

El Dorado Irrigation District

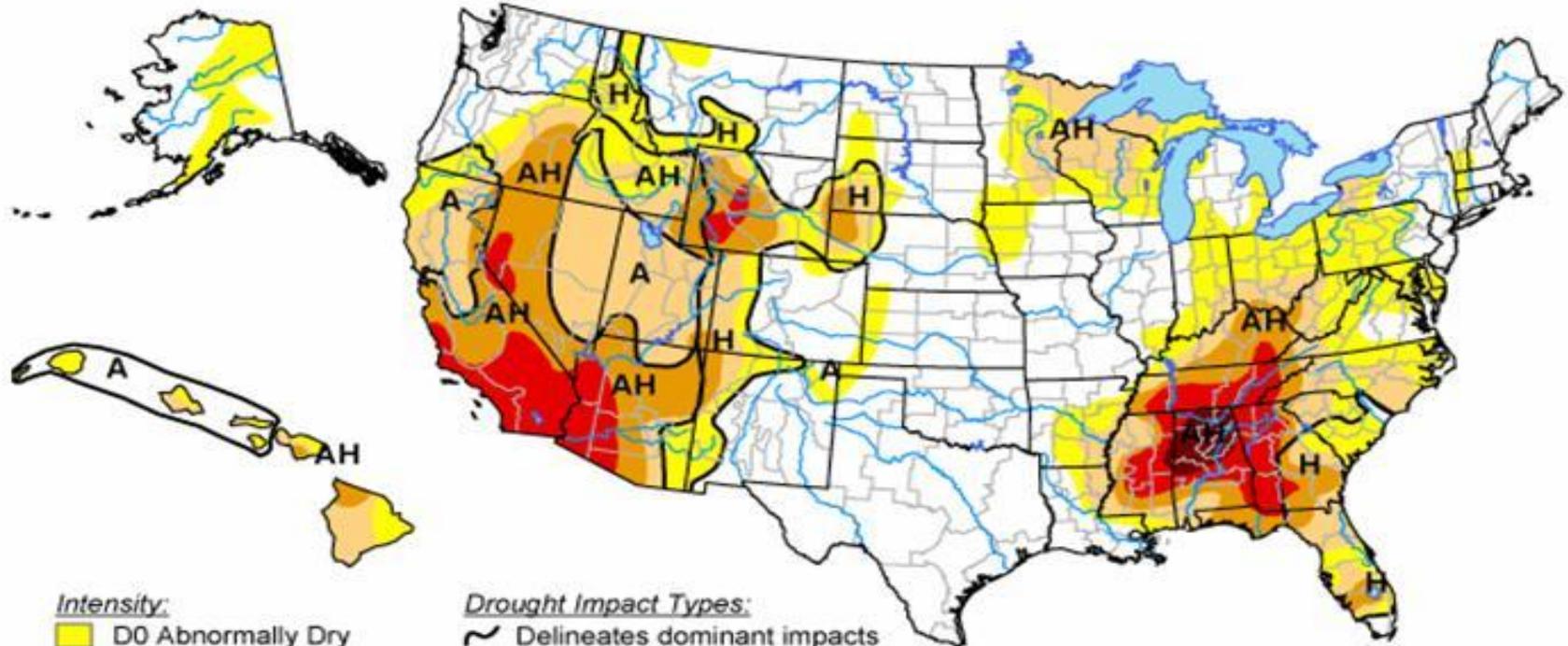
Drought Preparedness Planning Ahead for Uncertainty

**David Witter
July 18, 2007**

U.S. Drought Monitor

July 3, 2007

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Intensity:

-  D0 Abnormally Dry
-  D1 Drought - Moderate
-  D2 Drought - Severe
-  D3 Drought - Extreme
-  D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:

-  Delineates dominant impacts
- A = Agricultural (crops, pastures, grasslands)
- H = Hydrological (water)

