

Forecasting Republican River Basin Water Supply To Ensure Dry-Year Compact Compliance

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Introduction

- Republican River Compact allocates Virgin Water Supply (VWS)
 - Streamflow
 - Surface Water Use
 - Groundwater Use
- Nebraska's allocation is approximately half of the Virgin Water Supply
- Under Settlement accounting uses Computed Water Supply (CWS)

Compact Compliance

- Normally measured on a 5-year average
 - Current restrictions on development and existing users ensure compliance during these average and wet periods
- Dry conditions can trigger Water Short-Year Administration
 - Compliance measured on a 2- or 3-year average
 - Reduced water supply can result in the necessity for additional action to ensure compliance

A Forecast is Essential

- Compact accounting is after-the-fact
- The 2-year average under Water-Short Year Administration is the current and previous year (3-year looks back one extra year)
- With a forecast of dry-year accounting for the current year, can react in time to take any additional action that may be needed

Simplified Accounting for Forecast

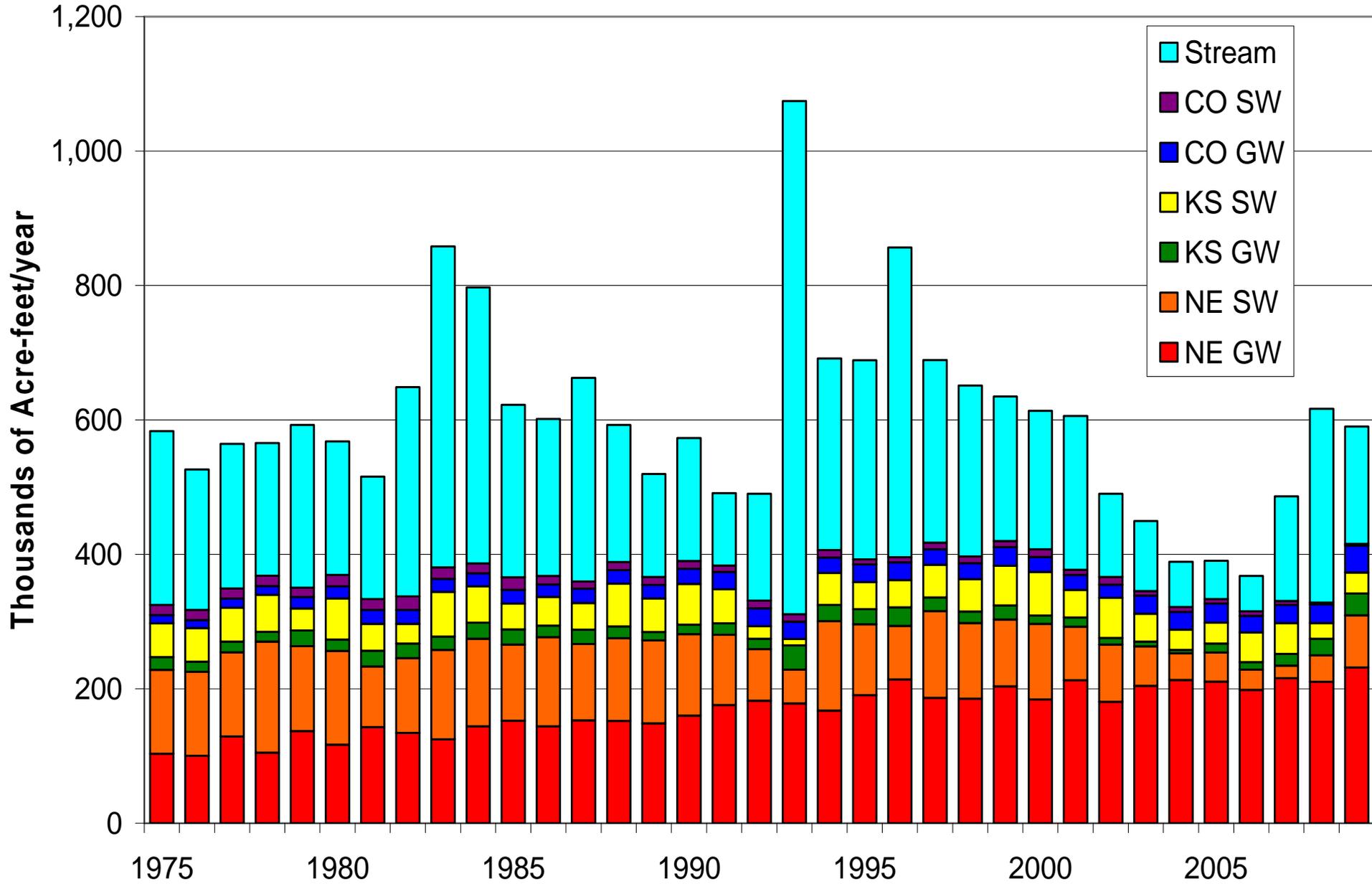
- CWS – Output from Republican River Compact Administration accounting procedures and spreadsheet, input data count is ~250
- Republican River Basin Water Supply (BWS) – An estimate of the CWS using consumptive use totals and total streamflow at the basin outlet

Republican River BWS

- CO GW use
- KS GW use
- NE GW use
- CO SW use
- KS SW use
- NE SW use
- Streamflow: Hardy + Courtland Canal



