

# Colorado River Basin Consumptive Use and Loss Reporting

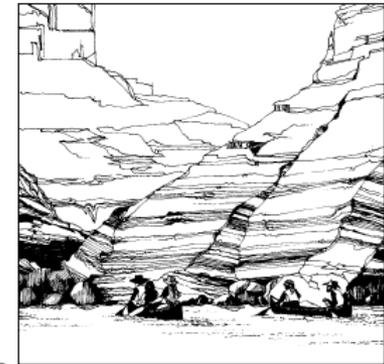
September 16, 2019

Fort Collins, CO

# Upper Basin consumptive uses and losses

- Consumptive Uses and Losses
  - Reports are prepared pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968, Public Law 90 537
  - Categories reported
    - Irrigated Agriculture
    - Reservoir Evaporation
    - Stock ponds
    - Livestock
    - Thermal Power
    - Minerals
    - Municipal and Industrial
    - Exports/Imports

**PROVISIONAL**  
Upper Colorado River Basin  
Consumptive Uses and Losses Report  
2016-2020  
**RECLAMATION**  
*Managing Water in the West*



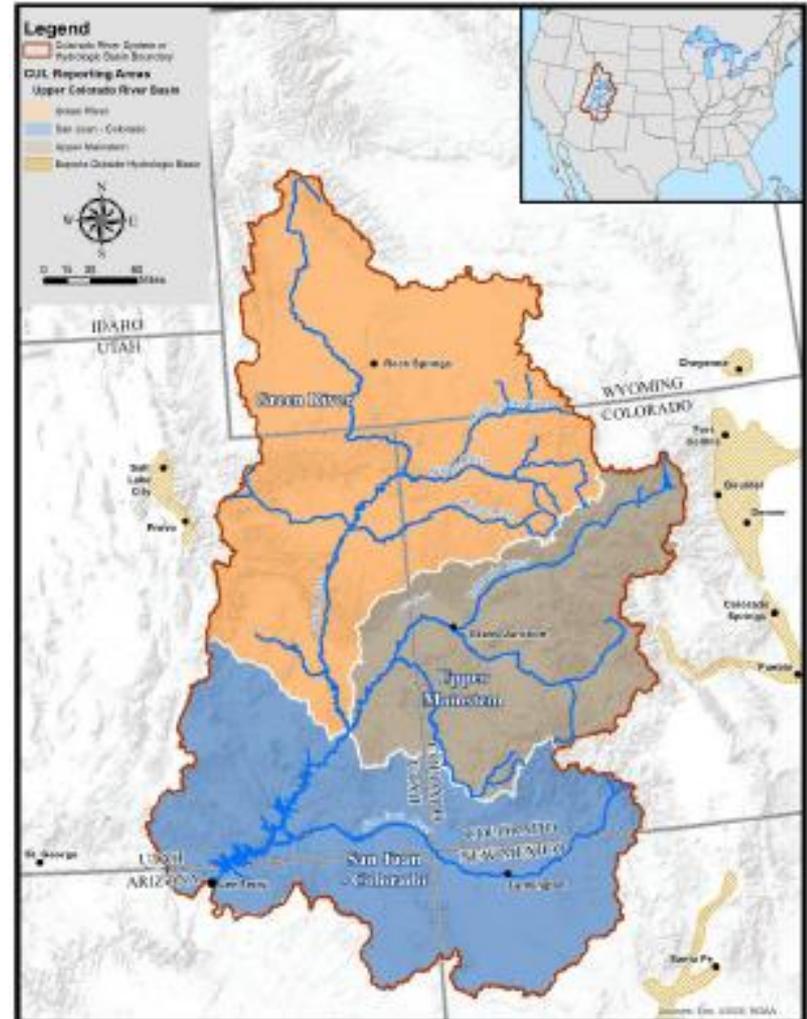
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation

July 2019

<http://www.usbr.gov/uc/library/envdocs/reports/crs/crsul.html>

# Upper Basin consumptive uses and losses overview

- Complete diversions and return flows are not available.
- Rely on theoretical and indirect methods of estimating consumptive use
- Major tributary reporting areas
  - Green River (Wyoming, Colorado, Utah)
  - Upper Main Stem (Colorado, Utah)
  - San Juan – Colorado (Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona)



# Annual Reported Data

Table UC-4  
Upper Colorado River Basin  
Estimated Water Use within States, by Major Tributaries and Types of Use  
*2018 - Provisional data (subject to change)*

