Colorado River Board of California

September 29, 2022

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

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** pursuant to the call of the Chairperson, Peter Nelson, by the undersigned Executive Director of the Colorado River Board of California that a regular meeting of the Board Members is to be held as follows:

Date: Wednesday, October 12, 2022
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Place: Sheraton Ontario Airport Hotel
Orchid Room
429 North Vineyard Avenue
Ontario, CA 91764

The Colorado River Board of California welcomes any comments from members of the public pertaining to items included on this agenda and related topics. Members of the public may provide comments in the following ways: (1) Oral comments can be provided at the beginning of each Board meeting; and (2) Public comments may be submitted by electronic mail, addressed to the Board's Chairman, Mr. Peter Nelson, at crb@crb.ca.gov and will be accepted up until 10:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. Please note, written submissions will be read aloud at the public comment period to the extent they fit within the five-minute time limit.

If accommodations for individuals with disabilities are required, such persons should provide a request at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting by electronic mail to Board staff at crb@crb.ca.gov.

Requests for additional information may be directed to: Mr. Christopher S. Harris, Executive Director, Colorado River Board of California, 770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100, Glendale, CA 91203-1068. 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.

Christopher S. Harris
Executive Director

**Regular Meeting**
**COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA**
**Wednesday, October 12, 2022**
**10:00 a.m.**

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)

3. **Administration**

    a. Consideration and approval of September 14, 2022, Board meeting Minutes (**Action**)

4. **Colorado River Basin and Local Water Supply and Operations Reports**

5. **Colorado River Basin Programs Staff Reports**

6. **Executive Session**[1]

7. **Other Business**

8. **Future Agenda Items/Announcements**

**Next Scheduled Board Meeting**: November 9, 2022
10:00 a.m., Pacific
Sheraton Ontario Airport Hotel, Orchid Room
429 North Vineyard Avenue
Ontario, CA 91764

[1] 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 the other Basin states or federal government.

10/3/2022

# LOWER COLORADO WATER SUPPLY REPORT

River Operations

Bureau of Reclamation

Questions: BCOOWaterops@usbr.gov

(702)293-8373

http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/weekly.pdf

| | PERCENT FULL | Content 1000 ac-ft (kaf) | Elev. (Feet above mean sea level) | 7-Day Release (CFS) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENT STORAGE | | | | |
| LAKE POWELL | 25% | 5,808 | 3,529.51 | 8,800 |
| * LAKE MEAD | 28% | 7,337 | 1,045.15 | 8,500 |
| LAKE MOHAVE | 88% | 1,587 | 638.87 | 10,900 |
| LAKE HAVASU | 92% | 567 | 447.32 | 7,700 |
| TOTAL SYSTEM CONTENTS ** | 33% | 19,542 | | |
| As of 10/2/2022 | | | | |
| SYSTEM CONTENT LAST YEAR | 38% | 22,862 | | |

*Percent based on capacity of 26,120 kaf or elevation 1,219.6 feet.

**Total System Contents includes Upper & Lower Colorado River Reservoirs, less Lake Mead exclusive flood control space.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salt/Verde System | 64% | 1,466 | | |
| Painted Rock Dam | 0% | 0 | 530.00 | 0 |
| Alamo Dam | 9% | 91 | 1,109.95 | 25 |

Forecasted Water Use for Calendar Year 2022 (as of 10/3/2022) (values in kaf)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| NEVADA | 234 | |
| SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER SYSTEM | | 210 |
| OTHERS | | 25 |
| CALIFORNIA | 4,434 | |
| METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA | | 1,114 |
| IRRIGATION DISTRICTS | | 3,304 |
| OTHERS | | 16 |
| ARIZONA | 2,026 | |
| CENTRAL ARIZONA PROJECT | | 976 |
| OTHERS | | 1,050 |
| TOTAL LOWER BASIN USE | | 6,695 |
| DELIVERY TO MEXICO - 2022 (Mexico Scheduled Delivery + Preliminary Yearly Excess[1]) | | 1,467 |

