

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

**March 9, 2004**

**AGENCY MANAGERS MEETING**

The Agency Managers have not met since the last Board meeting. There is an Executive Session for Board Members, Alternates, and Agency Managers scheduled to be held at the end of the Board Meeting of March 10, 2004.

**ADMINISTRATION**

Statements of Economic Interest

The Statements of Economic Interest were due on March 1, 2004. I respectfully request that you complete those statements at your earliest convenience, if you have not previously done so.

Appointments

Governor Schwarzenegger recently appointed Mr. Lester Snow as the Director of the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR). Mr. Snow has had a long career in water resources management. He served as Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources' Tucson Active Management Area; General Manager of the San Diego County Water Authority; Executive Director of the CALFED Program; and Regional Director of Reclamation's Mid-Pacific Region. It is expected that the California Senate will soon initiate Confirmation Hearings associated with Mr. Snow's appointment as CDWR Director.

Board Workshop – Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

As discussed at the February Board Meeting, a workshop will be scheduled to provide Board Members, Alternates, Agency Managers, and other interested stakeholders a detailed overview of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP). The primary purpose of the workshop is to provide information and discuss the issues related to several key decisions that must be made in the very near future by California participating agencies. These issues are generally associated with the potential need for federal legislation, cost-sharing arrangements (i.e., interstate and intrastate), and the long-term implementation agreement.

## PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS

### Colorado River Water Report

As of March 1, 2004, storage in the major Upper Basin reservoirs decreased by 434,940 acre-feet and storage in the Lower Basin reservoirs increased by 103,300 acre-feet during February. Total System active storage as of March 4<sup>th</sup> was 32.167 million acre-feet (maf) or 54 percent of capacity, which is 3.899 maf less than one year ago.

February releases from Hoover, Davis, and Parker Dams averaged 14,000, 12,080 and 7,270 cubic feet per second (cfs), respectively. Planned releases from those three dams for the month of March 2004 are estimated to be 15,400, 14,600, and 10,900 cfs, respectively. The March releases represent those needed to meet downstream water requirements including those caused by the reduced operation of Senator Wash Reservoir for dam safety reasons.

As of March 1<sup>st</sup>, taking into account both measured and unmeasured return flows, the Lower Division States' consumptive use of Colorado River water for calendar year 2004, as forecasted by Reclamation, totals 7.384 maf and is distributed as follows: Arizona, 2.738 maf; California, 4.338 maf; and Nevada, 0.308 maf. The Central Arizona Project (CAP) will divert 1.519 maf, of which 0.308 maf is planned to be delivered to the Arizona Water Bank. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) will use about 0.526 maf, which is 0.158 maf less than its actual use of mainstream water in 2003. In addition, MWD will wheel 866 acre-feet through its system to the city of Tijuana in July and August 2004.

The preliminary end-of-year estimate for 2004 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 3.738 maf. This estimate is based on the collective use, through January 2004, 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

#### *Senate Bill 1516 Salt Cedar Control Demonstration Act*

Senator Pete Domenici's (R-NM) Salt Cedar/Russian Olive Control Demonstration Act continues to move forward in the U.S. Senate. The bill has been modified somewhat, since the last time we discussed it several months ago. First, it is worth reviewing the key elements contained in the proposed legislation. A copy of the latest iteration of the proposed legislation has been included in your Board folder.

The primary purposes of the legislation are to authorize the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to initiate a program that accomplishes the following:

1. Provide an assessment of infestation of salt cedar and Russian olive in the western United States;
2. Evaluate the feasibility of various control methods;
3. Evaluate the challenges associated with habitat restoration and revegetation in those areas where salt cedar and Russian olive are removed;
4. Estimate the costs associated with destroying the removed salt cedar and Russian olive biomass;
5. Identify techniques related to long-term control of salt cedar and Russian olive in the western United States;
6. Provide grants, through the Secretary, to academic institutions for development of a long-term strategy to address control of salt cedar and Russian olive;
7. Authorize the development of “demonstration projects” that target the removal of salt cedar and/or Russian olive, reduce reinfestation, and provide for native habitat restoration and revegetation;
8. Authorize demonstration projects to evaluate the different strategies for removing and controlling salt cedar and Russian olive, including: airborne herbicide application; mechanical removal; and potential bio-control methods;
9. Provide an assessment of soil conditions in those areas currently infested with salt cedar and Russian olive;
10. Monitor and document any potential water savings, to both ground and surface water, associated with removal and control of salt cedar and Russian olive;
11. Provide appropriations in the following amounts for the following tasks: \$4 million to complete the initial assessment; \$2 million to develop management strategies; \$7 million each for the demonstration projects; and \$3 million for the development of strategies for disposition of the removed biomass;
12. Authorize demonstration projects on federal lands to be 100% funded through this legislation; projects on non-federal lands to be funded 75% by federal appropriations, and 25% non-federal funds;
13. Utilize scientific peer review to review the initial assessment, the identified long-term management strategies, the demonstration projects, and the biomass destruction techniques; and
14. Mandate the Secretary to report to Congress, annually, on the progress made in the program, the results of the independent scientific peer reviews, and how the federal funds are expended pursuant to the legislation.

