NOAA's National Weather Service

The Colorado River Basin Drought

Michelle Stokes

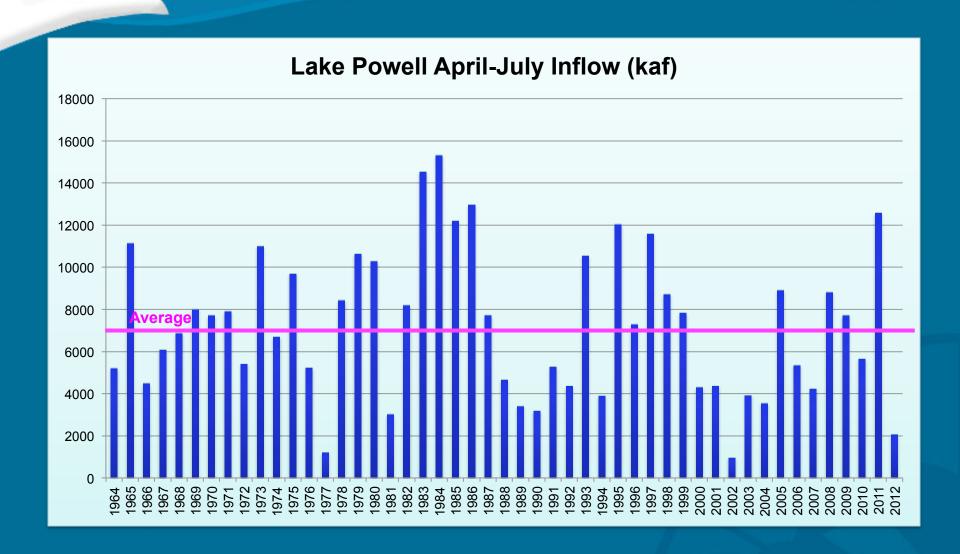
Hydrologist In Charge
Colorado Basin River Forecast Center

April 29, 2013

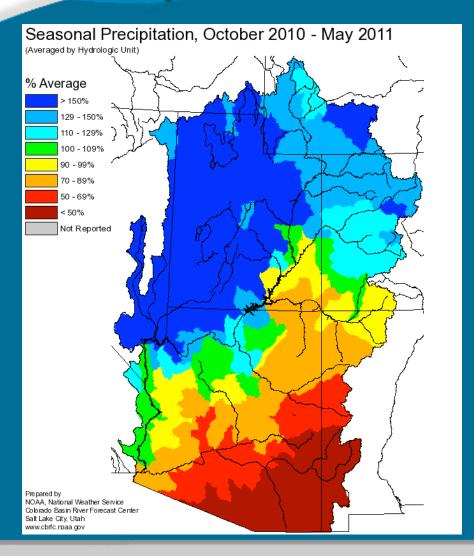
Overview

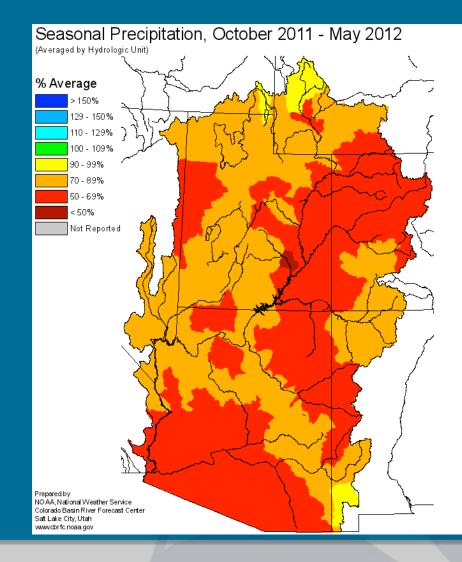
- Recent History
- Water Supply Forecasts for 2013- 2014
- •Beyond 2014...
- Incorporating climate information into water supply forecasts

Lake Powell Inflows



Very wet to very dry year...





Current Drought

U.S. Drought Monitor

April 23, 2013

West

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

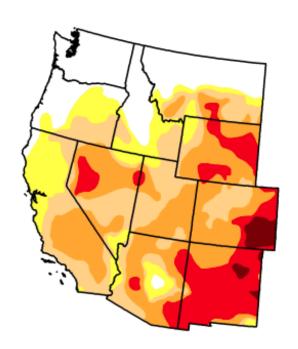
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	20.28	79.72	66.00	43.41	16.10	1.87
Last Week (04/16/2013 map)	19.84	80.16	63.67	41.05	14.73	1.64
3 Months Ago (01/22/2013 map)	22.60	77.40	68.24	44.51	17.27	2.15
Start of Calendar Year (01/01/2013 map)	24.39	75.61	69.31	45.04	18.01	2.15
Start of Water Year (09/25/2012 map)	15.12	84.88	77.15	43.65	16.85	1.77
One Year Ago (04/17/2012 map)	32.80	67.20	46.92	24.14	3.77	0.91