OTHER SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION

UNREGULATED INFLOW INTO LAKE POWELL - SEPTEMBER MID-MONTH FORECAST DATED 9/16/2022

| | MILLION ACRE-FEET | % of Normal |
|---|---|---|
| PRELIMNARY OBSERVED WATER YEAR 2022 | 6.084 | 63% |
| OBSERVED APRIL-JULY 2022 | 3.751 | 59% |
| AUGUST OBSERVED INFLOW | 0.368 | 98% |
| SEPTEMBER PRELIMINARY OBSERVED INFLOW | 0.245 | 71% |

| | Upper Colorado Basin | Salt/Verde Basin |
|---|---|---|
| WATER YEAR 2023 PRECIP TO DATE[2] | NA% (0.5") | NA% (0") |
| CURRENT BASIN SNOWPACK | NA% (NA) | NA% (NA) |

[1]Delivery to Mexico forecasted yearly excess calculated using year-to-date observed and projected excess.

[2]Preciptiation values may vary significantly from week-to-week this early in the wayer year.

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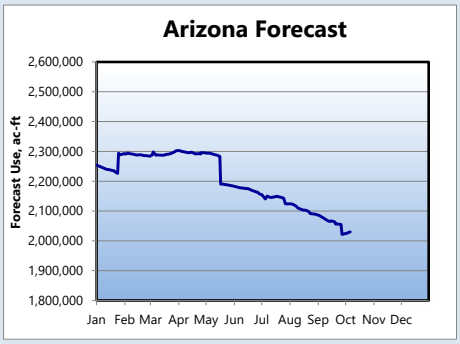
— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

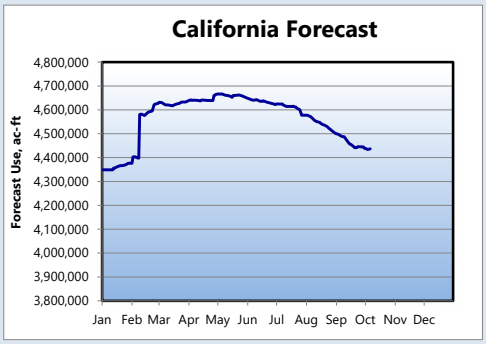
**LOWER COLORADO BASIN REGION**
**CY 2022**

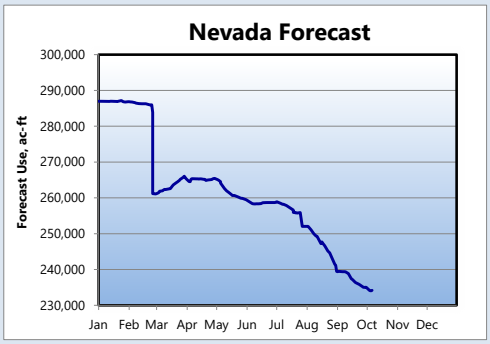
ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, MEXICO
FORECAST OF END OF YEAR CONSUMPTIVE USE
FORECAST BASED ON USE TO DATE AND APPROVED ANNUAL WATER ORDERS [1]
(ACRE-FEET)

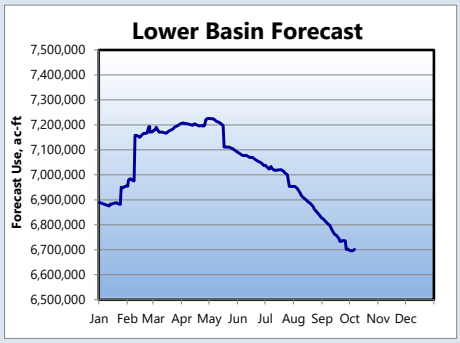
| WATER USE SUMMARY | Use To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Use CY 2022 | Approved Use [2] CY 2022 | Excess to Approval CY 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona | 1,673,547 | 2,030,103 | 2,073,536 | (43,433) |
| California | 3,600,066 | 4,437,280 | 4,349,055 | **88,225** |
| Nevada | 198,778 | 234,181 | 234,181 | 0 |
| **States Total [3]** | **5,472,391** | **6,701,564** | **6,656,772** | **44,792** |
| Total Deliveries to Mexico in Satisfaction of Treaty Requirements [4] | 1,253,514 | 1,453,214 | 1,453,214 | |
| Creation of Mexico's Recoverable Water Savings [5] | 13,033 | 30,000 | 30,000 | |
| Creation of Mexico's Water Reserve [6] | 1,763 | 1,763 | 1,763 | |
| Delivery of Mexico's Water Reserve [7] | (34,977) | (34,977) | (34,977) | |
| Total to Mexico in Satisfaction of Treaty Requirements [8] | 1,233,333 | 1,450,000 | 1,450,000 | |
| To Mexico in Excess of Treaty [9] | 4,256 | 12,883 | 25,039 | |
| Water Bypassed Pursuant to IBWC Minute 242 [10] | 110,067 | 138,629 | 116,633 | |
| **Total Lower Basin & Mexico '' ** | **6,840,228** | **8,306,290** | **8,251,658** | |

