

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT  
TO THE  
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA**

**August 19, 2003**

**ADMINISTRATION**

**CRB Budget for FY 03/04**

As you are aware, the State's financial challenges continue to escalate. The Colorado River Board's budget for FY03/04 has had its General Fund contribution reduced from \$192,000 to zero. Also, there is a legislative mandate to eliminate 16,000 positions from state government.

**AGENCY MANAGERS MEETING**

**Nevada's Proposal for Supplemental Water from the Colorado River**

On July 28<sup>th</sup>, the Southern Nevada Water Authority briefed the Agency Managers and a number of Board members on the State of Nevada's proposal for modifying the Interim Surplus Guidelines, in order to receive supplemental water from the Colorado River due to the failure of the southern California water agencies to execute the Quantification Settlement Agreement.

Nevada proposes that the Secretary of the Interior modify the Interim Surplus Guidelines (IGS) for Nevada, both with respect to when surplus conditions exist and the amount available annually, without modifying the total amount that was to be available to Nevada over the 14-year period. The modified ISG would determine that a surplus condition will exist each year through 2016 and that 60,000 acre-feet per year of surplus will be available for Nevada's use annually for domestic purposes without further limitation as to use.

**CONSENT ITEMS**

**Lower Colorado Water Supply Project**

Work is continuing on the Lower Colorado Water Supply Project (Project). As a consent item, I have included in the Board folder the fourth submittal of applications for Lower Colorado Water Supply Project water. I am requesting that the Board recommend to the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), with the approval of Resolution 2003-1, that the following applicants are eligible to receive Project water and that the City of Needles should offer a subcontract to each applicant.

For this fourth submittal, there are nine new applicants requesting water and one previously approved applicant requesting additional water. A listing of the number of the 10 parcels and the water requested by county is shown below:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Parcels</u>	<u>Current Use (Acre-feet/yr)</u>	<u>Future Use (Acre-feet/yr)</u>	<u>Total Request (Acre-feet/yr)</u>
Imperial	3	2	5	7
Riverside	6	1	6	7
<u>San Bernardino</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	10	3	12	15

In total, for all four submittals, there are 367 applicants requesting a total of 5,163 acre-feet of Project water annually. Of this amount, 511 acre-feet is being used annually by current users and 4,652 acre-feet annually is being reserved for future use. Of this 4,652 acre-feet, 1,260 acre-feet has been requested by the County of Riverside.

## PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS

### Colorado River Water Report

As of August 1, 2003, storage in the major Upper Basin reservoirs decreased by 703,000 acre-feet and storage in the Lower Basin reservoirs decreased by 83,000 acre-feet during July. Total System active storage as of August 8<sup>th</sup> was 34.918 million acre-feet (maf) or 59 percent of capacity, which is 4.278 maf less than one year ago.

July releases from Hoover, Davis, and Parker Dams averaged 15,690, 14,430 and 12,070 cubic feet per second (cfs), respectively. Planned releases from those three dams for the month of August 2003 are 13,000, 11,800, and 10,400 cfs, respectively. The August releases represent those needed to meet downstream water requirements including those caused by reduced operation of Senator Wash Reservoir.

The final August 2003, observed April through July 2003 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell was 3.918 maf, which is 49 percent of the 30-year average for the period 1961-1990. The final August 1, 2003, projected unregulated inflow into Lake Powell for the 2003-04 water year was 6.317 maf, or 53 percent of the 30-year average.

Without an executed Quantification Settlement Agreement, the Lower Division States' consumptive use of Colorado River water for calendar year 2003 is limited to 7.5 maf, i.e. Arizona 2.8 maf, California 4.4 maf, and Nevada 0.3 maf. For calendar year 2003, it is estimated the Central Arizona Project (CAP) will divert 1.609 maf, of which 0.273 maf is to be credited to the Arizona

Water Bank. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) will be required to reduce its consumptive use to 0.584 maf or 47 percent of its actual use in 2002.