The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu





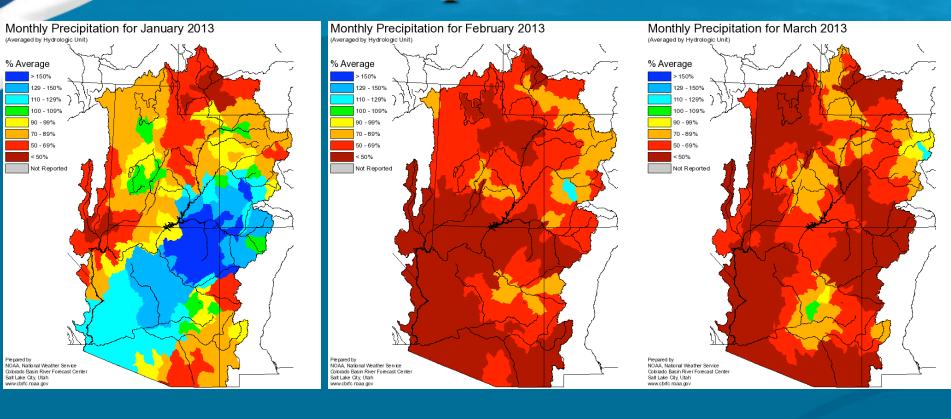


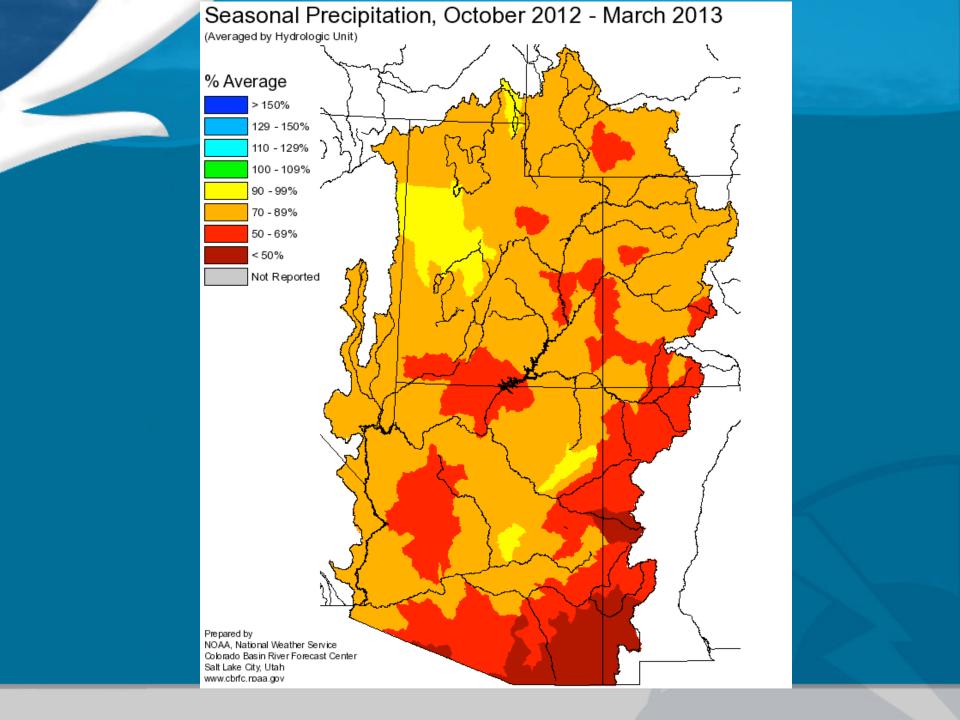




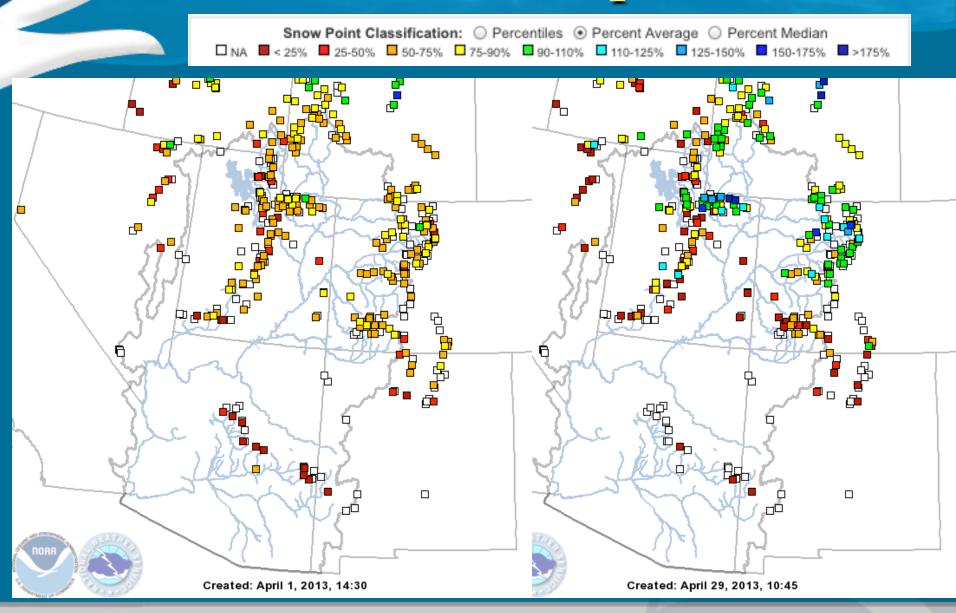
Released Thursday, April 25, 2013 Eric Luebehusen, U.S. Department of Agriculture

2013 Precipitation

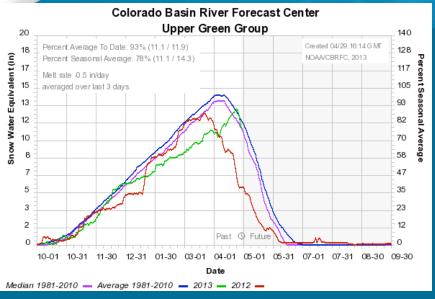


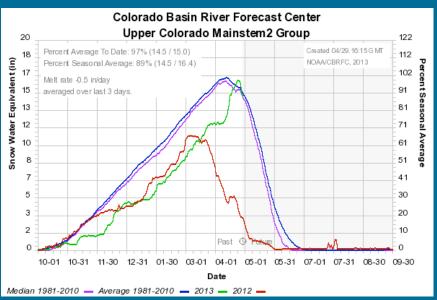


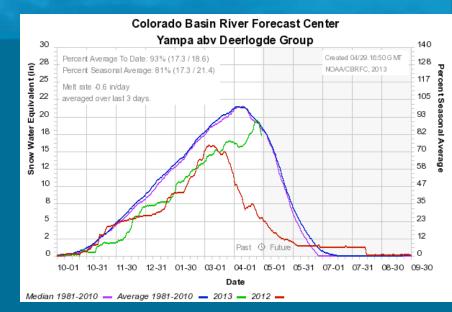
And then came April...

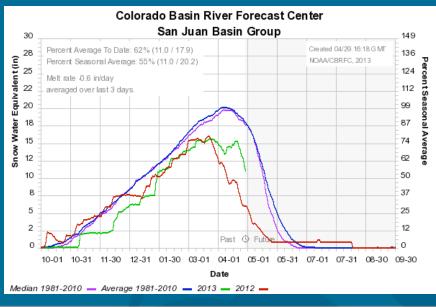