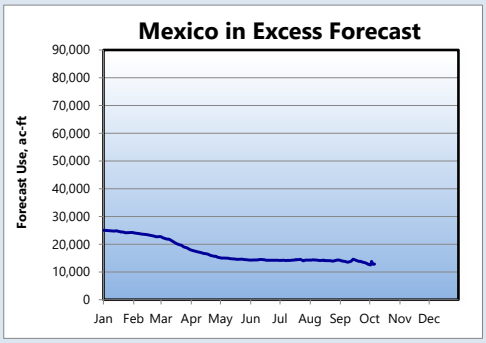
[1] Incorporates 80 daily reporting stations which may be revised after provisional data reports are distributed by the USGS. Use to date is estimated for users reporting monthly and annually.
[2] These values reflect adjusted apportionments. See Adjusted Apportionment calculation on each state page.
[3] Includes unmeasured returns based on estimated consumptive use/diversion ratios by user from studies provided by Arizona Department of Water Resources, Colorado River Board of California, and Reclamation.
[4] Includes deliveries to Mexico at the Northerly International Boundary (including delivery from Mexico's Water Reserve), Southerly International Boundary, Limitrophe, and DiversionChannel Discharge; and diversions at Parker Dam for Emergency Delivery to Tijuana; does not include Creation of Mexico's Water Reserve or Creation of Mexico's Recoverable Water Savings.
[5] Water deferred by Mexico pursuant to Section IV of IBWC Minute 323 and the *Joint Report of the Principal Engineers with the Implementing Details of the Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan in the Colorado River Basin* dated July 11, 2019. (Mexico's required Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Contribution).
[6] Water deferred by Mexico pursuant to Section V of IBWC Minute 323.
[7] Delivery from Mexico's Water Reserve pursuant to Section V.E.13 of IBWC Minute 323.
[8] In accordance with Section XI.G.2.D.1.a of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, a Tier 1 Shortage Condition will govern the operation of Lake Mead and the Lower Colorado River in 2022. In accordance with Section III.A of Minute 323, Mexico's scheduled deliveries incoporate the required reduction of 50,000 AF from its 1.5 million AF Colorado River water allotment. "Total Delivery to Mexico in Satisfaction of Treaty Requirements" adds in Mexico's Water Reserve and Mexico's Recoverable Water Savings creation and subtracts out Mexico's Water Reserve and Mexico's Recoverable Water Savings delivery.
[9] Mexico excess forecast is based on the 5-year average for the period 2016-2020.
[10] Bypass forecast is based on the average for the period 1990-2020.
[11] Includes States Total, Deliveries to Mexico in Satisfaction of Treaty, To Mexico in Excess of Treaty, and Water Bypassed Pursuant IBWC Minute 242.