The new elements in the proposed legislation include the designation of Reclamation as the lead agency in implementation of the various mandated tasks; and the responsibility to evaluate the restoration and revegetation requirements following the control and/or destruction and removal of salt cedar and Russian olive trees.

It should be pointed out that there may be opportunities associated with this potential program in conjunction with long-term implementation of the LCR MSCP. Some of the identified LCR MSCP Conservation Areas may qualify for funding under

the Demonstration Projects grants program. Additionally, there may be synergies between the restoration and revegetation methods and technologies being contemplated in the LCR MSCP and the research and evaluations required in the legislation.

#### *Limitrophe International Wildlife Refuge Proposal*

The conservation organization, Environmental Defense, has been working with the Cocopah Indian Tribe, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the Republic of Mexico in evaluating the feasibility of creating an international wildlife refuge in the Limitrophe Division. This reach of the mainstream is between Northerly and Southerly International Boundaries and separates the State of Arizona from the Mexican State of Baja California del Norte. Environmental Defense's proposal recognizes the habitat value of the existing cottonwood-willow native riparian habitat that lies just south of Morelos Dam (River Mile 23.1) and continues several miles south to the vicinity of Hunter's Hole (River Mile 3).

In late September 2003, Environmental Defense released a report entitled "Rapid Ecological Assessment of the Limitrophe Zone of the Colorado River." The report describes preliminary vegetation data, bird survey results, and a reconnaissance-level hydrology analysis. The report describes the condition of approximately 2,700 hectares (or, 6,670 acres) of riparian habitat in the Limitrophe Division below Morelos Dam. The report concludes that the Cocopah proposal to create a binational wildlife refuge may have merit; particularly when compared to the current IBWC proposal to clear the Limitrophe of most of the native riparian habitat as part of the Boundary Rectification Project.

#### *Reclamation's Boulder Canyon Operations Office Scheduling Function*

Reclamation's Boulder Canyon Operations Office (BCOO) recently announced the opening of the Water Control Center. The Water Control Center (WCC) is responsible for managing and scheduling flows and releases for the Lower Colorado River from Lake Mead to Parker Dam. Reclamation's Yuma Area Office will continue to manage the daily water operations below Parker Dam. Reclamation plans to staff the WCC with a Water Scheduler Monday through Friday from 0730 to 1630 (PST). The scheduler can be contacted at (702) 293-8680, or by email at [waterops@lc.usbr.gov](mailto:waterops@lc.usbr.gov)

#### *Unauthorized Diversions and Uses of Mainstream Water*

Reclamation, via letter dated February 23, 2004, responded to the Board's January 7, 2004, letter regarding unauthorized uses of Colorado River water. The Regional Director's response indicated that Reclamation has created an "Unauthorized Use Team" to identify the scope of the problem and potential options. According to the letter, the Team has preliminarily identified the issues that need to be addressed, legal and policy decisions that need to be made, and the technical studies that must be completed.

Reclamation committed to keeping the Basin States and stakeholders informed of the progress of the Team. Reclamation estimates that it may take between two and three years to fully address the issue and develop consensus-based solutions. Mr. Dale Ensminger has been appointed as the Team Leader and is the Point-of-Contact associated with this issue.

*Central Arizona Project Allocation of Water Supply & Long-Term Contract Extension Draft EIS*

Reclamation's Phoenix Area Office (PAO) recently announced that it was reopening the public review period associated with the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Allocation of Water Supply and Long-Term Contract Extension for the Central Arizona Project. The draft EIS was released for review and comment on June 23, 2000; however, due to federal legislation passed by Congress in July 2000, Reclamation suspended all work on finalizing the EIS. Comments on the current draft EIS are due in Reclamation's PAO by April 27, 2004.