As of August 18<sup>th</sup>, and taking into account both measured and unmeasured return flows, the Lower Division States' consumptive use of Colorado River water for calendar year 2003, as forecasted by Reclamation, totals 7.332 maf and is distributed as follows: Arizona, 2.707 maf; California, 4.342 maf; and Nevada, 0.283 maf.

The preliminary end-of-year estimate for 2003 California agricultural consumptive use of Colorado River water under the first three priorities and the sixth priority of the 1931 *California Seven Party Agreement* is 3.788 maf. This estimate is based on the collective use through June 2003 by the Palo Verde Irrigation District, the Yuma Project-Reservation Division (YPRD), the Imperial Irrigation District, and the Coachella Valley Water District. Figure 1, found at the end of this report, depicts the historic projected end-of-year agricultural use for the year.

### Colorado River Operations

#### *Supplement to the 2003 Annual Operating Plan*

Included in the Board folder is a draft supplement to the 2003 Annual Operating Plan for the Colorado River System Reservoirs (2003 AOP) that was reviewed and discussed at the August 6<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Colorado River Management Work Group. Reclamation has proposed to amend the 2003 AOP to: 1) release up to 10,000 acre-feet of Intentionally Created Unused Apportionment in calendar year 2003 from the Arizona Water banking Authority to the Southern Nevada Water Authority; and 2) implement Minute No. 310 to deliver approximately 1,200 acre-feet per month of Colorado River water through the California's agencies distribution system to Tijuana, Baja California.

Reclamation considered that the August 6<sup>th</sup> meeting was a consultation meeting with the Basin States. As such, with editorial comments received at the meeting, Reclamation intends to include these provisions as a supplement to the 2003 AOP.

#### *2004 Annual Operating Plan*

The Colorado River Management Work Group met on August 6, 2003, to continue development of the 2004 Annual Operating Plan for the Colorado River System Reservoirs (2004 AOP). Copies of the agenda and the draft 2004 AOP are included in the Board folder.

The proposed 2004 AOP contains the following determinations:

- Upper Basin Delivery: The minimum objective release criterion will control the annual release from Glen Canyon Dam during water year 2004 in accordance with Article II(2) of the Operating Criteria unless spill avoidance and/or the storage equalization criteria in Article II(3) is controlling.

- Lower Basin Delivery: Under the most probable inflow scenario, downstream deliveries are expected to control the releases from Hoover Dam.
  - The Normal condition is the criterion governing the operation of Lake Mead for calendar year 2004 in accordance with Article III(3)(a) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(1) of the Decree.
  - Suspension of surplus determinations under Sections 2(B)(1) and 2(B)(2) of the Interim Surplus Guidelines will remain in effect until such time as California completes all required actions and complies with reductions in water use reflected in Section 5(C) of the Interim Surplus Guidelines.
  - In the event that California meets these requirements prior to, or during calendar year 2004, consistent with Section 5(B) of the Interim Surplus Guidelines, the interim surplus determinations under Sections 2(B)(1) and 2(B)(2) will be reinstated, following appropriate consultations. In such an event and in accordance with Section 7 of the Interim Surplus Guidelines, the Partial Domestic Surplus determination will govern the releases for use of water in the States of Arizona, Nevada and California during calendar year 2004.
- Water Apportioned but Unused: Reclamation does not anticipate any available unused apportionment for calendar year 2004 at this time. However, if any unused apportionment is available, the Secretary shall allocate any available unused apportionments for calendar year 2004 in accordance with Article II(B)(6) of the Decree and Section 1(B) of the Interim Surplus Guidelines.
- 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty Delivery: A volume of 1.5 maf of water will be allowed to be scheduled for delivery to Mexico during calendar year 2004 in accordance with Article 15 of the 1944 U.S.-Mexico Water Treaty and Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

#### *2003 Consumptive Use & Revised Water Orders*

On July 30<sup>th</sup>, Reclamation issued an initial notification letter to all Colorado River water contractors in the Lower Basin, who were expected to overrun their approved annual water orders for 2003. In its letter, Reclamation indicated that overruns of water will not be allowed, and deliveries to contractors will be discontinued at the time that the approved amount of water has been reached. Within California, the only agency being put on notice was the Yuma Project, Reservation Division.

