Drought Planning and Preparedness: Examples from Arizona

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Arizona Drought Preparedness Plan

- Coordinated effort led by ADWR to monitor drought, recommend actions to Governor and provide planning support to citizens of Arizona
- Plan works to empower local communities to develop drought plans and mitigation strategies
- Sustained focus on issue through wet and dry cycles



OPERATIONAL DROUGHT PLAN



Governor's Drought Task Force Governor Janet Napolitano

October 8, 2004







Climate Assess

Arizona Drought Monitoring Technical Committee

Arrow Natural Resources Conservation Service











ARIZONA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT



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From T. Haffer



Climate Science Applications Program - Arizona Cooperative Extension

Monthly Drought **Status Report**



Greater than average July precipitation has led to short-term drought improvement in eight watersheds, mostly in the southern half of the state. In central and southwestern Arizona, five watersheds improved from abnormally dry to no drought, and three watersheds in southeastern improved from moderate drought to abnormally dry. Last month 11 watersheds were abnormally dry, three had moderate drought and one had no drought. Now six watersheds have no drought and the other nine are abnormally dry. August precipitation has also been greater than average, so the short-term drought status should continue to improve with next month's update.





periods for precipitation and streamflow, and is updated seasonally. The current 36- and 48-month precipitation maps show significant im-

provement in the southeastern quarter of the state. The monsoon has

been very wet through July in the southeast, and the August data will

also show wetter than average conditions in the southern half of the

state. It is expected that this year's monsoon will lead to some im-

provement in the long-term drought status, based on the July-

September data.



August 2008 Long Term

Drought Status

Data Through June 38th 2008

Arizona Drought Preparedness Plan

Monitoring Technical Committee



Interagency Coordinating Group

•Membership: Over 20 different state and federal agencies; chaired by AZ Dept. of Water Resources & Div. of Emergency Mgmt.

Meets biannually

•Directs state-level mitigation and response actions

 Advises Governor on drought declarations Auteono Bepartment of Water Recourses

FACT SHEET

Interagency Coordinating Group

MEMBERSHIP Governor's Office AZ Dept of Administration AZ Corporation Commission AZ Commission on Indian Affairs AZ Dept of Apriculture AZ Dept of Commerce AZ Dept of Environmental Quality AZ Game & Fish Dept AZ Dept of Health Services AZ Dept of Real Estate AZ State Land Dept AZ State Parks AZ Dept of Transportation AZ Cooperative Extension Central AZ Water Conservation District

USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service USDA - Farm Services USDA - Forest Service U.S. Bureau of Reclamation U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service U.S. Bureau of Land Management U.S. National Park Service U.S. Geological Survey

Salt River Project Non-Governmental Organizations

> CO-CHAIRS AZ Department of Water Resources AZ Division of Emergency Management

Primary Role - Mitigation and Response

Comprised of state, federal, tribal and non-governmental organizations, this group provides an integral mechanism to coordinate and integrate drought planning and management on all lands within Arizona.

Objectives

Mitigation & Response

- Direct state agency action to assess, implement and develop response options
- Identify pre-drought mitigation and adaptation options
- Make recommendations to the Governor for resources necessary to provide assistance and continued implementation of the Arizona Drought Preparedness Plan

Advisor to the Governor

- · Provide Governor with updates on an annual basis
- Advise the Governor of changes in drought conditions
- Request a drought declaration if conditions warrant
 - By May 1, based on water supply status
 By November 1, based on anciliary drought impacts

Drought Plan Review

- Review effectiveness of mitigation and response actions with the Monitoring Technical Committee and the Local Area Impact Assessment Groups each year by November 15th
 - Make recommendations for improving monitoring, implementation and response



Updated March 29, 2008



Local Drought Impact Groups

- Geographic Scale: County-level
- Leadership: Organized and coordinated by local Cooperative Extension and Emergency Management; oversight by ADWR
- Membership: Local municipal officials, natural resource managers, agricultural producers, water mangers/providers, concerned citizens/watershed groups
- Function: Organize local-level drought impact monitoring, assess local vulnerabilities, develop response, mitigation, and outreach plans





LDIG Development

- Six established groups
- Three in initial meetings stage
- Five to be developed in near future





LDIG Activities

- Development of subcommittees: monitoring, mitigation/response, education/outreach
- Periodic full group meetings and subcommittee meetings
- Developing monitoring plans/recruiting volunteers (impact reporting, precipitation)
- Providing local reports for state drought status maps





Successes and Challenges

- LDIG meetings have been well attended broad interest in drought monitoring and preparedness
- Are all of the necessary stakeholders at the table in each county?
- Volunteer participation has continued beyond initial planning stages – enthusiasm and interest continues, but...
- No financial support for coordination or activities at county level – how long can initiatives be maintained?
- Exciting, innovative approach to drought monitoring and planning
- Exciting, innovative approach to drought monitoring and planning