The proposed action being considered in the draft EIS is the proposed reallocation of 65,647 acre-feet of CAP water; an additional 36,700 acre-feet would be allocated to the Gila River Indian Community, and 1,218 acre-feet for Indian water rights settlements in the Salt-Verde River watersheds. Additionally, of the 293,795 acre-feet of non-Indian agricultural water that is expected to be relinquished over time, 67,300 acre-feet would be reserved for future Indian water rights settlements, and the remaining 96,295 acre-feet would be held by the Arizona Department of Water Resources (ADWR) for future M&I uses or other future non-Indian agricultural water uses. Finally, the government, in the July 2003 legislation, is forgiving \$73,561,337 in CAP debt. A copy of the press release announcing the reopening of the comment period and brief description of the proposed project is included in the Board folder.

California's Colorado River Water Use Plan

*Update of the Colorado River Water Use Plan*

Mr. Jay Malinowski, through the existing contract with McGuire & Associates, continues to make progress on updating California's Colorado River Water Use Plan (CRWUP). It is anticipated that the next iteration of the CRWUP will be released, in draft form, to the Agencies for an administrative review in late-March or early-April 2004.

*Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Project EIR Notice of Preparation*

On February 27, 2004, the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) released the CEQA Notice of Preparation (NOP) associated with the draft Salton Sea Ecosystem Restoration Project Programmatic Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). As you will recall, the Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) implementing legislation requires that CDWR and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) prepare a

programmatic EIR for restoration of the Salton Sea ecosystem. The PEIR is to be completed by December 2006, with CDWR and CDFG acting as co-lead agencies.

The proposed project requires the Resources Secretary to develop a preferred alternative for restoring the Salton Sea Ecosystem and permanently protecting the fish and wildlife resources dependent upon that ecosystem. Currently, it is anticipated that the alternatives analysis will evaluate “whole sea restoration alternatives,” “partial sea restoration alternatives,” and “habitat enhancement alternatives.” The QSA implementing legislation defined the project area as the entire Salton Sea Basin, Lower Colorado River ecosystem, and the Colorado River Delta in Mexico. Written comments on the NOP will be accepted by CDWR through April 16, 2004. A copy of the NOP has been included in the Board folder for your information.

### Basin States/Tribes Discussions

#### *Basin States Meeting – March 5, 2004*

Representatives of the Basin States met in Las Vegas, Nevada on March 5, 2004. Assistant Secretary of the Interior Bennett Raley was present at the meeting and asked the Basin States to identify critical or significant issues that the States believe that the Department of the Interior should endeavor to address prior to the election in November. Although no suggestions were made during the meeting, it was decided to form a steering committee composed of representatives from each of the Basin States.

The objective of the steering committee would be to begin the identification and evaluation of potential water management strategies that could be undertaken to meet the long-term water supply needs within the Basin. Some of the potential water management strategies that may be evaluated by the steering committee include the following: (1) system enhancements; (2) vegetation management; (3) Yuma Desalting Plant operations and alternatives; (4) Mexican Colorado River Delta and the Cienega de Santa Clara; (5) interstate water banking; and (6) development of shortage criteria.

The State of Nevada provided an update of activities that it is conducting related to long-term water supply, including its integrated water supply planning process. In addition, Nevada discussed its drought plan and its revised return flow credit calculation methodology.

The next meeting of the Seven Basin States is scheduled for March 31, 2004, and will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada.

#### *Resignation of Greg Walcher, Colorado Department of Natural Resources*

On February 11, 2004, the State of Colorado notified the Basin States representatives that Mr. Greg Walcher recently left state service. Consequently, Mr. Rod Kuharich, Executive Director of the Colorado Water Conservation Board, will replace

Mr. Walcher as one of Colorado's Basin States representatives. A copy of the letter notifying the states of this change is included in the Board folder.

### Colorado River Environmental Activities

#### *Status of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP)*

The Technical Contractors are moving forward with completion of the public review drafts of the LCR MSCP Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Biological Assessment (BA), and EIS/R. Prior to release of the documents to the public, these documents will be the focus of an intensive three-day workshop in mid-March to ensure consistency in language in the three documents.

