Does Water Resources Management in the Snake River Basin Matter for the Lower Columbia River? Or Is the Snake River Part of Another Watershed?

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Purpose

To understand the role that management of the Snake River watershed has on the delivery of river system services to the Lower Columbia River, and how these services may be altered due to changes in future conditions in the Snake River.



Outline

The Democracy of Water Management in the Western United States

> Water Management in the Snake River Basin

- The Impact of Snake River Management on CRT Objectives
- Potential Issues and Opportunities with Snake River Management



Who Controls Water in the West?

It depends on what service the water is providing:

- Any economic benefit?
- > Power production?
- Flood protection?
- Sustaining species and ecological systems?



Control of Water for Economic Benefit

Entities that control water through infrastructure:
Federal Government - Reclamation, Corps, etc.
Private Entities – Utilities, Irrigation Districts, etc.
Local Governments – Cities, Counties, etc.

Entity that controls water by regulatory authority: >State Water Divisions



Control of Water for Power Production

Entities that control power production through infrastructure:

Federal Government - Reclamation, Corps, etc.
Private Entities – Utilities, Irrigation Districts, etc.
Local Governments – Cities, Counties, etc.

Entity that controls power production by regulatory authority: >Federal Government through FERC



Control of Water for Flood Management

Entities that control flood risk through infrastructure:

Federal Government - Reclamation, Corps, etc.
Private Entities – Utilities, Irrigation Districts, etc.
Local Governments – Cities, Counties, etc.

Entity that controls flood management by regulatory authority:

Federal Government through Army Corps



Control of Water for Species Protection

Entities that manage infrastructure for sustaining species and ecosystems:

Federal Government - Reclamation, Corps, etc.

➢Private Entities – Utilities, etc.

>Local Governments – Cities, Counties, etc.

Entities that use regulatory authority for sustaining species and ecosystems: >Federal Government through NOAA, USFWS and EPA >State Governments through State EPA units



Agency	Flood Control	Hydro- power	Species Protection	Consumptive Diversion	Transport
Federal					
US ACOE	I, R	I.	I		I, R
USBR	l I	I	I	I	
USEPA			R		
USFWS/NOAA			R		
FERC		R			
State					
EPA			R		
WR	R	R	R	R	R
F&G			l I		
Local	I	I	I	I	I
Private	I	I.	I	I.	I.





Snake River Basin Statistics Area – 107,510 sq mi Length– 1,078 miles Average Discharge – 54,830 cfs Major Tributaries - River above Joseph Ave Flow = 18,800 cfs - Clearwater River Ave Flow = 14,300 cfs - Salmon River Ave Flow = 11,100 cfs Max Elevation – 8,927 ft

*Average discharges are from

different periods of record

Min Elevation – 358 ft

Image From Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake_River)





Yearly Peak Flows for Snake River Drainages



RESE



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RESE



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Total Reservoir Storage - 12.69 MAF Above Joseph **Clearwater River** Salmon River

Jniversity of Idaho

Hydropower Capacity Above Joseph **Clearwater River** Salmon River

- 9.02 MAF
- 2.03 MAF
 - 0 MAF
- 5,060 MW
- 1,627 MW
- 400 MW -
 - 0 MW

Image From Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snake_River)

Snake River Storage versus Time





RESE

Snake River Hydropower versus Time





RESEA

RC

Water Storage by Primary Purpose for Primary Drainages





RESEA

The Snake River and the CRT Goals





RESE

The Snake River and the CRT Goals



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The Snake River and the CRT Goals

So what does this tell us?

- So far, water supply storage and flood protection storage are non-rival uses (synergies exist)
- Water Management in the Snake River basin is providing flood protection services to the Lower Columbia system (i.e. Portland)
- The vast majority of these services were provided prior to the signing of the CRT and the development of the treaty reservoirs



The Snake River, the CRT, the Future

Three reasons why the Lower Columbia community should care about Water Management in the Snake River

- Climate change is forcing flood control storage and water supply storage to become rival services
- Increasing demands on water storage for ecological flow enhancements in the lower Snake and Columbia systems
- Increasing demand for water supply storage in the Snake River above Joseph



The Snake River, the CRT, the Future

What are the potential impacts?

Downstream looking up perspective:

Estimated increase in peak flood flow rate (approx 100 year flood) from Snake River above Joseph is about 15,000 cfs per 1 MAF of storage reduction

Upstream looking down perspective:

Allowing increase in allowable flood flows at the Dalles through flood plain management in the Lower Columbia could free up substantial reservoir space for future water supplies in the Snake River



The Snake River, the CRT, the Future

What are the potential opportunities?

Use the CRT to initiate an Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) analysis for the entire drainage:

- Explore cost effectiveness of flood plain management in the Lower Columbia River in comparison to continued or increased river regulation;
- Include river management alternatives for all of the tributaries in the Columbia drainage;
- Explore the development of alternative water storage mechanisms for water supplies in the Columbia Tributaries (i.e. intensive/extensive groundwater recharge systems);
- Link the beneficiaries of river management services to payment for those services.