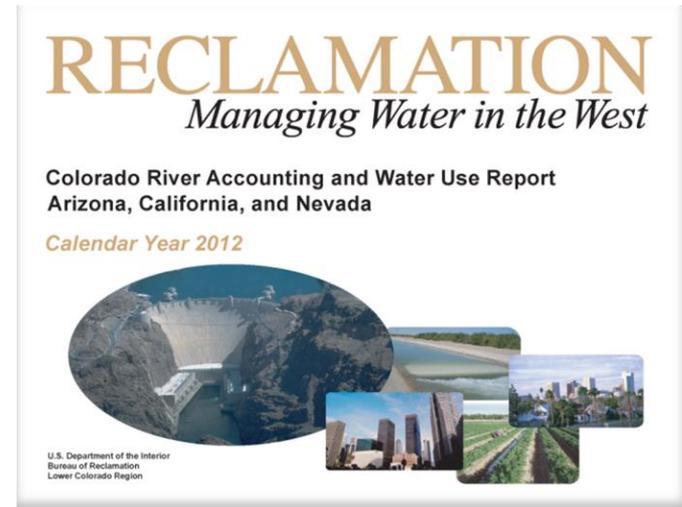
		(1,000 acre-feet)										
State	Tributary	Reservoir Evaporation <sup>1</sup>	Agriculture			Municipal and Industrial				Export		TOTAL
			Irrigation	Stockpond Evaporation & Livestock	Subtotal	Mineral Resources	Thermal Electric Power	Other <sup>2</sup>	Subtotal	Outside System	Within System	
Arizona	San Juan - Colorado Rivers	3.8	1.0	1.4	2.4	0.0	18.1	6.3	23.4	0.0	0.0	29.8
Colorado	Green River	8.4	201.2	3.2	204.4	0.2	17.8	3.8	22.0	0.0	0.4	236.2
	Upper Main Stem	87.1	1,148.8	8.9	1,165.8	3.1	1.8	40.1	44.9	484.1	208.8	1,870.7
	San Juan - Colorado Rivers	8.8	348.1	6.9	362.0	0.2	0.0	7.3	7.5	1.5	(208.2)	180.7
	TOTAL	84.4	1,898.2	18.1	1,712.3	3.6	19.6	61.4	74.3	486.8	0.0	2,388.8
New Mexico	San Juan - Colorado Rivers	24.4	236.1	4.4	239.6	1.1	36.0	16.0	61.1	186.1	0.0	480.0
Utah	Green River	71.8	888.4	4.4	890.8	0.8	34.4	16.1	60.2	127.2	0.0	840.0
	Upper Main Stem	1.6	11.4	0.2	11.8	0.4	0.0	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	16.3
	San Juan - Colorado Rivers	8.8	79.2	3.8	83.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	8.4	(3.1)	0.0	82.8
	TOTAL	80.0	778.9	8.4	785.3	3.4	34.4	21.0	68.8	124.1	0.0	1,048.2
Wyoming	Green River	36.7	346.1	4.8	360.0	0.7	37.7	7.1	46.8	8.4	0.0	440.7
Upper Basin	Green River	116.9	1,232.7	12.4	1,245.1	1.8	90.0	28.2	117.8	138.7	0.4	1,816.9
	Upper Main Stem	88.6	1,180.3	7.2	1,187.4	3.6	1.8	41.9	47.1	484.1	208.8	1,888.0
	San Juan - Colorado Rivers	43.8	881.4	16.4	878.8	3.8	63.1	31.8	88.4	183.4	(208.2)	783.2
	TOTAL	228.2	3,054.4	36.0	3,088.4	8.8	144.7	99.8	263.2	794.2	0.0	4,386.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes reservoir evaporation from Colorado River main stem reservoirs listed in Table UC-1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes rural, urban, and other industrial uses.