Arizona Drought Impact Reporting System

- Impact monitoring = key LDIG task
- Why?: better characterizations of drought, assess local vulnerability
- Requested development of tool to facilitate collection and synthesis of impact reports
- Initial effort was a hardcopy impact checklist adapted from Colorado Drought Plan; iteratively adjusted with feedback from all LDIGs
- Request for transition to web-based tool





Development Steps

- Temporary, form-based system (v1.0) deployed for testing in early 2007
- Feedback from LDIGs and MTC = focus group meetings, teleconference meetings, and email communications (refining impact survey and developing system design)
- 'Mock up' system used to gain feedback on system design, features, and general structure
 → continued interaction with LDIGs and agency partners to guide development process
- Iterative development based on feedback
- Recruitment and Training



AZ DroughtWatch



http://azdroughtwatch.org

Add Impact Reports

AZ DroughtWatch Arizona's Drought Impact Reporting System	AZ DroughtWatch beta release						
Home My DroughtWatch User Guide Logout About AZ DroughtWatch							
Drought Impact Survey for September, 2008							
Find the impact(s) that best describe your observations in the main categories below. Click on the "+" to expand each category or sub-category.							
E SWATER RESOURCES AND HYDROLOGY							
AGRICULTURAL IMPACTS (FOOD CROPS, CASH CROPS, AND AQUACULTURE)							
KINESTOCK PRODUCTION AND GRAZING LAND IMPACTS							
Societal and Community Impacts							
Submit Survey							
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Add Impact Reports



AZ DroughtWatch

Arizona's Drought Impact Reporting System

AZ DroughtWatch beta release

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Drought Impact Survey for September, 2008

Find the impact(s) that best describe your observations in the main categories below. Click on the "+" to expand each category or sub-category.

WATER RESOURCES AND HYDROLOGY

Surface Water Impacts

	ID	Impact	Observed?	Comments	Images					
,	41	Unusually low water levels in reservoirs, lakes, and ponds			•					
ŀ	42	Unusually low flows in streams, rivers, and springs		5						
ł	43	Poor water quality due to low levels/low flows		5						
ŀ	44	Impacts on hydro-electric power generation		5						
ł	45	Need for supplemental water due to drought impacts on local surface water resources (e.g. hauling water)		5						
Other										
(Other 📄									
(Dthe	ər								
÷	Groundwater Impacts									

Magnicultural Impacts (food crops, cash crops, and aquaculture)

INCOLOR PRODUCTION AND CRAZING LAND IMPACTS



Access Reports





Detailed Summary Report

×	AZ Drought Arizona's Droug	Watch ht Impact Reporting Syste	em	AZ DroughtWatch beta release
Home I	My DroughtWatch	Jser Guide Logout About AZ	DroughtWatch	
Listing < Previous I	all impacts ob Month	er, 2008		
Individual Watershed Report Huc 6: Santa Cruz River Huc 8: Upper Santa Cruz River Huc 10: Julian Wash-Upper Santa Cruz River		Observer Type: University Researc Observation Frequency: 2-5 days Surface Water Impacts Unusually low water levels in r <i>test</i> Observer Type: University Researc Observation Frequency: 2-5 days Surface Water Impacts Unusually low water levels in r <i>Testpond was low</i>	her eservoirs, lakes, and ponds her eservoirs, lakes, and ponds	
Individual Huc 6: Santa Huc 8: Panta	Watershed Report			

Huc 10: Agua Verde Creek-Pantano Wash





Additional Project Outcomes

- Partnerships forged with National Drought Mitigation Center and National Integrated Drought Information System (National Drought Impacts Reporter and Drought.gov portal)
- Technology transfer of system to North/South Carolina and Southeast Regional Climate Center (discussion of national implementation in support of NIDIS)
- Interest in citizen science and high school education participation/educational opportunities





Thanks!

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Michael A. Crimmins received his undergraduate degree in atmospheric science from the University of Michigan, his master's degree in geography/climatology from Western Michigan University and his doctorate in geography/climatology from the University of Arizona. Dr. Crimmins is trained as an applied climatologist and meteorologist and has ten years experience in the application of climatological methods, tools, and data for natural resource management. Watershed management was his focus for several years while working as a private sector environmental scientist. In that position, he provided expertise on hydroclimatology, urban and agricultural non-point source runoff modeling, remote sensing and GIS applications for watershed management.

Dr. Crimmins is currently on the faculty of the Department of Soil, Water, and Environmental Science at the University of Arizona and is a Climate Science Extension Specialist for Arizona Cooperative Extension. In this position he provides climate science support to resource managers across Arizona by assessing information needs, synthesizing and transferring relevant research results and conducting applied research projects. His extension and research work supports resource management across multiple sectors including rangelands, forests/wildfire, and water resources as well as policy and decision makers. This work aims to support managers by increasing climate science literacy as well as developing strategies to adapt to a changing climate. He also serves as a drought monitoring expert on the Arizona Governor's Drought Task Force and has worked with counties across Arizona to implement drought preparedness and impact monitoring plans.