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

<http://drought.unl.edu/dm>

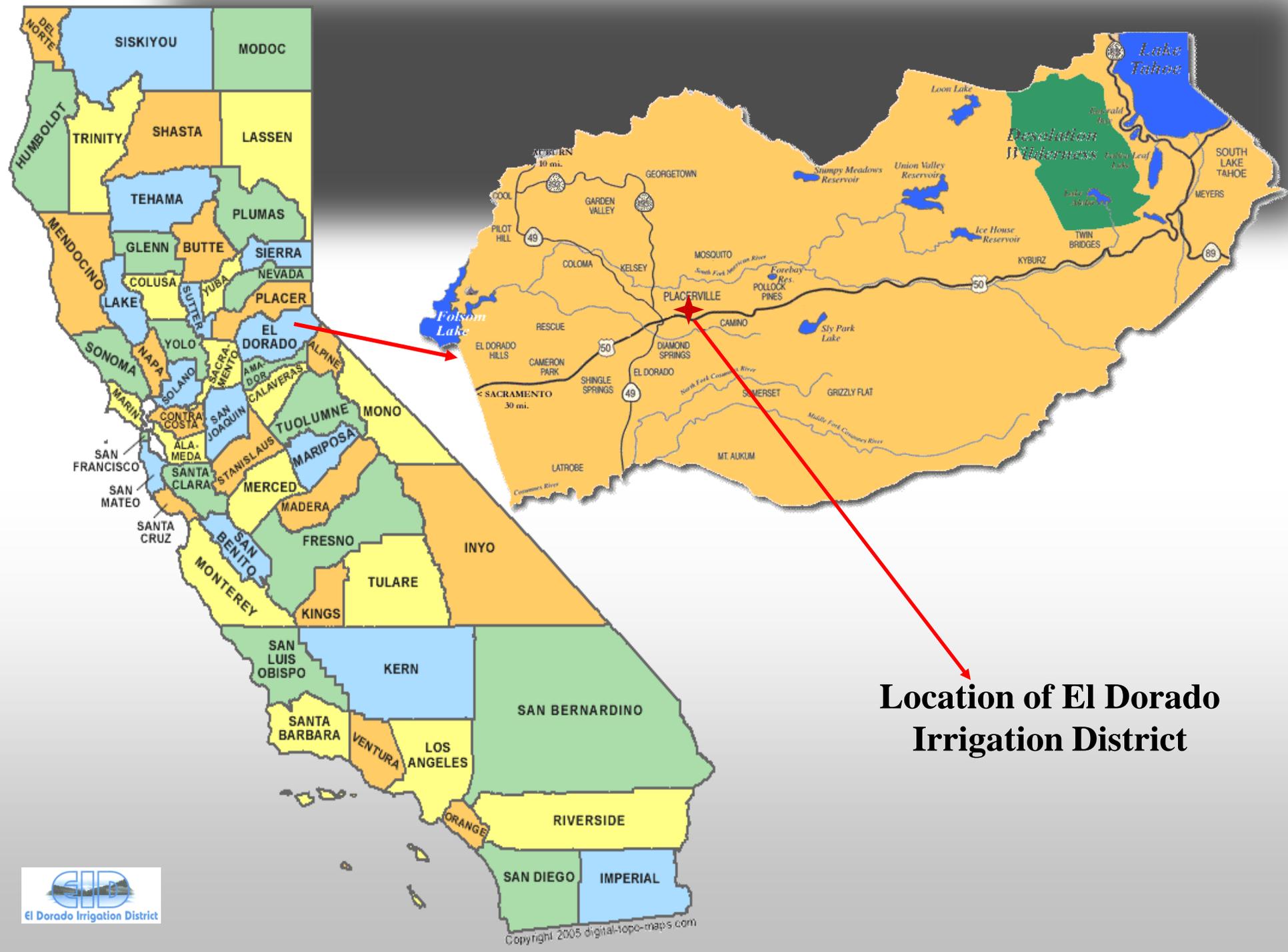


Released Thursday, July 5, 2007

Author: Douglas Le Comte, CPC/NOAA

Drought Preparedness

- Customer input
- Board of Directors support
- Staff involvement
 - National Drought Policy Commission
- Regional leadership
- Countywide plans



Location of El Dorado Irrigation District



El Dorado Irrigation District

Water Supply

- Sierra Nevada's snow pack and rainfall
 - Main reservoirs
 - Spring runoff
- Vulnerable to variations
- Seasonally
 - Rainfall
 - Nov - April