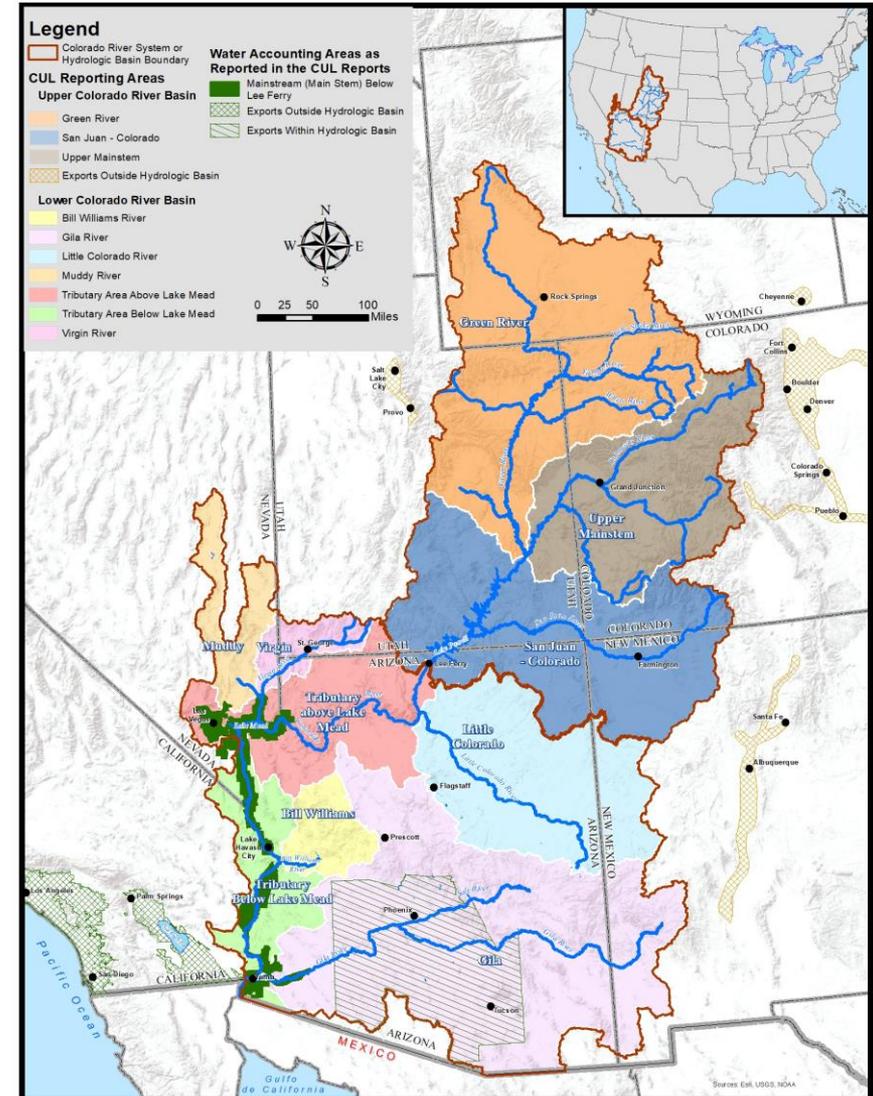
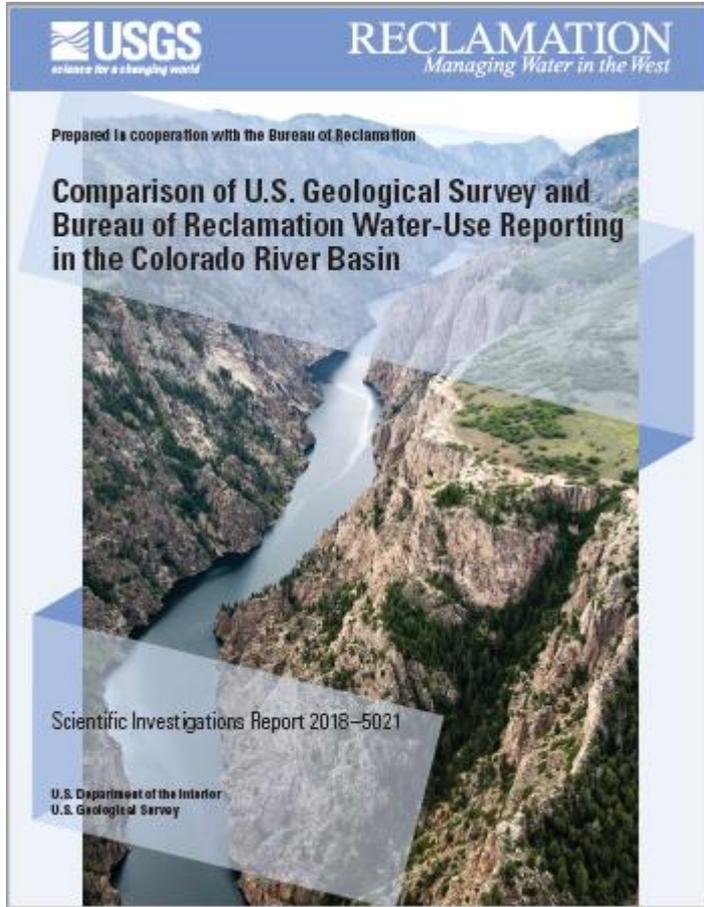
# Lower Basin Water Accounting

- Decree Accounting Reports
  - Records compiled in accordance with Article V of the Decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in Arizona v. California dated March 9, 1964
  - Reports gaged
    - total diversion
    - total return flow
      - Including unmeasured return flow
    - Estimated consumptive use
- Over 98% of the lower basin diversion are gaged real-time