#### *Unauthorized Use of Colorado River Water*

A meeting was held in Las Vegas on August 15, 2003, between Reclamation and the Lower Division States to discuss Unauthorized Use of Colorado River water. Reclamation would like to have

the support of all Lower Division States on a conceptual approach to deal with this issue of unauthorized use of Colorado River water. This issue had been discussed in two previous meetings among Lower Division States, Reclamation and the USGS. However, Arizona had concerns related to adoption of the accounting surface concept.

At the August 15<sup>th</sup> meeting, Mr. Robert Johnson, Regional Director of the Reclamation indicated that the goal of the meeting was to establish a process for Reclamation to deal with non-contract diverters that is supported by the Lower Division States. Arizona and Nevada States' representative expressed their concerns that the Accounting Surface may not be used for wells in the areas outside of the flood plain due to potential for tributary water recharge and the travel time for water from the Colorado River to reach these wells. They indicated that such cases might need further criteria for implementation. Also, it was noted that the State of Arizona has a criterion for drilling a well with a capacity of less than 35 gpm, which is considered *de minimis*.

The conclusions that came from the meeting are summarized as follows:

- Reclamation should move forward to develop the process to deal with the unauthorized users;
- The Accounting Surface maps prepared by the USGS provide a good basis for identification of the River aquifer, however, for cases where a well is located a long distance from the flood plain, it may be appropriate to consider additional criteria;
- Reclamation will meet with Arizona and Nevada technical staff to discuss the criteria used in their states for taking into account tributary water pumped from the groundwater aquifer;
- Reclamation will draft the concepts and a draft set of criteria and the factors to be used for evaluation of whether a diverter is using Colorado River water. However, it was concluded that the burden of the proof that Colorado River water was not being pumped would be on the diverter, and not Reclamation;
- Once drafted by Reclamation, the draft criteria and factors to address whether Colorado River or tributary water is being diverted will be distributed among Lower Division States for comment; and
- All water used by wells covered by Arizona *de minimis* rule will be reported and accounted for within Arizona's Colorado River entitlement.

#### *Las Vegas Valley Return Flow Credit Methodology*

Included in the Board folder, for your information, are copies of correspondence between Reclamation and the Southern Nevada Water Authority concerning a new methodology for calculating

the State of Nevada's return flow credits to the Colorado River. The Board's staff is currently reviewing the changed methodology to determine the effect that this change has on Nevada's use of Colorado River water and the impact that it may have on the other Lower Division States.

#### *43 CFR Part 417 Process*

Every year Reclamation is required by 43 CFR 417 (Part 417) to consult with Colorado River water users regarding water conservation and the use of Colorado River water. Reclamation has initiated that process for the next calendar year with all the Colorado River water users.

Included in the Board folder, as an information item, is a representative sample of the letters that Reclamation has sent to various water users along the Colorado River.

#### *Arizona Water Settlement Act*

In June, I discussed with the Board the "Arizona Water Settlement Act" which was introduced by Arizona Senator Jon Kyl, on February 25, 2003. The purposes of this Act are to provide adjustments to the Central Arizona Project, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, and to authorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982. The Act reallocates 60,647 acre-feet of agricultural priority water to the Indian Tribes, for a 100 year period and provides for the costs to be paid from the excess revenues derived from the sale of power and energy for use in Arizona in excess of the amount necessary to meet the annual payment of reimbursable Central Arizona Water Conservation District's Central Arizona Project construction costs. Section 105 of the Act is titled "Firming of Central Arizona Project Indian Water." The intended purpose of this section is to develop a program so that this newly allocated water has the same priority as M&I water during water shortages. The State of Arizona and the federal government have reached an agreement on each parties' responsibilities in firming up this water. Arizona has agreed to firm 23,724 acre-feet while the federal government has agreed to firm 36,923 acre-feet.

The Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources has requested that the Arizona Water Banking Authority form a Technical Committee to develop and examine options to assist the State in meeting its obligation for firming Non-Indian agricultural priority water under the Act.

#### *Yuma Desalting Plant*

Over the past 12 months, the Board has discussed the status of the Yuma Desalting Plant (YDP). Should it be operated, or should it remain in ready reserve? Reclamation is having to make excess releases from Lake Mead of more than 100,000 acre-feet of water per year from storage to meet the delivery requirements of the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty. This loss of water has become acute due to the drought in the Colorado River Basin.

Both the House and Senate Committees on Energy and Water Appropriations have prepared committee report language instructing Reclamation to report to their respective Committees on the

status of activities with regard to the YDP by December 31, 2003. Additionally, Reclamation is directed to work with the USIBWC, in consultation with the seven Basin States, to identify alternatives for operating the YDP while recognizing the need to maintaining the ecology of the Cienega, including the capability of Mexico to maintain the Cienega with its share of Treaty water.

### California's Colorado River Water Use Plan

#### *Status of the QSA Discussions and Activities*

Last month I informed the Board that the other Basin state representatives were preparing a joint statement to Governor Davis encouraging the California water agencies and the legislature to complete all necessary work so that the QSA can be executed. Subsequent to their July 7<sup>th</sup> letter, on August 5, 2003, the other Basin States wrote another letter to Governor Davis outlining their concerns and questions related to existing QSA documents:

- The QSA should achieve a long-term quantification of California's Colorado River priorities;
- The QSA should not have "off-ramps" that will undermine its viability;
- The QSA should be built upon permanent reductions in water use that have secure sources of funding;
- The QSA and the obligations of California's Colorado River contractors must be enforceable by the Secretary of the Interior and not subject to endless litigation; and
- Any risk associated with the California Plan must be borne by California.

A copy of the August 5<sup>th</sup> letter from the Basin States representatives is included in the Board folder.

### Basin States Discussions

On August 12<sup>th</sup>, representatives from the Colorado River Basin states met with Department of the Interior representatives to discuss a "10-page" QSA document drafted by the Department of the Interior and the QSA parties. The intent of the 10-page QSA document is to consolidate key provisions contained in all of the QSA related documents and to bring resolution to the Department of the Interior and Basin states issues regarding the QSA, thereby, leaving only the intra California and QSA parties issues yet to be resolved.

During the meeting, representatives from the Basin states reviewed the 10-page document and suggested a few additional provisions. On August 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, the Basin states representatives met with the Department of the Interior and QSA parties in an attempt to reach agreement on the 10 page

document. As a result of those meetings, the QSA parties will now take this document to their respective Board's prior to the next meeting to be held on August 25<sup>th</sup>. The intent is to determine if an acceptable QSA from a Department of the Interior and the Colorado River Basin states perspective can be drafted and executed by the QSA parties.

### Colorado River Environmental Activities

#### *Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program*

The LCR MSCP Technical Contractors (SAIC and JSA) are preparing the administrative drafts of the LCR MSCP Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) and Biological Assessment (BA) to be released for review and comment on August 21, 2003. These documents incorporate all of the comments and modifications made to May 2003 preliminary draft HCP and BA. It is these versions of the HCP and BA that will be utilized during the scheduled round of public scoping meetings to be held in the fall of 2003 in Yuma, Arizona; Blythe, California; and Laughlin, Nevada. Currently, it is anticipated that these public scoping meetings will be held in late-October or early-November of this year.

During late-July and early-August, LCR MSCP representatives met with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wildlife Refuges, Central Arizona Project Board, Bureau of Land Management Field Offices in Yuma and Havasu, and the Fort Yuma-Quechan Indian Tribe. The purposes of the meetings were to fully brief the agencies and the Tribe regarding the current status of the LCR MSCP Conservation Strategy as well as to discuss current issues and their status and potential partnership and cooperative opportunities.