Republican River Basin Water Supply

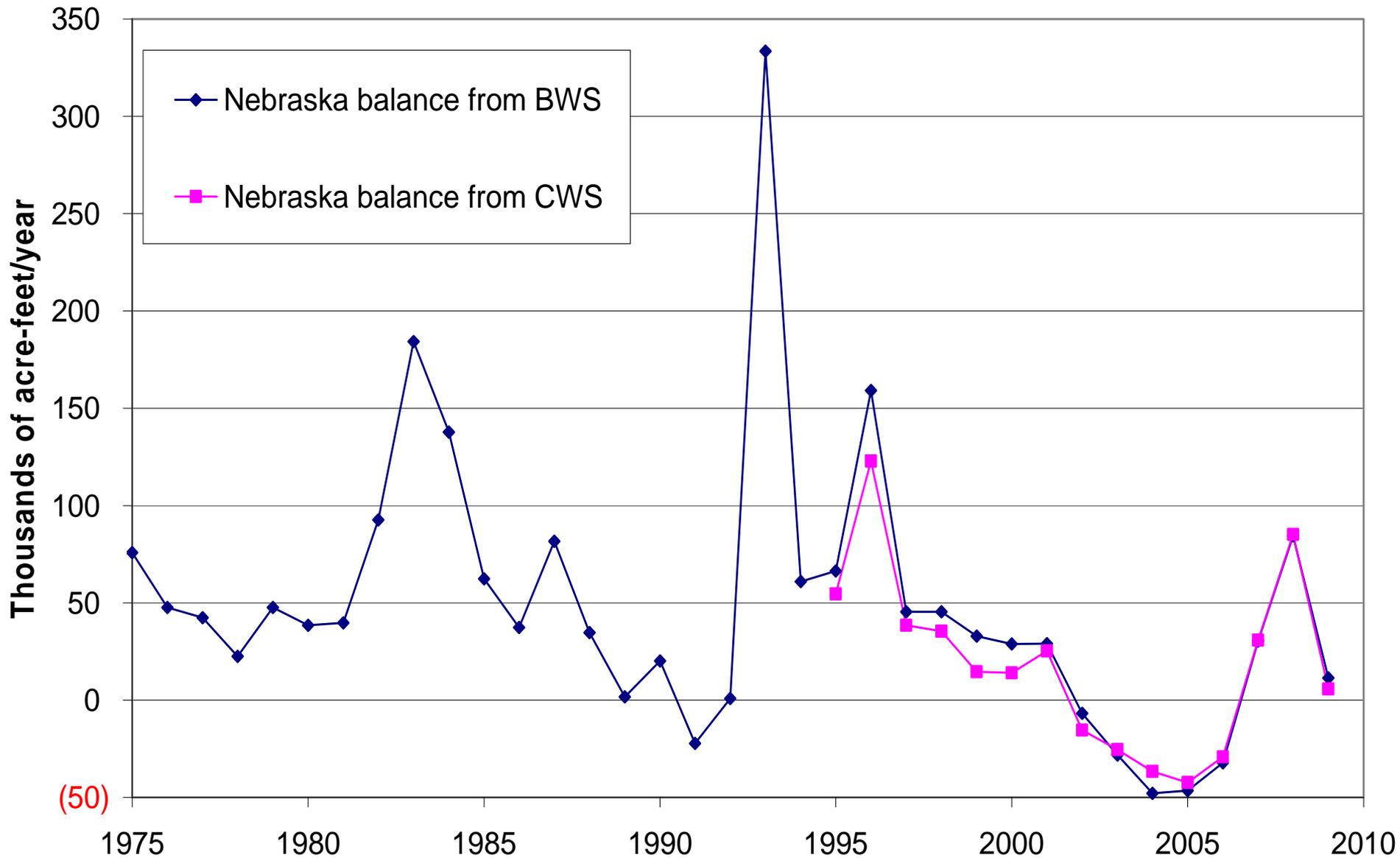


Nebraska's Annual Balance

- Nebraska's Water Supply
 - The total BWS multiplied by 0.5
 - The Imported Water Supply (IWS) Credit
- Nebraska's Water Use
 - NE GW use
 - NE SW use



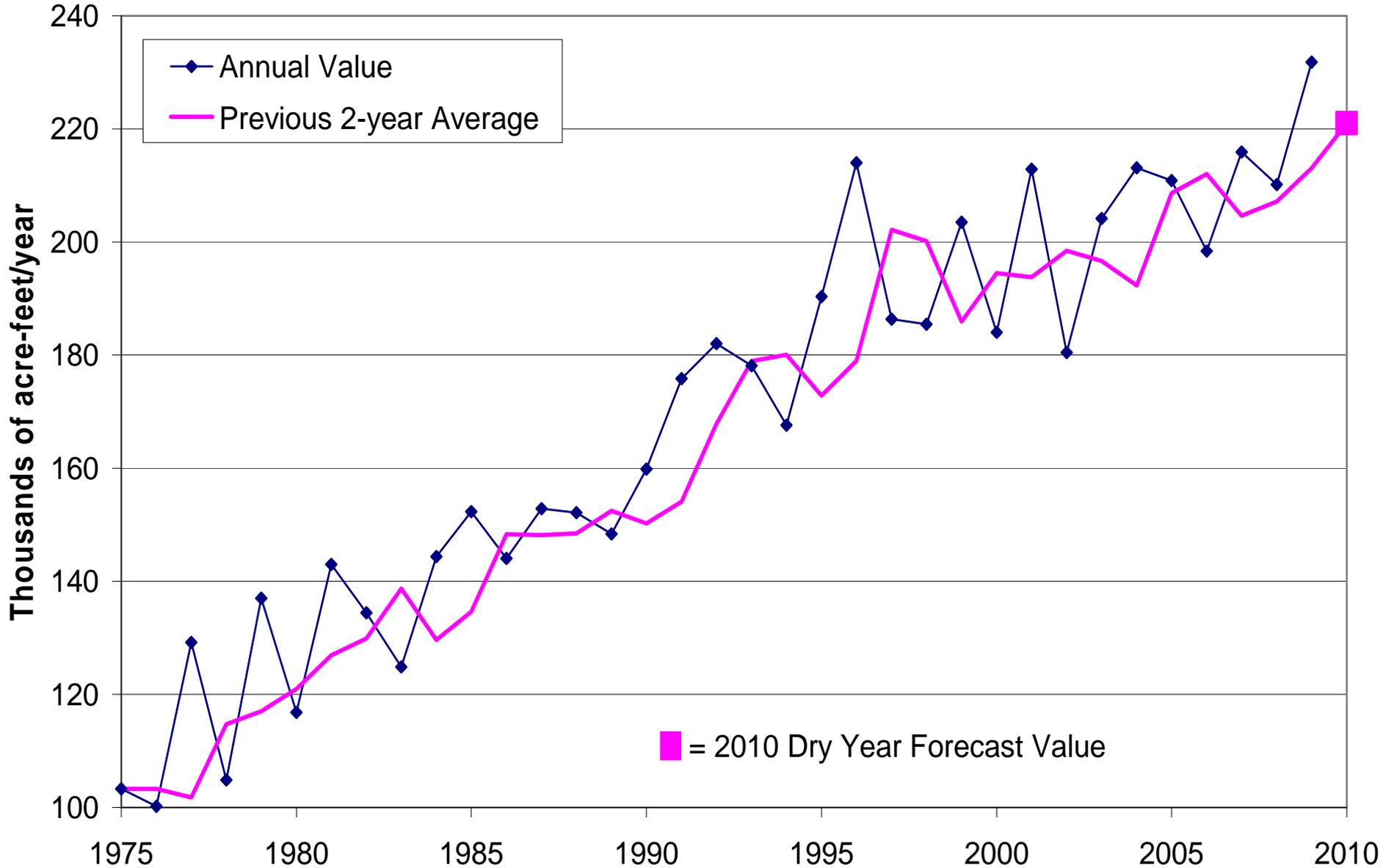
Nebraska's annual balance of water use and water supply