<http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/wtracct.html>

# Upper and Lower Basin



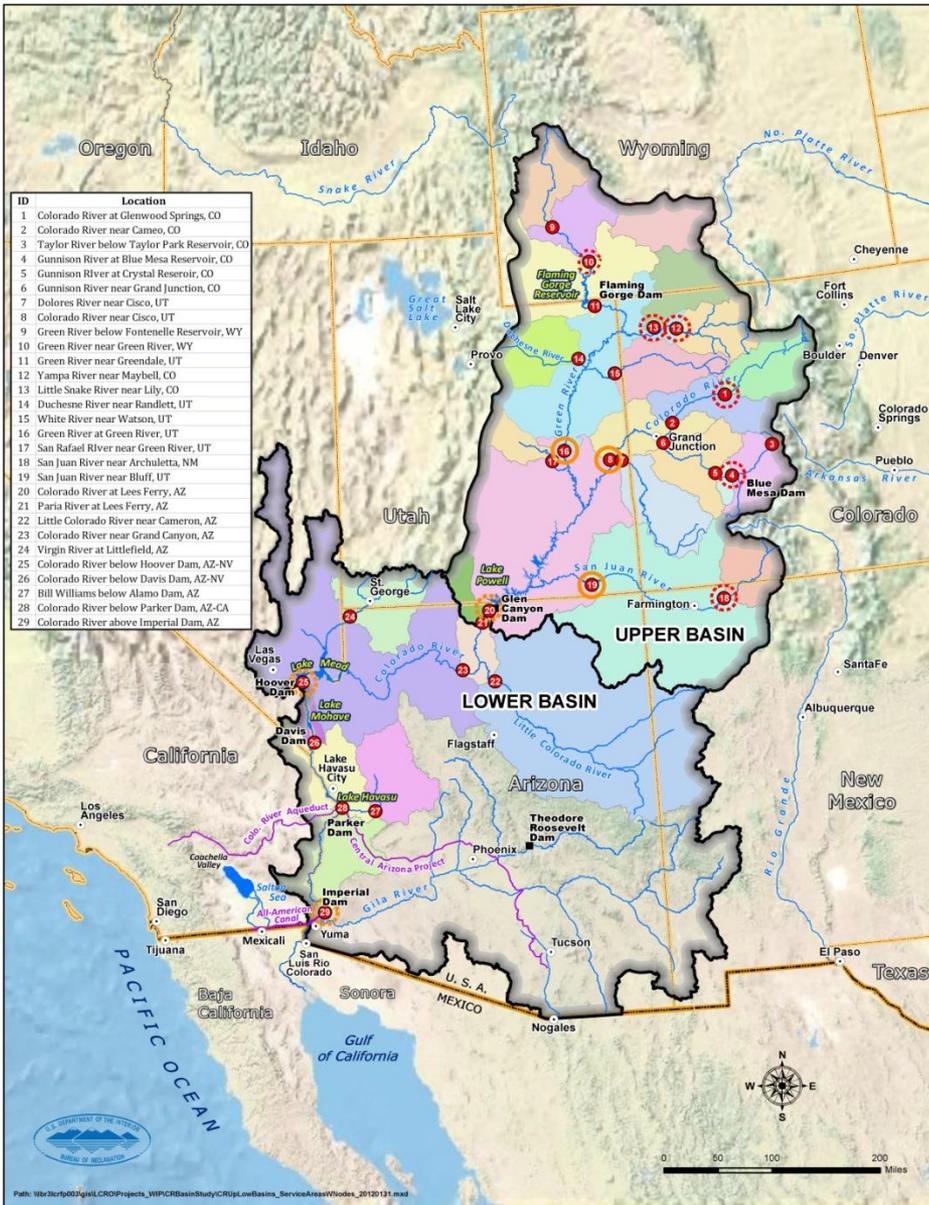
<https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/sir20185021>

# Supports Natural Flow Estimation

Natural Flow =  
Historical Gage Flow  
+ Consumptive Uses  
and Losses  
+ Reservoir Regulation

Consumptive Use and  
Loss available monthly for  
an 8 digit HUC

Water Accounting  
available daily by  
contractor



# Accessing Agricultural ET Estimation – Phase 3

September 16, 2019  
Fort Collins, CO



# Why are we doing this?

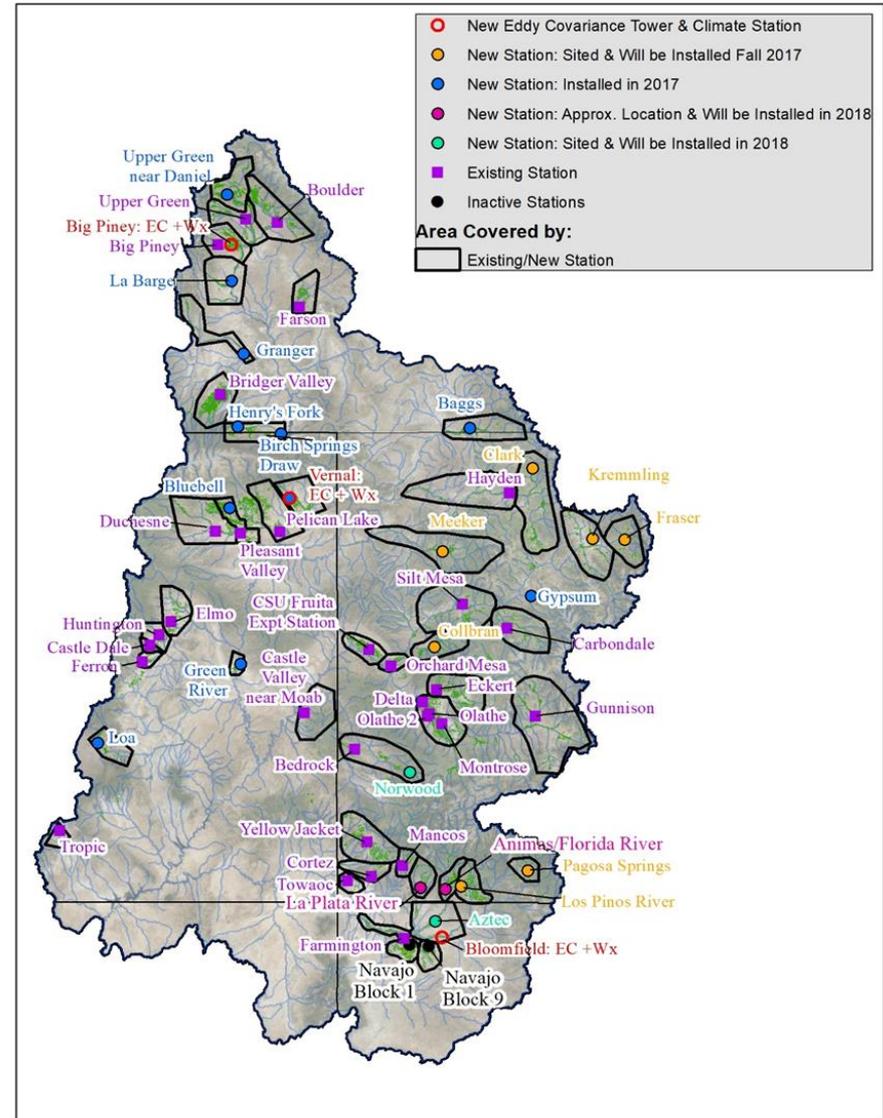
- States and Reclamation are not using the same methods and data, a setup for future conflict
- This is a cooperative effort seeking a unified method
- Current methods to determine potential crop ET and irrigation shortages were developed in the late 1960s and no longer considered “state of the science”
- Current methods do not allow results quickly enough (by April 1) to administer the compact

