Guadalupe Blanco River Authority

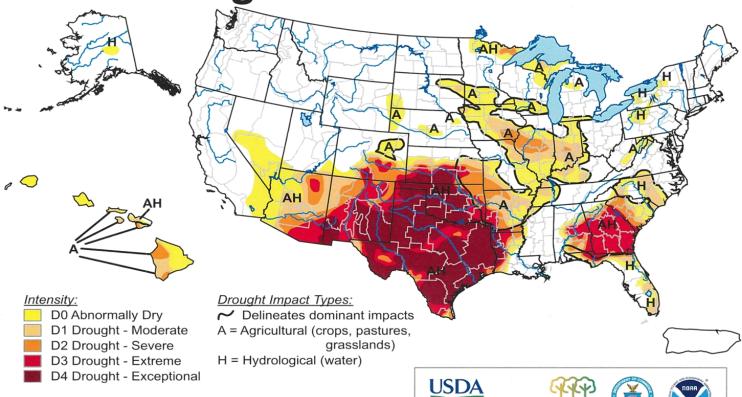




U.S. Drought Monitor

September 6, 2011

Valid 8 a.m. EDT



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

http://drought.unl.edu/dm



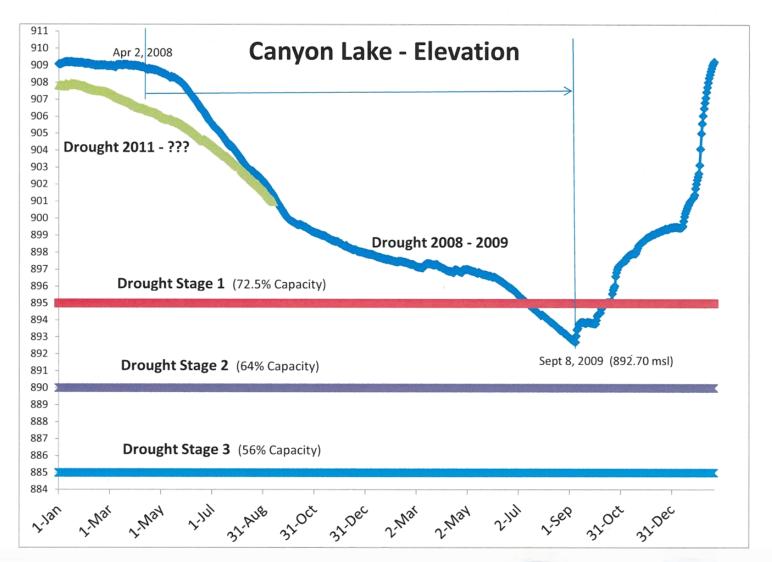






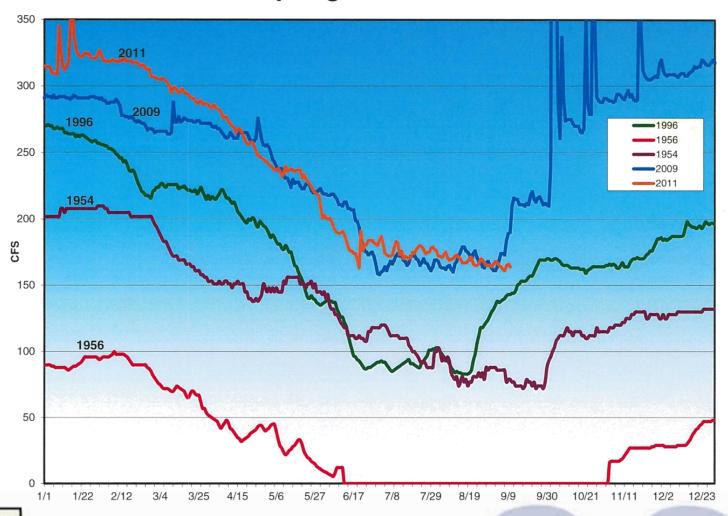
Released Thursday, September 8, 2011 Author: Mark Svoboda, National Drought Mitigation Center





