

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

770 FAIRMONT AVENUE, SUITE 100

GLENDALE, CA 91203-1068

(818) 500-1625

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February 1, 2010

**NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING OF THE
COLORADO RIVER BOARD**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the call of the Chairperson, Dana B. Fisher, Jr., by the undersigned, the Executive Director of the Colorado River Board of California, that a regular meeting of the Board Members is to be held as follows:

Date: February 10, 2010, Wednesday
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Vineyard Room
Holiday Inn Ontario Airport
2155 East Convention Center Way
Ontario, CA 91764-4452
TEL: (909) 212-8000, FAX: (909) 418-6703

The Colorado River Board of California welcomes any comments from members of the public pertaining to items included on this agenda and related topics. Oral comments can be provided at the beginning of each Board meeting; while written comments may be sent to Mr. Dana B. Fisher, Jr., Chairperson, Colorado River Board of California, 770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100, Glendale, California, 91203-1068.

An Executive Session may be held in accordance with provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and in accordance with Sections 12516 and 12519 of the Water Code to discuss matters concerning interstate claims to the use of Colorado River System waters in judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, and/or negotiations with representatives from other states or the federal government.

Requests for additional information may be directed to: Gerald R. Zimmerman, Executive Director, Colorado River Board of California, 770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100, Glendale, CA 91203-1068, or 818-500-1625. A copy of this Notice and Agenda may be found on the Colorado River Board's web page at www.crb.ca.gov.

A copy of the meeting agenda, showing the matters to be considered and transacted, is attached.


Gerald R. Zimmerman
Executive Director

attachment: Agenda

Regular Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
February 10, 2010, Wednesday
10:00 a.m.

Vineyard Room
Holiday Inn Ontario Airport
2155 East Convention Center Way
Ontario, CA 91764-4452

A G E N D A

At the discretion of the Board, all items appearing on this agenda, whether or not expressly listed for action, may be deliberated upon and may be subject to action by the Board. Items may not necessarily be taken up in the order shown.

1. Call to Order
2. Opportunity for the Public to Address the Board (Limited to 5 minutes)
As required by Government Code, Section 54954.3(a)
3. Administration
 - a. Minutes of the Meeting Held January 13, 2010, Consideration and Approval (**Action**). TAB 1
 - b. Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order S-01-01 TAB 2
4. Agency Managers Meetings
Report from the Executive Director
5. Protection of Existing Rights
 - a. Colorado River Water Report(s) TAB 3
Report from Board Staff on current reservoir storage, reservoir releases, projected water use, forecasted river flows, scheduled deliveries to Mexico, and salinity
 - b. State and Local Water Reports TAB 4
Reports from Board members on current water supply and use conditions
 - c. Colorado River Operations TAB 5
Report(s) from the Executive Director
 - Mr. Edward Drusina Sworn in as United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States Section
 - The Board Letter Supporting National Science Foundation National Climate Funding
 - *Federal Register* Notice Regarding BLM's Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed First Solar Farm Project, Riverside County and Possible Land Use Plan Amendment
 - BLM News Release: BLM to Hold Open House in Needles on Proposed Ivanpah Solar Project
 - Solar Development Along the Colorado River
 - Interior's Water Smart Workshop

Agenda (continued)

- d. Basin States Discussions TAB 6
 - Report(s) from the Executive Director
 - Joint Cooperative Projects and Programs with Mexico
 - Basin States/Reclamation Water Supply and Demand Study
- e. Colorado River Environmental Issues TAB 7
 - Report from the Board Staff
 - Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program – USGS News Release on 2008 High-Flow Experiment at Glen Canyon Dam
 - Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) Water Accounting Agreement for LCR MSCP purposes
- 6. Water Quality
 - Report(s) from the Board Staff
 - a. Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Activities
- 7. Executive Session

An Executive Session may be held by the Board pursuant to provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and Sections 12516 and 12519 of the Water Code to discuss matters concerning interstate claims to the use of Colorado River system waters in judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, and/or negotiations with representatives from other states or the federal government.
- 8. Other Business
 - a. Next Board Meeting: Regular Meeting
 - March 10, 2010, Wednesday, starting 10:00 a.m.
 - Holiday Inn Ontario Airport
 - 2155 East Convention Center Way
 - Ontario, CA 91764-4452
 - TEL: (909) 212-8000, FAX: (909) 418-6703

3.a. - Approval January 13, 2010, Board Meeting Minutes

Minutes of Regular Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, January 13, 2010

A Regular Meeting of the Colorado River Board of California (Board) was held in the Vineyard Room, of the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, at 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California, Wednesday, January 13, 2010.

Board Members and Alternates Present

D. Bart Fisher Jr., Chairman
Thomas M. Erb
John V. Foley
Terese Marie Ghio
Russell Kitahara
W. D. 'Bill' Knutson
Henry Merle Kuiper
John Pierre Menvielle

David Elms, Designee
Department of Fish and Game

Jeanine Jones, Designee
Department of Water Resources

Board Members Absent

James B. McDaniel

John W. McFadden

Others Present

Steven B. Abbott
Celia A. Brewer
John Penn Carter
James H. Bond
David Fogerson
William J. Hasencamp
Dorothy Hallock
Jim Imbierski
Mark L. Johnson
Michael L. King
Harold Lea
Jan P. Matusak
Halla Razak

Steven B. Robbins
Bob Siemak
John L. Scott
Ed W. Smith
Mark Stuart
Joseph A. Vanderhorst
Bill D. Wright

J.C. Jay Chen
Mark Van Vlack
Gerald R. Zimmerman

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Fisher, announced the presence of a quorum, called the meeting to order at 10:04 a.m.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Chairman Fisher asked if there was anyone in the audience who wanted to address the Board on items on the agenda or matters related to the Board. Chairman Fisher introduced Ms. Dorothy Hallock, of Hallock/Gross, Inc. Ms. Hallock introduced the Board to the Rio Resort Mixed Use Development, 235 acres, along the Colorado River within the corporate boundaries of the City of Needles, California. The project has a potential population of 3,285, with up to 1,200 acre-feet of water use and up to 837 acre-feet of treated effluent. The size of the project has triggered compliance with S.B. 610 (water supply assessment) and the City of Needles to prepare an Urban Water Management Plan. The project will also require California Environmental Quality Act documentation. Ms. Hallock added that three of the parcels included in the project have a combined total present perfected right water (priority dates 1921, and 1923) of 406 acre-feet per year. The developers intend to secure a water supply for the project through the Lower Colorado Water Supply Project through a subcontract with the City of Needles. Ms. Hallock left a handout describing the project including location maps and a list of questions regarding the water supply for the project.

ADMINISTRATION

Chairman Fisher announced that Ms. Celia Brewer, legal representative for San Diego County Water Authority, had announced that she has taken a position with the San Diego Port Authority and will no longer be attending the Board meetings. The Board wished her well in her new pursuits and noted her presence will be missed.

Approval of December 9, 2009 Minutes

Chairman Fisher requested the approval of the December 9th, 2009 meeting minutes. Ms. Jones moved the December 9th, 2009 minutes be approved. Mr. Menvielle seconded the motion. Unanimously carried, the Board approved the December 9th, 2009 meeting minutes.

Governor's Appointments

Mr. Zimmerman reported that California's Natural Resources Secretary, Mr. Mike Chrisman, has announced his intention to leave state service on February 1st, 2010. Governor Schwarzenegger has named Department of Water Resources (DWR) Director, Mr. Lester Snow, to succeed Mr. Chrisman as Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. The Governor named Mr. Mark Cowin to become Director of DWR and named Mr. John McCamman to become Director of the Department of Fish and Game. All three appointees will require senate approval. Mr. Zimmerman reported that he looks forward to working with the new appointees.

AGENCY MANAGERS' MEETING

Mr. Zimmerman reported that the Agency Managers have not met since November 12, 2009.

CONSENT AND REVIEW ITEMS

Lower Colorado Water Supply Project Applications

Mr. Zimmerman reported that there were 17 parcels of property to be submitted for subcontract under the City of Needles for Lower Colorado River Water Supply Project (LCWSP) water. Board staff have reviewed the applications and recommend the applications be approved. There was a corrected version of the Resolution 2010-1 to recommend approval of the 17 parcels of property under the LCWSP in the handout materials. Mr. Knutson moved the Resolution be adopted as amended. Mr. Foley seconded the Motion; unanimously approved the Board adopted the amended Resolution to accept the 17 parcels of property under the LCWSP and forward the recommendation to Reclamation.

Blythe and Palen Solar Power Projects

Mr. Zimmerman reported that there were two proposed solar power projects, Blythe and Palen Solar Power Projects, which are seeking water supplies for construction, dust control, and the cleaning of mirrors during operation. There are potentially up to 17 solar power projects, planned for the Colorado and Mojave Desert Regions in California. There were questions regarding the appropriateness of using LCWSP water, given that the intent of the LCWSP is to provide legal water supplies along the Colorado River for those who currently do not have a water right or an insufficient right to use Colorado River water for domestic use. There was concern that if those solar projects are built on those lands that have no right to use Colorado River water since the right of LCWSP to supply water is attached to the property. There was also concern expressed that one of the LCWSP wells is currently having cavitation problems, affecting the pumping capacity of the well. There may be problems meeting the LCWSP domestic users' needs in the long term future, even without the additional demand by the proposed solar projects.

PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS

Colorado River Water Report

Mr. Zimmerman reported that precipitation from October 1st to January 10th was 80 percent of normal. The snowpack was 76 percent of normal. Reclamation's projections of unregulated inflow into Lake Powell were 6.20 maf for April through July 2010 or 78 percent of average; and water year projections from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010 were 9.348 maf, about 78 percent of average.

Mr. Zimmerman reported that the latest snow-pack map, January 12th, of the Upper Colorado River Basin shows much of the Upper Basin is still below normal, however it is still early in the season.

Mr. Zimmerman reported that as of January 10th, the storage in Lake Powell was 14.255 million acre-feet (maf), or 59 percent of capacity. The water surface elevation was 3,624.6 feet. The storage in Lake Mead was 11.227 maf, or 43 percent of capacity, and water surface elevation of 1,097 feet. Total System storage was about 33.05 maf, or 55 percent of

capacity. Last year at this time, there was 33.259 maf in storage, or 56 percent of capacity.

Mr. Zimmerman reported that Reclamation's projected consumptive use (CU) for the State of Nevada to be below its entitlement of 300,000 acre-feet (248,000 AF); and Arizona's projected CU to be slightly above its entitlement of 2.8 maf (2.827 maf); and California is expected to be slightly below its basic entitlement of 4.4 maf (4.364 maf). In 2009, the Lower Basin CU was about 7.439 maf.

State and Local Water Reports

Mr. Mark Stuart, of the California Department of Water Resources (DWR), reported that precipitation in Southern California is about normal, and a series of storms is reportedly on the way in the next week or so. Precipitation as of January 1st is about 85 percent of normal, however the projected runoff from 31 rivers is about 40 percent of normal. Reservoir storage of 155 reservoirs is about 75 percent of normal. The Sacramento River Index, as of January 1st, is about 1.5 maf. Reservoir storage of the State Water Project (SWP), as of January 1st, was about 37 percent of capacity and SWP deliveries are projected to be 5 percent of Table A Entitlements.

Mr. Foley, of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD), reported that as of January 1st, MWD's combined reservoirs storage (Lake Skinner, Lake Mathews, and Diamond Valley Lake) was about 545,800 acre-feet, or 53 percent of capacity. Diamond Valley Reservoir storage was about 384,200 acre-feet, or about 47 percent of capacity. The storage in Lake Mathews was about 125,400 acre-feet, or about 69 percent of capacity, and Lake Skinner storage was about 36,100 acre-feet, or about 82 percent of capacity. The boat ramps at Diamond Valley Lake have been extended so boaters can launch their boats while Diamond Valley Lake is at low lake elevations.

Mr. Thomas Erb, of the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), reported that eastern Sierra climate conditions are dryer than the western Sierra's. He reported that as of January 12th, the Mammoth Pass snowpack, was 11.2 inches, or about 53 percent of average.

Colorado River Operations

2010 Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River Reservoirs System

Mr. Zimmerman reported that the final 2010 Annual Operating Plan (2010 AOP) has been released by Interior Secretary Salazar and has been posted on Reclamation's website: <http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/AOP2010/AOP10.prf>. Mexico will be allowed to schedule the delivery of 1.5 maf during 2010.

Water Conserved at Reaches 1-3 of the All-American Canal Lining Project

Mr. Zimmerman reported that on December 4th, 2009 Reclamation released the Secretarial Determination regarding the amount of water conserved in Reaches 1 through 3, as a result of the All-American Canal Lining Project. The 2009 Full-Year amounts from Reaches 2 and 3 were 14,700 acre-feet and 2,150 acre-feet, respectively. The 2009 Partial-

Year amount from Reach 1 was 48,727 acre-feet. The total amount of water available for allocation during 2009, is 65,577 acre-feet, pursuant to the 2003 QSA Allocation Agreement. Of this amount, 11,148 acre-feet was delivered to the San Luis Rey Settlement Parties, and 54,429 acre-feet to the San Diego County Water Authority. Mr. Matusak added that there are remaining issues that will need to be settled before the San Luis Rey Settlement Parties can receive their water. Until then, the 11,148 acre-feet has been made available to MWD.

Reclamation Approves MWD's 2009 Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC-ICS) Plan

Mr. Zimmerman reported that included in the Board folder was Reclamation's December 4th letter approving MWD's plan to create up to 100,000 acre-feet of EC-ICS for 2009.

Status of the QSA Court Cases

Mr. Steve Abbott, Attorney for the Coachella Valley Water District, reported on the Status of the QSA court cases. Mr. Abbott reported there were eleven separate cases and a number of related cross-actions filed in various superior courts coordinated before Sacramento Superior Court Judge Roland Candee. Mr. Abbott also reported that there are six active cases that have not yet been resolved by final judgment. Mr. Abbott reported that a number of the cases were dismissed before trial.