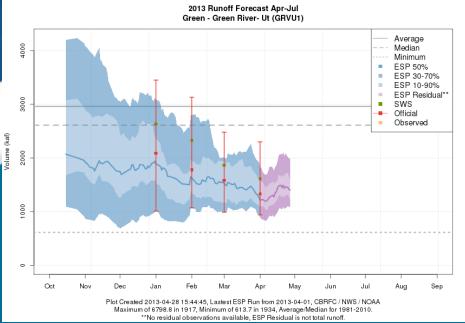
SNOTEL



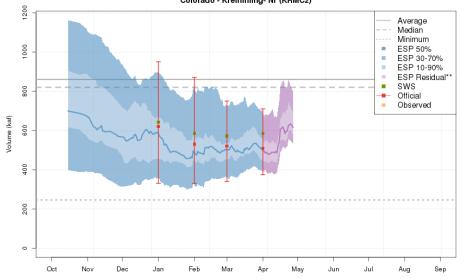






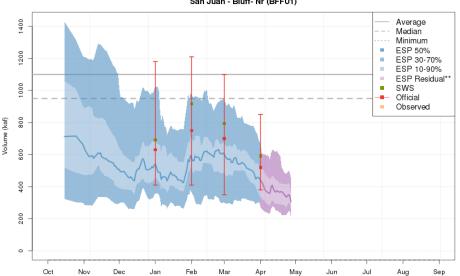


2013 Runoff Forecast Apr-Jul Colorado - Kremmling- Nr (KRMC2)



Plot Created 2013-04-28 15:45:13, Lastest ESP Run from 2013-04-01, CBRFC / NWS / NOAA Maximum of 1766.9 in 2011, Minimum of 245.7 in 2002, Average/Median for 1981-2010. "No residual observations available, ESP Residual is not total runolf."