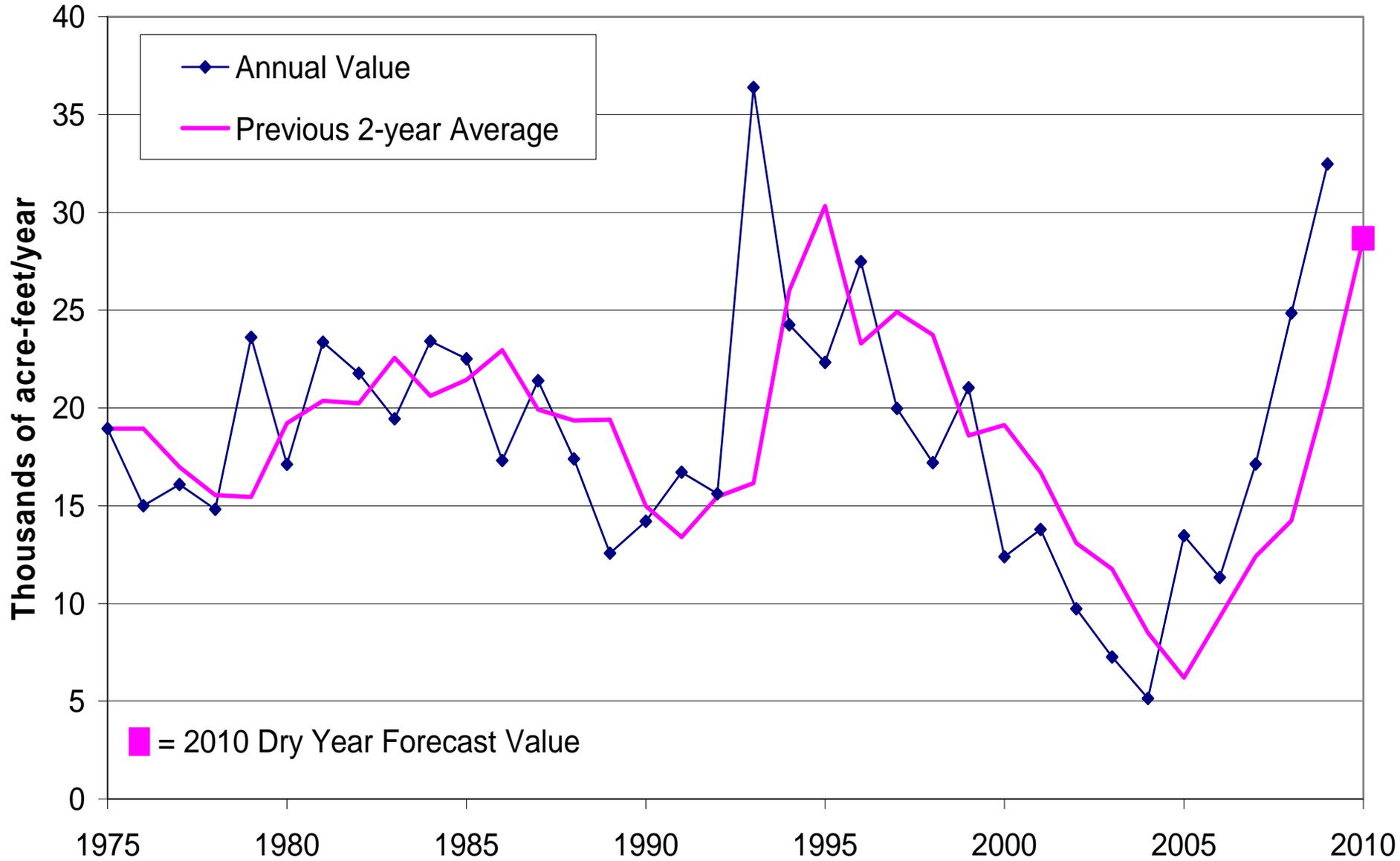
Using BWS for Dry-Year Forecast

- Nebraska must always assume that next year will be dry
- To forecast, we need to estimate the BWS during the upcoming year, assuming that year will be dry
- Additional actions would then be taken if forecast predicts non-compliance assuming the upcoming year is dry