El Dorado Irrigation District Water Demand

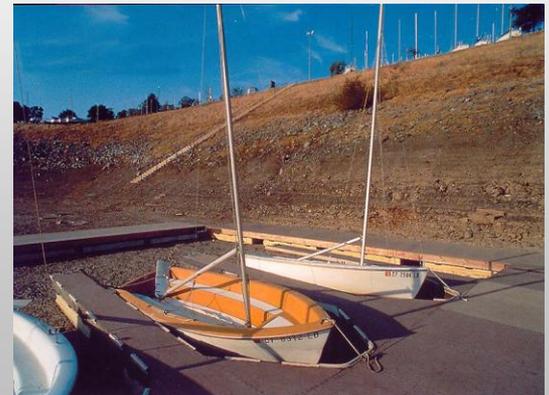
- 37,000 connections
 - 100% metered
- 100,000 customers
 - Growing population
 - Increasing water demand
- Surface water supply
56,000 af
- Water usage
 - 81% Urban
 - 19% Agriculture

Gold Rush Era Ditch



Recent Major Droughts

- 1976-1977
- 1987-1988
- Early 1990's
- Historically –
emergency response
to drought



Shortage Responses

■ 1976 - 1977 Drought

– First major drought

- Water conservation plan- first in California
- Irrigation Management Service- first in California
- Recycled water planning started
- First demand side conservation
- Achieved 57% conservation

Water Shortage Planning

- EID's Water Supply and Demand Report

- Availability of new meter sales

- State of California

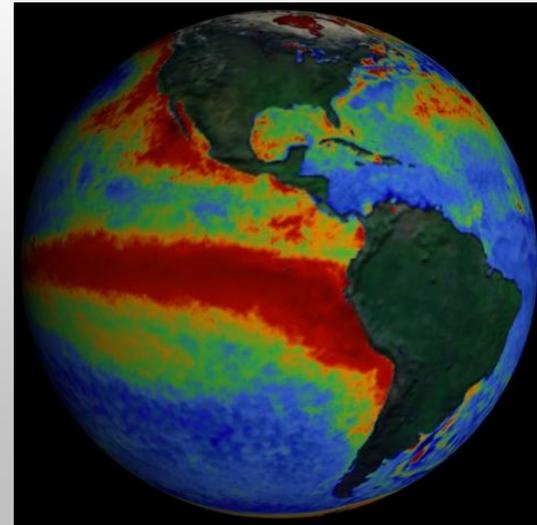
- Urban Water Management Plans
 - Water shortage contingency analysis

- Reclamation

- Water Conservation Plans

Climate Change Research

- El Nino/ Southern oscillation
 - La Nina
 - 3 - 7 year cycles
- Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO)
 - Amplifies or dampens
 - El Nino/ La Nina
 - 20 – 30 Year cycles
- Paleoclimatic data