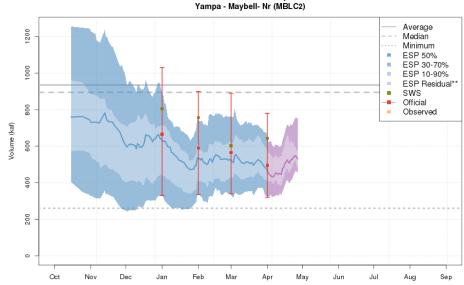
2013 Runoff Forecast Apr-Jul San Juan - Bluff- Nr (BFFU1)



Plot Created 2013-04-28 15:42:26, Lastest ESP Run from 2013-04-01, CBRFC / NWS / NOAA Maximum of 3175.2 in 1941, Minimum of -61.2 in 2002, Average/Median for 1981-2010.

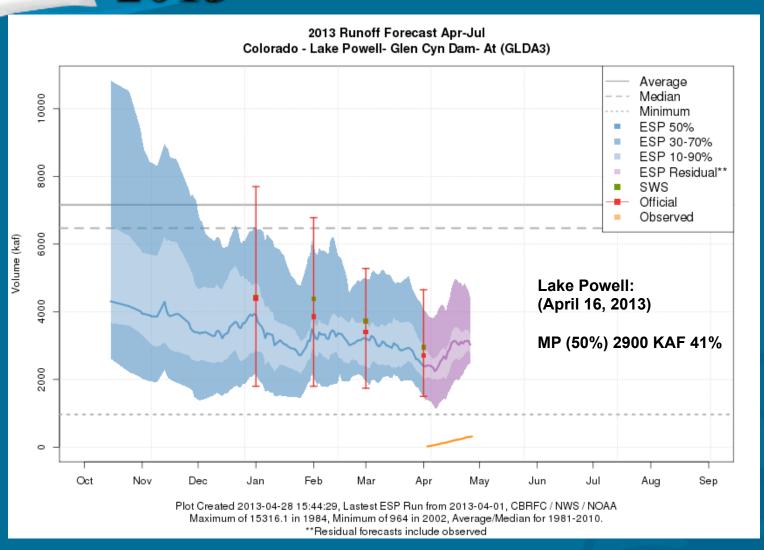
"No residual observations available, ESP Residual is not total runoff.

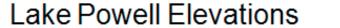
2013 Runoff Forecast Apr-Jul

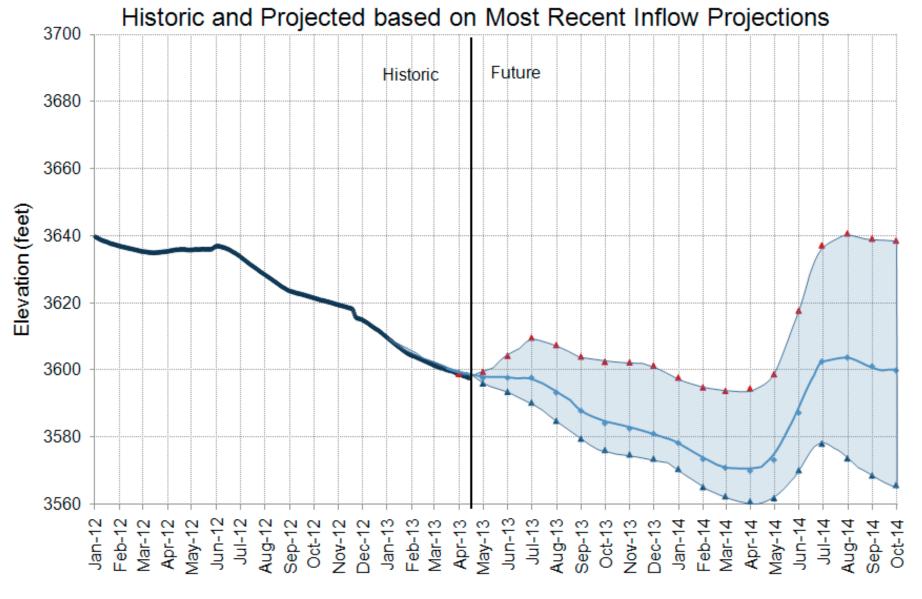


Plot Created 2013-04-28 15:45:37, Lastest ESP Run from 2013-04-01, CBRFC / NWS / NOAA Maximum of 1987-9 in 2011, Minimum of 260.6 in 1977, Average/Median for 1981-2010. "No residual observations available, ESP Residual is not total runoff.

