

Climate Change Integration Group

Oregon State Library  
Rooms 102 & 103  
250 Winter St NE  
Salem, OR 97301  
December 13, 2006  
10 AM – 3 PM

**Present at Meeting:**

**Integration Group**

Mark Abbott and Ned Dempsey, Co-Chairs

Gail Achterman, Susan Anderson, Rex Burkholder, Bob Doppelt, Christine Ervin, Greg Jones, Dr. Mel Kohn, Greg Miller, Peter Murchie and Jim Pendleton

Via conference call: Jenny Holmes

**Ex Officio**

Ron Neilson

**Other Attendees**

Nicole Charlson, Bill Drumheller, Marianne Fitzgerald, Roger Hamilton, Laurel Hillmann, Justin Klure, Tom Long, Kathy Newcomb, Barry Norris, Sallie Schullinger-Krause, Brent Searle, David Van't Hof and Jenifer Wetherbee

Chair Dempsey called the meeting to order. Introductions were made around the room. Chair Abbott gave an introductory speech regarding where the group is going in terms of climate change. Chair Abbott introduced Greg Jones, Southern Oregon University (SOU). Mr. Jones began a Power Point presentation called "Climate Change: Trends, Influences and Potential Impacts for the Wine Industry". See presentation at <http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/CCIG-meetings.shtml>. Oregon has 14 American Viticultural Areas (AVA). 2005 statistics show that Oregon had 734 vineyards making it 4<sup>th</sup> in the country and 303 wineries for 3<sup>rd</sup> in the country. Oregon's AVA total 14,100 acres. Climate influences the style of wine an area can produce. Grapevines generally grow in narrow climate zones for a specific varieties optimum quality.

Some observed and potential effects include:

- Growing season warmer and longer
- Altered phenological timing
- Altered ripening profiles
- Climactic thresholds
- Altered water needs
- CO<sub>2</sub> issues (growth and quality)
- Altered disease and or pest timing and severity

Observed changes across the globe from 1950-2000

- Average growing season warming of 2.3 degrees F
- Average dormant season warming 2.5 degrees F
- Warming trends are more significant and are of greater magnitude in the Northern Hemisphere vs. the Southern Hemisphere.

Observed changes from 1948-2004 in the Western United States

- Growing season temperatures are up 2 degrees F
- Decline in the number of days below freezing in all seasons (9-35 days)
- Earlier last spring frost (12-52 days)
- Later first fall frost (6-22 days)
- Longer frost free period (18-65 days)

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- Driven by changes in minimum temperatures not maximum

Observed changes in Europe from 1950-2004

- Warming in growing season higher than in US (up 3.1 degrees F)
- Longer frost free period (13-41 days)
- Earlier last spring frost (9-38 days)
- Later first fall frost (4-18 days)

Predicted changes across the globe from 2000-2050

- All regions show growing season warming with trends ranging from 0.4 - 1.1 degrees F per decade, with an average warming of 3.6 degrees F over 50 years.
- The lowest is South Africa with 1.6 degrees F over 50 years.
- The highest is Portugal with 5.1 degrees F over 50 years.
- Northern Hemisphere is 3.8 degrees F over 50 years.
- Southern Hemisphere is 3.1 degrees F over 50 years.

The wine industry is at great risk from climate variations and change due to the fact that wine production is a climactically sensitive endeavor, with narrow zones providing the most optimum production and quality characteristics. The quality of wine grown worldwide appears to have benefited from the observed warming over the last 50 years due to:

- Warmer and longer growing seasons
- Generally less frost risk
- Ripening climates are more consistent

However, there are numerous potential impacts and challenges to the wine industry from the predicted warming over the next 50-100 years.

Barry Norris, Water Resources Department (OWRD) began a Power Point presentation called “Overview of OWRD Management Activities”. See presentation at <http://www.oregon.gov/ENERGY/GBLWRM/CCIG-meetings.shtml>. The state has 20 districts and is separated into five regions: Northwest, North Central, Eastern, South Central and Southwest.