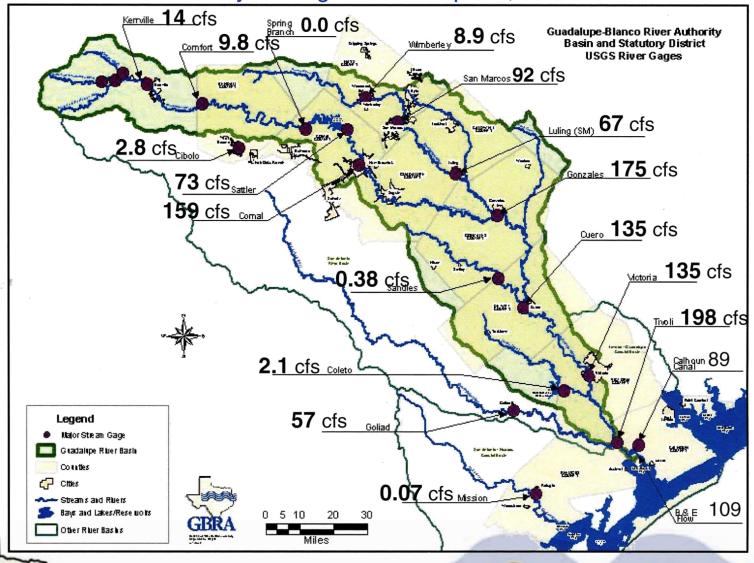


Comal Springs at New Braunfels





Daily Average Flow - Sept 14, 2011

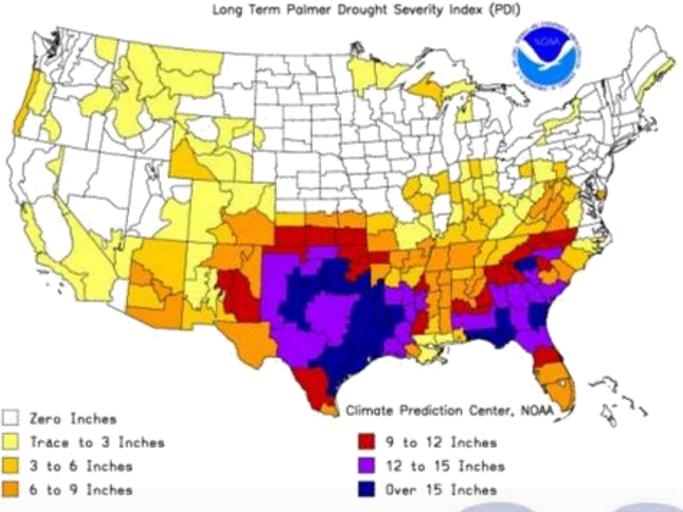


Drought outlook Sept. 15, 2011 – Dec. 2011

NOP AND ATMOSPHER, was based primarily upon climate anomalies associated with La Niña as it is expected to strengthen and continue throughout this C.S. DEPARTMENT OF C period. Persistence or development can be expected across much of the Southeast excluding North Carolina and areas soaked by Tropical Storm Lee. The return of La Niña also elevates the chances for persistence across the exceptional drought areas of the southern It should be noted that forecast confidence across the Plains. western Gulf region and Southeast is tempered due to the potential for heavy rainfall associated with tropical cyclone activity during the fall. The waning of the summer monsoon and enhanced odds for below median precipitation during October – December favor persistence or development across most of the Southwest.



Additional Precip. Needed (In.) to Bring PDI to -0.5 Weekly Value for Period Ending SEP 3, 2011 Long Term Palmer Drought Severity Index (PDI)





Severity: greatest deficiency as a percent of mean annual rainfall

Most Severe:

- 1. 1954-195
- 2. 1916-1918
- 3. 1909-1912
- 4. 1901
- 5. 1953

- 6. 1933-
- 1934
- 7. 1950-
- 1952
- 8. 1924-
- 1925

(Drought of Record: 1947 91957)1891-

1954-1956 is most severe, and preceded by #5 and #7, is a continuing series of years. It is considered the most severe drought within the 70

years of records (dated 1959).

1939

11. 1896-

1899





Tree Ring Study

Conclusions indicated:

...The analysis of drought in the South Central division, no year of the late 1940s or the 1950s is found in the worst 20 years reconstructed since 1648.

...Combinations of years in the late 1600s and early 1700s appear six times in the decadal droughts (including the three worst).

Malcolm K. Cleaveland, Professor of Geography Tree-Ring Laboratory, Geosciences Department University of Arkansas



Tree Ring Study

...It would appear unwise for civil authorities to assume that the 1950s drought represents the worst case scenario to be used for planning purposes in water resources management in the South Central and Edwards Plateau climate divisions of Texas.

Malcolm K. Cleaveland, Professor of Geography Tree-Ring Laboratory, Geosciences Department University of Arkansas



Demands / Population Growth

1 308,745,538
9.7%
87.3

U.S. Census Bureau / Texas State Data Center University of Texas San Antonio



Demographer projected population changes from 2000 to 2008

County	2000 Population	2008 Population	Number Change	Percent Change		
Caldwell	32,194	35,843	3,649	11.3 %		
Calhoun	20,647	20,937	290	1.4 %		
Comal	78,021	108,170	30,149	38.6 %		
DeWitt	20,013	20,265	252	1.3 %		
Gonzales	18,628	19,174	546	2.9 %		
Guadalupe	89,023	119,084	30,061	33.8 %		
Hays	97,589	142,310	44,721	45.8 %		
Kendall	23,743	32,474	8,731	36.8 %		
Refugio	7,828	7,386	- 442	- 5.6 %		
Victoria	84,088	85,750	2,662	3.2 %		