# Taking a Phased Approach

- Phase 1 - completed November 2013
  - Document data and methods used in the UCRB by Reclamation and the upper basin states
- Phase 2 - completed May 2016
  - Evaluate need for additional data (climate, supply, acreage); began evaluating remote sensing methods.
  - Develop unbiased procedures to compare the methods in terms of accuracy, resources, time, and budget

# Wx Station and EC Tower Network

- 57 Wx stations
  - 55 active, 2 inactive
  - Not all are well sited
- 4 EC towers, all installed and active
  - Provides a 'groundtruth' measurement



# What are we doing in Phase 3?

- Two primary comparisons:
  - Two widely used methods to estimate actual ET with remote sensing (**SSEBop and METRIC**) were compared directly with the EC Towers.
    - Four Eddy-Covariance (EC) towers were installed, one in each state
    - Only one EC tower was able to be sited and installed for the 2017 irrigation season
    - All EC towers were available for the 2018 growing season
  - Current potential ET method used by Reclamation (**SCS Modified Blaney-Criddle**) compared to the ET expert-recommended standard (**Penman-Monteith**).
    - The comparison was performed based on acreage in each of the Upper Basin states

# Steps to determine ET

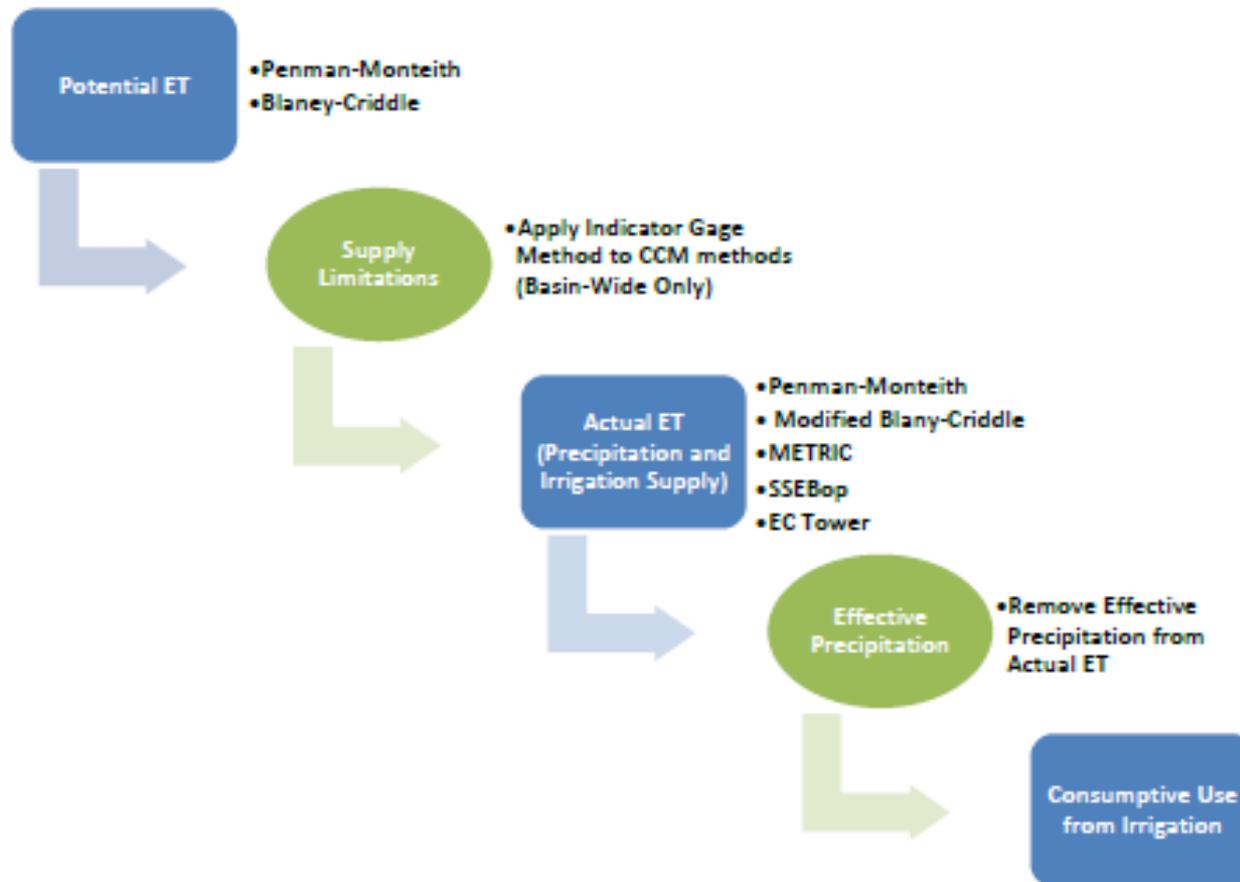
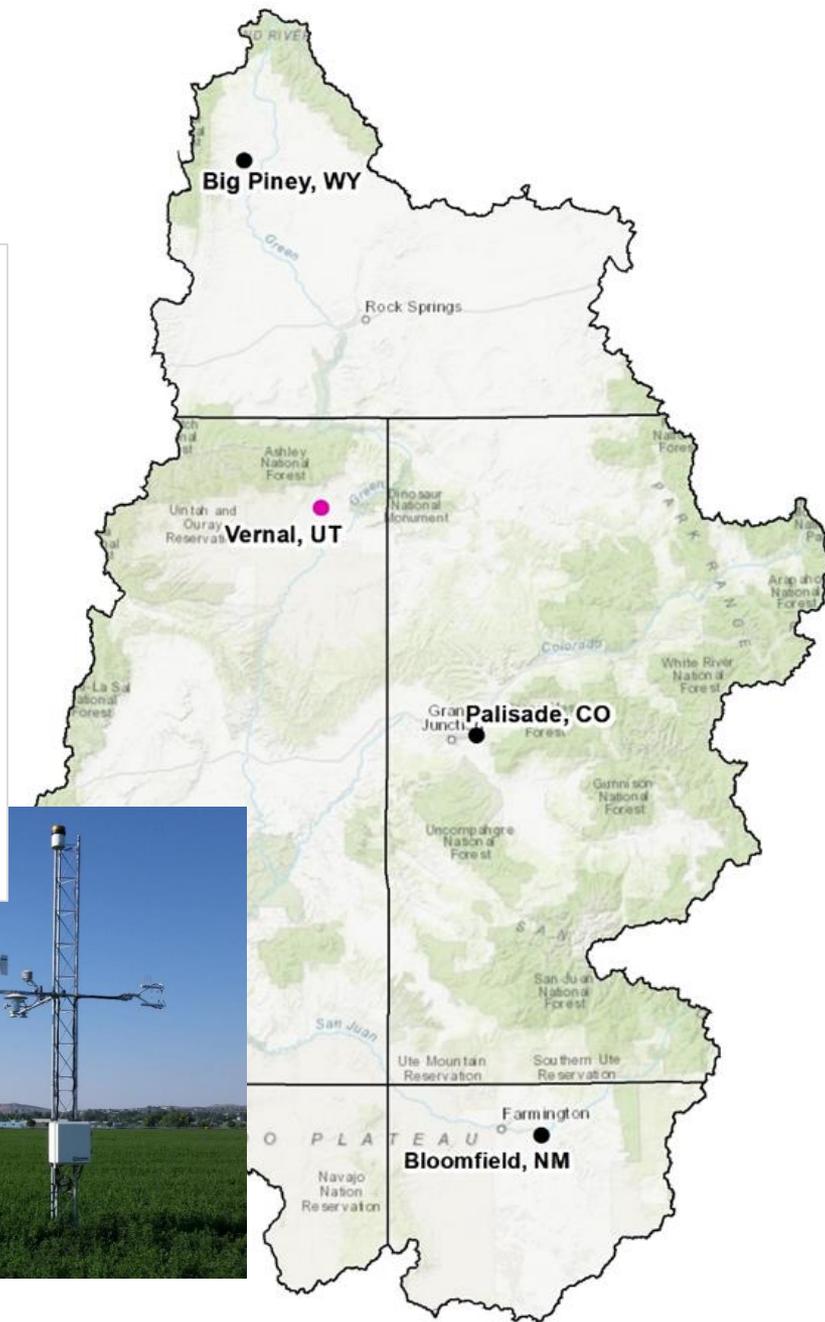
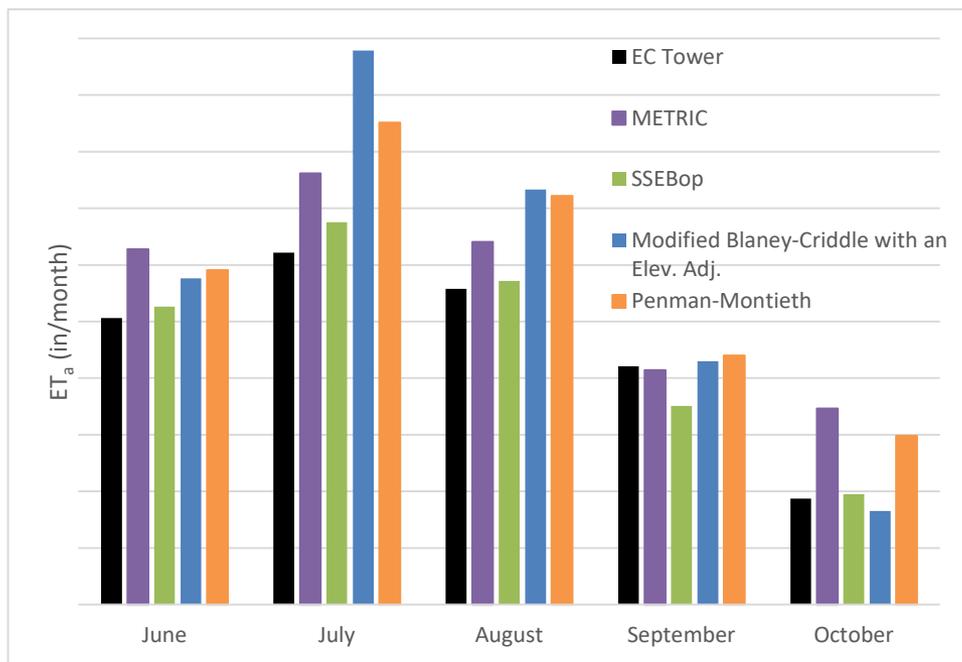
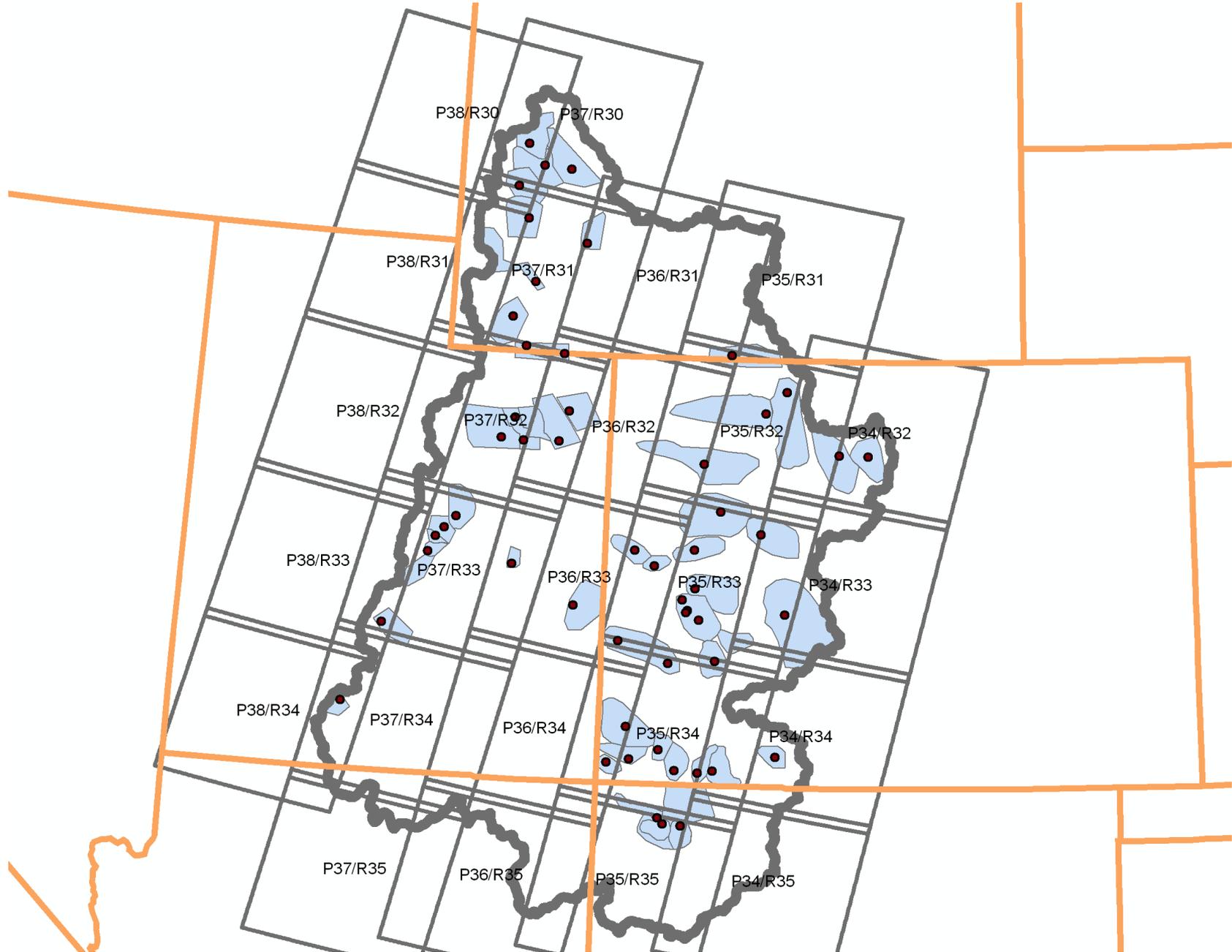