Key Points from Presentation

- Surface water availability calculation
  - Water available = Natural Stream flow – Expected Demands
- Ground Water Management Options
  - Withdrawal of Unappropriated Water
  - Classification of Waters
  - Serious Water Management Problem Area
  - Regulation for Substantial Interference
  - Critical Ground Water Area
- Oregon Supply Issues
  - Conservation
  - Water Banks
  - Expand knowledge of ground water
  - Expand knowledge of surface water/ground water connections
  - Continue looking for cooperative effort opportunities

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- Legislative Proposals 2007
  - Future water needs
  - Conservation opportunities
  - Surface water storage projects
  - Ground water storage projects
  - Basin yield estimates
  - Match funding for local water supply planning

Chair Abbott opened the meeting up for public comment. Tom Long, Citizens for Safe Water was first to comment. Mr. Long expressed concerns about toxicology in the Willamette River and the use of the river as a public water source. They are concerned about the flow of the Willamette River in terms of what effect drought cycles have on it. There have been no studies done on toxicology in the river or the river flow and how it might change due to climate change. Mr. Long believes that there are plenty of economic reasons to do a study on the Willamette River. Kathy Newcomb, Citizens for Safe Water commented next. Ms. Newcomb asked the group to ask the Governor to endorse the study and that Water Resources be the lead agency on the project. Ms. Newcomb stated that Mike Carrier, Governors Office suggested she bring these issues up to the CCIG. Chair Abbott thanked them for their comments and stated that it is definitely one of the integrated issues that the group will be looking at, but that the group is not empowered to endorse anything right now.

The chairs opened the meeting up for discussion on the CCIG report to the Governor. Bill Drumheller and Justin Klure, ODOE gave an overview of the report. Mr. Drumheller made a recommendation to add Sallie Schullinger-Krause, Oregon Economic Council as a member of CCIG.

Key points from the roundtable discussion on report to Governor

- Gail Achterman expressed concern about the flow. She feels it should be an executive summary, then tell why we're here (that we came out of Governors Global Warming Advisory Group), our initial assessment of adaptation, the economic opportunities, recommendations and a work plan.
- Mel Kohn favors a more brief report. Health isn't in there and it should be integrated into the other pieces.
- David Van't Hof thinks it needs to be very clear and specifically state what it is the group thinks needs to be done.
- Chair Abbott sees it as a shorter report than what the group has laid out so far.
- Chair Dempsey agrees. It needs more bullet points since there isn't enough time to go into detail.
- Rex Burkholder thinks the group needs a to do list.
- The group agreed that the report needs to be a shorter call to action.
- Ms. Achterman doesn't want to recommend FTE and State Government Agencies she wants to recommend funding that can be targeted to whatever the group thinks the best method is to getting solutions.
- Ron Neilson thinks that right up front the group needs to have a small amount of objectives:
  - An assessment. Assess the consequences of climate change and variability on physical, biological and social economic systems.
  - Develop a toolbox for resource managers that can be used to quantify the effects of climate change.
  - Develop an alternative for adapting to and mitigating the effects of an uncertain variable climate.
- Greg Miller agrees with Ms. Achterman's outline of the call to action and putting it in the form of a legislative concept.

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- Chair Abbott suggested that all of the mitigation and assessment stuff go into a separate report. He then suggested that the bulk of the report follow Ms. Achterman's outline. It needs to lay out the urgency and have a section on the objectives. He would also add education and outreach. Then it needs to list out what the specific steps are and lastly a work plan.
- Mr. Drumheller asked for clarification from the group on whether this report would have specific recommendations on adaptation. The group agreed that it would not.
- Mr. Klure asked for clarification that the group wants the report in the form of an executive summary that would be 3-4 pages. Ms. Achterman said to think of it like a legislative concept, that should be less than 5 pages.
- The group agreed that there did not need to be a budget recommendation at this time.
- Mr. Drumheller asked the chairs and the group if they had any objections to adding Sallie Schullinger-Krause as a member to the CCIG. No one did.
- Chair Abbott summed up the outline of what the group had decided on.
  - There are two documents, the call to action and the legislative concept
  - The call to action document lays out urgency and the opportunities, the objectives, which include research and building up capacity, mitigation targets, management alternatives and the education and outreach side. Finally the next steps.
- Mr. Kohn asked if health was going to be integrated into the report? The group agreed that it would be added either as part of the work plan and or the call to action.
- Chair Abbott told Mr. Drumheller and Mr. Klure that he would send them his notes so they can use them to come up with a revised call to action document. Once the document is completed it will be sent to the group for them to provide their comments.
- Ms. Achterman and Phil Carver, ODOE will work on the legislative concept. Possibly with the help of Angus Duncan.
- Once the members have provide their comments and changes to the report it will go to the chairs for final say.

Meeting was adjourned