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COLORADO RIVER DISTRICT

PROTECTING WESTERN COLORADO WATER SINCE 1937





Studies Completed

- Water Bank Feasibility Study (Phase I)
- Water Bank Feasibility Study (Phase II)
- Water Economic Panel Discussion
- Qualitative Assessment of Water Banking (Phase IIB)
- Assessment of Agricultural Consumptive Use
- Agronomic Responses to Partial and Full Season Fallowing Alfalfa and Grass Hay
- Memorandum: Review of Available Research on Deficit Irrigation
- Tech Subcommittee Working Paper: Potential Options for Demand Management in CO
- Impacts of Split Season Irrigation on Forage Yield & Quality, Carryover Effects, and Varying Split Season Irrigation Regimes
- Compact Water Bank Pricing
- 2016 Webinar Series: Field Studies, Remote Sensing, Soil Health Implications, Specialty Crops, Role of Irrigation Efficiency
- Testing Mechanisms for Conserved Consumptive Use via Pilot Projects (GVWUA)
- Colorado River Compact Water Bank Reconnaissance Study



What we know & don't know

- One size does not fit all
- Compact curtailment will cause significant social and economic impacts
- Decision to participate not just about economics
- Impacts go beyond immediate location
- Shepherding and administration
- Water Marketing Pricing
- Full or partial fallowing appears to be more feasible for annual crops
- Alfalfa is resilient and adapts to irrigation stress
- Deficit irrigation high elevation grass pasture possible
- Deficit irrigation regimes impacts overall yield
- Flexibility in period of potential participation
- Agreed upon method for measuring CCU
- Avoiding a crisis response critical









Presented by Doug Jeavons

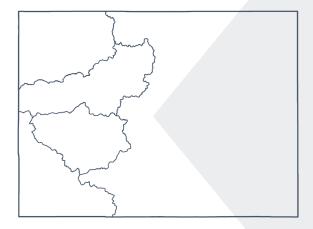
Managing Director

BBC RESEARCH & CONSULTING

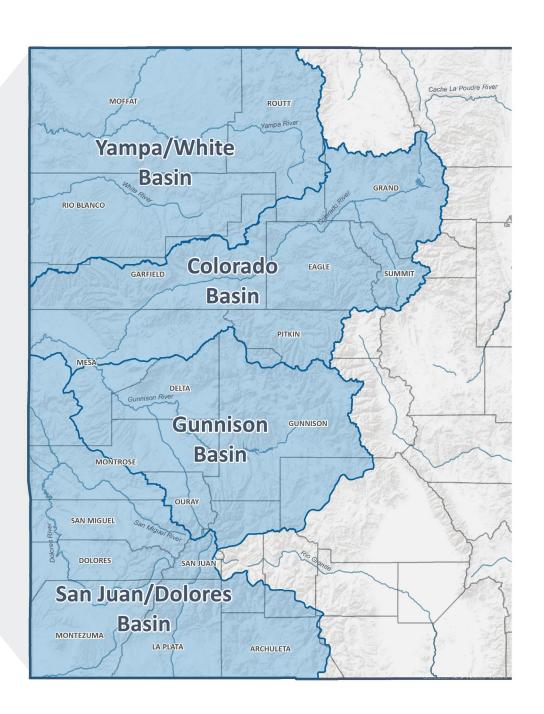
Photo credit: Jeff Ackely on Unsplash

STUDY AREA BASINS

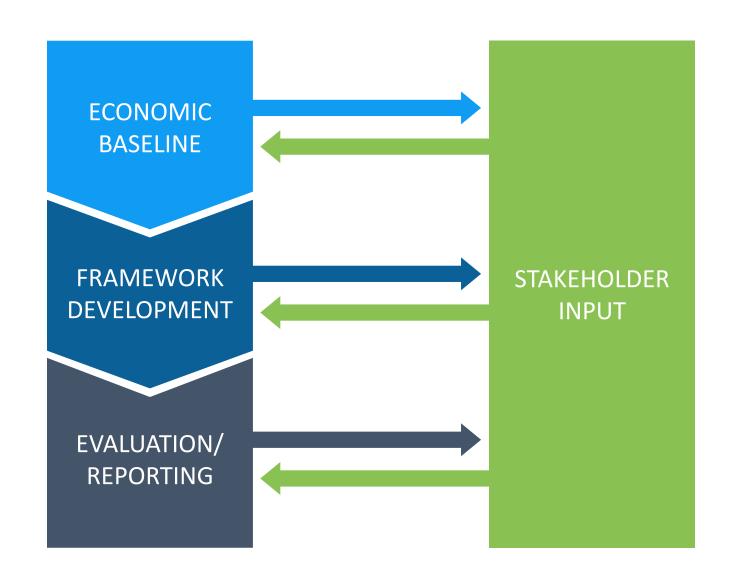
COLORADO



^{*} The San Juan/Dolores Basin is referred to as the Southwest Basin in the study.