Lake Powell Forecast - 2013







Observed

▲ Apr 2013 Minimum Probable —Apr 2013 Most Probable

Apr 2013 Maximium Probable

Lake Powell & Lake Mead Operational Diagrams for 2010

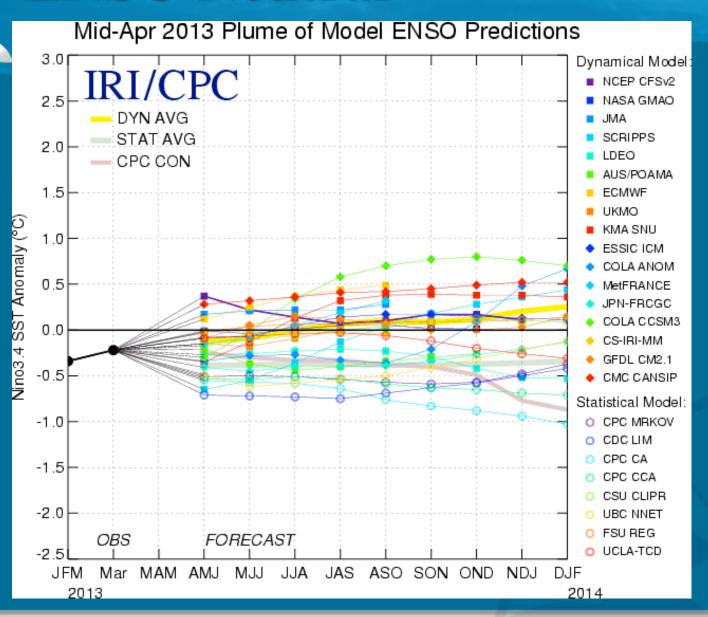
Upper Colorado Reservoir Management

Major releases depend on CBRFC April 1 Forecasts

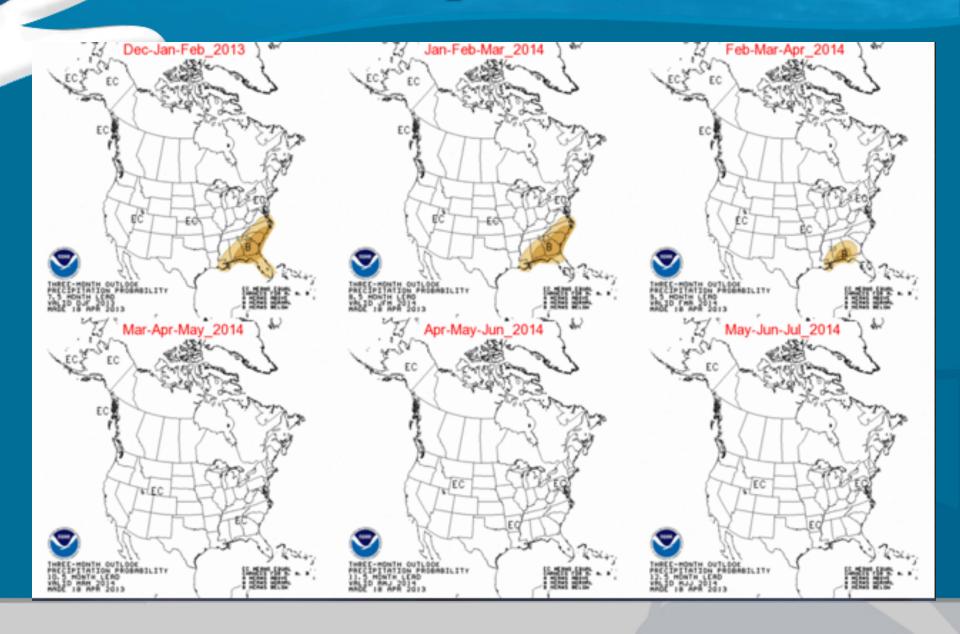
	Lake Powell					
Elevation	Opertaions According	Live Storage				
(feet)	to Interim Guidelines	(MAF)				
3,700	Equalization Tier Equalize, Avoid Spills or Release 8.23 MAF	24.3 15.5 - 19.3				
(2008-2026)	Upper Elevation Balancing Tier¹ Release 8.23 MAF; if Lake Mead < 1,075 feet, balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.0 MAF	(2008-2026)				
3,575		9.5				
	Mid-Elevation Release Tier Release 7.48 MAF; if Lake Mead < 1,025 feet, Release 8.23 MAF;					
3,525		5.9				
3,490	Lower Elevation Balancing Tier Balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.5 MAF	4.0				
3,370		0				

Lake Mead						
Elevation	Opertaions According	Live Storage				
(feet)	to Interim Guidelines	(MAF)				
1,220 1,200	Flood Control, 70R or ICS Surplus	25.9 22.9				
	Domestic or ICS Surplus					
1,145		15.9				
1,105	Normal Operations or ICS Surplus	11.9				
1,075	Shortage 333 KAF ²	9.4				
1,050		7.5				
1,025	Shortage 417 KAF ²	5.8				
1,000	Shortage 500 KAF ² and Consultation ³	4.3				
895		0				

ENSO Neutral



CPC Precipitation Outlook



2014 Outlook

- Dry antecedent conditions
- Model trends back to normal

 Water supply forecasts for Lake Powell 2014: 85-90% of average.