A small ad hoc group of stakeholder interests continue to work on the development of the proposed LCR MSCP Implementation Agreement (IA). This ad hoc group has included legal representatives from many of the LCR MSCP participating agencies, including representatives from the Department of the Interior's Solicitor's Office. The draft IA needs to be largely completed prior to release of the public review drafts of the LCR MSCP documents.

The LCR MSCP Steering Committee has removed the burrowing owl from the list of LCR MSCP Covered Species. As the species is not yet listed as endangered or threatened by the federal government or California, it was determined that the potential mitigation, monitoring and avoidance measures that would be required through the LCR MSCP were too onerous for the agricultural districts in Arizona and California to implement. Implementation of the proposed avoidance and minimization measures would have severely curtailed the ability of the districts to conduct routine operations and maintenance activities within the areas currently occupied by the burrowing owl.

The LCR MSCP Steering Committee has approved a process for receiving mitigation benefit and credit for actions taken associated with species conservation and habitat restoration prior to formal implementation of the LCR MSCP in early-2005. LCR MSCP participating entities may submit any projects or activities undertaken by them for mitigation credit to the Steering Committee for review and approval. A subcommittee will review the project or activity and the expected species or habitat benefits and then prepare a recommendation to the Steering Committee and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If the Steering Committee and the USFWS concur, the habitat restoration or species conservation project would be credited toward the mitigation obligation identified in the Conservation Plan.

The non-federal LCR MSCP stakeholders continue to work on the development of an appropriate program implementation cost-sharing relationship with the federal parties. The government continues to advocate that the cost-sharing relationship must be 50-50, while the non-federal parties continue to advocate a much lower non-federal cost-share. Currently, the States are preparing a more detailed position paper outlining the rationale for the lower cost-share approach. For the discussions to reach resolution, it

may be necessary to advance this discussion to Administration officials in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Harris and I met with the Board of Directors for the Coachella Valley Water District on March 2, 2004, at its regularly scheduled Board meeting. The purpose was to provide the CVWD Board of Directors an update on the status of the LCR MSCP and the remaining issues being addressed. I believe that the meeting was useful and timely and look forward to holding these briefings for other California LCR MSCP stakeholders. I anticipate the need for more of these briefings over the next few months as we move forward with the development of funding, legislative, and long-term implementation proposals.

*Status of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP)*

Mr. Harris and I attended the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) meeting in Phoenix, Arizona on March 3-4, 2004. At the meeting, the following issues were discussed: (1) effectiveness of the AMWG and the adaptive management program; (2) 2004/2005 Science Plan; (3) Basin wide hydrology update; (4) update on the Glen Canyon Dam Temperature Control Device; (5) status of the Humpback chub population; (6) reorganization of the GCMRC; and (7) FY-2005 budget highlights.

Several environmental organization participants submitted a letter to the AMWG's Secretarial Designee expressing concern about the effectiveness of the AMWG and the goals and objectives of the process. Based upon these concerns, the AMWG will meet in a special workshop intended to address these concerns and look at methods to improve the overall efficiency of the GCDAMP.

The Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center (GCMRC) provided an overview of the proposed Science Plan for the upcoming year. A major emphasis of the GCMRC has been to review the efficacy of the modified low-fluctuating flow regime that has been in place since the mid-1990s. Apparently, the science suggests that this flow regime has had deleterious effects on the species and habitats in the Glen and Grand Canyon reaches of the mainstream. Specifically, data indicates that the existing humpback chub population has not fared well and continues to decline precipitously. Consequently, the GCMRC, in concert with the AMWG, is evaluating the identification and development of a new experimental flow regime that would meet the long-term needs of the species and habitats.

The total budget request for FY-2005 for the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program is nearly \$10 million. This is down slightly from the FY-2004 budget level. There are other budget add-ons that would be funded separately by some of the participating federal agencies (e.g., National Park Service, Reclamation, and the USGS).