California Rainfall – 1600 to 1961 Based on Tree-ring Studies

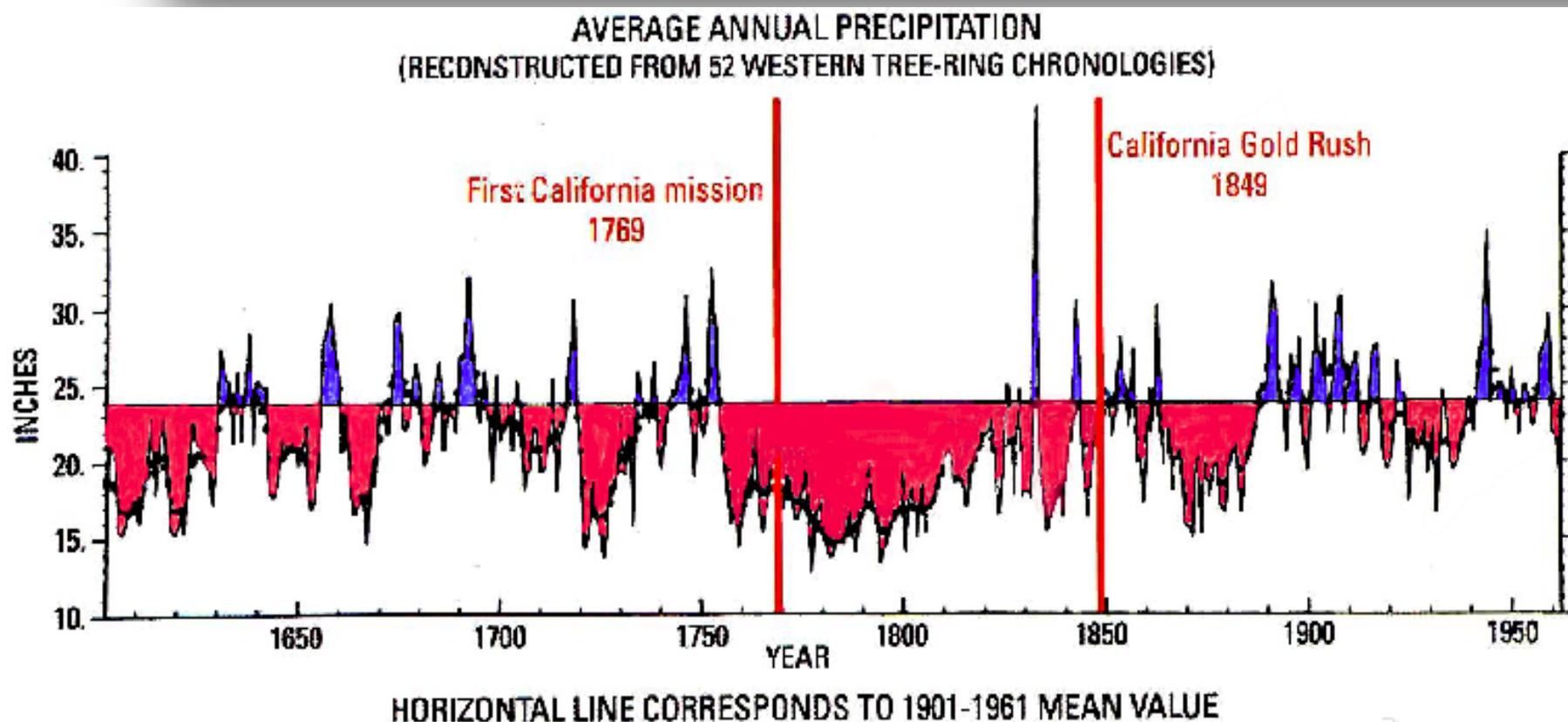
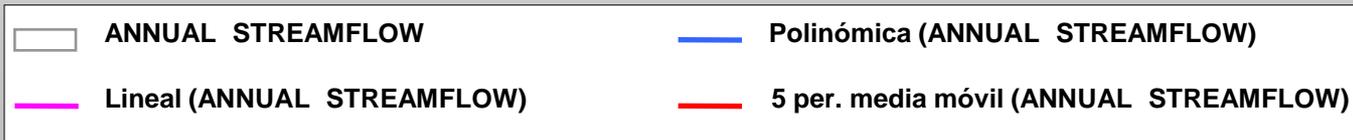
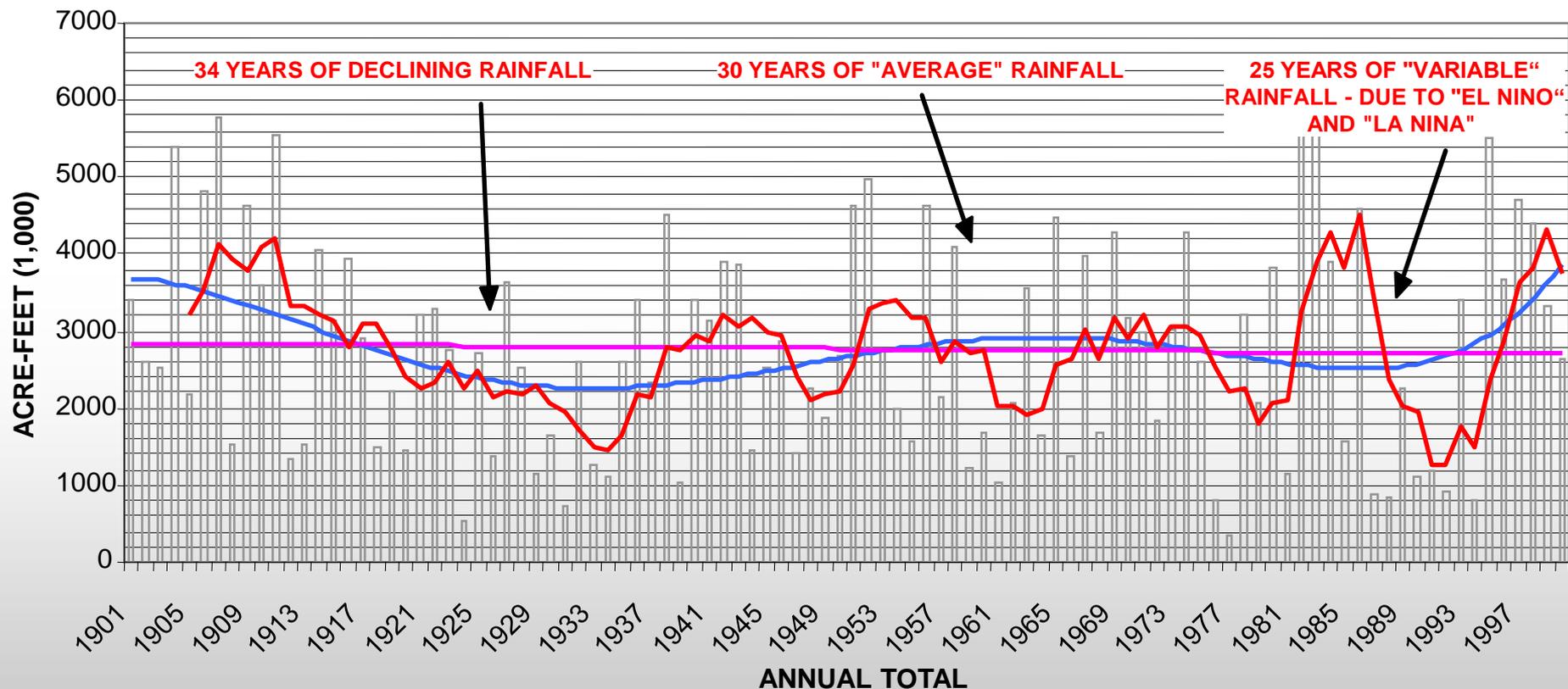