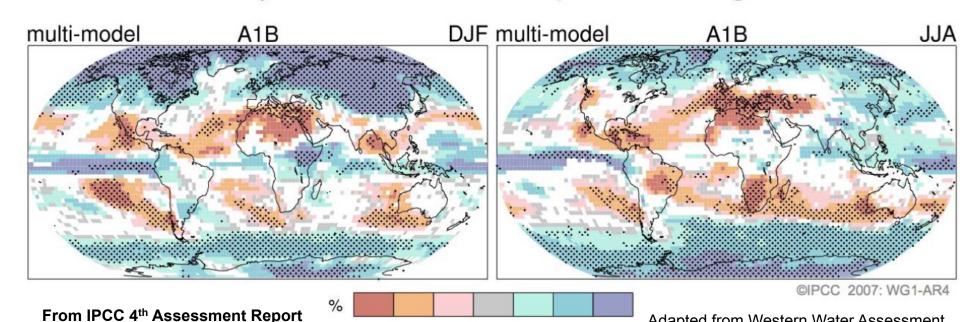
Climate is changing... What can we expect?

Wet get wetter and dry get drier...and the Southwest likely to get drier; variability likely to increase

Wide range of projected declines in Colorado River average inflow (0 to 40%)

Lot's of research on-going (and needed)

Projected Patterns of Precipitation Changes



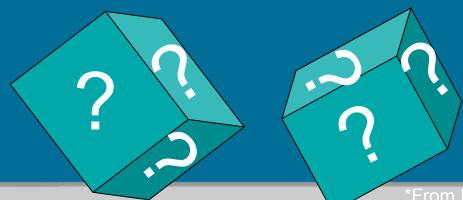
Adapted from Western Water Assessment

Loading the climate dice*

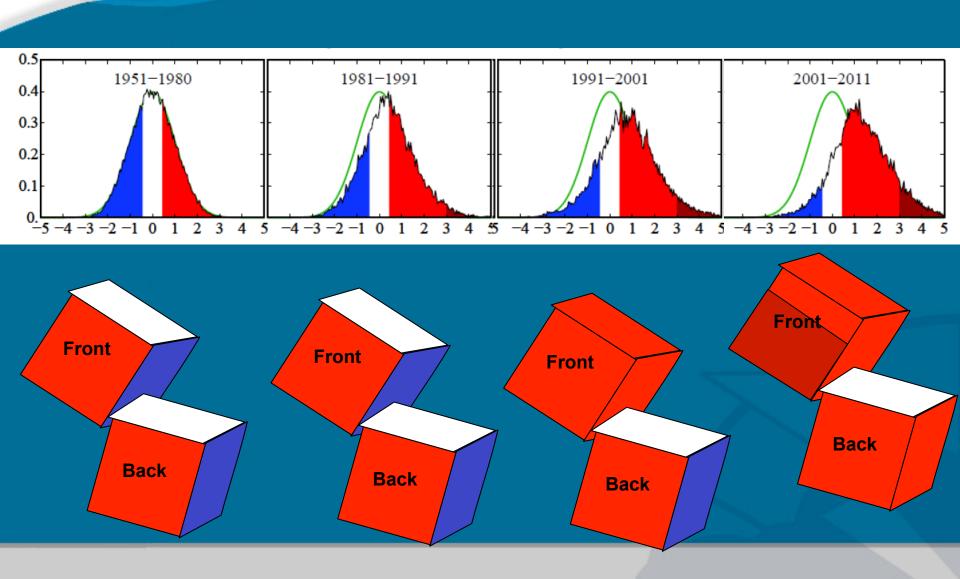
Assume the period from 1951 – 1980 as a "base period"

- Relatively stable global temperature
- Within the Holocene range, which is a period of time that the natural world and civilization adapted to