Source: Texas State Data Center and Office of State Demographer (http://txsdc.utsa.edu)

Local 2010 Population Changes

Caldwell County ----> 38,066

Comal County ----> 108,472

Guadalupe County ---> 40,141

Hays County ----> 157,107

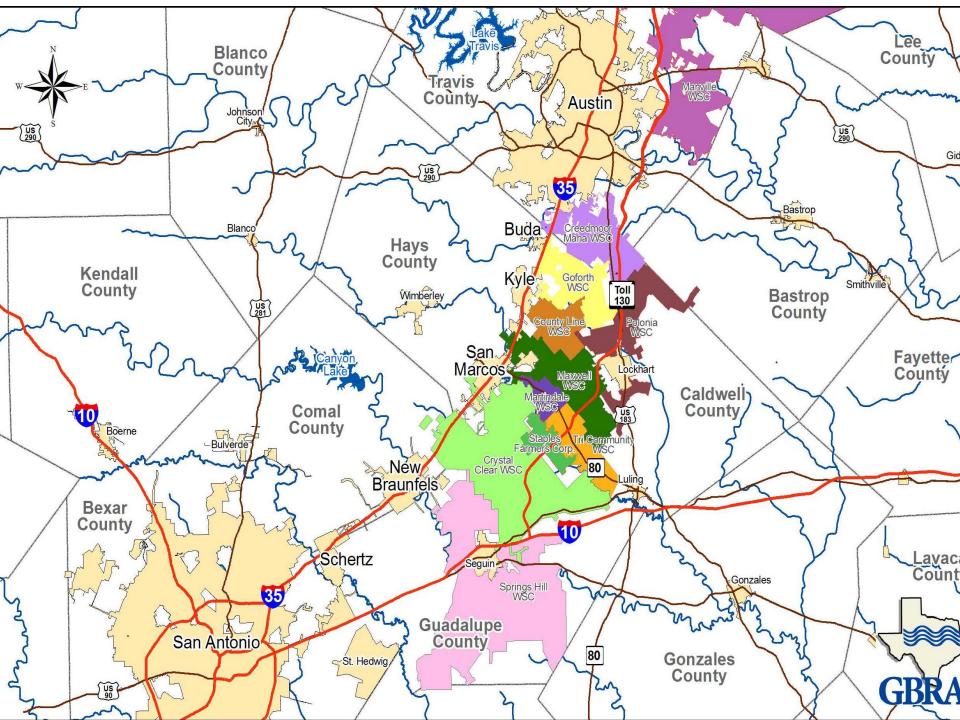


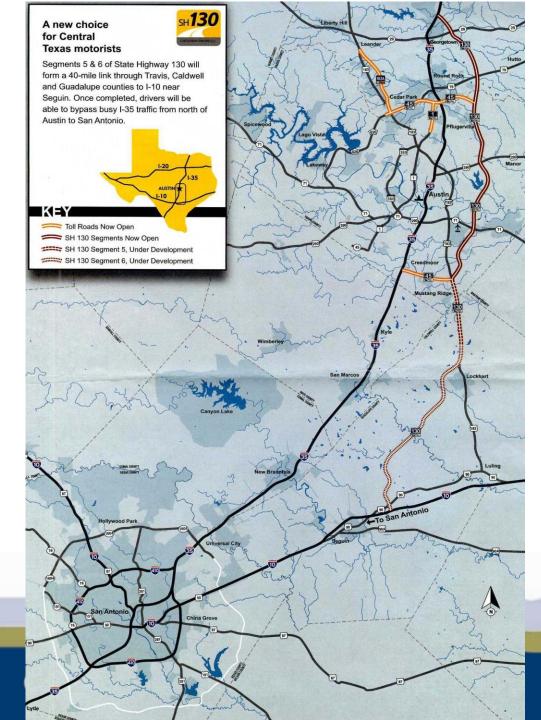
Projected Municipal, Industrial, and Steam-Electric Demands (ac-ft/yr)

		Year						
Approximate Diversion Location / Service Area	Basin Location	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
Western Canyon Project	U	0	12,277	13,272	14,438	12,708	15,104	17,355
Canyon Reservoir Other - Upper Basin	U	4,766	5,536	6,994	9,781	12,538	15,739	18,733
Subtotal Upper Basin		4,766	17,813	20,266	24,219	25,246	30,843	36,088
San Marcos Area	М	12,261	19,913	25,809	27,989	29,803	31,270	32,271
New Braunfels / Lake Dunlap	М	30,284	30,251	30,680	33,926	37,530	40,923	44,632
Luling / Lockhart / Gonzales	M	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Subtotal Mid Basin		46,045	53,664	59,989	65,415	70,833	75,693	80,403
Total		50,811	71,477	80,255	89,634	96,079	106,536	116,491
Demand in Excess of Year 2005			10,333	19,111	28,490	34,935	45,392	55,347