STUDY ELEMENTS



A FEW INSIGHTS

FROM THE

ECONOMIC BASELINE

MANY FARMS, NOT SO MANY FARMERS

WESTERN COLORADO HAS MANY "FARMS"



BUT FEWER FARMERS THAN YOU MIGHT EXPECT



WHY?

60-70%
OF "PRODUCERS"
PRIMARILY
WORK OFF-FARM

50%
OF "FARMS"
PRODUCED LESS
THAN \$2,500
IN 2017

THESE TRENDS
ARE REFLECTED
IN THE VERY
SMALL MEDIAN
FARM SIZES IN
WESTERN CO.

2017 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA BY BASIN

Colorado River

NUMBER OF FARMS **3,349**

AVERAGE SIZE **360 ACRES**

MEDIAN SIZE **29 ACRES**

FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2,595

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$138.4 MILLION

CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 33%

Gunnison

NUMBER OF FARMS **3,341**

AVERAGE SIZE **269 ACRES**

MEDIAN SIZE **36 ACRES**

FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2,816

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$172.1 MILLION

CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE **21%**

Southwest

NUMBER OF FARMS **3,399**

AVERAGE SIZE **542 ACRES**

MEDIAN SIZE **64 ACRES**

FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 2.238

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION

\$121.1 MILLION

CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE 20%

Yampa/White

NUMBER OF FARMS **1,669**

AVERAGE SIZE **1,096 ACRES**

MEDIAN SIZE

111 ACRES

FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 675

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$83.5 MILLION

CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE

-9%

Western Colorado Total

11,758

AVERAGE SIZE
491 ACRES

MEDIAN SIZE <55 ACRES

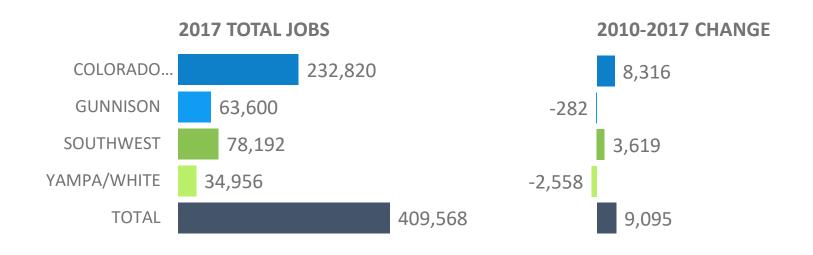
FARMS WITH IRRIGATION 8,324

MARKET VALUE OF PRODUCTION \$515.1 MILLION

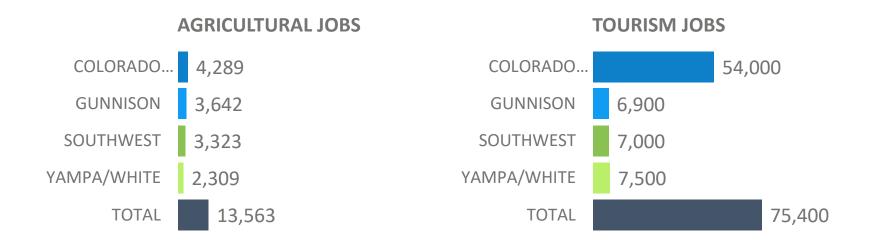
CHANGE IN MARKET VALUE

17%

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



KEY SECTORS

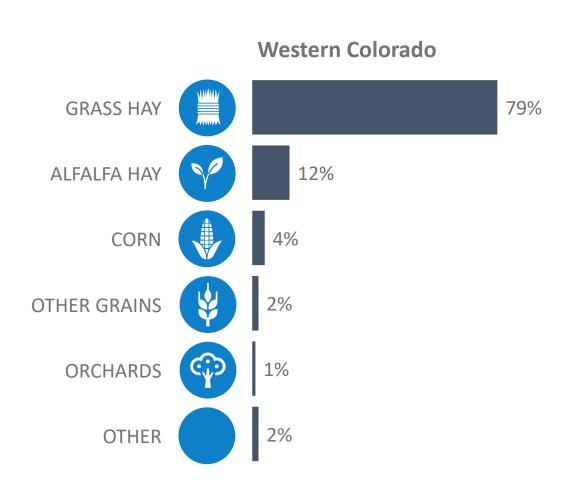


CONSUMPTIVE USE & IRRIGATED ACRES

Colorado River	431,400 AFY	÷	180,000-207,000 ACRES	=	2.1 – 2.4 AF/ACRE
Gunnison	485,000 AFY	÷	207,000-234,000 ACRES	=	2.1 – 2.3 AF/ACRE
Southwest	402,600 AFY	÷	203,000-223,000 ACRES	=	1.8 – 2.0 AF/ACRE
Yampa/White	188,900 AFY	÷	100,000-107,000 ACRES	=	1.8 – 1.9 AF/ACRE
Western Colorado	1,507,900 AFY	÷	690,000-771,000 ACRES	=	2.0 – 2.2 AF/ACRE