Mr. Abbott reported that Judge Candee decided to break the remaining cases into a four-phase trial. Phase 1A was to deal with issues regarding the validity of the agreements, except for issues relating to environmental challenges. Phase 1B was to deal with challenges to the QSA Program EIR. Phase 1C was to deal with issues dealing with the challenges to the Transfer Project EIR, compliance with NEPA and the Clean Air Act. Phase 2 would deal with the trial of the Western Farms and the Fallowing Program cases.

Mr. Abbott reported that trial briefs and presentations were made by IID, CVWD, MWD, SDCWA, and the State of California (Department of Fish and Game and DWR) in support of the validity of the agreements. The parties Morgan/Holtz, Barioni, Cuatro Del Mar, County of Imperial, Imperial County Air Pollution Control District, and two Pro Per parties submitted briefs and presentations in opposition to the agreements. The briefs and presentations occurred over an eleven-day hearing comprising 330 CD's of Administrative record of the Phase 1A trial. On December 10, 2009, Judge Candee issued a tentative ruling. The Court is not bound by the tentative ruling and is free to make changes before issuing the final statement of decision and entering judgment. Mr. Abbot summarized the tentative ruling.

Mr. Abbott reported that the Court vacated trial dates for Phase 1B and Phase 1C. Oral and written comments on the tentative ruling were received during a December 17, 2009, hearing. A status conference has been scheduled for January 19, 2010.

Mr. Abbott reported that the Court is expected to issue a proposed statement of decision and proposed judgments. The parties would then file objections to the proposed statement of decision and proposed judgment. The Court would hold hearings on the

objections. The Court would then issue a final statement of decision and enter a judgment as appropriate. The Phase 2 trial would then begin.

Mr. Abbott reported that Reclamation has approved the 2010 water orders for Colorado River water. The water transfers according to the QSA are continuing, as environmental work also continues. The transfers and mitigation work will continue during appeal process unless ordered to stop.

National Science Foundation Climate Funding

Mr. Zimmerman reported that included in the Board folder was a letter from the Western States Water Council (WSWC), requesting the National Science Foundation (NSF) to establish a Regional Climate Modeling Fund that would downscale results from the large scale climate models to produce output from those models into a format that correlates to regions within a watershed. Ms. Jones, of the California Department of Water Resources, added that the WSWC and the Western Governors Association (WGA) were approached by the research community to request the NSF place a higher priority on funding to develop regional climate models that would include topographic features such as mountain peaks where much of the precipitation and runoff occurs.

Ms. Jones reported that the WSWC and others are putting together a package of letters in support of the NSF to dedicate funding for regional climate modeling. The funding sought is \$25 million over three years. The major expenditure of the cost would be the amount of time required of super-computers. Many of the global models work with a resolution of 200 kilometers, where some of the regional models are working with resolutions of two kilometers. Currently the National Center for Atmospheric Research is working on an experimental regional model with a resolution of 50 kilometers.

Mr. David Elms, of the California Department of Fish and Game, mentioned that he attended the Colorado River Fish and Wildlife Council Meeting (hosted by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies) where a group of three individuals from the U.S. Geological Survey requested funding for climate modeling work to be done in the Upper Colorado River Basin. He suggested that this group may also write a letter of support for the regional climate modeling effort. Ms. Razak, added that the San Diego County Water Authority would be willing to write a letter in support of the effort. Ms. Jones responded that member agencies would be encouraged to write letters in support of the effort.

Chairman Fisher asked if there was a motion for the Board to send a letter in support of the regional climate modeling effort. Ms. Jones moved the Board send a letter in support of the effort. Mr. Kuiper seconded the motion, unanimously carried the Board approved the Executive Director to prepare and send a letter in support of the NSF fund regional climate modeling.

Basin States Discussions

Status of Binational Projects and Programs with Mexico

Mr. Zimmerman reported that the binational discussions have been delayed. The main reason was that Mexico did not have the funds to provide for its representative's travel expenses. However, the U.S. representatives have continued to meet and to discuss some modeling scenarios that have been identified within the binational process.

Mr. Zimmerman reported that the U.S. representatives met on January 8, 2010, and discussed the results of Reclamation's initial modeling. He indicated that Reclamation started the modeling with the assumptions used for the Shortage Criteria modeling. However, at the January 8th meeting, two revisions were suggested: 1) the Upper Basin requested that their latest depletion schedule to be used; and 2) the more realistic amount of creation of ICS in the Lower Basin be used (in the Shortage modeling assumptions, the maximum amount of ICS was used).

Mr. Zimmerman added that also, the modeling would look at the impact of water delivery reductions at NIB due to creation of ICMA for Mexico and impacts to the salinity differential at NIB. Mr. Zimmerman discussed the modeling results with the Board and mentioned the differences in the results of this modeling and the modeling for the Shortage Criteria. Mr. Zimmerman pointed out that comparing the two modeling results (the Shortage Criteria modeling and considering the assumptions mentioned earlier) the following may be observed:

- Related to water elevations at Lakes Powell and Mead, there would be a large change in the Lake Powell elevation in 10th and 50th percentiles probabilities. However, at Lake Mead there is not much change in 10th and 90th percentile but there is a large change with 50th percentile (elevation is lower). In other words, if the Upper Basin develops, the probability of Lower Basin shortage increases.
- Related to creation of Mexico ICMA, it is observed that the probability of shortage decreases. Also, the elevation of Lake Powell increases with creation of Mexico ICMA.
- Related to the salinity impact at NIB with creation of Mexico ICMA, it is observed that with creation of 100,000 AF ICMA, about 18,650 AF of water must be discharged into the bypass drain. Also, if considering 400,000 AF of ICMA (the maximum amount that Mexico is considering), then about 64,650 AF of water must be put into the bypass drain. These indicate that with the creation of ICMA, the salinity at NIB will increase and this is an issue that will need to be addressed in the future in negotiations with Mexico.

Status of the Colorado River Basin Study

Mr. Zimmerman indicated that the Colorado River Basin Study has been discussed at past Board meetings. He reported that this study will be cost-shared between Reclamation

and the seven Basin states (i.e., \$1 million from Reclamation, and \$1 million from the seven Basin states). Mr. Zimmerman added that Reclamation and the Basin states have finalized a Plan of Study, a Public Involvement Plan, and a Contributed Funds Agreement.

Mr. Zimmerman requested Board approval and authorization for him to sign the Contributed Funds Agreement as to its form. He indicated that the California's share is \$142,860 (\$75,000 cash contribution by July 31st; and \$67,860 in cash or in-kind services contributions by 1/31/2012). Mr. Erb moved the request be approved. Mr. Kuiper seconded the motion. The Board unanimously approved Mr. Zimmerman's request.

Status of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program

Mr. Zimmerman reported to the Board that On December 31st, Reclamation published a notice in the *Federal Register* of its intention to prepare a protocol for experimental high-flow releases from Glen Canyon Dam. Mr. Zimmerman indicated that there has been high-flow release as part of the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program. However, the Department of the Interior (DOI) believes that some type of protocol is needed to determine when these flows be made. Therefore, DOI has initiated a public process that will look at the frequency, magnitude, and duration of potential high-flows. This review will also assess the types and level of monitoring necessary to gauge the effectiveness of high-flow releases.

Mr. Zimmerman indicated that there will likely be a NEPA review process as well. He added that at this time, the DOI intends to prepare an Environmental Assessment and not an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Based upon comments received, the DOI may move to prepare a full EIS.

OTHER BUSINESS

Next Board Meeting

Chairman Fisher announced that the next meeting of the Colorado River Board will be held on Wednesday, February 10, 2010, 10:00 a.m., at the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California.

There being no further items to be brought before the Board, Chairman Fisher asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Upon the motion of Mr. Knutson, seconded by Mr. Menvielle, and unanimously carried, the Board meeting was adjourned 11:48 a.m. on January 13, 2010.

Gerald R. Zimmerman
Executive Director

3.b. - Governor Schwarzenegger's Executive Order S-01-01



Office of the Governor

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNOR**EXECUTIVE ORDER S-01-10**

01/08/2010

WHEREAS there is continuing weak performance in the California economy and there is an anticipated \$21.0 billion General Fund deficit through the 2010-11 fiscal year; and

WHEREAS immediate and comprehensive action to reduce current spending must be taken to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that the essential services of the State are not jeopardized and the public health and safety is preserved; and

WHEREAS the State's employee attrition rate is approximately 12 percent per year due to employee retirements and separations from service; and

WHEREAS given the current rate of attrition and the need to maintain essential services, particularly in periods of economic downturn when the need for many services escalates, it is not prudent to freeze all state hiring.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution and statutes of the State of California, issue this Order to become effective immediately:

IT IS ORDERED that all Agency Secretaries and Department Directors shall take immediate steps to cap the workforce by achieving an additional 5 percent salary savings by July 1, 2010, and maintain the additional salary savings levels.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that every effort shall be made to achieve the additional 5 percent salary savings through attrition.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all State agencies and departments under my direct executive authority shall develop a plan to achieve the additional 5 percent salary savings.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that by February 1, 2010, all State agencies and departments under my direct executive authority shall submit their plan to the Cabinet Secretary, the Director of the Department of Finance, and the Director of the Department of Personnel Administration for review to ensure that the plan is sufficient to achieve the additional 5 percent salary savings.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that by March 1, 2010, all State agencies and departments under my direct executive authority shall implement their plan.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Director of the Department of Personnel Administration and the Director of the Department of Finance shall monitor compliance with the plans to ensure that the State agencies and departments will achieve the additional 5 percent salary savings.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this workforce cap shall not apply to the Franchise Tax Board's direct revenue collection functions in order that revenues for the State are not adversely affected.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this workforce cap shall not apply to the constitutional offices because the Fiscal Year 2009-2010 budget of each of those officers included a permanent reduction that achieves savings. However, the Constitutional Officers are invited to implement similar or other mitigation measures to achieve similar salary savings for the current and next fiscal years.

IT IS REQUESTED that other entities of State government not under my direct executive authority, including the Board of Equalization, University of California, the California State University, California Community Colleges, the legislative branch (including the Legislative Counsel Bureau and the Bureau of State Audits), and judicial branch, implement similar or other mitigation measures to achieve similar salary savings for the current and next fiscal years.

This Order is not intended to create, and does not create, any rights or benefits, whether substantive or procedural, or enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California or its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

I FURTHER DIRECT that, as soon as hereafter possible, this Order shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given to this Order.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 8th day of January 2010.

ARNOLD SCHWARZENEGGER
Governor of California

ATTEST:

DEBRA BOWEN
Secretary of State

5.a. - Colorado River Water Reports

**SUMMARY WATER REPORT
COLORADO RIVER BASIN
February 4, 2010**

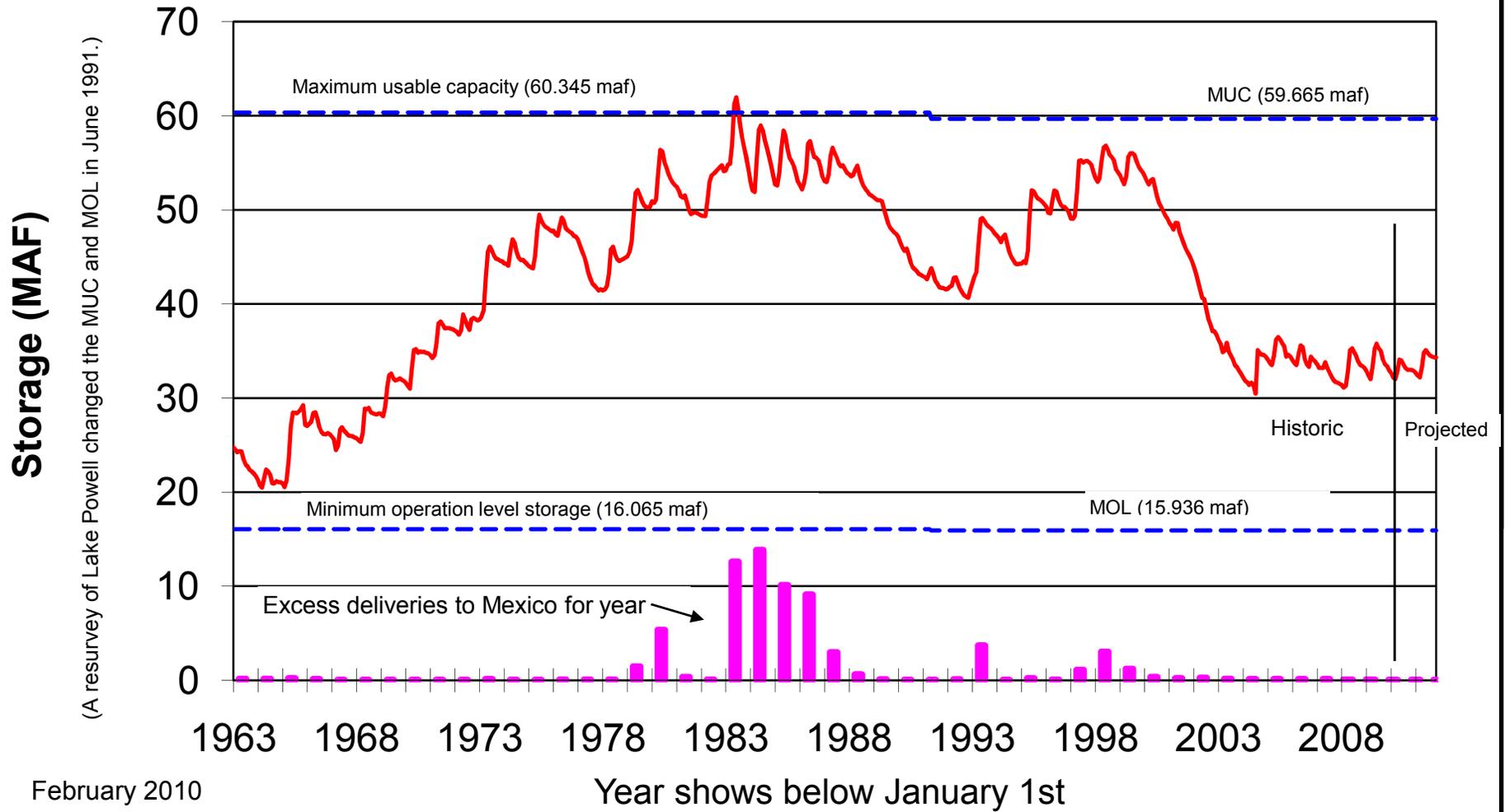
RESERVOIR STORAGE (as of January 31)	January 3, 2010					
	MAF	ELEV. IN FEET	□ of Capacity	MAF	ELEV. IN FEET	□ of Capacity
Lake Powell	13.991	3,622.1	58	14.383	3,625.8	59
Flaming Gorge	3.209	6,026.3	86	3.246	6,027.3	87
Navajo	1.226	6,050.0	72	1.243	6,051.5	73
Lake Mead	11.493	1,100.0	44	11.179	1,096.5	43
Lake Mohave	1.736	644.3	96	1.601	639.4	88
Lake Havasu	0.597	448.9	96	0.570	447.5	92
Total System Storage	33.093		55	33.120		56
System Storage Last Year	33.002		55	33.319		56