LCR MSCP participants are in the process of developing proposed federal legislation authorizing implementation of the LCR MSCP, beginning in early-2005, and appropriating funds for Program implementation. The draft legislative package is being developed by a small working group of the LCR MSCP Implementation Issues Subcommittee. When a formal draft of the package is available, I intend to convene a meeting of the California LCR MSCP Caucus to discuss the package from California's perspective.

#### *H.R. 2707 - Salt Cedar and Russian Olive Control Demonstration Act*

Included in the Board folder is a copy of H.R. 2707 referred to as the "Salt Cedar and Russian Olive Control Demonstration Act" introduced by Congressman Pearce (NM) which would direct the Secretaries of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, acting through the U.S. Forest Service, to carry out a demonstration program to assess potential water savings through control of salt cedar and Russian olive on forests and public lands administered by Department of the Interior agencies and the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service.

The proposed legislation directs the Department of the Interior to prepare an assessment of the extent of salt cedar and Russian olive invasion in the seventeen Reclamation states where the species occur and to identify management options for reducing the presence and spread of these non-native

plants. Additionally, the Department of the Interior is to identify not less than three demonstration projects which test the efficacy of controlling salt cedar and Russian olive with aerial herbicide application, mechanical removal, and biocontrol (e.g., goats, insects, etc.). The proposed cost of each project is not to exceed \$7,000,000, with the federal cost-share for the project not to exceed 65% of the total cost. The legislation would authorize the appropriation of \$25,000,000 per year from 2004 through 2007.

As we have discussed at previous meetings, much of the riparian habitat along the Lower Colorado River is made up of monotypic stands of salt cedar, or salt cedar mixed with lesser amounts of native cottonwood-willow or mesquite habitat. Collectively, the riparian habitat found within the riverine corridor consumes approximately 600,000 acre-feet of mainstream water annually. Currently, the LCR MSCP Conservation Strategy proposes to replace approximately 8,000 acres of existing salt cedar habitat with native riparian habitat types, including cottonwood-willow, mesquite, arrowweed and saltbush. Along the Lower Colorado River wholesale eradication of salt cedar is not recommended at this juncture, as salt cedar is currently providing the only breeding and nesting habitats for the federally-listed Southwestern willow flycatcher. The LCR MSCP participants are reviewing the proposed legislation to see if the LCR MSCP could qualify for funding related to the development and implementation of a demonstration project.

#### *Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program*

The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) recently met in Phoenix, Arizona on August 13-14, 2003. At the meeting, the AMWG heard reports from staff regarding the following: (1) proposed experimental flow releases from Glen Canyon Dam; (2) expansion of the mechanical removal of non-native fish from selected reaches of the mainstream; (3) feasibility of humpback chub population augmentation efforts; (4) science review of potential risks associated with construction and operation of the proposed temperature control device on Glen Canyon Dam; (5) proposed FY-2004 Budget and Work Plan; and (6) Basin hydrologic conditions.

The ongoing program of mechanical removal of non-native fishes from selected reaches of the mainstream has been deemed a tentative success by agency staff and fisheries biologists. As you will recall, the intent of this effort was to attempt to reduce the number of non-native rainbow and brown trout near the confluence of the Little Colorado River and the mainstream in an effort to conserve the dwindling population of federally-endangered humpback chub. Biologists have conducted several trips with electrofishing and hoop-net equipment and have removed nearly 8,000 non-native fish, with approximately 90% of the fish caught being rainbow trout. All of the euthanized non-native fish were turned over to the Hualapai Indian Tribe for use as fertilizer in agriculture ventures. The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center has proposed to extend the program downstream several more miles in an effort to further reduce populations of rainbow and brown trout through 2006. The expanded program would continue the removal of non-native fish, monitoring of remaining populations of native fish, including humpback chub, and monitoring the overall abundances of all fish populations in the removal reaches below the Little Colorado River confluence.