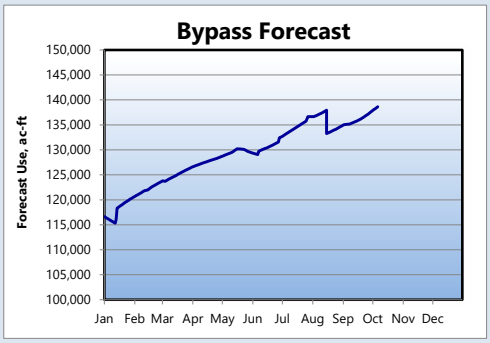



Graph notes: January 1 forecast use is scheduled use in accordance with the Annual Operating Plan's state entitlements, available unused entitlements, and over-run paybacks. A downward sloping line indicates use at a lower rate than scheduled, upward sloping is above schedule, and a flat line indicates a use rate equal to schedule. Lower priority users such as CAP, MWD, and Robt.B.Griffith may adjust use rates to meet state entitlements as higher priority use deviates from schedule. Abrupt changes in the forecast use line may be due to a diversion schedule change or monthly updating of provisional realtime diversions.

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BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

**LOWER COLORADO BASIN REGION**
**CY 2022**

NOTE:
- Diversions and uses that are pending approval are noted in *red italics*.
- Water users with a consumptive use entitlement - **Excess to Estimated Use** column indicates overrun/underrun of entitlement. Dash in this column indicates water user has a diversion entitlement.
- Water user with a diversion entitlement - **Excess to Approved Diversion** column indicates overrun/underrun of entitlement. Dash in this column indicates water user has a consumptive use entitlement.

ARIZONA WATER USERS
Forecast end of year diversion/consumptive use
Forecast based on use to date and approved annual water orders
Arizona Schedules and Approvals
Historic Use Records (Water Accounting Reports)