	January 3, 2010	
WY 2010 Precipitation (Basin Weighted Avg) 10/01/09 through 2/01/10	85 percent (10.5")	83 percent (7.8")
WY 2010 Snowpack Water Equivalent (Basin Weighted Avg) on day of 2/1/10 (Above two values based on average of data from 116 sites.)	85 percent (9.2")	80 percent (6.1")
	January 6, 2010	
February 3, 2010 Forecast of Unregulated Lake Powell Inflow (NWS)	MAF	% of Normal
2010 April through July unregulated inflow forecast	5.800	73 %
2010 Water Year forecast	8.893	74 %

USBR Forecasted Year-End 2009 and 2008 Consum. Use, January 21, 2010 a.				
	MAF			
	2009		2008	
	Diversion	- Return □	Net	
Nevada (Estimated Total)	0.458	0.210	0.248	0.269
Arizona (Total)	3.658	0.831	2.827	2.777
CAP Total			1.660	1.562
Az. Water Banking Authority			0.134	0.214
OTHERS			1.167	1.216
California (Total) b. □	5.034	0.670	4.364	4.502
MWD			1.105	0.906
3.85 Agriculture	<u>Total</u>	<u>Conserved</u>	<u>Forecasted</u>	<u>Estimated</u>
IID c. □	2.843	-0.269	2.574	2.825
CVWD d. □	0.342	-0.035	0.307	0.299
PVID	0.285	0	0.285	0.376
YPRD	0.037	0	0.037	0.045
Island e. □	0.006	0	0.006	0.007
Total Ag.	3.513	-0.304	3.209	3.552
Others			0.050	0.044
PVID-MWD following to storage (to be determined)			--	0
Arizona, California, and Nevada Total f. □	9.150	1.711	7.439	7.549

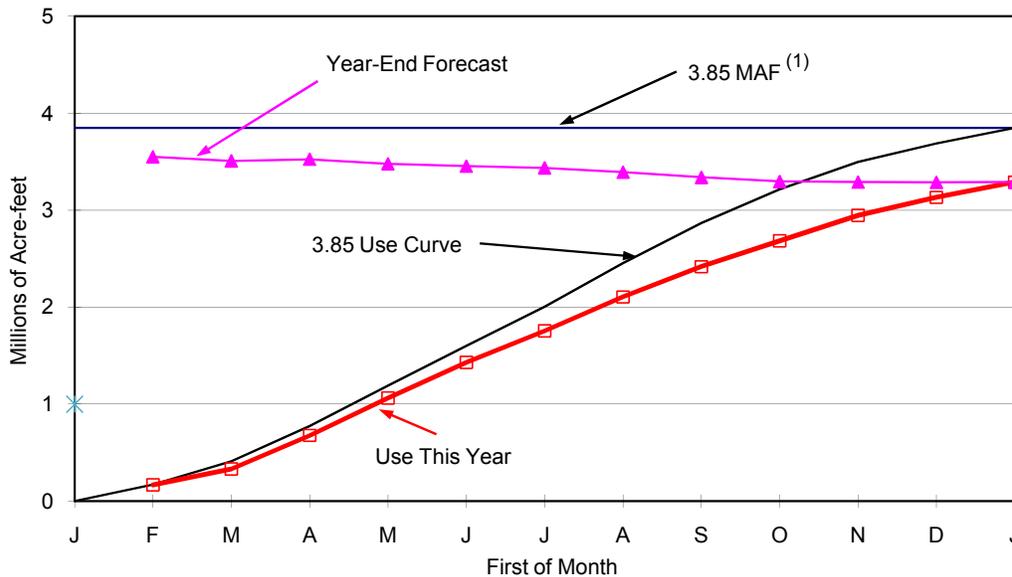
- a. □ Incorporates Jan.-Nov. USGS monthly data and 75 daily reporting stations which may be revised after provision; data reports are distributed by USGS. Use to date estimated for users reporting monthly and annually.
- b. □ California 2009 basic use apportionment of 4.4 MAF has been adjusted for approved paybacks for 01-02 obligations (3,751 AF), payback of Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy overruns (1,349 AF), ICS by IID (15,000 af), MWD recovery of interstate underground storage from Arizona (27,500 AF). plus delivery of Drop 2 Construction Water (2,750 af.)
- c. □ 0.105 MAF conserved by IID-MWD Agreement as amended in 2007: 90,000 AF for SDCWA under the IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement as amended, 60,000 AF of which was diverted by MWD; 8,000 AF for CVWD under the IID-CVWD Acquisition Agreement, 65,577 AF from the All-American Canal Lining Project.
- d. □ 30,850 acre-feet conserved by the Coachella Canal Lining Project of which 591 af used for mitigation, and 3,751 af of payback.
- e. □ Includes estimated amount of 6,136 acre-feet of disputed uses by Yuma Island pumpers and 0 acre-feet by Yuma Project Ranch 5 being charged by USBR to Priority 2.
- f. □ Includes unmeasured returns based on estimated consumptive use/diversion ratios by user from studies provided by Arizona Dept. of Water Resources, Colorado River Board of California, and Reclamation.

Monthly Total Colorado River Basin Storage



February 2010

FIGURE 1
FEBRUARY 1, 2010 FORECAST OF 2009 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	0.168	3.551	0.016
Mar	0.332	3.509	0.058
Apr	0.678	3.526	0.041
May	1.064	3.478	0.089
Jun	1.430	3.454	0.113
Jul	1.755	3.437	0.130
Aug	2.106	3.392	0.175
Sep	2.418	3.340	0.227
Oct	2.685	3.297	0.270
Nov	2.948	3.292	0.275
Dec	3.133	3.289	0.278
Jan	3.290	3.290	0.277

(1) The forecast of unused water is based on the availability of 3.568 MAF under the first three priorities of the water delivery contracts. This accounts for the 85,000 af of conserved water available to MWD under the 1988 IID-MWD Conservation agreement plus 8,000 per CVWD-IID transfer (11/25/09) and the 1989 IID-MWD-CVWD-PVID Agreement as amended; 60,000 af of conserved water available to SDCWA under the IID-SDCWA Transfer agreement as amended being diverted by MWD; 30,259 af of conserved water available to SDCWA and MWD as a result of the Coachella Canal Lining Project; 65,577 af of water be available to SDCWA and MWD as a result of the All-American Canal Lining Project; 14,500 af of water IID and CVWD are forbearing to permit the Secretary of the Interior to satisfy a portion of Indian and miscellaneous present perfected rights use; 3,751 af of CVWD; and 15,000 af of Intentionally Created Surplus by IID; Drop 2 Construction Water at 2,750 af. As USBR is charging disputed uses by Yuma islandpumpers to Priority 2, the amount of unused water has been reduced by those uses -6,136 af. The CRB does not concur with USBR's viewpoint on this matter.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

December 28, 2009

COLORADO RIVER WATER REPORT

The following report summarizes data obtained from provisional reports of the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, International Boundary and Water Commission, and Imperial Irrigation District.

I. Active Surface Storage^{1/} in Reservoirs at end of Month (Thousand Acre-feet).

November 2009

<u>Upper Basin</u>	<u>Storage</u>	<u>Elevation in feet</u>	<u>% of Capacity</u>	<u>Change During Month</u>	<u>Change from 2008</u>
Lake Powell	14,976	3,631.1	62%	-274	1,011
Flaming Gorge	3,298	6,028.7	88%	-78	286
Fontenelle	239	6,491.6	69%	-21	28
Navajo	1,265	6,053.3	75%	-17	-29
Blue Mesa	604	7,492.8	73%	0	11
Morrow Point	111	7,152.6	95%	3	-1
Crystal	<u>15</u>	<u>6,747.5</u>	<u>86%</u>	<u>-1</u>	<u>2</u>
Sub-total	20,509		66%	-389	1,308
<u>Lower Basin</u>					
Lake Mead	10,919	1,093.5	42%	22	-1,238
Lake Mohave	1,502	635.6	83%	33	7
Lake Havasu	<u>573</u>	<u>447.6</u>	<u>93%</u>	<u>-8</u>	<u>1</u>
Sub-total	12,993		45%	47	-1,229
Upper and Lower Basin Total	33,502 ^{2/}		56%	-342	79

^{1/} Figures shown do not include reservoir dead storage.

^{2/} Storage above minimum operation level is 33,502 - 15,936 = 17,566 thousand acre-feet. Minimum operation level (15,936 thousand acre-feet) is defined as the sum of active content at minimum power pool plus minimum active content required to make surface diversions at Lake Havasu and Navajo Reservoir.

II. Upper Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

<u>Station</u>	Meas. Flow November 2009	<u>Cumulative Flow</u> October thru November	<u>Meas. Flow Adjusted for CRSP</u> <u>Surface Storage Changes</u>	
			November 2009	% of Nov. 88- year average (1922-2009 water years)
Green River at Green River, Utah	186,900	364,900	108,400	72%
Colorado River near Cisco, Utah	209,200	472,100	211,500	96%
San Juan River near Bluff, Utah	42,000	77,100	24,700	40%
At Lee Ferry (Compact Point)	702,400	1,336,700	334,500	76%

III. Lower Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

<u>Station</u>	November 2009	<u>Cumulative Flow</u> October thru November
Below Hoover Dam	648,200	1,261,000
Below Davis Dam	655,200	1,337,500
Below Parker Dam	360,900	832,100
Above Imperial Dam	348,800	762,000