A scientific review panel has reviewed the proposed Glen Canyon Dam temperature control device (TCD), as well as operation and potential impacts to downstream resources. The peer review panel prepared a preliminary “risk assessment” of the TCD associated with biological, physical, and economic resources related to Glen Canyon Dam operations and Grand Canyon National Park. The primary purpose of the proposed TCD is to provide warmer water below the dam and through the Glen and Grand Canyon reaches of the mainstream for the benefit of native fish species (e.g., humpback chub, flannelmouth and bluehead suckers, etc.). Some of the risks identified by the panel include the following: (1) warmer water below Glen Canyon Dam may induce more non-native warm water fishes to move into this reach of the mainstream; (2) other aquatic parasites, injurious to native fish species, may become more prevalent; (3) increased water temperatures may increase habitat suitability for non-native rainbow and brown trout in the Glen Canyon reach; (4) warm water releases could reduce the efficiency of the turbines in the Glen Canyon power-plant; (5) lost hydropower revenues associated with downtime of the TCD; and (6) warm water releases will alter the physical water chemistry of the mainstream below Glen Canyon Dam (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, and nutrient loads, etc.).

The panel concluded that the benefits to the native endangered fishes outweighs the potential risks associated with construction and operation of the TCD. The panel recommends that the AMWG and Reclamation consider moving the proposed project forward in an expeditious fashion as the humpback chub is considered to be in perilous condition in the Glen and Grand Canyon reaches of the mainstream. The panel also recognized that construction and operation of the TCD over a ten-year period is likely to cost approximately \$200,000,000. The panel also recommended that the TCD, if constructed, should be operated in the context of adaptive management; with the development of rigorous scientifically-based experiments and hypothesis testing events. Based upon the results of these experiments over time, the TCD and Glen Canyon Dam would be operated to optimize habitat quality for the native fish assemblage below Glen Canyon Dam.

#### Lower Colorado Water Supply Project (LCWSP)

- Blythe Energy Project – Representatives of the Blythe Energy Project (BEP) still have not responded to our invitation to be a participant in the LCWSP. In reading the newspaper you may have noticed that many of these merchant plants have fallen into bankruptcy. I have included in the Board folder, as an information item, a letter from Reclamation to BEP representatives informing them that absent an approved water supply offset plan, it may want to consider applying for water from the LCWSP.
- Needles’ Subcontract – On July 30<sup>th</sup>, Reclamation approved the Subcontract for LCWSP water prepared by the City of Needles. Additionally, Reclamation has sent Needles a list of proposed subcontractors and authorized Needles to contact those applicants, approximately 234 potential subcontractors, for LCWSP water.
- Operation of the well field – On August 1<sup>st</sup>, the IID began operational pumping the LCWSP well field for the first time. The goal is to pump 910 acre-feet of exchange water to meet the City of Needles and BLM’s requirements for 2003.

- Advanced delivery concept – Efforts are continuing with the concept of advance delivering Project water. A Technical Committee, made up of agency representatives, met to discuss the issue of water quality over the life of the well field. It was agreed that the concept of advanced delivery of Project water would be beneficial to the Project and should continue to be progressed forward. The Committee requested that certain principals be developed for forbearance and payback as well as establishing criteria for water quality.
- Miscellaneous - Included in the Board folder is a copy of a letter to the Gas Company from Reclamation informing it that its surplus contract for 100 acre-feet of Colorado River water has been terminated and recommended that it contract for LCWSP water before the end on 2003.

## WATER QUALITY

### California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado River Basin Region

#### *Pacific Gas & Electric Topock Gas Compressor Station*

Last month the Board discussed the existence of a hexavalent chromium groundwater plume migrating towards the Colorado River from PG&E's Topock Gas Compressor station located 15 miles southeast of Needles, California and the intent of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Colorado River Basin Region (CRWQCB) to issue a Draft Cleanup and Abatement Order.