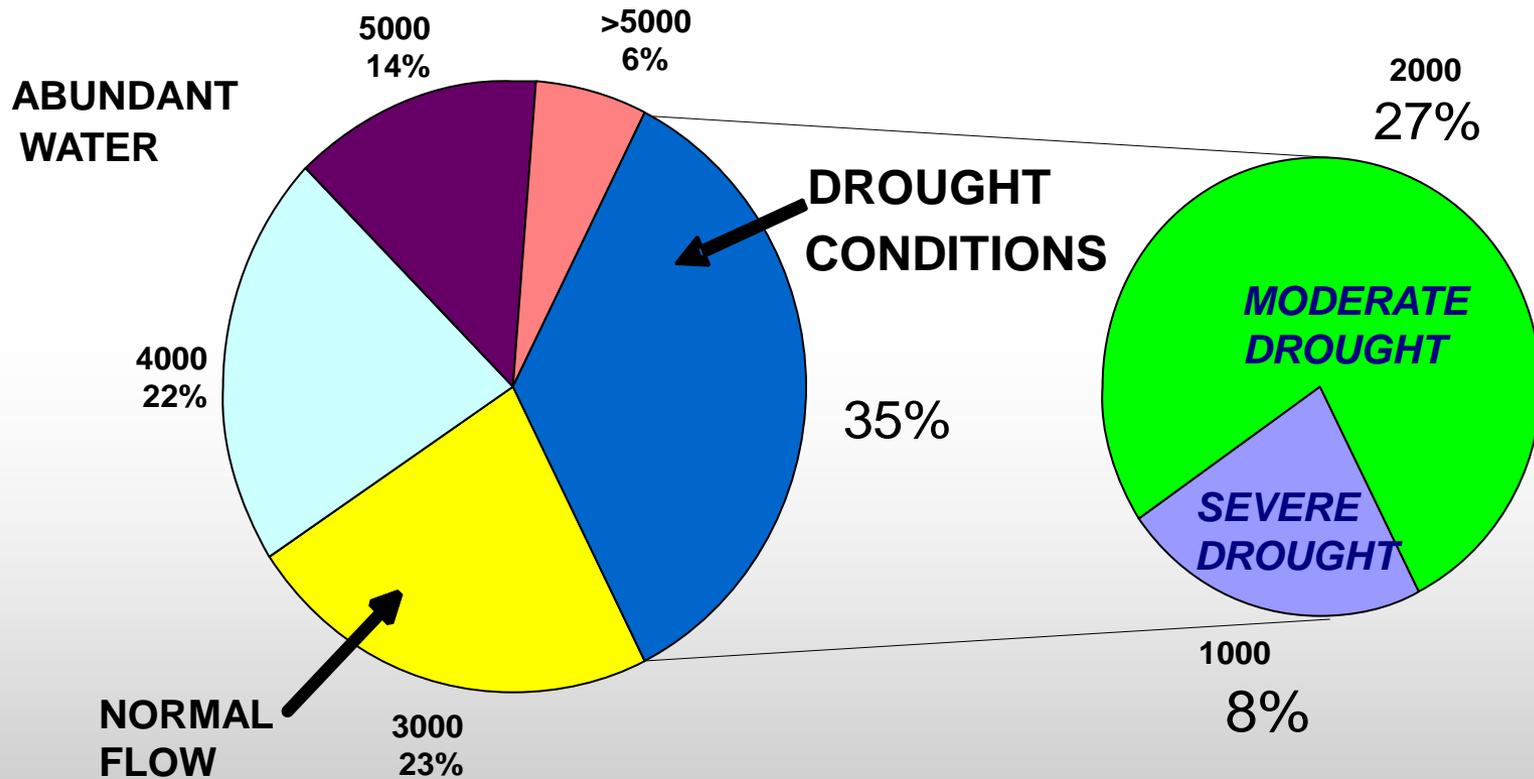
Figure 1. Average annual precipitation in California for 1600–1950 as determined using tree-ring chronology from 52 trees as a proxy for precipitation (Fritts, 1984). Horizontal line represents 1901–1961 average precipitation value from instrumental records.