IV. Consumptive Use of Lower Colorado River Mainstream Water (Acre-feet).
November, 2009

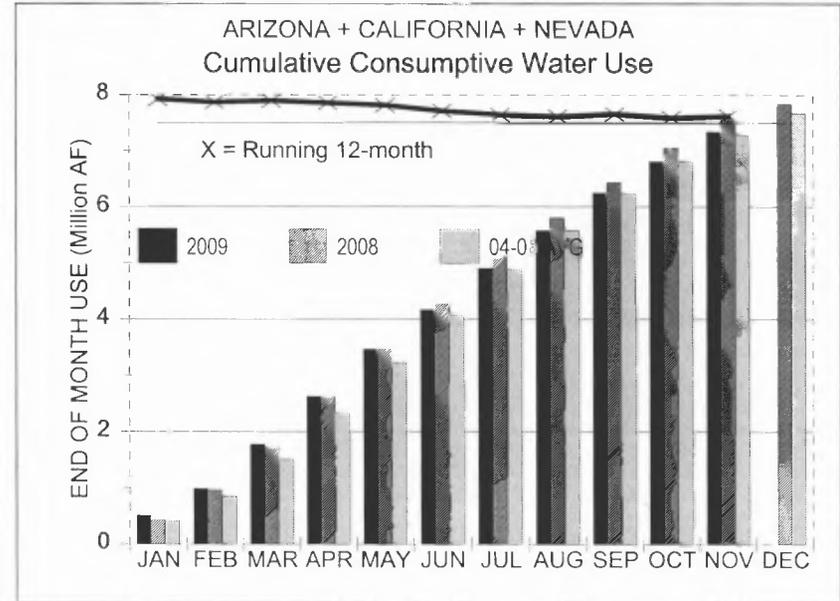
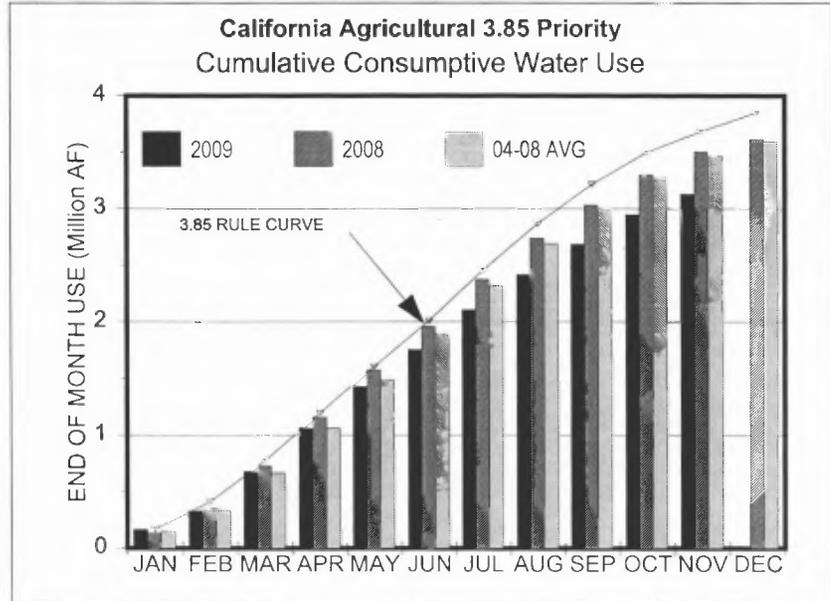
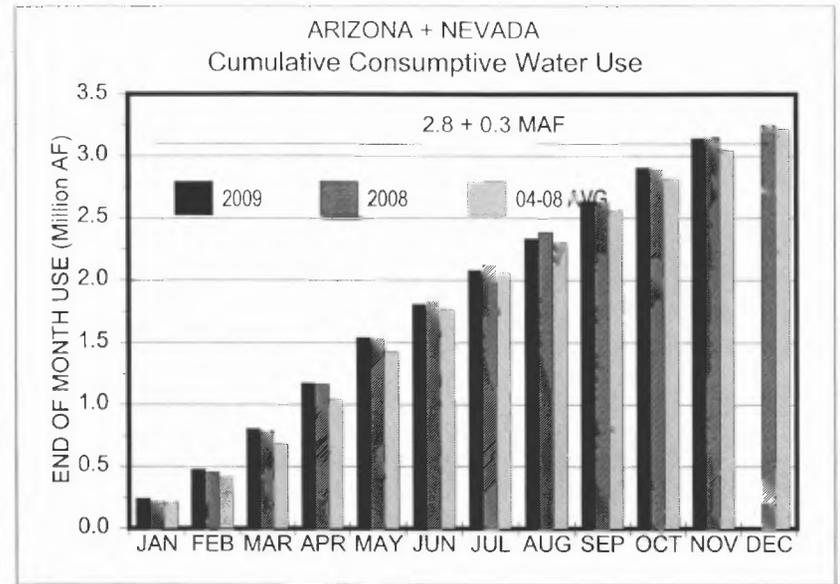
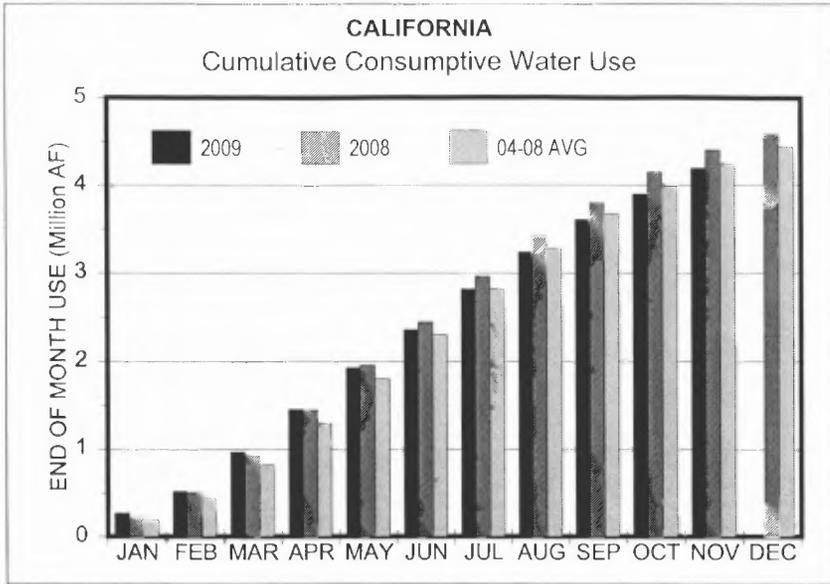
California Users	Diversion	Return	Consumptive Use	Change in Cons. Use From Nov 2008	Cumulative Cons. Use		
					January thru November	Change from prev. Jan. thru Nov.	12 Months thru November
Palo Verde Irrig. Dist.	36,560	31,440	5,120	-5,620	324,070	-99,250	326,780
Yuma Proj. (Res. Div.) ^{b/}	4,480	2,190	2,290	-30	36,640	-11,180	35,730
Imperial Irrig. Dist. ^{a/}	149,230		149,230	-6,570	2,451,650	-269,930	2,550,320
Salton Sea Mitigation	3,940		3,940	-2,240	28,890	3,240	29,290
USBR SaltonSea Operations	0		0	0	0	0	0
IID plus Salton Sea Mitigation	153,170		153,170	-8,810	2,480,540	-266,690	2,579,610
Coachella Val. Wat. Dist. ^{a/}	24,740		24,740	-420	290,780	7,070	305,600
Subtotal	218,950	33,630	185,320	-14,880	3,132,030	-370,050	3,247,720
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. ^{c/}	800		800	0	23,920	0	24,760
Cal. Miscellaneous ^{d/}	1,050		1,050	0	33,050	0	34,000
Metropolitan Water Dist.	107,100	420	106,680	53,720	1,003,870	162,200	1,070,430
Total	327,900	34,050	293,850	38,840	4,192,870	-207,850	4,376,910
<u>Arizona Users</u>							
Central Arizona Project	143,910		143,910	-24,030	1,510,560	13,710	1,575,340
Colorado River Ind. Res.	28,630	16,670	11,960	-1,090	434,640	8,240	440,740
Gila Gravity Main Canal	43,680	9,810	33,870	11,380	531,660	10,810	535,850
Yuma Proj. (Valley Div.)	28,460	12,460	16,000	1,680	199,300	-27,190	198,750
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. ^{c/}	7,450		7,450	0	77,680	0	85,130
Havasu Nat. Wildlife Ref.	780	0	780	-110	35,820	-1,560	35,820
Arizona Miscellaneous ^{d/}	4,610		4,610	0	81,300	0	85,000
Total	257,520	38,940	218,580	-12,170	2,870,960	4,010	2,956,630
<u>Nevada Users</u>							
From Lake Mead ^{b/}	32,200	12,560	19,640	-200	272,380	-12,350	284,110
Mohave Steam Plant	40		40	0	470	30	510
Total	32,240	12,560	19,680	-200	272,850	-12,320	284,620
Total Consumptive Use (Ariz., Cal., Nev.)	617,660	85,550	532,110	26,470	7,336,680	-216,160	7,618,160

a. Based on measurements below Pilot Knob (assumed to be equal to USBR Article V data after credit is given for unmeasured California return flows between Imperial Dam and Pilot Knob). In addition, Salton Sea mitigation is not part of IID's use but is included in IID total diversion. IID diversions for April are not available

b. Return flow estimates based on averages of past returns as calculated by USBR for Article V data.

c. Assumed equal to August, 1983 use estimated by Fort Mojave Indian Tribe.

d. An estimated residual made by the Colorado River Board of California combining such items as small diversions along the river, unmeasured groundwater return flow, etc., which, when combined with other quantities listed to arrive at the State's total, presents an estimate of the State's Consumptive use of Lower Colorado River water.



February 3, 2010, Observed Colorado River Flow into
Lake Powell (1) (Million Acre-feet)

	<u>USBR and National Weather Service</u>		<u>Change From Last</u>	
	<u>April-July 2010</u>	<u>Water Year 2010</u>	<u>April-July 2010</u>	<u>Wat Yr 2010</u>
Maximum (2)	9.700	13.193	3.500	3.844
Mean	5.800 *	8.893 **	-0.400	-0.456
Minimum (2)	4.700	6.693	-1.500	-2.656

* This month's A-J observed is 73% of the 30-year A-J average shown below.

** This month's W-Y observed is 74% of the 30-year W-Y average shown below.

Comparison with past records
of Colorado River
inflow into Lake Powell
(at Lee Ferry prior to 1962)

	<u>April-July Flow</u>	<u>Water Year Flow</u>
Long-Time Average (1922-2008)	7.741	11.519
30-yr. Average (1961-90)	7.735	11.724
10-yr. Average (1999-2008)	5.203	8.449
Max. of Record	15.404 (1984)	21.873 (1984)
Min. of Record	1.115 (2002)	3.058 (2002)
Year 2000	4.352	7.310
Year 2001	4.301	6.955
Year 2002	1.115	3.058
Year 2003	3.918	6.358
Year 2004	3.640	6.128
Year 2005	8.810	12.614
Year 2006	5.318	8.769
Year 2007	4.052	8.231
Year 2008	8.906	12.356
<u>Year 2009</u>	<u>7.804</u>	<u>10.633</u>
Total Years 2000 - 2004	17.326	29.809
5-Year Average (2000-2004)	3.465	5.962

(1) Under conditions of no other Upper Basin reservoirs.

(2) USBR and NWS forecasts indicate the probability of 95 percent of the time the actual flow will not exceed the maximum value, and will not be less than the minimum value.

VI. Scheduled Flows to Mexico — Arrivals and excess arrivals of Water for Calendar Year 2009
(Acre-feet)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	<u>Scheduled</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cumulative</u>	<u>Flow</u>	<u>Flow By-Pass</u>
	<u>Flow</u> ⁽⁹⁾	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Excess</u>	<u>Through</u>	<u>Southerly</u>
			<u>in accord</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>NIB and</u>	<u>International</u>
			<u>with</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Arrivals</u>	<u>Limitrophe</u>	<u>Boundary</u>
			<u>Minute</u>					
			<u>242</u>					
Jan.	119,428	131,137	10,033	1,677	11,710	11,710	108,313	10,024
Feb.	152,979	171,990	9,433	9,578	19,011	30,721	151,373	9,433
March	208,455	219,177	10,164	558	10,722	41,443	195,714	10,164
April	199,629	215,258	9,702	5,927	15,629	57,072	192,856	9,702
May	112,754	132,812	10,422	9,631	20,053	77,125	110,896	10,422
June	112,353	123,213	9,645	1,215	10,860	87,985	102,298	9,645
July	118,342	129,556	9,525	1,689	11,214	99,199	108,508	9,525
August	92,284	107,840	6,621	8,935	15,556	114,755	89,839	6,621
Sept.	89,307	103,561	10,286	3,968	14,254	129,009	81,195	10,286
Oct.	72,742	88,648	11,572	4,334	15,906	144,915	64,619	11,572
Nov.	102,967	104,338	6	1,365	1,371	146,286	92,708	12,548
Dec.	118,761							
	<u>1,500,001</u>	<u>1,527,530</u>	<u>97,409</u>	<u>48,877</u>			<u>1,298,319</u>	<u>109,942</u>

- Column (1). Flow schedule requested by Mexico. In surplus years as determined by the United States, Mexico can schedule up to 1.7 rather than 1.5 million acre-feet.
- (2). Total Colorado River waters reaching Mexico. It is the sum of: 1) Colorado River water measured at the Northerly International Boundary, 2) drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary near San Luis, Arizona, and 3) Wellton-Mohawk drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary. It is the sum of Columns (1) + (5).
- (3). Arizona's Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District drainage water. This water is discharged to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico via a concrete-lined canal.
- (4). Excess arrivals other than Wellton-Mohawk drainage. It is the sum of: 1) a delivery of about 5,000 a. f. per year to ensure that Mexico receives what is scheduled, 2) releases from Parker Dam which are not used due to unexpected rainfall in the Palo Verde, Coachella, Imperial, and and Yuma areas, 3) controlled flood releases on the Gila and Colorado River, and 4) local runoff.
- (5). Sum of Columns (3) and (4).
- (6). Cumulation of Column (5).
- (7). Including Colorado River flow at the Northerly International Boundary plus flow from Cooper, 11-mile, and 21-mile spillways.
- (8). Including flow at the Southerly International Boundary, from the East and West Main canals, Yuma Valley Main, 242 Lateral plus diversions from Lake Havasu for Tijuana.
- (9). Revised schedule of Calander Year 2009 as of November 20, 2009

WEIGHTED MONTHLY SALINITY AT
SELECTED COLORADO RIVER STATIONS
AND RUNNING 12-MONTH NIB-IMPERIAL FLOW-WEIGHTED SALINITY DIFFERENTIAL
(in parts per million)

Month	Below Hoover Dam			Below Parker Dam ^{3/}			Palo Verde ^{3/} Canal Near Blythe			At Imperial Dam			At Northerly Inter- national Boundary			Running 12-Month Flow-Wtd. Differential ^{2/}	
	5-Year avg. ^{1/}	2008	2009	5-Year avg. ^{1/}	2008	2009	5-Year avg. ^{1/}	2008	2009	5-Year avg. ^{1/}	2008	2009	5-Year avg. ^{1/}	2008	2009	2008	2009
Jan.	690	685	665	709	685	689	751	713		913	717	768	1,041	821	933	130.7	146.4
Feb.	675	692	655	706	678	678	732	682		835	675	745	998	822	862	135.9	145.5
March	684	674	649	699	668	663	727	686		805	717	703	925	803	804	139.4	147.0
April	680	659	636	700	675	661	714	697		801	699	710	892	805	798	144.9	144.6
May	677	676	646	698	681	673	709	696		822	725	727	962	914	907	141.4	144.0
June	678	648	637	695	671	662	712	686		812	718	717	956	896	889	137.1	143.4
July	682	655	630	688	683	638	709	701		797	720	698	909	865	847	137.3	144.0
August	690	641	619	686	677	646	706	692		800	734	706	907	894	882	135.7	145.5
Sept.	672	646	603	686	676	658	737	693		815	747	705	952	944	865	139.3	143.9
Oct.	680	638	611	689	657	657	739	689		854	758		1,070	1,010		139.6	
Nov.	682	642	626	692	674	646	746	705		897	765		1,010	931		140.2	
Dec.	681	651		702	671		731	723		877	834		999	912		140.5	

General Notes:

^{1/} 5-Year averages are arithmetical.

^{2/} 12-month flow-weighted differential between NIB and Imperial Dam through month shown in left column.