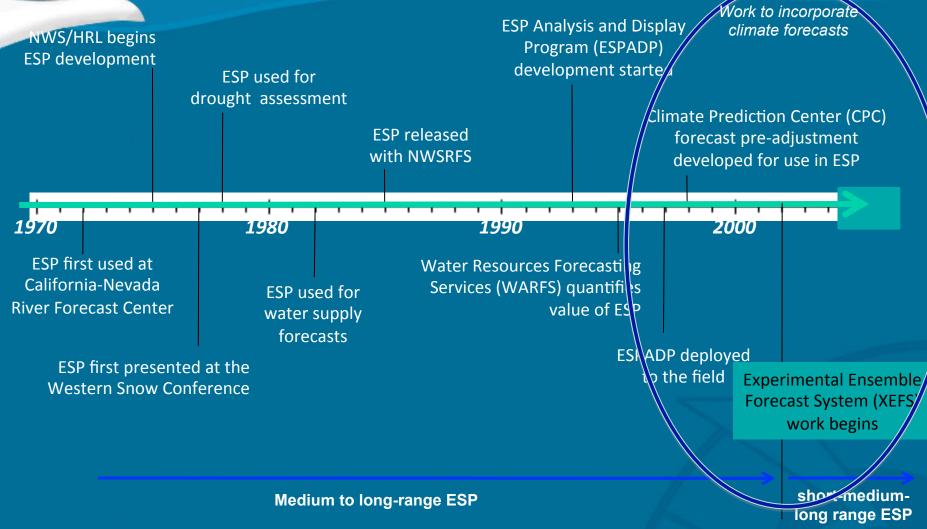
Fit the information to a standard bell curve



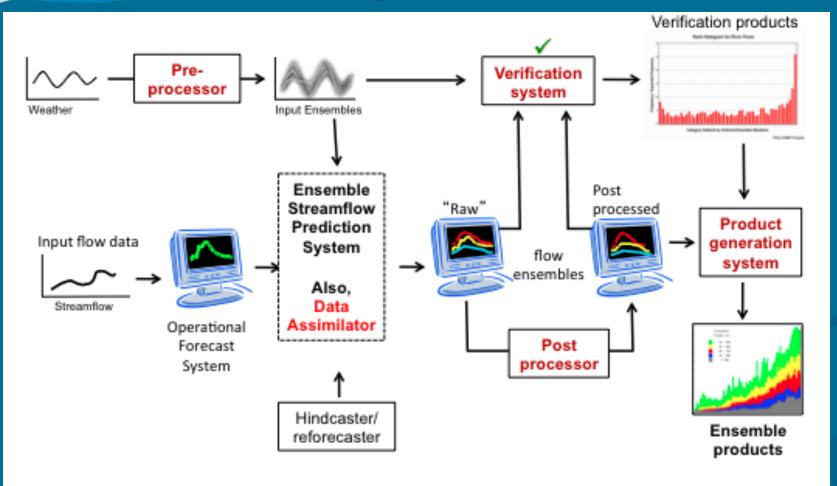
Loading the climate dice



Historic development of ESP (Ensemble Streamflow Prediction)



Hydrologic Ensemble Forecast System - HEFS



How the CBRFC is helping stakeholders adapt

- Ensemble streamflow traces
- Snow monitoring
- Model enhancement/improvements:
 - ESP analysis
 - Verification
 - Daily updates
 - Recalibrate

When will the drought end?

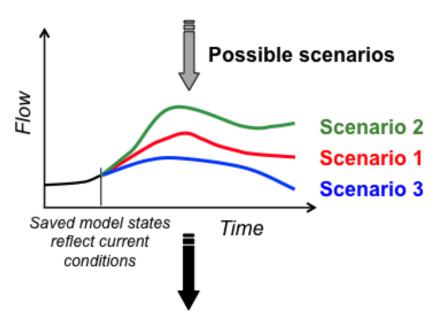
- When we figure out how to adapt to it!
- Build upon current cooperative and collaborative relationships to provide stakeholders with the tools they need to make informed and beneficial decisions.
- Reach out to those that are unaware of the tools and resources available to them at the CBRFC.
- •Strengthen data availability and analytical techniques through active participation and communication
 - Regional stakeholder groups
 - National initiatives to inform the public about climate change

Questions?

Backup slides

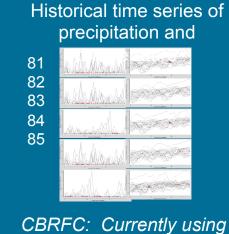
Forecast Method: Ensemble Streamflow Prediction Technique Historical time

Multiple streamflow scenarios with historic meteorological or forecast weather/climatic data



Results used in statistical analysis to produce forecasts with probabilistic values