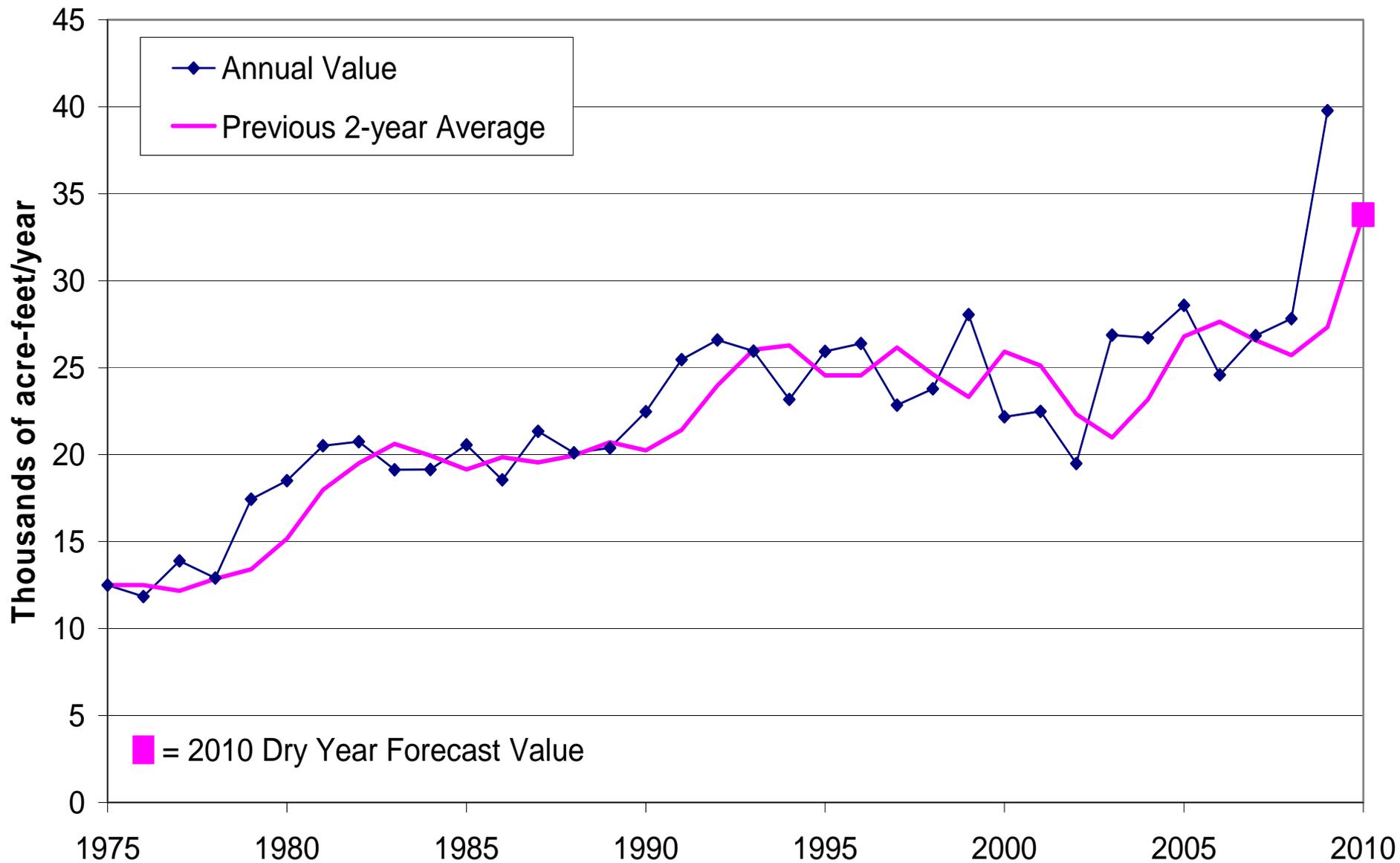
Nebraska groundwater CBCU



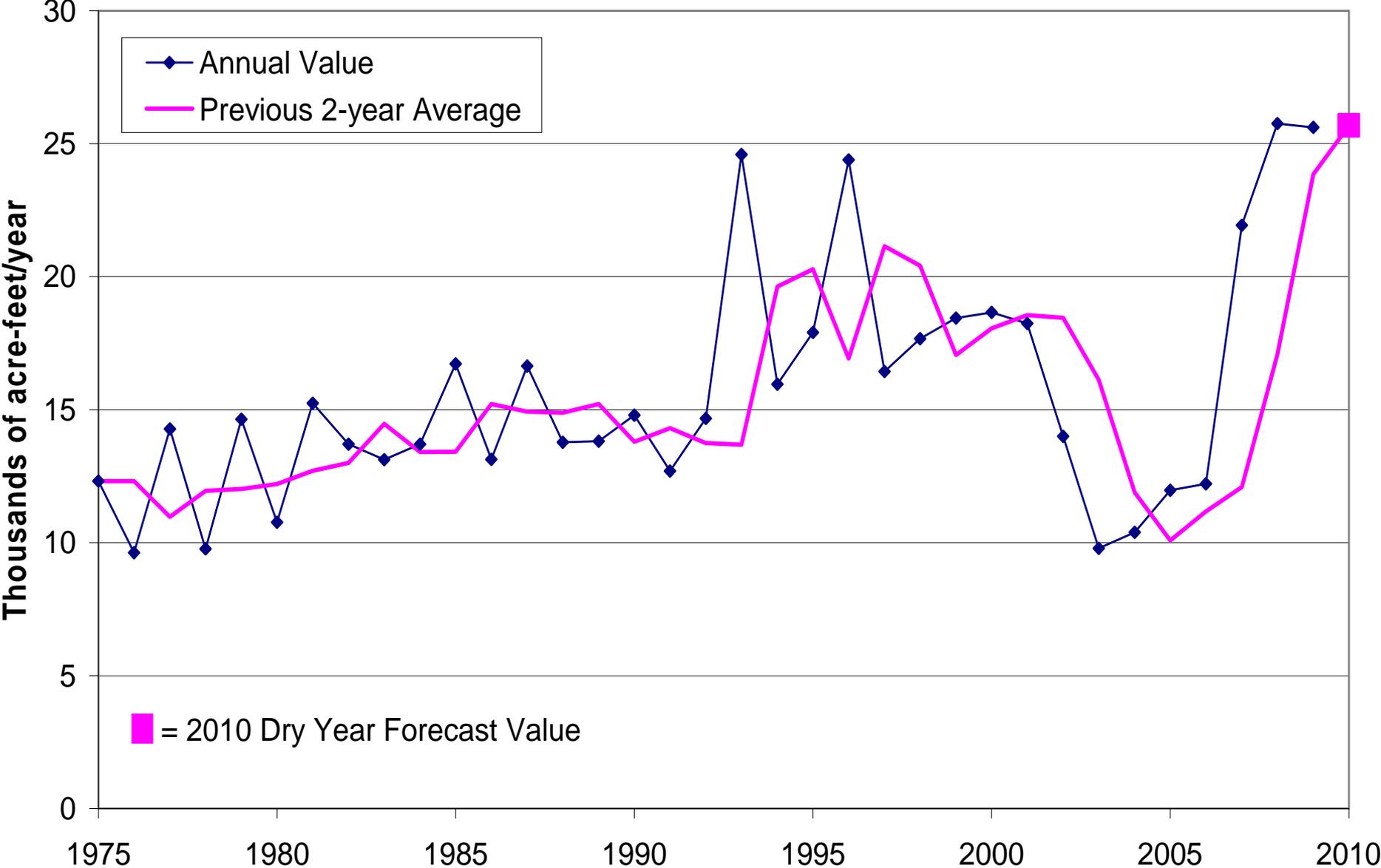
Kansas groundwater CBCU