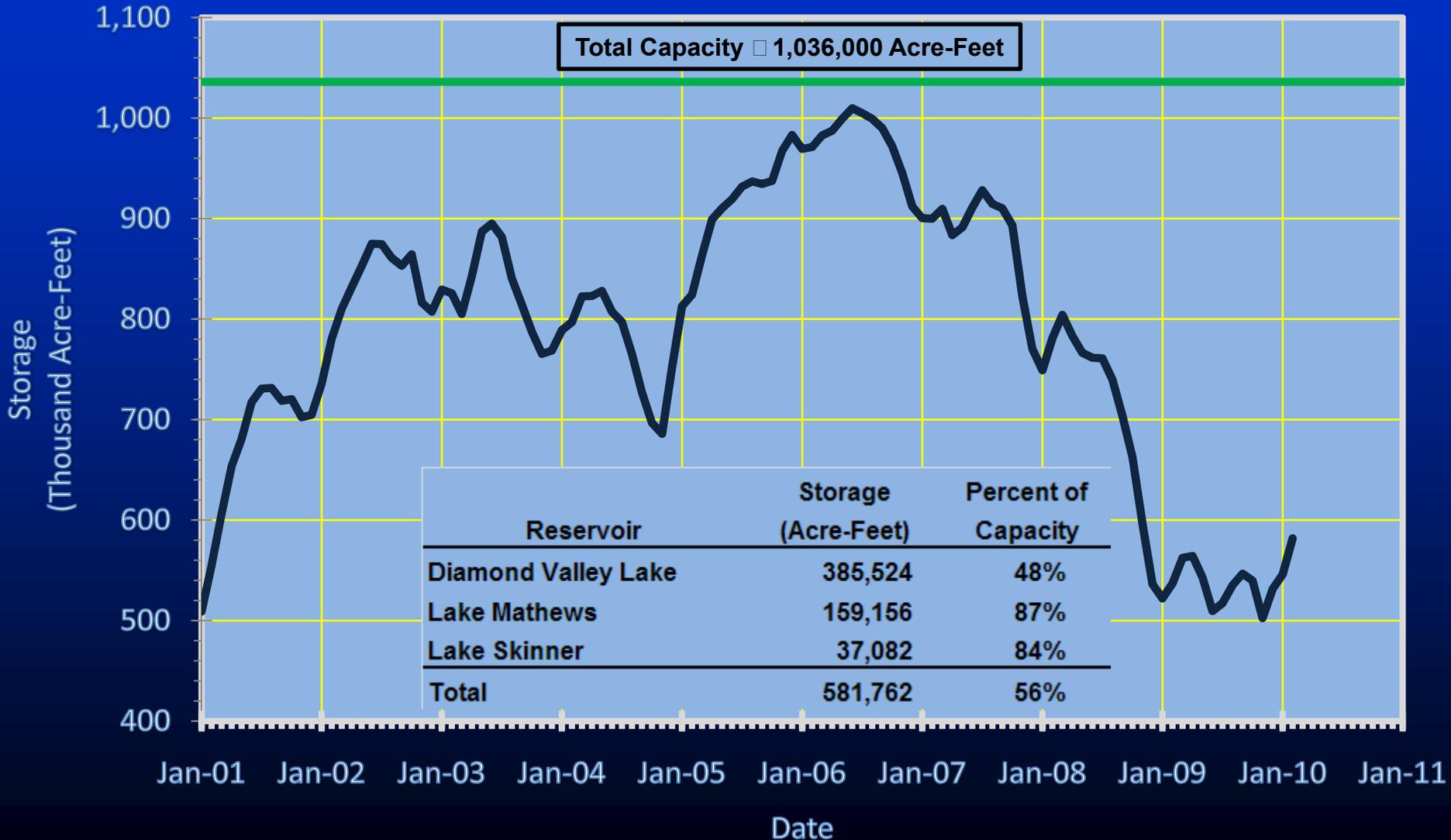
^{3/} Operational values only.

^{4/} Preliminary

5.b. - State and Local Water Reports

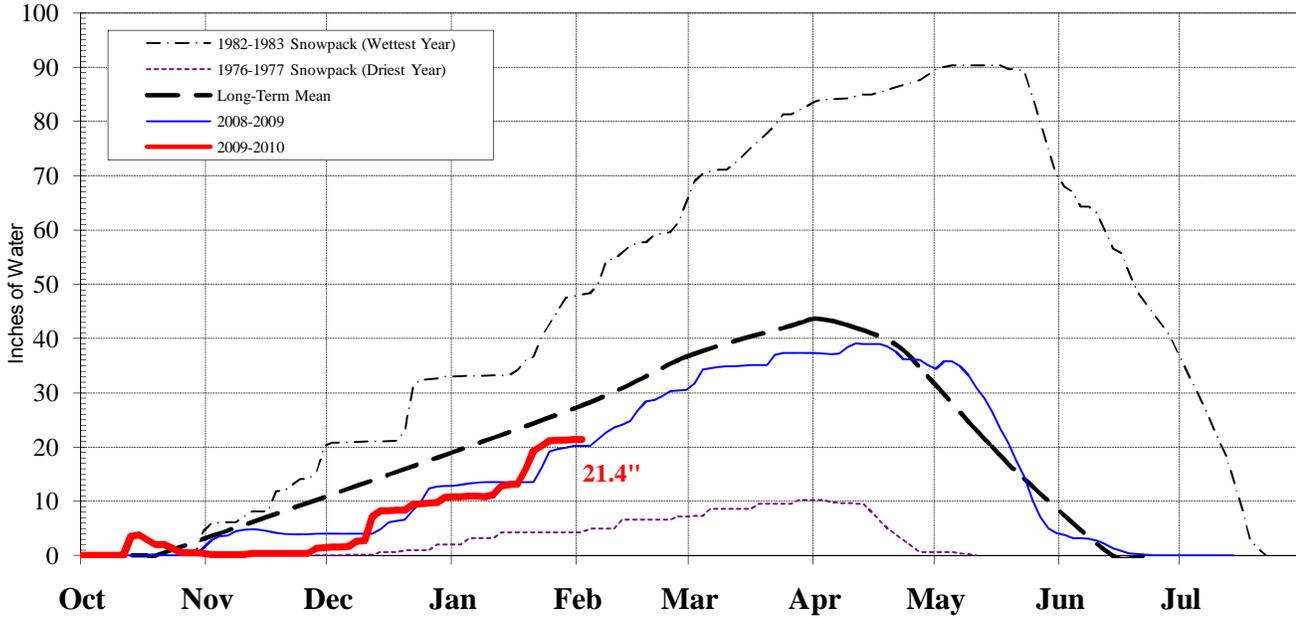
MWD's Combined Reservoir Storage as of February 1, 2010

Lake Skinner, Lake Mathews, and Diamond Valley Lake

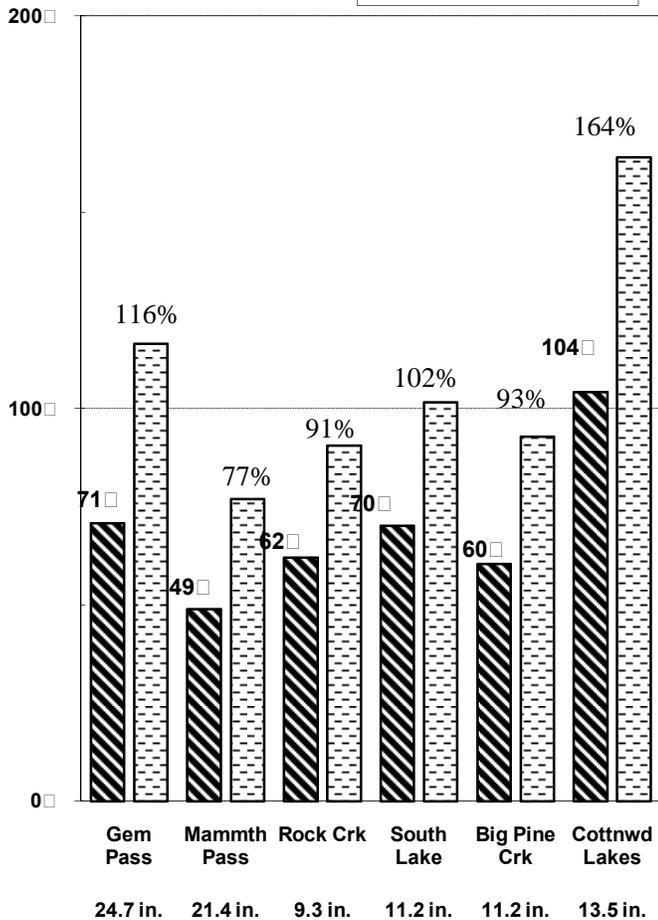


EASTERN SIERRA CURRENT PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS As of February 2, 2010

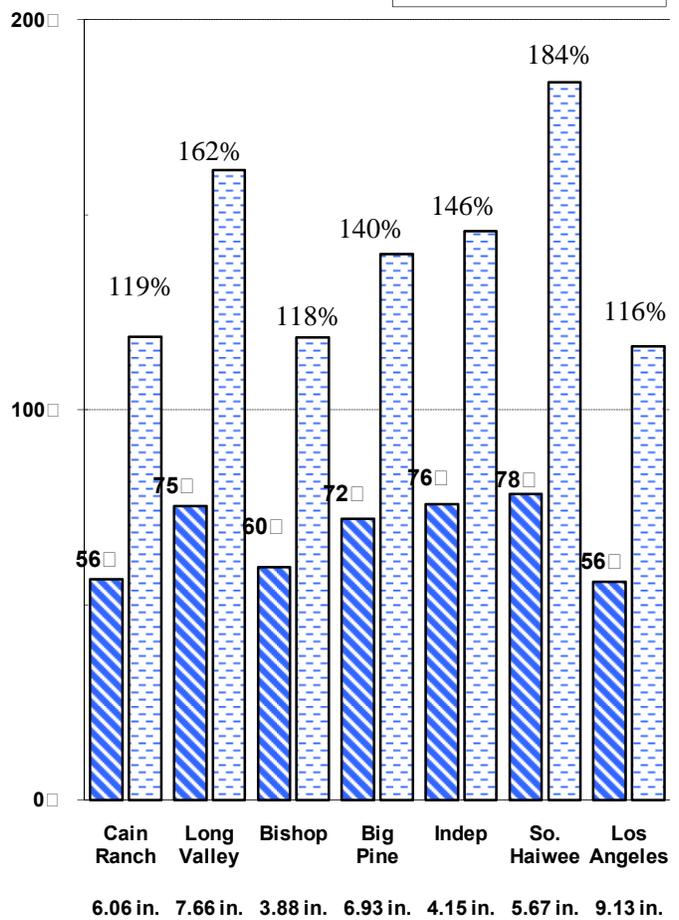
Mammoth Pass Snowpack



Snow Sensors



Precipitation



Station Location and Actual Measurement as Inches Water Content

Precipitation totals are cumulative for water year beginning Oct 1

EASTERN SIERRA SNOW SURVEY RESULTS

February 1, 2010

MAMMOTH LAKES AREA (Contributes 27% of Owens River runoff)

<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Normal to Date</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>% of Normal to Date</u>	<u>% of April 1 Normal</u>
Mammoth Pass	25.1	27.1	43.6	93%	58%
Mammoth Lakes	14.6	13.5	21.1	108%	69%
Minarets 2	18.0	19.1	30.2	94%	60%
Average:	19.2	19.9	31.6	97%	61%

ROCK CREEK AREA (Contributes 16% of Owens River runoff)

<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Normal to Date</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>% of Normal to Date</u>	<u>% of April 1 Normal</u>
Rock Creek 1	7.1	6.2	7.3	115%	97%
Rock Creek 2	7.1	7.7	10.6	92%	67%
Rock Creek 3	9.9	10.0	15.0	99%	66%
Average:	8.0	8.0	11.0	101%	73%

BIG PINE AREA (Contributes 32% of Owens River runoff)

<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Normal to Date</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>% of Normal to Date</u>	<u>% of April 1 Normal</u>
Big Pine Creek 1	11.7	13.3	22.1	88%	53%
Big Pine Creek 2	9.6	9.5	14.2	101%	68%
Big Pine Creek 3	12.3	11.7	18.5	105%	67%
Average:	11.2	11.5	18.3	97%	61%

COTTONWOOD AREA (Contributes 25% of Owens River runoff)

<u>Course</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Normal to Date</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>% of Normal to Date</u>	<u>% of April 1 Normal</u>
Cottonwood Lakes 1	10.9	8.0	13.0	136%	84%
Cottonwood Lakes 2	12.4	8.6	14.5	144%	85%
Trailhead*	12.6	9.0	13.6	140%	92%
Average:	12.0	8.5	13.7	140%	87%

EASTERN SIERRA OVERALL SNOW PACK (Weighted by contribution to Owens River runoff)

<u>Average of all Snow Courses</u>	<u>Water Content</u>	<u>Normal to Date</u>	<u>April 1 Normal</u>	<u>% of Normal to Date</u>	<u>% of April 1 Normal</u>
	13.1	12.5	19.6	105%	67%

Normals are based on the 1956-2005 period
 * Trailhead has only been measured since 1982.

5.c. - Colorado River Operations



International Boundary and Water Commission United States Section

For immediate release
January 19, 2010

EDWARD DRUSINA SWORN IN AS COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION

Edward Drusina was sworn in as United States Commissioner of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, during a brief ceremony today at agency Headquarters in El Paso, Texas. Commissioner Drusina was appointed to the post by President Barack Obama on January 15.

“The Commission must strive for Excellence through Teamwork,” said Commissioner Drusina.

A civil engineer from El Paso, Texas, Commissioner Drusina has extensive executive experience as an engineer in the private and public sectors. Most recently, he worked as Area Director for Paragon Project Resources, Inc. Prior to that, he was President of OMNI Construction Services, LLC and held executive positions with Moreno Cardenas, Inc. (MCI). While with MCI, he served as construction manager for the off-site infrastructure for the world’s largest inland desalination plant recently constructed in Fort Bliss, Texas.

He also worked for the City of El Paso for seven years as Deputy Chief Administrative Officer for Municipal Services and Director of Public Works where he oversaw eight departments and divisions responsible for streets, solid waste, engineering, environmental services, building permits and inspections, fleet maintenance, facilities and special projects, and facilities maintenance. From 1998-2004, he represented the City of El Paso on the Far West Texas Water Planning Group.

He also has 20 years of federal experience, holding engineering positions at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base in Arizona and at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he worked as Chief of Design Br. AA for the Directorate of Public Works and Logistics, and as Deputy Director of the Source Selection Evaluation Board.

Commissioner Drusina holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas at El Paso and is a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas. He was named Texas Public Works Association Public Works Director of the Year for 2003 and was selected Federal Engineer of the Year by the United States Army – Training and Doctrine Command for 1997.

The International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, is responsible for applying the boundary and water treaties between the two countries and settling differences that arise in their application. The Commission operates and maintains flood control levees, international storage reservoirs, diversion dams, wastewater treatment plants, and boundary monuments at various locations on the U.S.-Mexico border. In addition to its Headquarters in El Paso, Texas, the U.S. Section has offices at San Diego, California; Nogales and Yuma, Arizona; Las Cruces, New Mexico; El Paso/American Dam, Ft. Hancock, Presidio, Del Rio/Amistad Dam, Falcon Heights/Falcon Dam, and Mercedes in Texas; and Washington, DC. The USIBWC receives foreign policy guidance from the U.S. Department of State.