## *Glen Canyon Dam Temperature Control Device Environmental Assessment*

On February 23, 2004, Reclamation released an announcement that it would reinitiate preparation of a programmatic environmental assessment (EA) associated with installation of a temperature control device (TCD) on Glen Canyon Dam. The TCD would be utilized to warm the temperature of the water released from the dam during the year. Prior to the construction of Glen Canyon Dam, the temperature of the mainstream flows in the Glen and Grand Canyon reaches of the Colorado River would have been as high as 85 degrees Fahrenheit. Currently, the cold-water releases from the Dam range between 45-50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also, instead of an 8-unit TCD, Reclamation is evaluating the feasibility of a 2-unit TCD as a pilot project. The GCMRC would develop the monitoring and experimental program for the TCD. Comments related to the 30-day issues scoping period are to be received by Reclamation's Upper Colorado Regional Office by April 2, 2004.

### Lower Colorado Water Supply Project (LCWSP)

The City of Needles (Needles) is continuing to execute subcontracts with the Lower Colorado Water Supply Project (Project) beneficiaries to receive Project water. As of March 1<sup>st</sup>, over 474 subcontracts in the amount of 1,279 acre-feet of water per year for current and future use have been forwarded to potential applicants for execution. To date, 331, or 70 percent, of the subcontracts have been executed and returned to Needles. Finally, with regard to the Advanced Delivery of the Project water, Board staff are continuing to work on a contract format to be presented to the parties interesting in receiving unused Project water.

## **WATER QUALITY**

### *PG&E Topock Gas Compressor Station Chromate Plume*

As I reported earlier in July and August last year, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) used an anti-corrosion chemical agent containing hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] in its two cooling towers at the Topock Gas Compressor station. Until the mid-1960s, untreated cooling tower blow down was discharged into Bat Cove Wash, a nearby ephemeral stream bed that drained into the Colorado River during the wet season. In 1964, PG&E began to treat this discharged wastewater to convert the hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] into a form of trivalent chromium [Cr(III)].

After removal of the chromium bearing solids, the treated water was discharged into an injection well located on PG&E property above Bat Cave Wash. In 1973, PG&E stopped using the injection well and the treated wastewater was discharged exclusively in four single-lined evaporation ponds. In 1989, four new Class II triple-lined evaporation ponds were constructed to accept the cooling towers blow down discharge.

Hexavalent chromium has been detected in various monitoring wells around the gas compressor site. A Draft Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO), requiring PG&E to take necessary action to cleanup a hexavalent chromium groundwater plume migrating towards the Colorado River from the PG&E's Topock Gas Compressor station, was prepared by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado River Basin Region (CRWQCB). On August 8, 2003, after receiving assurance from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) that the DTSC will work with PG&E to expedite cleanup action, the CRWQCB agreed to withdraw its Draft CAO and allowed the DTSC to be the administrating lead agency for implementing the cleanup of the site. The investigation was directed by DTSC to PG&E in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action process.

Messrs. Abbas Amir-Teymouri and Jay Chen of the Board staff attended the Technical Committee meeting of the Consultative Work Group (CWG) for the PG&E Topock Gas Compressor Station on February 26, 2004, and the CWG meeting on February 27, 2004, at the MWD's office. During the meeting, PG&E's consultants, CH2M & Hill and Ecology and Environment, Inc., presented its RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) report, focusing on the hydrogeological monitoring and sampling results. An approximate limit of hexavalent Chromium groundwater plume at the concentration of 0.05 mg/l was delineated. In order to determine the boundary of contamination, CWG concluded that the following further tasks needed to be completed: 1) more pumping tests and samplings at the well W20 cluster; 2) a set of thorough background chemical investigation to determine the baseline and possible other pollutants, such chlorinated solvents, other heavy metals, etc.; 3) possible locations of additional extraction wells between wells W20 and W30 and/or monitoring well(s) north to the facility; and 4) Pump and Treat the contaminated groundwater plume to create a reverse hydraulic gradient to prevent the contaminated groundwater plume from moving toward the Colorado River. Another alternative under study includes the construction of a groundwater barrier to prevent movement of the contaminated water to the Colorado River.

Included in the Board folder is a copy of revised Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) to be issued by the CRWQCB to update the current WDR for the wastewater treatment plant for the Topock Gas Compressor Station based on the emergency project need. The hexavalent Chromium contamination was addressed by Ms. Lisa Anderson of MWD in her letter to Mr. Watson Gin, Deputy Director of DTSC, for an immediate remedial action. A copy of Los Angeles Times news concerning the threat of the contamination groundwater plume moving toward the Colorado River and an Executive Summary of the PG&E's consultant (Ecology and Environment, Inc.) RCRA Facility Investigation report are also included in the handout materials for your reference.