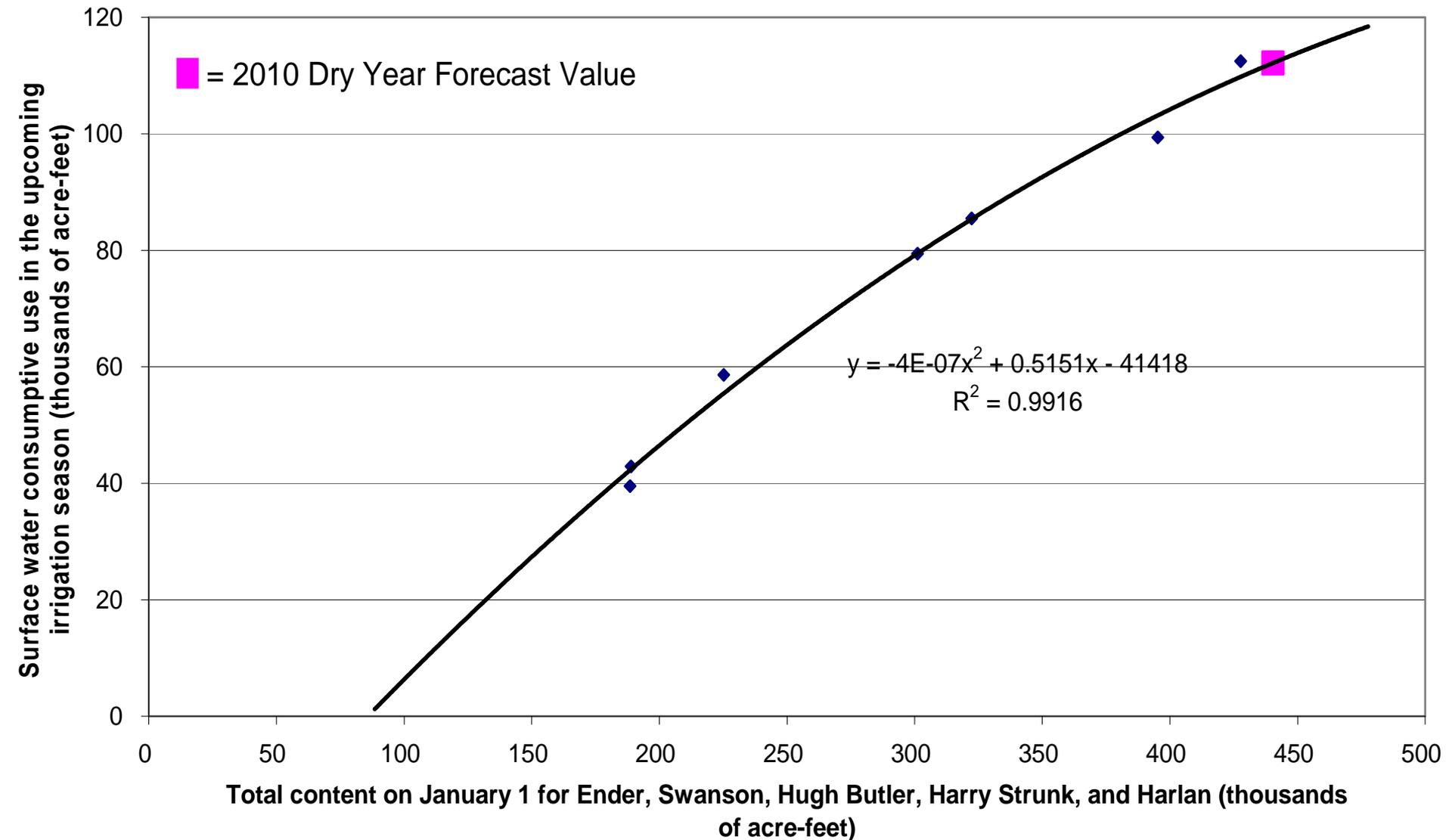
Colorado groundwater CBCU



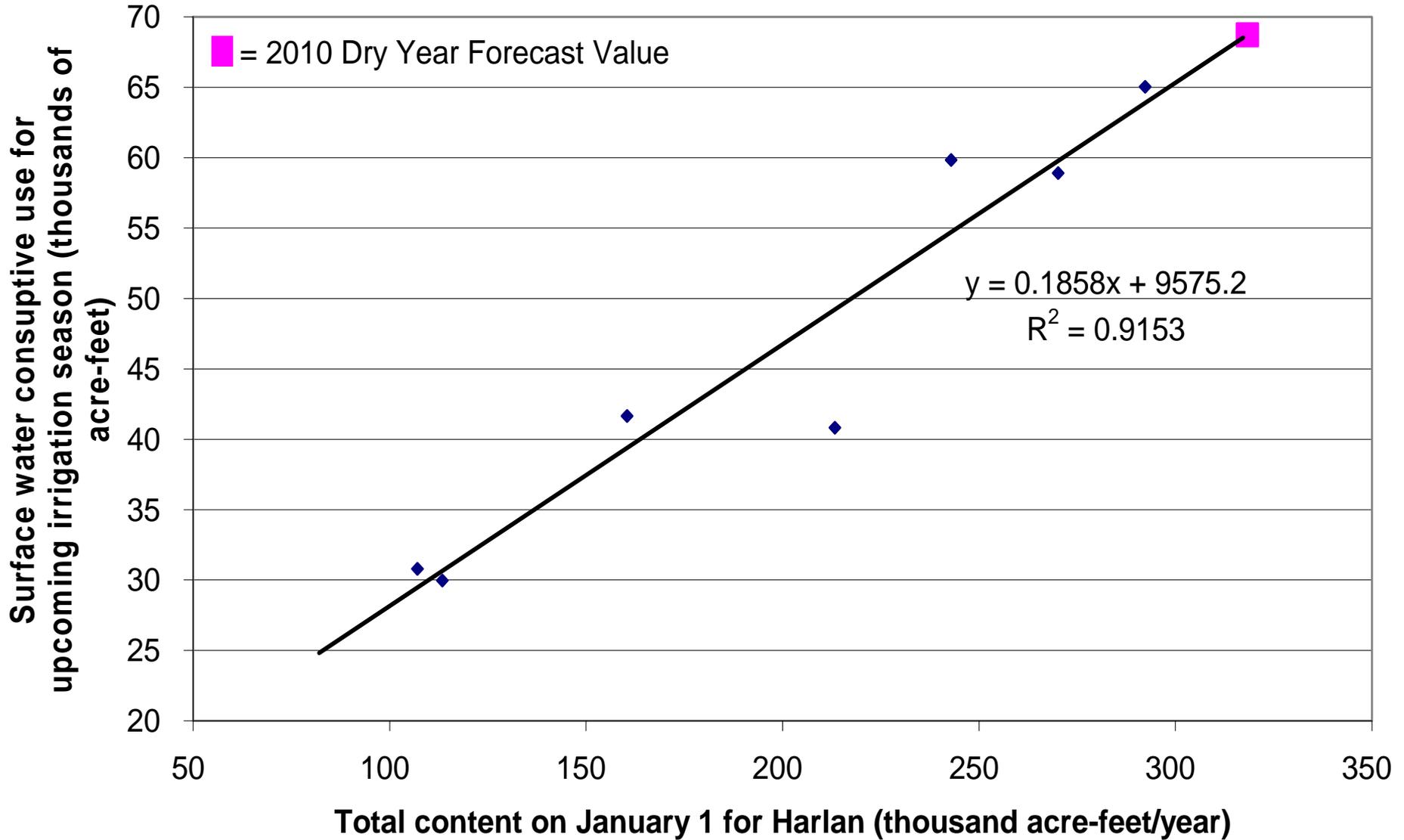