For more information:

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COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

770 FAIRMONT AVENUE, SUITE 100
GLENDALE, CA 91203-1068
(818) 500-1625
(818) 543-4685 FAX



January 21, 2010

Dr. Arden L. Bement, Jr., Director
National Science Foundation
4201 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22230

Dear Dr. Bement:

This letter is to request that the National Science Foundation set up a competitive regional climate modeling fund for providing grants to university/research institutions for developing regional climate models. Such models are needed for reasonably estimating climate change impacts in the Colorado River Basin, the largest single source of imported water supply for Southern California.

Academic researchers' preliminary estimates (derived from global climate models) of climate change impacts on runoff yielded results showing decreases of 6 to 50 percent in runoff by the mid- to latter part of the century – a range so large as to be meaningless for public agencies to use in their decision-making. Hydrologic modeling being performed as part of work in progress coordinated through the University of Colorado to attempt to reconcile these estimates has pointed out that about 15 percent of the high elevation watershed contributes some 85 percent of the Colorado River's total runoff. Understanding climate change impacts on this small high-elevation area is key to estimating water supply impacts, and is not something that can be achieved at the scale of global models whose resolution is too coarse to register the Rocky Mountains. Orographic precipitation drives the hydrologic regime for Colorado River runoff, and processes affecting that precipitation need to be captured in modeling.

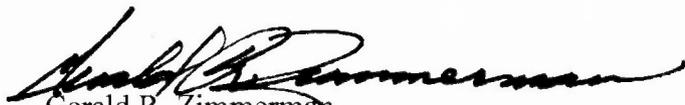
Historically, the Colorado River system, shared among seven states in the U.S. and the Republic of Mexico, has been a highly reliable source of water supply; however, that is expected to change in the future as population growth throughout the Basin increases demands on the system. Reservoir operations modeling performed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the Lower Basin indicates that shortages will begin occurring and will increase in frequency over the coming decades, absent any consideration of climate change impacts. The seven Colorado River Basin states have been collaborating in planning to improve shortage management, including opportunities for system augmentation and other actions, to help address the expected imbalance between water supply and demand within the Basin. Having the ability to incorporate a reasonable estimation of climate change impacts in this process would assist in making informed policy decisions.

Dr. Arden L. Bement, Jr., Director
January 21, 2010
Page 2

Regional climate modeling is necessary for identifying impacts in the Basin and for providing information readily transferable to Colorado River reservoir operations models. Thus, the Colorado River Board of California requests that the National Science Foundation establish a competitive research grant program -- on the order of \$25 million over three years -- for developing these needed models.

If you have any questions or would like additional information regarding the Board's request, please contact me at the above address and telephone number.

Sincerely,



Gerald R. Zimmerman,
Executive Director

Plan require that the NPS develop goals to improve program effectiveness and public accountability. This collection will encourage the public to collect data relevant to goal 1b: "The National Park Service contributes to knowledge about natural and cultural resources and associated values; management decisions about resources and visitors are based on adequate scholarly and scientific information". This collection is also consistent with the NPS Management Policies (2006), which emphasize the "use of qualitative and quantitative techniques to monitor key aspects of resources and processes at regular intervals" and furthermore state that "studies, research, and collection activities by non-NPS personnel involving natural and cultural resources will be encouraged and facilitated when they otherwise comport with NPS policies." More specifically, the goal of this collection is to engage the public in documenting the timing of biological events ("phenology") for a variety of species at numerous different locations. The data collected will help the NPS document how climate change is affecting the timing of biological events such as migration, flowering, and autumn foliage.

The proposed Internet- and paper-based surveys will ask the public to participate in the collection of these data on NPS lands. With sufficient participation, NPS will obtain critical information for determining trends in the timing of biological events for many species. In addition to documenting changes in timing of events, the data set will facilitate the identification of species most at risk from climate change and anthropogenic influences. Survey participants will provide their contact information and multiple observations of species at one or more sites. The contact information will be used for quality control and (at the request of the participant) to provide data summaries or reports and information about additional opportunities for assisting with NPS research and monitoring activities. The obligation to respond is voluntary.

Automated Data Collection: The information will be collected through an Internet site, as well as through paper forms available at public locations.

Description of respondents: Respondents are members of the public with an interest in contributing to climate change research in the National Parks.

Estimated average number of responses: 1,000 per year.

Frequency of Response: 5 per respondent.

Estimated average time burden per respondent: 30 minutes.

Estimated total annual reporting burden: 100 hours per year.

Comments are invited on: (1) The practical utility of the information being gathered; (2) the accuracy of the burden hour estimate; (3) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information being collected; and (4) ways to minimize the burden to respondents, including use of automated information collection techniques or other forms of information technology. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

December 23, 2009.

Cartina A. Miller,

*Information Collection Clearance Officer,
National Park Service.*

[FR Doc. 2010-446 Filed 1-12-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[F-14909-B, F-14909-B2, F-19148-38;
LLAK964000-L14100000-KC0000-P]

Alaska Native Claims Selection

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of decision approving lands for conveyance.

SUMMARY: As required by 43 CFR 2650.7(d), notice is hereby given that an appealable decision approving the surface estate in certain lands for conveyance pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act will be issued to Kuukpik Corporation. The lands are in the vicinity of Nuiqsut, Alaska, and are located in:

Umiat Meridian, Alaska

T. 10 N., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1, 2, and 3;
Secs. 5 to 10, inclusive;
Secs. 16, 17, and 18;
Secs. 20, 21, and 29.
Containing approximately 8,751 acres.

T. 11 N., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 24, 25, and 26;
Secs. 34, 35, and 36.
Containing approximately 3,545 acres.

T. 11 N., R. 3 E.,
Secs. 7, 11, 13, and 18;
Secs. 19, 24, and 25.

Containing approximately 3,616 acres.

T. 11 N., R. 4 E.,
Secs. 19, 20, and 30.

Containing approximately 1,376 acres.
Aggregating approximately 17,288 acres.

The subsurface estate in these lands will be conveyed to Arctic Slope Regional Corporation when the surface estate is conveyed to Kuukpik Corporation. Notice of the decision will also be published four times in the Arctic Sounder.

DATES: The time limits for filing an appeal are:

1. Any party claiming a property interest which is adversely affected by the decision shall have until February 12, 2010 to file an appeal.

2. Parties receiving service of the decision by certified mail shall have 30 days from the date of receipt to file an appeal.

Parties who do not file an appeal in accordance with the requirements of 43 CFR part 4, Subpart E, shall be deemed to have waived their rights.

ADDRESSES: A copy of the decision may be obtained from: Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, 222 West Seventh Avenue, #13, Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7504.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: The Bureau of Land Management by phone at 907-271-5960, or by e-mail at ak.blm.conveyance@ak.blm.gov. Persons who use a telecommunication device (TTD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to contact the Bureau of Land Management.

Michael Bilancione,

Land Transfer Resolution Specialist, Land Transfer Adjudication I Branch.

[FR Doc. 2010-449 Filed 1-12-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-JA-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[CACA 048649, LLCAD06000 L51010000
FX0000 LVRWB09B2520]

Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed First Solar Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Project, Riverside County, CA and Possible Land Use Plan Amendment

AGENCY: Bureau of Land Management, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: In compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, Palm Springs, California, intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for First Solar Inc.'s application for a right-of-way authorization to develop a solar photovoltaic generating facility. The EIS may also support an amendment to the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan (1980), as amended; by this notice the BLM is announcing the beginning of the scoping process to solicit public comments and identify issues.

DATES: This notice initiates the public scoping process for the EIS and possible plan amendment. Comments on issues may be submitted in writing until February 12, 2010. The date(s) and location(s) of any scoping meetings will be announced at least 15 days in advance through the local media, and the BLM Web site at: <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/palmsprings.html>. In order to be considered in the Draft EIS, all comments must be received prior to the close of the scoping period or 15 days after the last public meeting, whichever is later. The BLM will provide additional opportunities for public participation upon publication of the Draft EIS.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on issues and planning criteria related to the First Solar Desert Sunlight Solar Farm Draft EIS/Plan Amendment by any of the following methods:

- Web site: <http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/palmsprings.html>;
- E-mail: CAPSSolarFirstSolarDesertSunlight@blm.gov;
- Fax: (760) 833-7199; or
- Mail: Allison Shaffer, Project Manager, Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, BLM, 1201 Bird Center Drive, Palm Springs, California 92262.

Documents pertinent to this proposal may be examined at the Palm Springs South Coast Field Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information or to have your name added to our mailing list, contact Allison Shaffer, BLM Project Manager, telephone (760) 833-7100; address Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, BLM, 1201 Bird Center Drive, Palm Springs, California 92262; e-mail CAPSSolarFirstSolarDesertSunlight@blm.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The applicant, First Solar Inc., has requested a right-of-way authorization to develop

a solar photovoltaic generating facility with a proposed output of 550 megawatts and a project footprint of approximately 4,410 acres. The proposed project would be located on BLM-administered lands in Riverside County approximately 6 miles north of the rural community of Desert Center, California. The overall site layout and generalized land uses would include a substation, an administration building, operations and maintenance facilities, a transmission line, and temporary construction lay down areas. The project's 230-kilovolt (kV) generation interconnection transmission line also would be located on BLM-administered lands and would utilize a planned 230- to 500-kV substation (referred to as the Red Bluff substation). The Red Bluff substation would connect the project to the Southern California Edison regional transmission grid. Should the project be approved, the interconnection transmission line would be about 9 miles to about 13 miles long, depending on the alternative selected. If approved, construction would begin in late 2010 and would take approximately 41 months to complete.

The purpose of the public scoping process is to determine relevant issues that will influence the scope of the environmental analysis, including alternatives, and guide the process for developing the EIS. At present, the BLM has identified the following preliminary issues: Air quality, biological resources, recreation, cultural resources, water resources, geological resources, special management areas, land use, noise, paleontological resources, public health, socioeconomic, soils, traffic and transportation, visual resources, and other issues. Authorization of this proposal may require amendment of the CDCA Plan. By this notice, the BLM is complying with requirements in 43 CFR 1610.2(c) to notify the public of potential amendments to land use plans, based on the findings of the EIS. If a land use plan amendment is necessary, the BLM will integrate the land use planning process with the NEPA process for this project.

The BLM will use and coordinate the NEPA commenting process to satisfy the public involvement process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) as provided for in 36 CFR 800.2(d)(3). Native American tribal consultations will be conducted and tribal concerns, including impacts on Indian trust assets, will be given appropriate consideration. Federal, State, and local agencies—along with other stakeholders who may be interested or affected by the BLM's decision on this project—are invited to

participate in the scoping process and, if eligible, may request or be requested by the BLM to participate as a cooperating agency.

Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Thomas Pogacnik,
Deputy State Director, California.

Authority: 40 CFR 1501.7 and 43 CFR 1610.2.

[FR Doc. 2010-403 Filed 1-12-10; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-40-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

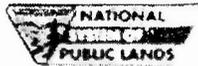
National Park Service

Termination of the Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument

AGENCY: National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

ACTION: Notice of termination of the Environmental Impact Statement for the General Management Plan, Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, New Mexico.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service (NPS) is terminating the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Gila Cliff Dwellings General Management Plan because it has determined that an Environmental Assessment (EA) is the more appropriate National Environmental Policy Act compliance document. A Notice of Intent to prepare the EIS for the Gila Cliff Dwellings General Management Plan was published on April 16, 2008 (**Federal Register** Vol. 73, No. 74). Scoping conducted for the plan indicated that there were no significant impacts or controversy identified by the public. A preliminary impact analysis indicated that the alternatives have limited potential to result in significant/major effects on the human environment as they focus on different ways of protecting resources, providing appropriate visitor experiences, and addressing joint NPS/Forest Service operations. For these reasons the NPS determined the proposal would not require an EIS.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT NEWS RELEASE

California Desert District Office

Release Date: 01/21/10**Contacts:** David Briery, 951-697-5220
Steve Razo , 951-697-5217**News Release No.** CA-CDD-10-29

BLM to Hold Open House in Needles on Proposed Ivanpah Solar Project

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) announces an open house to facilitate understanding of the proposed Ivanpah Solar Electric Generation Project on public lands in San Bernardino County, Calif., will be held Thursday, Feb. 4, 2010, from 2 to 4 p.m. at the BLM Needles Field Office, 1303 South Highway 95, in Needles, Calif.

Bright Source Energy of Oakland, Calif. applied to the BLM for four right-of-way authorizations to construct solar power plants on approximately 4,000 acres of public land in California about 4.5 miles southwest of Primm, Nev. The project could be one of the first commercial-scale thermal-solar power project constructed on public land in the United States. It would be constructed in three phases over a three year-period.

Copies of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and California Energy Commission (CEC) Final Staff Assessment (FSA) for the project will be available for inspection and staff will be available to answer questions. An opportunity will be provided at the open house to submit written comments. The official comment period for the DEIS/FSA ends on February 11, 2010.

The proposed 400-megawatt solar plant would provide enough electricity to power 120,000 homes. The plant would use solar "power tower" technology, involving the construction of seven 459-foot-tall towers. The planned 214,000 heliostats, each consisting of two flat mirrors, would be constructed in concentric circles around each tower to reflect the sun's rays on a central receiver. The towers would heat water and run steam through turbines to generate electricity. The electricity would be transmitted via tie lines to a new substation and into the transmission lines running through the proposed project.

Further details can be found at a BLM web page: http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/cdd/alternative_energy/SolarEnergy.html and the CEC web page: <http://www.energy.ca.gov/sitingcases/ivanpah/index.html>, or by contacting Tom Hurshman, BLM Project Manager, (970) 240-5345, or ca690@ca.blm.gov.