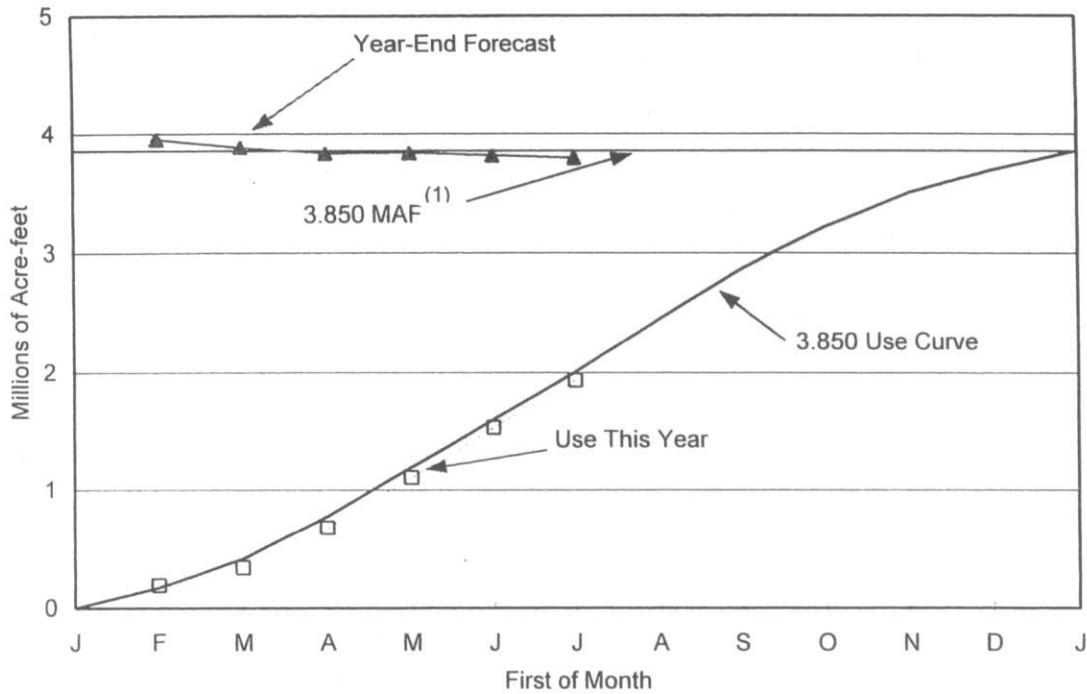
Included in the Board folder is various correspondence from PG&E, CRWQCB, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regarding the groundwater contamination at the PG&E Topock site and who should be the administering agency overseeing the cleanup. The DTSC has been working with PG&E since 1996, investigating the chromium groundwater plume and identifying remedial technologies to clean up the groundwater.

On August 8<sup>th</sup>, after receiving assurance from the DTSC that the DTSC will work with PG&E to expedite cleanup action at its Topock site, the CRWQCB agreed to withdraw its draft Cleanup and Abatement Order and allow the Department of Toxic Substance Control to be the administering agency for implementing the cleanup of the site.



Gerald R. Zimmerman  
Executive Director

**FIGURE 1**  
**AUGUST 1 FORECAST OF 2003 YEAR-END COLORADO RIVER WATER USE**  
**BY THE CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES**



Forecast of Colorado River Water Use by the California Agricultural Agencies (Millions of Acre-feet)			
Month	Use as of First of Month	Forecast of Year End Use	Forecast of Unused Water (1)
Jan	0.000	-----	-----
Feb	0.190	3.951	-0.157
Mar	0.339	3.882	-0.088
Apr	0.676	3.827	-0.033
May	1.102	3.833	-0.039
Jun	1.530	3.811	-0.017
Jul	1.933	3.788	0.006
Aug			
Sep			
Oct			
Nov			
Dec			
Jan			

(1) The forecast of unused water is based on the availability of 3.794 million acre-feet under the first three priorities of the water delivery contracts which accounts for the 55,592 acre-feet of conserved water available during 2002 respectively in accordance with the 1988 IID-MWD Conservation Agreement and the 1989 IID-MWD-CVWD-PVID Approval Agreement.