Imported Water Supply Credit



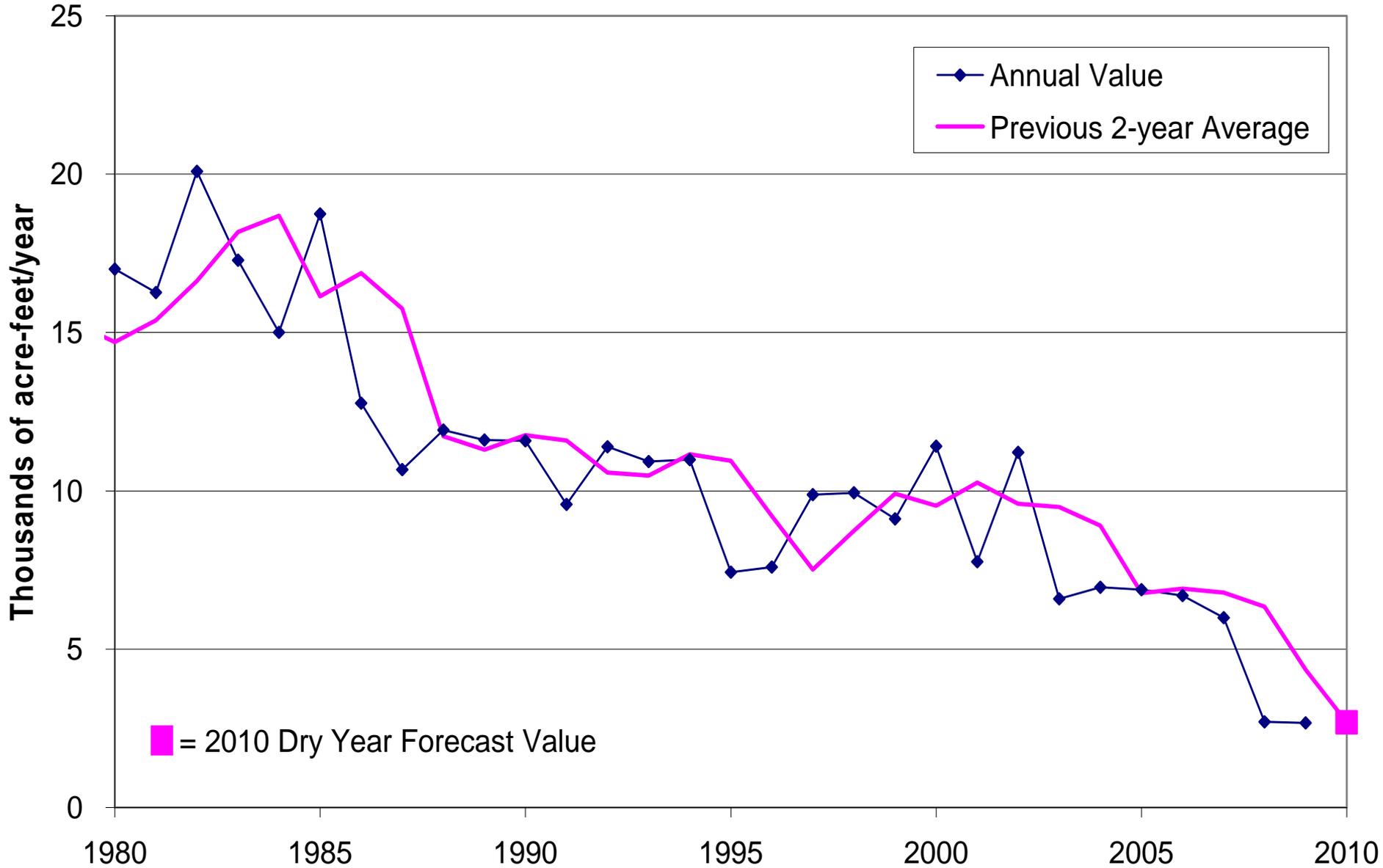
Comparison of Nebraska SW use vs. Nebraska reservoir content, 1999-2005