©The COMET Program



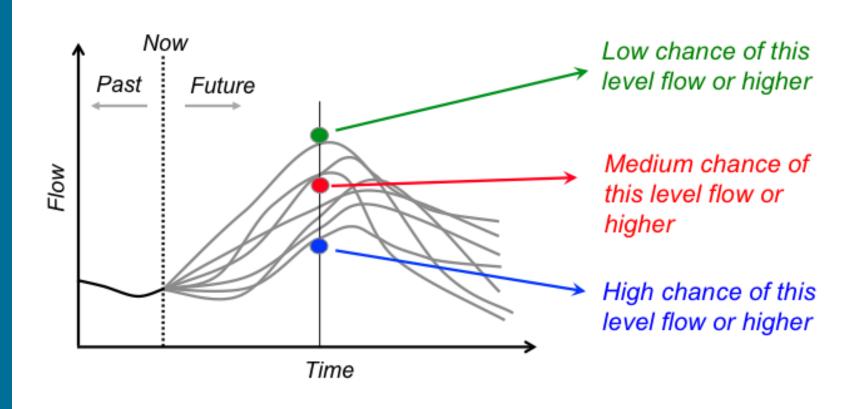
Can also include forecast precipitation and temperature.

water years 1981-2010

CBRFC:

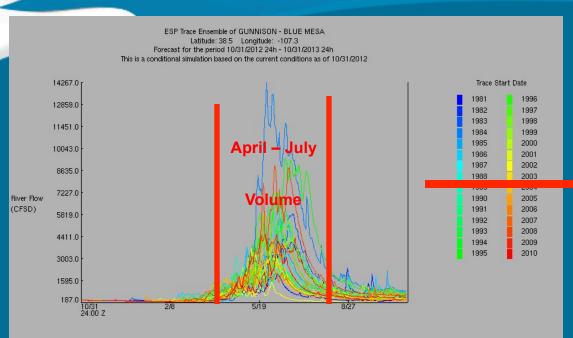
- 10 days of forecast max/min temperatures.
- 5 days of forecast precipitation and 0 days of forecast precipitation

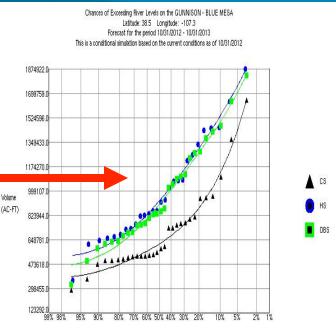
ESP Technique (cont.)



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ESP - cont



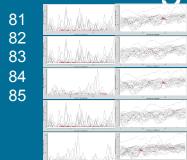


- 1. Select a forecast window
- 2. Select a forecast variable
- 3. Model derives a distribution function
- 4. 50% exceedance value = most probable forecast
- 5. Also use 10%/90% levels

# Exceedance # Probabilities #	Conditional Simulation	Historical Simulation	Historical Observed
0,900	417330,156	581462,500	525460,000
0,750	493856,750	699928,938	659224,812
0,700	517683,500	741569,312	705094,750
0,600	565268,875	829048,438	799524,375
0,500	616216,625	923809,188	898919,562
0,400	676330,375	1029094,688	1006031,062
0,300	755745,938	1151067,250	1126296,500
0,250	808794,500	1222083,250	1194804,500
0,100	1123002,375	1534576,375	1490881,125

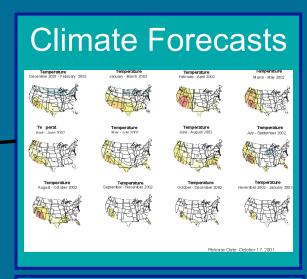
Incorporating Climate Forecasts in ESP

Pre-Adjustment Technique Weight/Modify Inputs

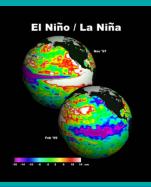


Post-Adjustment Technique Weight Outputs





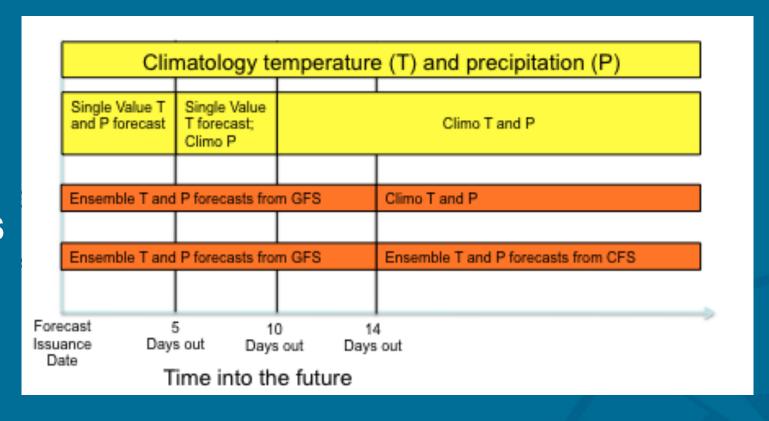




HEFS - cont

ESP

HEFS



Experimental ensembles (with short to long range climate inputs)

GFS (14 days) and CFS based ensembles: experimental products updated daily at Colorado RFC (CBRFC) & California-Nevada RFC (CNRFC)