CROPPING PATTERNS

FROM CDSS HISTORIC CROP ANALYSES (2015)



FIRST ROUND OF STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

COMPOSITION OF STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



Agricultural Producers



Tourism/Marketing



Agricultural Service Providers



Environment



Water Managers



Recreation



Local Governments



Energy and Other Industry



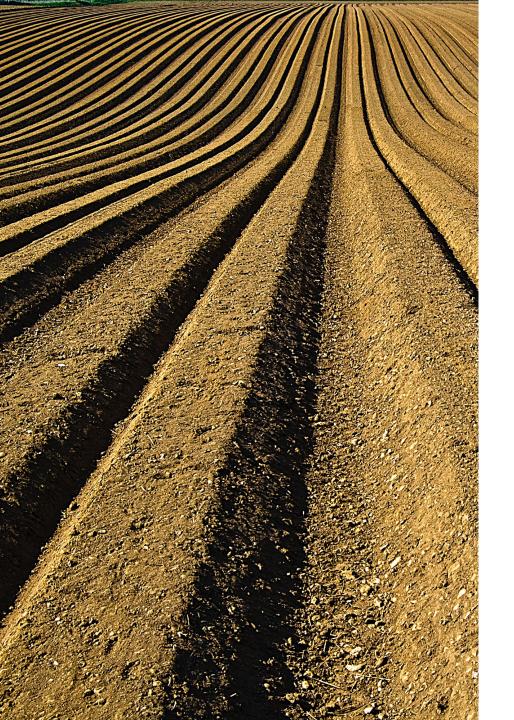
BIG PICTURE OBSERVATIONS

- How do impacts of demand management compare to impacts of curtailment?
- Other sectors and water users should contribute
- Legal and administrative issues (water rights, shepherding, etc.)
- In some basins, much of the hay is exported
- Hemp cultivation is an important recent trend, not yet fully understood



PARTICULAR CONCERNS

- Impacts on neighbors, other local water users (e.g., return flows, water for augmentation, weeds, aesthetics)
- Impacts to soil health from fallowing
- Impacts on operators who lease, but don't own irrigated lands
- Will participants fully understand costs and longer-term implications of fallowing?
- Agriculture helps stabilize Western Slope economy and provides nonmarket benefits



LIMITING IMPACTS

- Geographic dispersion is important—will require tailoring program
- Involve smaller farms that are not as productive?
- Partial fallowing or shifting to lower water use crops might be better than full fallow
- Less impact from demand management in wet years than dry ones
- Limiting proportions of farms that can be enrolled could reduce impacts



CREATING BENEFITS

- More water in rivers will improve water quality
- Communities with developed boating and fishing recreation could benefit
- Compensation payments could help participants upgrade farms and equipment and maintain viability
- Payments could also help participants transition to new crops or organics

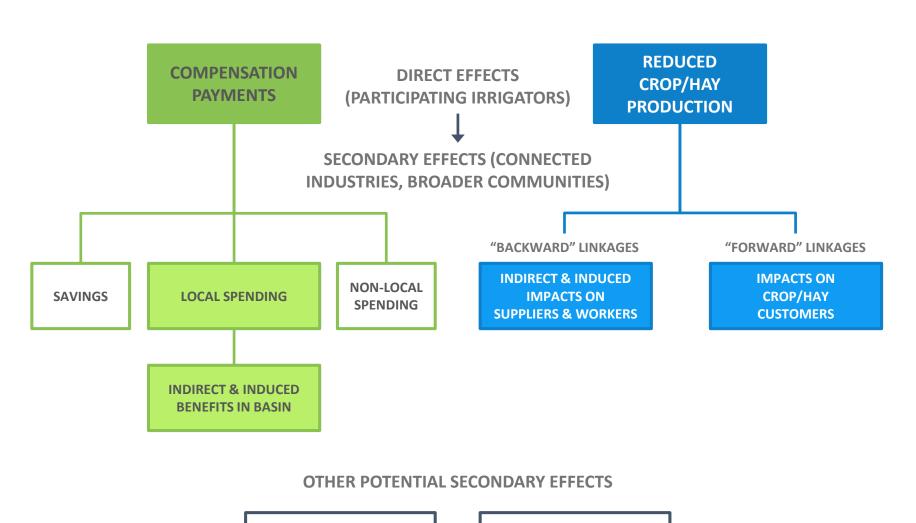
NEXT STEPS

NEXT STEPS

- Framework development
- Scenario definitions
- Preliminary analysis
- Second round of stakeholder meetings
- Final results and reporting



SECONDARY IMPACT ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK



CHANGES IN STREAMFLOW/HABITAT

REDUCED CURTAILMENT POTENTIAL