--BLM--

California Desert District Office 22835 Calle San Juan de Los Lagos, Moreno Valley, CA 92553

Last updated: 01-21-2010

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BEFORE THE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

REVISED

AGENDA

**RICE SOLAR ENERGY PROJECT
BLYTHE SOLAR POWER PROJECT
PALEN SOLAR POWER PROJECT**

**CALIFORNIA ENERGY COMMISSION INFORMATIONAL HEARINGS
U. S. BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENTAL SCOPING MEETINGS
AND
PUBLIC SITE VISITS**

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 2010

Blythe City Hall Council Chambers
235 N. Broadway
Blythe, California 92225

- 1:15 p.m.*** Rice Solar Energy Project site visit begins (bus leaves City Hall).
- 3:30 p.m.*** Blythe Solar Power Project and Palen Solar Power Project site visits begin (bus leaves City Hall).
- 5:00 p.m.*** All buses return to Blythe City Hall. Presentations and discussions concerning matters common to Blythe Solar Power Project, Palen Solar Power Project, and Rice Solar Energy Project.
- 7:00 p.m. 6:00 P.M.*** Presentations and discussions regarding the Rice Solar Energy Project.
- 8:00 p.m. 7:00 P.M.*** Presentations and discussions regarding the Blythe Solar Power Project and Palen Solar Power Project.

DOI News

Solar Energy on Public Lands

01/28/2010

Today I testified before the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on the importance of solar energy development on our public lands. You can read the full testimony here, but I'd like to share some of the highlights with you.

During the first year of his Administration, President Obama has made the development of renewable energy in America one of his highest priorities. We can no longer afford the risks that spending billions of dollars each year on imported oil poses to our national and financial security. America's abundant natural resources offer the potential to create new jobs and a more stable future.



For the first time ever, the Department of the Interior is exploring our deserts and plains for their vast clean energy potential. As a Department which oversees 20 percent of the nation's lands we have huge solar potential; the public lands in the deserts of the Southwest near the great cities of Los Angeles, Las Vegas, and Phoenix contain an estimated 2,300 gigawatts of energy. While countries like China, Spain, and Germany pursue the manufacturing and deployment of renewable energy, America has the ingenuity and vast sun-filled public lands to become a global leader in solar energy development. Exciting technologies that turn sunlight into electricity- "concentrated solar thermal" and photovoltaic cells- hold the promise of new jobs and lower costs as they become even more technologically advanced.

Renewable energy was the focus of my first Secretarial Order in March 2009, which cut red tape and sought to facilitate the production, development, and delivery of renewable energy on public lands. We have opened Renewable Energy Coordination Offices in California, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona and established teams in six other states that aim to expedite the necessary reviews of ready-to-go clean energy projects and the permitting of transmission-related projects on public lands. I have visited solar energy projects in the East and the West, and met employees of innovative energy companies who are developing next-generation materials such as thin-film solar photovoltaic modules. Our Department is working with these entrepreneurs to ensure that solar development remains at the forefront of our renewable energy agenda.

This past year we have prioritized identifying public lands' suitability for the large-scale production of renewable energy, both from an environmental and resource perspective. Last June, Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid and I announced the identification of 1,000 square miles, including 24 tracts of Bureau of Land Management-administered land, in the West as Solar Energy Study Areas. These Study Areas alone have the potential to generate nearly 100,000 megawatts of solar electricity, enough to power millions of American homes.

Along with the Department of Energy we are preparing a Solar Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, which will identify which solar energy projects on Southwestern public lands seem to have the highest potential for utility-scale energy development. So far the BLM has identified approximately 23 million acres with solar energy potential. In the Southwest we have also announced the "fast-tracking" of 34 promising renewable energy projects, which could potentially be cleared for approval by December 2010. This would make them eligible for economic stimulus funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. We have placed fourteen solar energy projects on the fast track, located in three states and using different solar energy technologies including solar engine, parabolic trough, and power tower. All are currently undergoing detailed environmental impact assessment, and if approved, could produce 5,000-6,000 megawatts of new capacity and tens of thousands of jobs. In California, Governor Schwarzenegger and I signed a Memo of Understanding to expedite the siting, reviewing, approving and

permitting of renewable energy projects on public lands in California.

We are redoubling our efforts to evaluate and approve existing applications for solar energy projects. The BLM is currently processing approximately 128 applications for utility-scale solar projects that involve around 77,000 megawatts and 1.2 million acres of public land. We believe that of the solar projects currently proposed in California, Arizona, and New Mexico over 5,750 megawatts of new capacity could be permitted for construction by the end of this year. The development of all these projects has the potential to power roughly 1.4 million homes.

Solar and other renewable energy resources are often located in remote areas, and will require new transmission capacity to bring this clean energy to population centers. The Department has already identified and designated more than 5,000 miles of transmission corridors on federal lands. We are processing more than 30 applications for major transmission corridor right-of-ways, with 7 applications in Idaho, California and Nevada that could potentially "fast track" the permitting of over 1,000 transmission miles this year. Moreover, nine federal agencies including the Department have signed a Memorandum of Understanding committed to coordinating the expedition of siting and permitting electric transmission projects on federal lands.

By facilitating energy transmission, reviewing current projects, and uncovering potential new sites, last year the Department made great strides towards harnessing solar power on public lands. I am proud of our achievements, and will continue to make the creation of a secure and responsible energy future a top Department priority.

Updated January 25, 2010 - Location Change

The Assistant Secretary for Water and Science

Anne Castle

Invites you to the:

Kickoff Workshop for the
Department of the Interior's

WaterSMART Program

(Sustain and Manage America's Resources for Tomorrow)

February 23 and 24 in Las Vegas, Nevada



Deadline for Workshop Registration - February 12, 2010

Deadline for Hotel Registration - February 12, 2010

The Kickoff Workshop will introduce the Department of the Interior's WaterSMART Program and will solicit input and ideas from participants on making this new program most effective for all water users. The Kickoff Workshop will focus on the Colorado River Basin to pilot the new WaterSMART Program and is intended to bring together leaders of the water community to discuss this exciting new initiative.

Attendance

The Kickoff Workshop is intended for senior leaders and policy makers within the Colorado River Basin representing State Agencies, Native American Tribes and Communities, Local Governments, Water User Organizations, Environmental and Conservation Groups, Federal Agencies, and other Stakeholders. Attendance is by invitation only; however, invitees are welcome to send a substitute. There may be additional space available for individuals from your organization. Please complete a registration form for each individual that you wish to attend.

Time

Registration opens at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 2010.

The Kickoff Workshop will begin promptly at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 23, 2010, and conclude at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 24, 2010.

Updated Location

The Kickoff Workshop will be held at ARIA in CityCenter, 3730 Las Vegas Boulevard, Las Vegas NV 89109. The hotel is holding a limited block of rooms under the name "WaterSMART" at a room rate of \$126 per night (before taxes). For reservations please call (702) 590-7757 or (888) 359-7757. Hotel reservations must be made no later than Friday, February 12, 2010, in order to receive the Kickoff Workshop room rate. Additional hotel information can be found at <http://www.citycenter.com/>.

Fee

The fee for this Kickoff Workshop is \$125. The registration fee will be used to defray expenses including light refreshments throughout the workshop and a luncheon on the second day.

Registration

The registration deadline is Friday, February 12, 2010. Registration will be confirmed no later than Tuesday, February 16, 2010. Credit cards will be billed once registration is confirmed. To register, please complete and submit the attached registration form. Participants who cancel without a substitute will be charged the full registration fee. The hotel is located approximately 15 minutes from the Airport.

Questions

For more information, please contact Ms. Amber Cunningham at AZCunningham@usbr.gov or 702-293-8472.

Preliminary Workshop Agenda:

WaterSMART Kickoff Workshop

**Sponsored by the U.S. Department of the Interior
ARIA, CityCenter, Las Vegas, NV
February 23-24, 2010**

Day 1: Tuesday, February 23, 2010

- 10:30 a.m.** Registration Opens
- 1:00 p.m.** Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 1:45 p.m.** New Federal Activities – including Science and Engineering to
Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance (SECURE) Water
Act, Cooperative Watershed Program, Basin Studies, and Climate Centers
- 2:30 p.m.** Building Blocks – Existing Tools
- Bureau of Reclamation: Challenge Grant Program and Basin Study Program
 - U.S. Geological Survey: Water Census activities
- 3:30 p.m.** Break
- 4:00 p.m.** Building Blocks – Existing Tools Continued
- Environmental Protection Agency: WaterSense Program
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: National Integrated Drought Information System
 - U.S. Department of Agriculture: Natural Resources Conservation Service Programs
- 5:00 p.m.** Adjourn

Day 2: Wednesday, February 24, 2010

- 8:00 a.m.** Review first day's activities and set the stage for Day 2
- 8:15 a.m.** Best Practices Panel
- 9:30 a.m.** Break
- 10:00 a.m.** New Technology and Research Panel
- 11:15 a.m.** Breakout Session to brainstorm tools needed to further Water Conservation in the region. Suggested topics include: Policy, Infrastructure, Operations and Maintenance, Data and Information Management and Sharing, New Water Supply, Education, Other.
- Noon** Lunch (Key Note Speaker to be Determined)
- 1:30 p.m.** Continue Breakout Session
- 2:00 p.m.** Participants Share Results of Breakout Session
- 2:30 p.m.** Closing Remarks: Anne Castle, Assistant Secretary, DOI
- 3:00 p.m.** Adjourn

5.d. - Basin States Discussions

Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study Basin Study Program

Contact: Deborah Lawler, 801-524-3685
Amber Cunningham, 702-293-8472
Email, ColoradoRiverBasinStudy@usbr.gov

Spanning parts of the seven states of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming (Basin States), the Colorado River Basin (Basin) is one of the most critical sources of water in the West. The Colorado River and its tributaries provide water for the municipal supply to 30 million people, irrigation of nearly 4 million acres of land, and hydropower facilities that generate more than 4,200 MW, helping to meet the power needs of the West and offset the use of fossil fuels. The Colorado River is also the lifeblood for at least 15 Native American tribes, seven National Wildlife Refuges, four National Recreation Areas, and five National Parks.

Water supply and demand imbalances already exist in some geographic areas in the Basin and are projected to increase in both magnitude and spatial extent in the future. Storage capacity of approximately four times the average inflow has provided the ability to meet most demands even over periods of sustained drought, such as is currently being experienced. However, studies indicate that droughts of greater severity have occurred in the far past and climate experts and scientists suggest that such droughts are likely to occur in the future. Furthermore, studies have postulated that the average yield of the Colorado River could be reduced by as much as 30 percent due to climate change. Meanwhile, the Basin States include some of the fastest growing urban and industrial areas in the United States.



Increasing demands coupled with decreasing supplies may exacerbate imbalances throughout the Basin. The study will:

- analyze water supply and demand imbalances throughout the study area through 2060;
- assess options for resolving such imbalances; and
- develop recommendations to address current and projected imbalances.

Non-Federal cost-share partners include each of the seven Basin States, water management authorities, and irrigation and water districts. Broad support for the study exists among stakeholders throughout the Basin and their input and participation will be sought throughout the study.

The total cost of the study is \$2 million (50/50 cost share).



Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study Public Participation Form

Please select your preferences:

<input type="checkbox"/>	I wish to remain on the notification list for this study.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I am interested in attending public meetings depending upon location, timing, and availability.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I would prefer that public meetings be held at the following location(s):
<input type="checkbox"/>	I would be interested in participating in public meetings via a webcast.

To ensure that Reclamation has your correct contact information, please complete the following information:

Name: _____

Organization (if applicable): _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Phone Number: _____

Fax (if desired): _____

Email: _____

If you would like to provide additional information, please do so below or send an email to ColoradoRiverBasinStudy@usbr.gov:

THANK YOU!



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

5.e. - Colorado River Environmental Issues

This release can be found in the USGS Newsroom at: <http://www.usgs.gov/newsroom/article.asp?ID=2400>.



News Release

February 2, 2010

Theodore Melis

(928) 556-7282 or (928) 607-2930 tmelis@usgs.gov

Lara Schmit

(928) 556-7327 or (928) 814-9688 lschmit@usgs.gov

Grand Canyon National Park Resources Benefit from 2008 High-Flow Experiment at Glen Canyon Dam

SHARE

Flagstaff, Ariz. —Resources along the Colorado River in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park generally benefited from a high-flow experiment conducted in March 2008 from Glen Canyon Dam, near Page, Ariz., according to research findings released today by the U.S. Geological Survey.

The 2008 experiment, designed to mimic natural pre-dam flooding, tested the ability of high flows to rebuild eroded Grand Canyon sandbars, create habitat for the endangered humpback chub, and benefit other resources such as archaeological sites, rainbow trout, aquatic food for fish, and riverside vegetation.

Before the dam's completion in 1963, spring snowmelt produced floods that carried large quantities of sand that created and maintained Grand Canyon Sandbars. Today, because Glen Canyon Dam, which provides hydropower to customers in six States, traps approximately 90 percent of the sand once available to maintain Grand Canyon sandbars, high flows are the only way to rebuild these important resources.

The studies' key findings follow:

- The 2008 experiment resulted in widespread increases in the area and volume of sandbars, expansions of camping areas, and increases in the number and size of backwater habitats (areas of low-velocity flow thought to be used as rearing habitat by native fish).
- Six months after the experiment, the new sandbars had been largely eroded by typical fluctuating flow dam operations driven by electrical energy demand; however, median sandbar elevation was still slightly higher and backwater habitats still slightly more abundant than before the experiment. Although stable and relatively lower monthly volume releases are the most effective at limiting sandbar erosion, the volume of water that must be released from Glen Canyon Dam annually is determined by basin hydrology and legal requirements to deliver water from the upper to lower Colorado River Basin.
- Timing the 2008 experiment in March likely reduced successful nonnative seedling germination and created new sandbars during the spring windy season, which allowed for the greatest transport of windblown sand to archeological sites where it protects sites from weathering and erosion.

- In the Lees Ferry rainbow trout fishery, high flows reduced the New Zealand mud snail population by about 80 percent. This nonnative species is considered a nuisance species because the snails cannot be digested when eaten by trout. In contrast, midges and black flies, high-quality food items for fish, increased.
- Young rainbow trout in the Lees Ferry river reach had better survival and growth rates following the experiment, which scientist think may have resulted from improved habitat conditions and better food quality. Additionally, data show that rainbow trout did not move downstream in significant numbers as the result of the high flows.