Comparison of Kansas SW use vs. Harlan County Lake content, 1999-2005



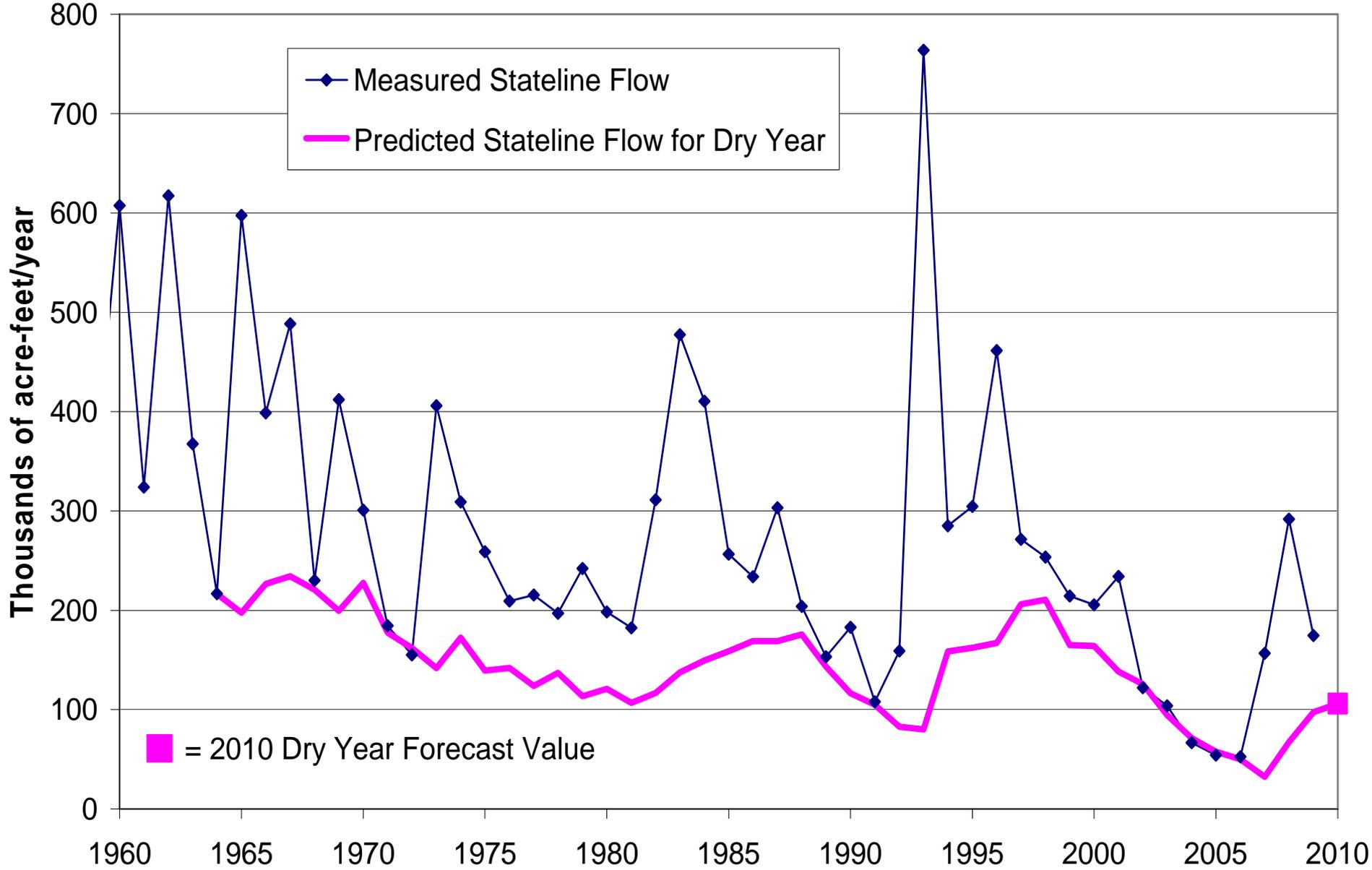
Colorado SW Consumptive Use



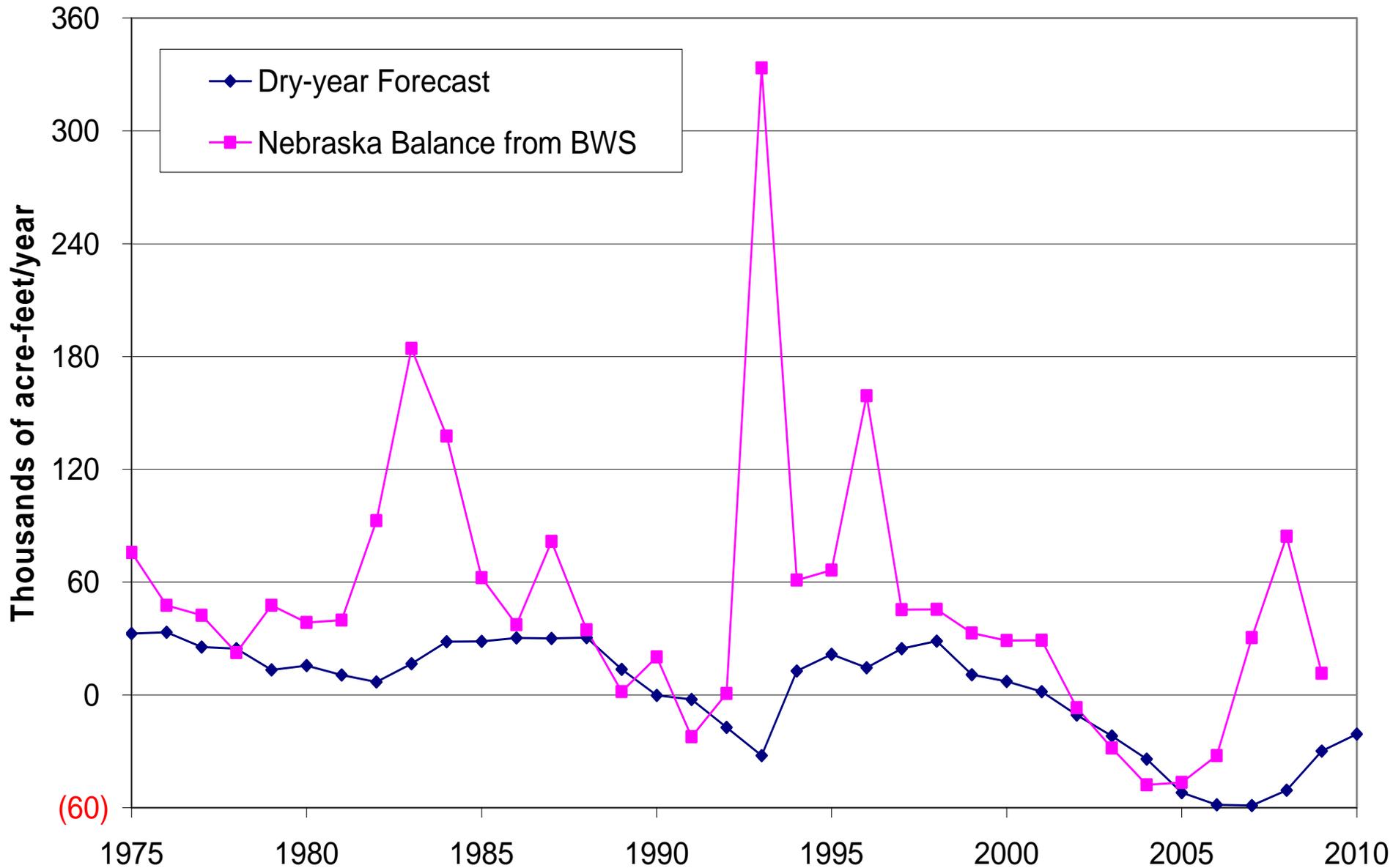
Streamflow

- Need to be able to predict a dry-year streamflow value for the state line from existing data
- Used multiple linear regression with two variables:
 - Previous 5-year average state line flows (0.41)
 - January 1st Harlan County Lake content (0.23)
 - Constant = -27450