Evidence in Runoff Hydrology

AMERICAN RIVER STREAMFLOW DATA 1901-2000



Frequency of Flow Volumes into Folsom Reservoir, 1901-2000



MAXIMUM FLOW IN ACRE-FEET X 1000



Climate Change

- Temperature increases
 - Decreasing snowpack
 - Earlier runoff
 - Flood control releases
 - Reduced reservoir storage
 - More extreme events

How can water suppliers best respond?

- Future water supply planning
 - Drought preparedness is necessary
 - Planning tools and tracking indicators
 - Drought and climate change modeling
 - Assessing climate change impacts
 - Hydrology shifts
 - Other factors:
 - Future demands
 - Conservation programs
 - Mitigation projects

Drought Preparedness Planning

■ Drought Preparedness Plans

- Takes crisis out of response
- Reduces likelihood
 - Over reacting
 - Under reacting

El Dorado County Western Slope Drought Analysis

Goal: have the most comprehensive and practical drought plan ready for implementation

- Forum for stakeholder input
- Modeling tools
 - testing the vulnerabilities of each water provider’s system
 - “virtual” drought simulations
- Analysis of drought indicators
- Drought mitigation
 - drought demand reduction
 - supply augmentation
- Preparation of drought plans

Shared Vision Model

- Test historic hydrology against:
 - current water supply storage,
 - conveyance infrastructure
 - projected future demands
- Climate change scenarios
 - Warming trend
 - Less snow pack
 - Earlier runoff
 - Lower summer stream flows
- Shortfall in supplies

El Dorado County West Slope Shared Vision Drought Model

Updated August 31, 2006

Please see "Model Help" folder on CD for help. Powerpoint tutorials are included in this system.

*click to link
to home
page*



El Dorado County Water Agency
3932 Ponderosa Road, Suite 200
Single Springs, CA 95682
(530) 621-5392

<http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/water/>

Grizzly Flats Community Services District
P.O. Box 250
Grizzly Flats, CA 95636
(530) 622-9626

*click to link
to home
page*



Georgetown Divide Public Utility District
6425 Main Street
Georgetown, CA 95634
(530) 333-4356

El Dorado Irrigation District
2890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 622-4513