Figure 4. Approach used to determine Potential ET, Actual ET, and Irrigation Consumptive Use for each method

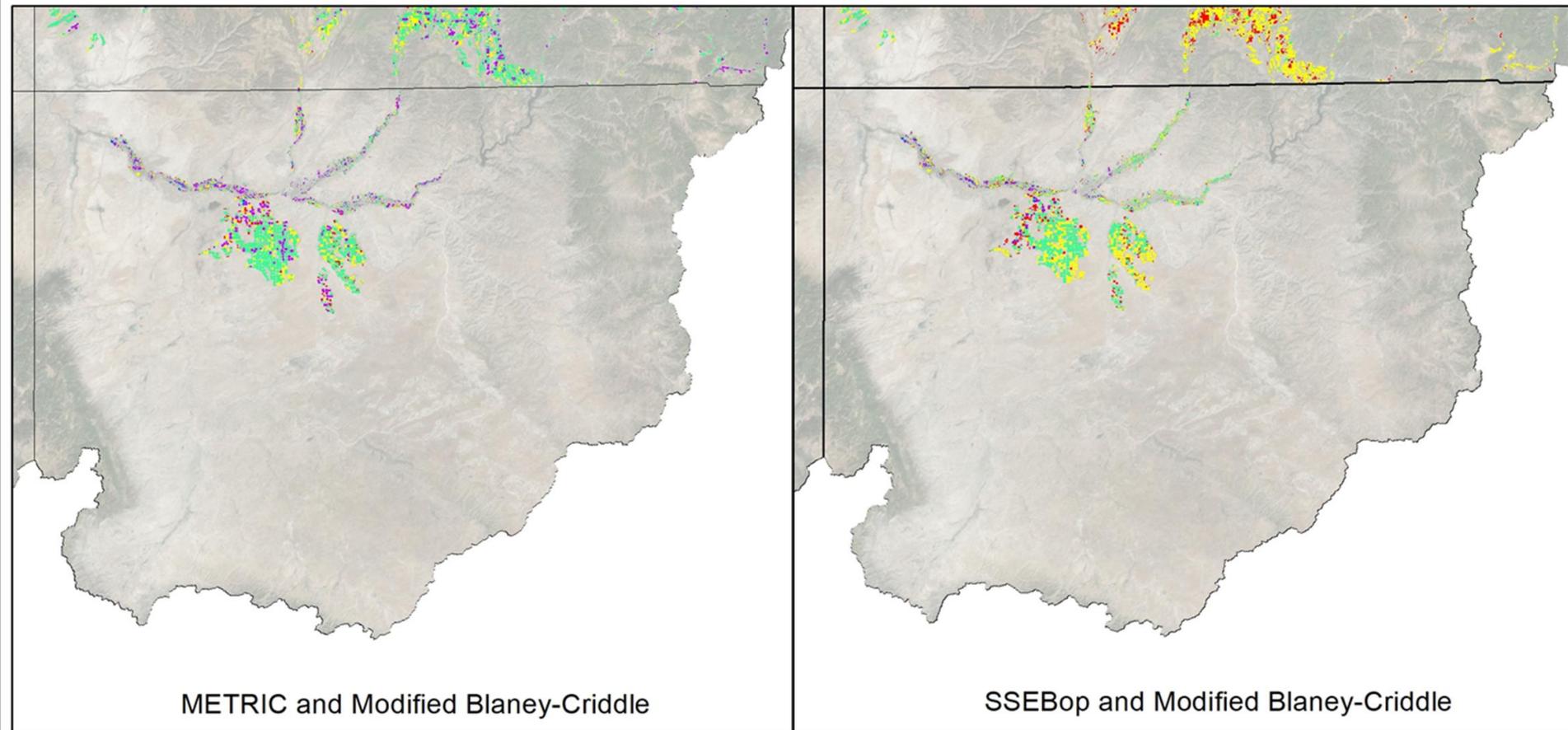
# EC Towers





# Basin wide comparison

Percent Difference of ETa  
New Mexico



# What is next?

- Compare 2018 remote sensing estimates to all four EC Towers.
  - Provides additional spatial coverage, and more supply variability, as 2017 was a higher runoff year, and 2018 was extremely dry
- Will move carefully towards another method
  - Assess the estimates and make a determination on whether we need more years of data to choose the remote sensing model or more hydrologically variable years to “calibrate” the model we chose.

# Questions