Comparison of Actual Stateline Flows vs. Dry Year Predictions



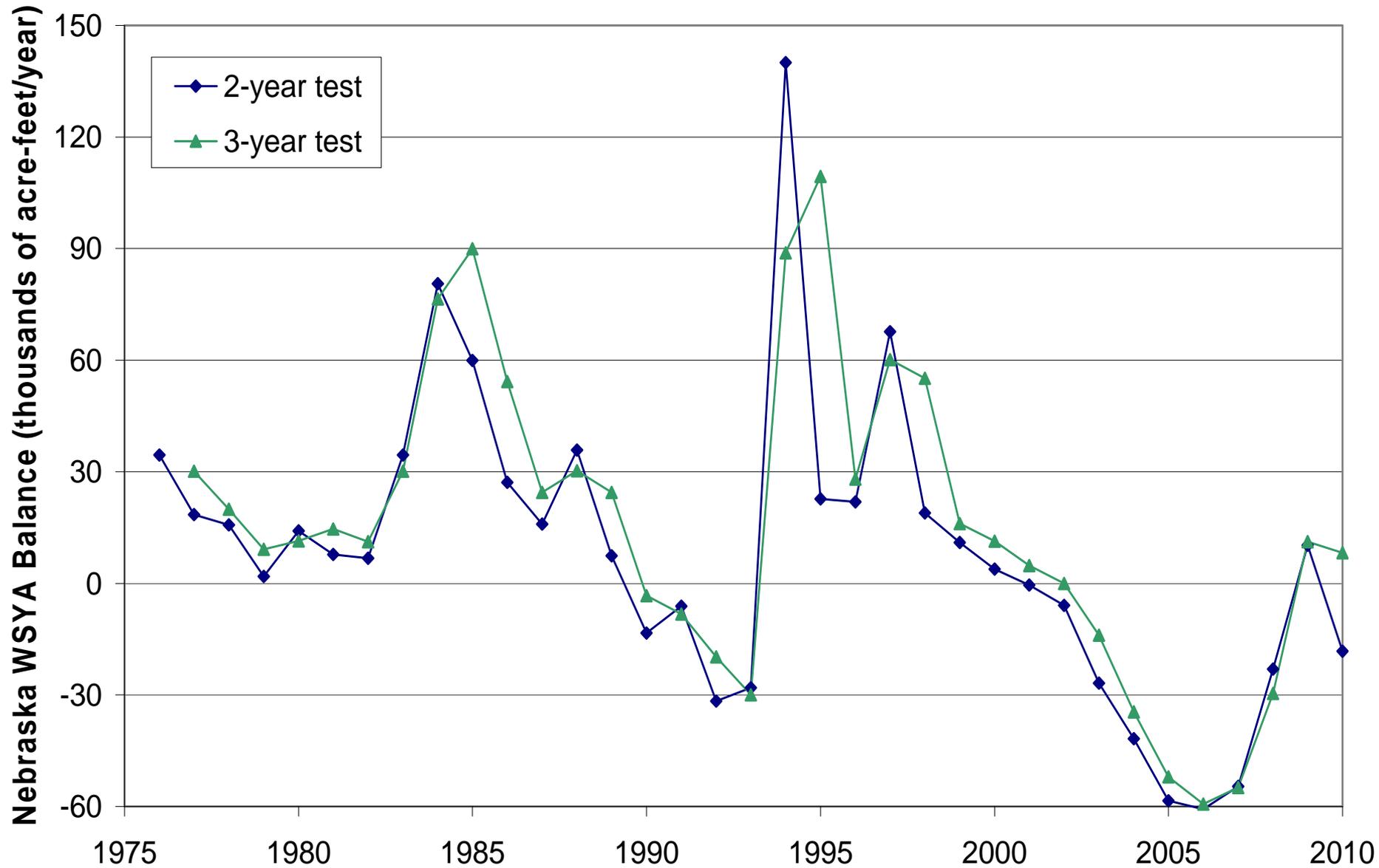
Comparison of Nebraska balance from BWS vs. dry-year forecast



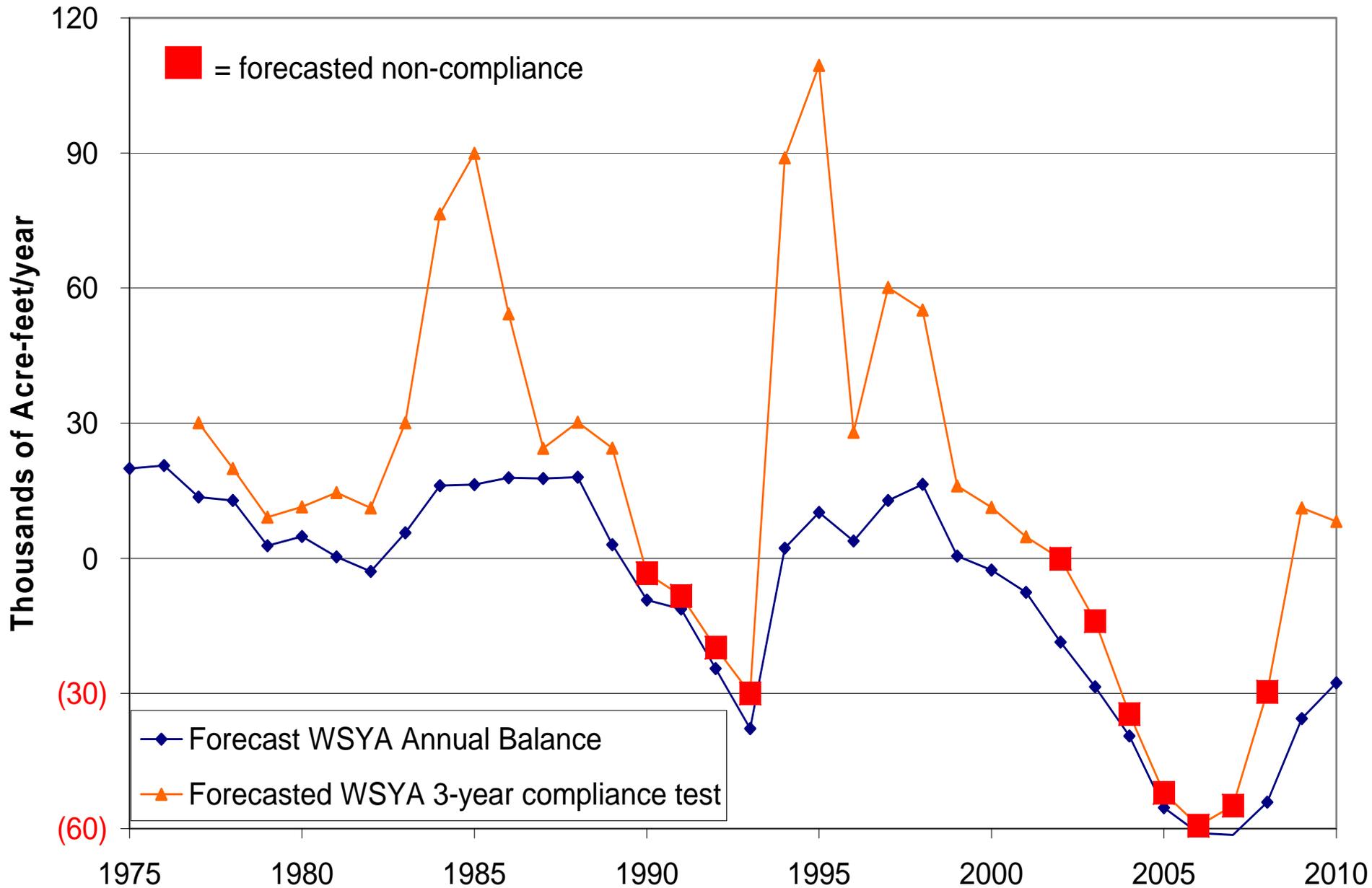
Utilizing the Forecast to Trigger Management Actions

- Combine the forecast with recent accounting results
- Builds in a cushion of 5,000 acre-feet per year
- Compute a 2-year or 3-year average with the forecast value for the most current year (t-0) and the actual accounting results for the previous years (t-1 and t-2)

Results of dry-year forecast incorporated into WSYA compliance tests



Forecast of WSYA Compact Compliance



Summary

- Future dry years may require additional action by Nebraska to maintain Compact compliance
- A forecasting mechanism has been developed that will provide Nebraska the advance knowledge to react to potential dry years, ensuring Compact compliance under all climatic conditions



Questions?