Click to link to Quick Tour



Click to link to Table of Contents

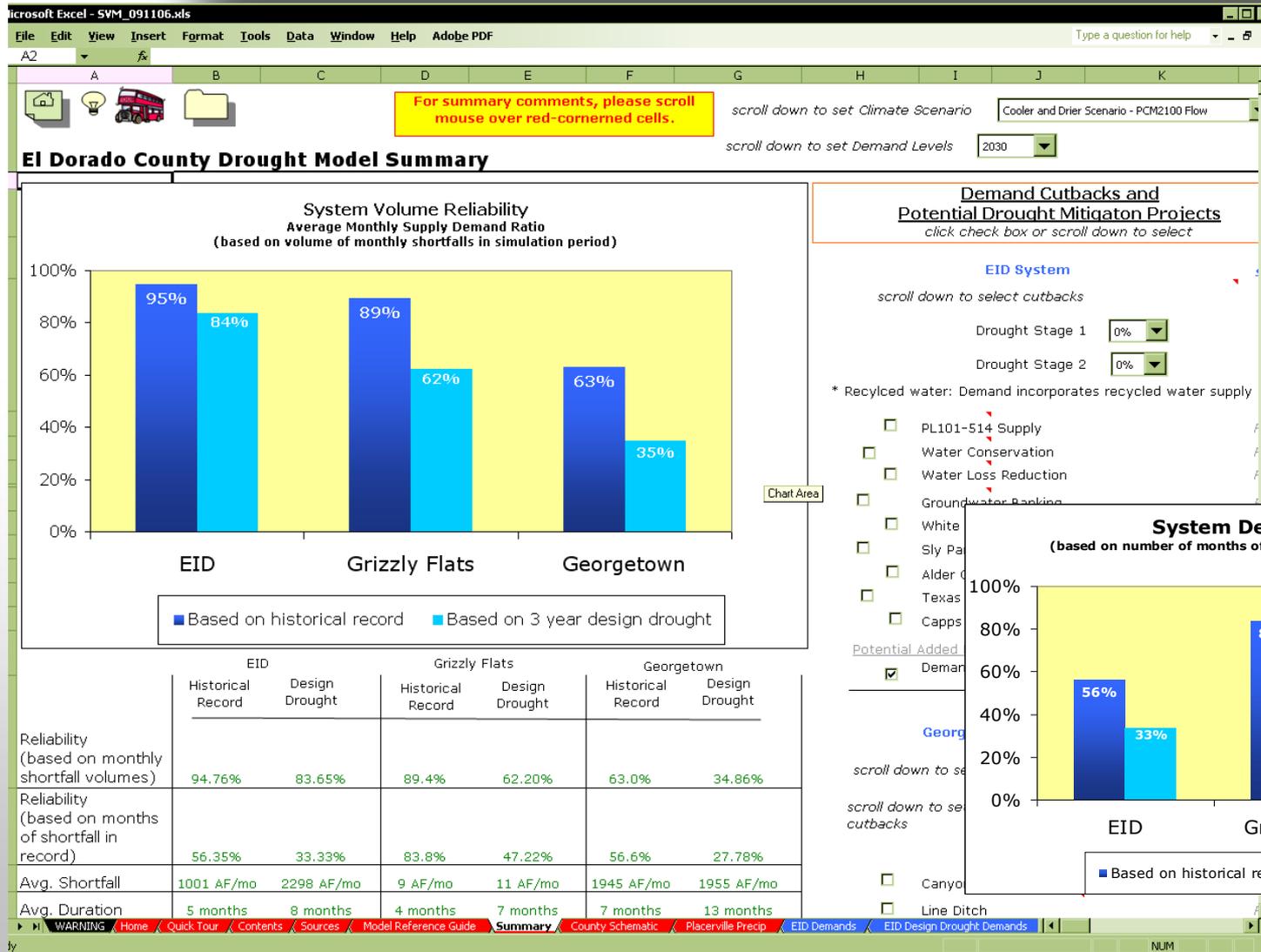


Click to link to Model Reference Guide



**BROWN
CALDWELL**

Shared Vision Planning Model Benefit: Test Design Droughts



WEAP Modeling to Address Climate Change

- Water Evaluation and Planning Model (WEAP)
- Uses worldwide climate change models
 - Simulated impacts on:
 - Hydrology
 - Vegetation
 - Water Quality/ temperature
- EPA and NOAA grants
 - NCAR
 - Stockholm Institute

Summary

- EID story
 - Severe droughts in the past
 - Expecting more frequent and intense droughts
- Long-term water supply planning needs to include climate change
- Modeling to test vulnerabilities using “design drought” simulations
- Drought indicators that incorporate climate change forecasts and real-time data
- Drought preparedness is key to both near and long-term response

Drought - A National Response

■ Drought

- Economic disasters

- Larger than earthquakes, floods, etc.

■ National Drought Policy

- National leadership

- Funding

- Drought preparedness planning

Questions?