U = Upper = At or Above Canyon Dam M = Mid = Below Canyon Dam to Above Victoria









Additional Water Supplies

Conservation

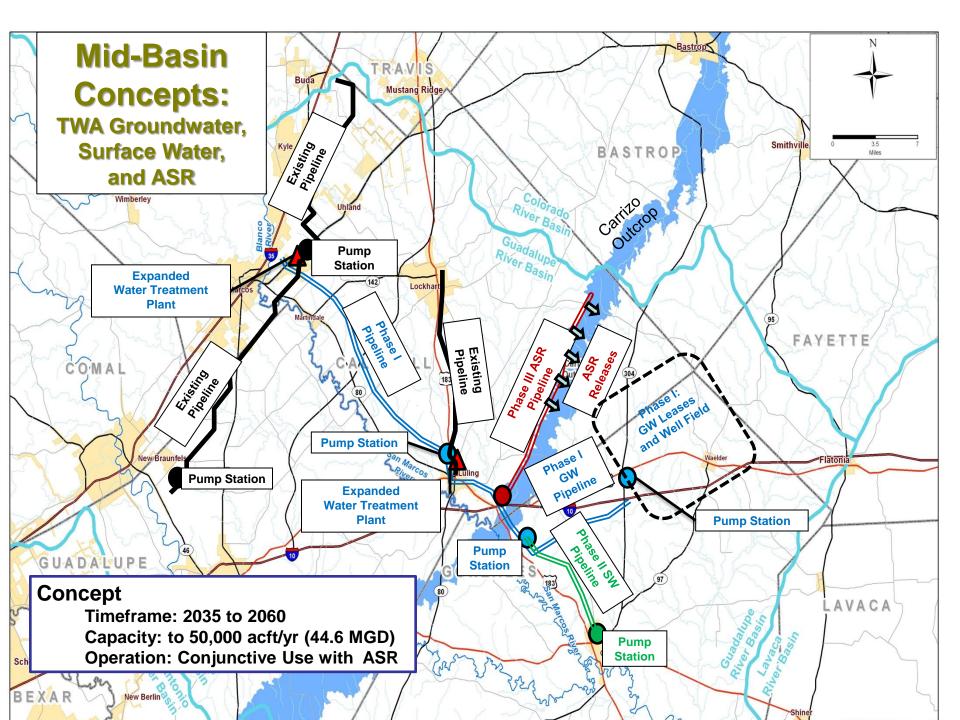
Lifestyle Changes



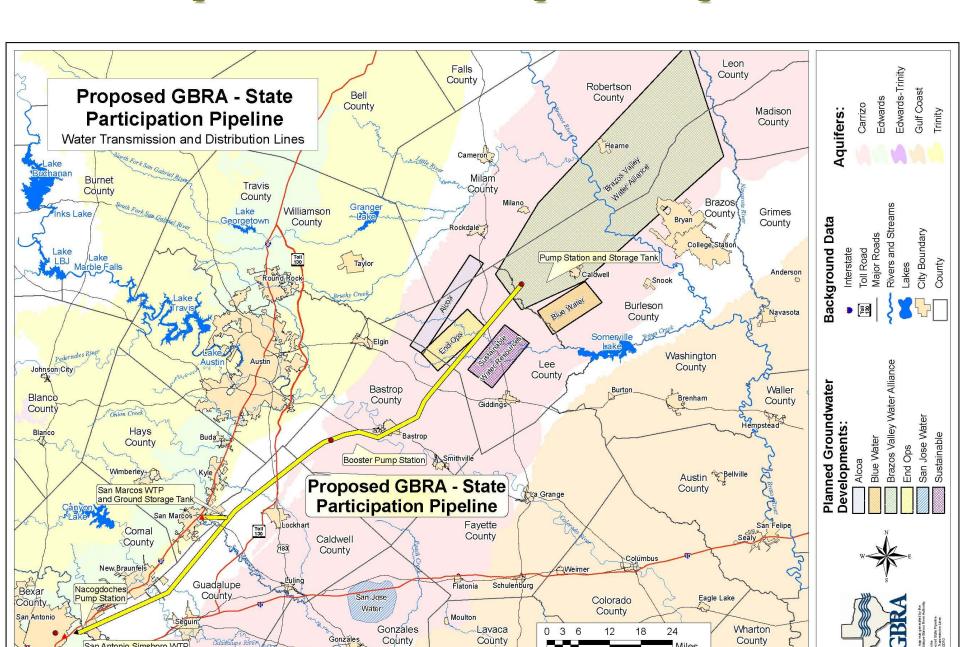


State Pipeline Project





Proposed State Participation Pipeline



Guadalupe Blanco River Authority