#### *Lower Basin Salinity Management Study*

Reclamation's Lower Colorado Region is moving ahead with plans to initiate a study of salinity-related issues within the Lower Basin. The study plans to evaluate the benefits to the Lower Basin associated with implementation of the Title II efforts

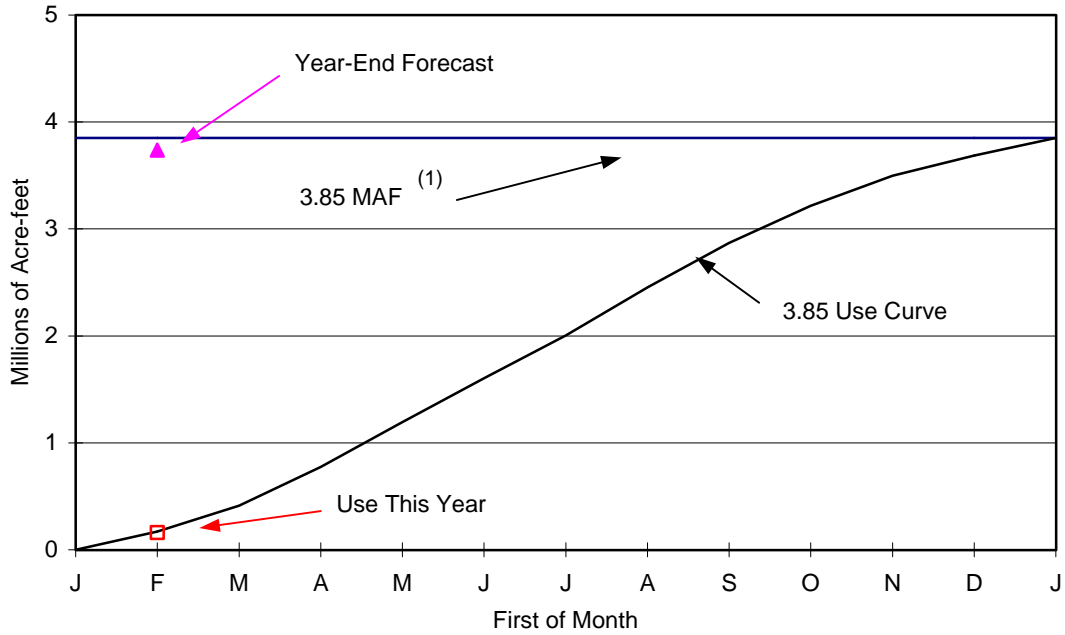
targeting salinity control authorized by the 1974 Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act and subsequent amendments. A copy of the proposed scope of work for the study effort is included in the Board folder. Reclamation plans to convene a workshop in the near future to scope, in more detail, the goals and objectives of the study. Also, I understand that the Salinity Control Forum and the Work Group will be discussing the study and potential ramifications at their next meetings.

*Water Supply & Bromide Concentration*

The “Selenium Committee” created by the Salinity Control Forum was recently briefed, via memorandum, by the Forum’s Executive Director, Mr. Jack Barnett, about the potential affect of bromides on mainstream water supplies. Apparently, bromides are an issue in the context of chlorinating drinking water by M&I water providers. Mr. Barnett has suggested that the Selenium Committee may wish to consider bromide as a side-bar issue during its analysis and evaluation of selenium contamination issues. Currently, there is no hard information related to potential sources of bromide contamination, or concentrations in the various reservoirs within the Basin.

Gerald R. Zimmerman  
Executive Director

**FIGURE 1**  
**MARCH 1 FORECAST OF 2004 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	0.162	3.738	-0.032
Mar			
Apr			
May			
Jun			
Jul			
Aug			
Sep			
Oct			
Nov			
Dec			
Jan			

(1) The forecast of unused water is based on the availability of 3.713 MAF under the first three priorities of the water delivery contracts. This accounts for the 101,900 acre-feet of conserved water available to MWD during 2003 in accordance with the 1988 IID-MWD Conservation Agreement and the 1989 IID-MWD-CVWD-PVID Agreement as amended and 35,000 AF of conserved water available to SDCWA in accordance with the IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement as amended. As USBR is charging disputed uses by Yuma Island pumpers to priority 2, the amount of unused water has been reduced by those uses - - 0.007 maf. The CRB does not concur with the USBR's viewpoint on this matter.