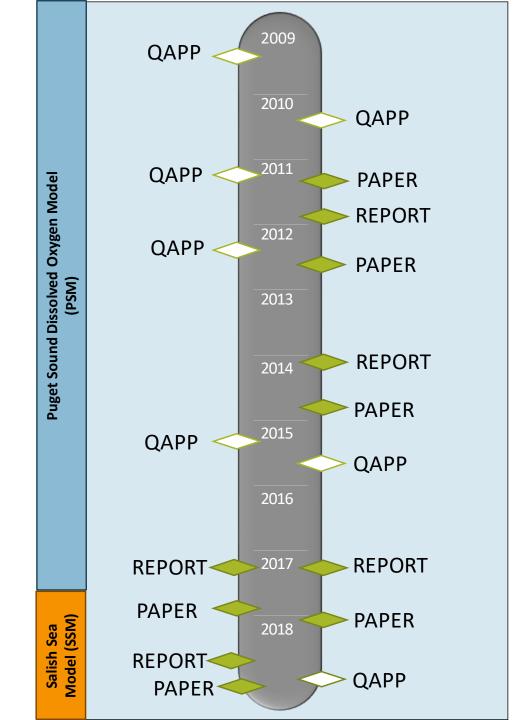
#### Salish Sea Model

#### **Documentation and Peer Review**

• 17 Project Plans (QAPP), Reports, and Journal Papers

...and counting

- Model aspects include:
  - Boundary data approaches
  - Circulation
  - Sediment diagenesis
  - Carbon and pH
  - Primary Focus: Nutrients and Dissolved Oxygen

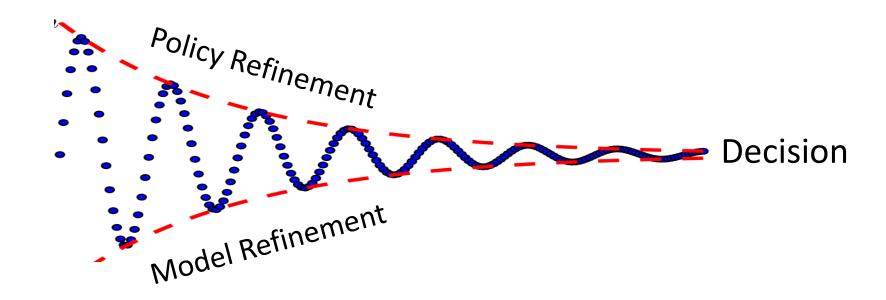


### Scenarios

- What ifs
- Multiple model runs with adjusted inputs
- Pre-specified
- Isolating sources and testing changes to source loadings
- Tend to get more elaborate over time

## Models and Policy are refined together

- Build the best model you can
- Ask scientists and stakeholders for ideas/info to improve it
- Start using model results/insights
- Model and Policy are refined until final decision



# Questions?