“Insights gained about the effects of the 2008 experiment will be invaluable in helping decision makers determine the best frequency, timing, duration, and magnitude for future high flows to benefit resources in Glen Canyon National Recreational Area and Grand Canyon National Park,” noted John Hamill, Chief of the USGS Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center.

On March 5, 2008, the Bureau of Reclamation began a 60-hour high-flow experiment at Glen Canyon Dam. Water was released through the dam’s powerplant and bypass tubes to a peak of about 41,500 cubic feet per second, about twice the normal peak. Two previous experiments were conducted in 1996 and 2004.

Research completed by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating scientists about the effects of the 2008 high-flow experiment will be discussed at the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program meeting February 3–4, 2010, in Phoenix, Ariz. The findings will also be taken into consideration in development of a new protocol for conducting additional high-flow experiments, announced by Secretary Salazar in December 2009.

The USGS Southwest Biological Science Center's Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center is responsible for scientific research and monitoring activities for the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program, which is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Research activities are undertaken in close cooperation with a wide range of federal, State, and tribal resource management agencies; academic institutions; and private consultants.

A [USGS Fact Sheet \(http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3009/\)](http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2010/3009/) summarizing the results of the 2008 high-flow experiment is available online.

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United States Department of the Interior



BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO:

LC-8060
ADM-1.10

JAN 12 2010

Mr. Jerry Zimmerman
Executive Director
Colorado River Board of California
770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100
Glendale, CA 91203

Subject: Execution-Ready Copies of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP) Water Accounting Agreement for LCR MSCP Purposes

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

I am pleased to transmit for signature, five execution-ready copies of the LCR MSCP Water Accounting Agreement.

As you know, earlier this year Congress recognized the importance of the LCR MSCP and adopted federal legislation addressing this essential program as part of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Pub. L. No. 111-11, Tit. IX, Subtit. E, 123 Stat. 991, 1327-29). Among other provisions, with enactment of this legislation on March 30, 2009, Congress specifically authorized the execution of the Water Accounting Agreement that was shared with and pending before Congress at the time of passage of the Act. The Water Accounting Agreement that was before Congress was the product of significant effort on the part of many of the LCR MSCP participants, and we appreciate your efforts in that process.

According to the legislative history of the consideration of the LCR MSCP legislation, Congress anticipated that the Water Accounting Agreement would be executed after enactment of the bill. *See e.g.*, S. Rep. No. 110-387, at 4 (2008). In accord with these provisions, we are forwarding the Water Accounting Agreement that Congress authorized for signature.

We view this agreement as an important step in the implementation of the LCR MSCP. This Water Accounting Agreement memorializes key provisions set forth in the LCR MSCP legislation and will facilitate the effective and timely implementation of the LCR MSCP in accordance with the legislation and the Program Documents.

While we recognize the importance of this legislation and the Water Accounting Agreement in the context of the implementation of the LCR MSCP, we believe that it is also important to note that neither this legislation, nor this Water Accounting Agreement provides for any expansion of the Bureau of Reclamation's authority to deliver water for purposes beyond the limited scope of

the LCR MSCP, as described in the Program Documents. Reclamation's authority is clearly described in the Program Documents and the Secretary's Record of Decision dated April 2, 2005. We recognize that the LCR MSCP is a program for a limited term (50 years) and accordingly, this Water Accounting Agreement only applies to the remaining term of the LCR MSCP, unless and until the LCR MSCP is modified or extended and a new or extended Water Accounting Agreement is approved by Congress.

Reclamation, as Program Manager on behalf of the Secretary, recognizes that current processes and procedures regarding consideration, documentation, and approval of habitat sites and other program activities for the LCR MSCP will be carried out through the LCR MSCP processes established and set forth in the Program Documents and other implementing protocols for the LCR MSCP during the term of the LCR MSCP. It is important to also note that neither these LCR MSCP processes nor the LCR MSCP legislation modifies Reclamation's independent commitment to consult with the appropriate Lower Basin State about the use of Colorado River water within that State.

We also recognize that in accordance with the LCR MSCP legislation, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Water Accounting Agreement recognize a specific and limited authorization to utilize Lower Colorado River water for habitat creation and maintenance (i.e., "for Program purposes"), and we also recognize that this limited authorization does not otherwise modify or amend any of the existing processes and procedures that Reclamation employs in the administration of section 5 contracts and other entitlements. In addition, under the legislation and the Water Accounting Agreement, in appropriate circumstances, Reclamation will not require amendments to section 5 contracts solely for changes in purpose of use when the new use is solely for the purpose of LCR MSCP purposes.

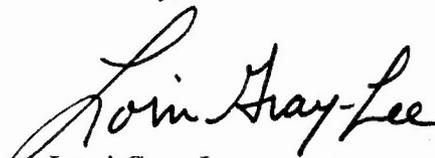
We appreciate your partnership and participation in this program, which provides innovative mechanisms for the protection and conservation of threatened and endangered species on the Colorado River, while also allowing Reclamation to continue its ongoing actions related to the conservation, management, and utilization of the waters of the Colorado River.

Please return all of the signed agreements to:

Ms. Laura Vecerina, LC-8060
Deputy Program Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado River
Multi-Species Conservation Program
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

A fully signed, executed copy will be returned to you once all signatures have been obtained. If you have questions, please contact Ms. Laura Vecerina at 702-293-8540.

Sincerely,



Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

Enclosures - 5

Identical Letter Sent To:

Ms. Patricia Mulroy
General Manager
Southern Nevada Water Authority
100 City Parkway, Suite 700
Las Vegas, NV 89106

Mr. George Caan
Executive Director
Colorado River Commission of Nevada
555 E. Washington Avenue, Suite 3100
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Mr. Herbert R. Guenther
Director
Arizona Department of Water Resources
3550 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012

**LOWER COLORADO RIVER MULTI-SPECIES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
WATER ACCOUNTING AGREEMENT**

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into as of this ____ day of _____, 2010, by and among the United States, represented by the United States Bureau of Reclamation ("Reclamation"), the State of Arizona, represented by the Arizona Department of Water Resources, the State of Nevada, represented by the Colorado River Commission of Nevada and the Southern Nevada Water Authority, and the State of California, represented by the Colorado River Board of California (collectively, "Parties").

RECITALS

A. The United States and the Non-Federal Participants have entered into agreements to implement the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program ("Program").

B. Reclamation serves as the Program Manager for the Program.

C. The Program provides for securing, creating, and managing habitat for the species covered by the Program. The Parties anticipate that most, if not all, of such habitat will be situated within the Program planning area, and may require Colorado River water for its creation and maintenance. Reclamation, as Program Manager, will secure, or coordinate with Program participants in securing, the land and water necessary to carry out Program purposes.

D. The Parties anticipate the use of Colorado River water to establish and maintain most, if not all, of such habitat and further anticipate that, in order to meet Program requirements, Reclamation may develop a portion of the habitat by the removal and replacement of existing non-irrigated phreatophyte vegetation. Reclamation, as Program Manager, may also manage Colorado River water for other Program purposes, including providing marsh, backwater and other habitat. The purpose of this Agreement is to address the use of Colorado River water for these purposes.

E. Reclamation accounts for the diversion and consumptive use of water from the Lower Colorado River. Reclamation does not report as a diversion or consumptive use the natural depletion of Colorado River water by non-irrigated phreatophyte vegetation.

F. Reclamation, in accordance with Section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, enters into contracts for the delivery of Colorado River water from Lake Mead. Reclamation does not enter into contracts relating to the natural depletion of Colorado River water by non-irrigated phreatophyte vegetation.

G. Reclamation, in furtherance of its responsibilities under the Boulder Canyon Project Act, manages the flow of the Lower Colorado River. Reclamation does not report the evaporation or percolation resulting from Reclamation's management of the flow of the Lower Colorado River as a diversion or consumptive use of Colorado River water.

H. To clarify the manner in which the Program will be implemented, the Parties now desire to memorialize their understanding with respect to Reclamation's accounting, contracting, and Program management procedures in securing, creating and managing Program habitat.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual covenants herein contained, the Parties agree as follows:

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Agreement:

1. "Conservation Area(s)" shall mean the habitat to be secured, created and managed for Covered Species pursuant to the Program Documents.
2. "Consolidated Decree" shall mean the Consolidated Decree of the United States Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, 547 U.S. _____ (2006).
3. "Covered Species" shall mean the species covered by the Program.
4. "Lower Colorado River" shall mean the Colorado River within the Planning Area as provided in Section 2(B) of the Implementing Agreement, a Program Document.
5. "Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program" or "Program" shall mean the cooperative effort between Federal and Non-Federal Participants in Arizona, California, and Nevada approved by a Record of Decision of the Secretary of the Interior on April 2, 2005.
6. "Non-Federal Participants" shall mean the non-Federal entities covered by the Section 10(a)(1)(B) Permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service in connection with the Program.
7. "Program Documents" shall mean the Habitat Conservation Plan, Biological Assessment and Biological and Conference Opinion, Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, Funding and Management Agreement, Implementing Agreement, and Section 10(a)(1)(B) Permit issued and, as applicable, executed in connection with the Program.
8. "Reclamation" shall mean the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

9. "Section 5 Contract" shall mean a contract entered into pursuant to Section 5 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, 43 U.S.C. § 617d.

PROCEDURES

10. To the extent that the natural depletion of Lower Colorado River water is reduced as a result of the removal of non-irrigated phreatophyte vegetation from a parcel of land within a Conservation Area for Program purposes and Lower Colorado River water is thereafter applied to replacement vegetation on that parcel for Program purposes for the benefit of Covered Species, Reclamation shall:

- (a) consider the amount of Lower Colorado River water saved by the removal of such vegetation to be equivalent to the amount applied to replacement vegetation of each such parcel of land; and
- (b) not report the application of Lower Colorado River water to such replacement vegetation as a diversion or consumptive use of Lower Colorado River water in the annual report filed pursuant to Article V of the Consolidated Decree.

11. To the extent that Reclamation manages Lower Colorado River water to meet Program performance requirements for marsh, backwater or other habitat in Conservation Areas, Reclamation shall:

- (a) not consider any resulting increase in evaporation or percolation of Lower Colorado River water to be a diversion or consumptive use; and
- (b) not report any such increase as a diversion or consumptive use in the annual report filed pursuant to Article V of the Consolidated Decree.

12. No right to water from the Lower Colorado River shall be acquired by any person solely by virtue of the actions described in paragraphs 10 or 11 of this Agreement. Reclamation shall not enter into a Section 5 Contract or otherwise recognize any entitlement to the diversion or consumptive use of Lower Colorado River water arising solely by virtue of (a) the reduction in the depletion of Colorado River water caused by the removal of non-irrigated phreatophyte vegetation from Conservation Areas for Program purposes; or (b) the application of the water saved thereby to replacement vegetation in those Conservation Areas for Program purposes.

13. Reclamation may deliver Lower Colorado River water under a Section 5 Contract or other existing right for use on lands within Conservation Areas for Program purposes notwithstanding any limitations or characterizations in such contract or such right on the purposes to which such water may be applied and without requiring an amendment of such contract or of such existing right. Nothing in this Agreement shall modify or limit in any fashion the provisions of any Section 5 Contract or of any existing

right relating to the contractor's or right holder's use of water from the Lower Colorado River.

14. If a Conservation Area is established on lands that have a right to water from the Lower Colorado River, Reclamation shall deliver water from the Lower Colorado River for use on such lands for Program purposes, in accordance with the entitlement. To the extent a Conservation Area is established on lands which either have no water entitlement or which have an entitlement insufficient for Program purposes, Reclamation shall acquire, or assist Program participants in acquiring, water for use on these lands to meet Program purposes. Such water shall only be acquired through voluntary arrangements and only in accordance with applicable law from either:

- (a) existing Lower Colorado River entitlements with a place of use within the same State as the lands requiring water are situated, provided the existing entitlement holder agrees to reduce consumptive use in an amount equivalent to that leased, assigned or transferred for Program purposes; or
- (b) sources of water other than the Lower Colorado River but from within the same State as the lands requiring water are situated.

15. To the extent, in Reclamation's determination as Program Manager, use of water from sources other than the Lower Colorado River on land within Conservation Areas is reasonable for Program purposes, whether directly or by exchange, Reclamation shall use water from sources other than the Lower Colorado River rather than water from the Lower Colorado River for Program purposes.

16. Reclamation may approve assignments and enter into contracts or amend existing contracts as appropriate under this Agreement and applicable law to permit the transfer of existing rights to Lower Colorado River or other water for use on lands within Conservation Areas for Program purposes.

17. The use for Program purposes of a portion of a Lower Colorado River water entitlement within a Conservation Area shall not affect the ability of the remainder of the entitlement to be used for non-Program purposes on such land or to be transferred to other lands to the extent permitted by applicable law.

18. This Agreement shall not be construed or implemented so as to impair any right to the delivery or beneficial consumptive use of Colorado River water under any compact, treaty, law, decree, or contract in effect on the date of this Agreement.

19. This Agreement shall become effective upon the execution of the Agreement by all Parties. No amendment to this Agreement shall be effective unless it is in writing and executed by all Parties.

20. This Agreement may be executed in counterparts each of which shall constitute an original.

UNITED STATES BUREAU
OF RECLAMATION

By _____
Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

Date _____

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT
OF WATER RESOURCES

By _____
Herbert R. Guenther
Director

Date _____

COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA

By _____
George Ogilvie III
Chairman

Date _____

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER
AUTHORITY

By _____
Patricia Mulroy
General Manager

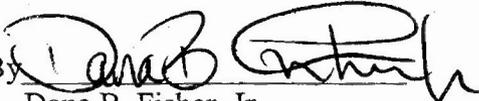
Date _____

Approved as to form:

By _____
John J. Entsminger
Deputy General Counsel

Date _____

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF
CALIFORNIA

By 
Dana B. Fisher, Jr.
Chairman

Date January 22, 2010