| WATER USER | Use To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Use CY 2022 | Estimated Use CY 2022 | Excess to Estimated Use CY 2022 | Diversion To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Diversion CY 2022 | Approved Diversion CY 2022 | Excess to Approved Diversion CY 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arizona Pumpers | 5,386 | 6,382 | 6,382 | --- | 8,285 | 9,818 | 9,818 | 0 |
| Lake Mead NRA, AZ - Diversions from Lake Mead | 58 | 70 | 77 | --- | 58 | 70 | 77 | -7 |
| Lake Mead NRA, AZ - Diversions from Lake Mohave | 177 | 224 | 227 | --- | 177 | 224 | 227 | -3 |
| Bureau of Reclamation - Davis Dam Project | 2 | 2 | 2 | --- | 14 | 16 | 16 | 0 |
| Bullhead City | 5,527 | 7,673 | 8,699 | --- | 8,555 | 11,940 | 13,730 | -1,790 |
| Mohave Water Conservation District | 567 | 741 | 692 | --- | 846 | 1,105 | 1,030 | **75** |
| Mohave Valley I.D.D. [1] | 10,066 | 13,098 | 15,059 | --- | 18,642 | 24,251 | 27,879 | -3,628 |
| Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, AZ | 34,689 | 38,748 | 44,550 | --- | 64,239 | 71,755 | 82,500 | -10,745 |
| Golden Shores Water Conservation District | 241 | 286 | 286 | --- | 362 | 429 | 429 | 0 |
| Havasu National Wildlife Refuge | 2,900 | 3,264 | 3,564 | --- | 24,163 | 28,428 | 41,835 | -13,407 |
| EPCOR Water Arizona, Inc. - CSA No. 1 | 441 | 560 | 493 | --- | 730 | 969 | 997 | -28 |
| Lake Havasu City | 6,604 | 8,768 | 9,052 | --- | 10,652 | 14,142 | 14,600 | -458 |
| Central Arizona Water Conservation District | 774,490 | 976,648 | 979,710 | --- | 774,490 | 976,648 | | --- |
| Town of Parker | 324 | 397 | 424 | --- | 688 | 878 | 917 | -39 |
| EPCOR Water Arizona, Inc. - CSA No. 2 (formerly Brooke Water, LLC) | 233 | 304 | 324 | --- | 351 | 457 | 486 | -29 |
| Colorado River Indian Reservation, AZ | 233,280 | 245,500 | 227,832 | --- | 418,822 | 489,494 | 510,510 | -21,016 |
| Ehrenberg Improvement District | 213 | 252 | 252 | --- | 297 | 352 | 352 | 0 |
| Arizona State Land Department | 2,793 | 3,849 | 4,485 | --- | 4,357 | 5,984 | 6,900 | -916 |
| Cibola Valley I.D.D. | 5,671 | 6,602 | 5,868 | --- | 7,931 | 9,232 | 8,205 | **1,027** |
| Red River Land Co. | 218 | 228 | 214 | --- | 306 | 319 | 300 | **19** |
| Western Water, LLC | 153 | 204 | 379 | --- | 214 | 286 | 530 | -244 |
| Hopi Tribe | 3,405 | 3,748 | 3,061 | --- | 4,761 | 5,241 | 4,278 | **963** |
| GSC Farms, LLC | 2,202 | 2,367 | 2,084 | --- | 3,080 | 3,311 | 2,913 | **398** |
| Arizona Game & Fish | 1,639 | 1,858 | 2,031 | --- | 2,291 | 2,597 | 2,838 | -241 |
| Cibola National Wildlife Refuge | 12,809 | 14,264 | 14,264 | 0 | 20,660 | 23,005 | 23,005 | 0 |
| Imperial National Wildlife Refuge | 2,913 | 3,799 | 3,799 | 0 | 4,700 | 6,128 | 6,128 | 0 |
| BLM Permittees (Parker Dam to Imperial Dam) | 1,052 | 1,247 | 1,247 | 0 | 1,619 | 1,919 | 1,919 | 0 |
| Cha Cha, LLC | 1,030 | 1,277 | 1,365 | --- | 1,585 | 1,965 | 2,100 | -135 |
| Beattie Farms Southwest | 564 | 722 | 722 | --- | 868 | 1,109 | 1,110 | -1 |
| Yuma Proving Ground | 376 | 458 | 524 | --- | 376 | 458 | 524 | -66 |
| Gila Monster Farm | 3,412 | 4,399 | 4,888 | --- | 5,895 | 7,653 | 8,500 | -847 |
| Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District | 215,211 | 254,015 | 278,000 | -23,985 | 305,642 | 383,634 | 424,350 | -40,716 |
| BLM Permittees (Below Imperial Dam) | 92 | 109 | 109 | 0 | 142 | 168 | 168 | 0 |
| City of Yuma | 11,134 | 14,659 | 15,833 | -1,174 | 18,625 | 25,182 | 27,500 | -2,318 |
| U.S. Marine Corps Air Station Yuma | 904 | 1,141 | 1,300 | --- | 904 | 1,141 | 1,300 | -159 |
| Union Pacific Railroad | 20 | 26 | 29 | --- | 37 | 48 | 48 | 0 |
| University of Arizona | 661 | 804 | 852 | --- | 661 | 804 | 852 | -48 |
| Yuma Union High School District | 107 | 136 | 150 | --- | 142 | 182 | 200 | -18 |
| Desert Lawn Memorial | 22 | 26 | 26 | --- | 31 | 37 | 37 | 0 |
| North Gila Valley Irrigation District | 7,435 | 8,953 | 10,674 | --- | 32,067 | 41,393 | 43,500 | -2,107 |
| Yuma Irrigation District | 28,781 | 36,298 | 39,569 | --- | 51,499 | 66,134 | 73,000 | -6,866 |
| Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District | 80,058 | 89,679 | 99,391 | --- | 164,843 | 195,985 | *213,652* | -17,667 |
| Unit "B" Irrigation and Drainage District | 12,419 | 14,103 | 14,900 | --- | 22,299 | 26,928 | 29,400 | -2,472 |
| Fort Yuma Indian Reservation | 1,636 | 1,939 | 1,939 | --- | 2,517 | 2,983 | 2,983 | 0 |
| Yuma County Water Users' Association | 200,837 | 259,038 | 275,560 | --- | 275,887 | 359,764 | 367,400 | -7,636 |
| Cocopah Indian Reservation | 630 | 1,043 | 1,725 | --- | 779 | 1,414 | 2,650 | -1,236 |
| Reclamation - Yuma Area Office | 165 | 195 | 195 | --- | 165 | 195 | 195 | 0 |
| **Total Arizona** | **1,673,547** | **2,030,103** | **2,082,808** | | **2,266,254** | **2,806,175** | **2,941,598** | |
| Central Arizona Project (CAP) | 774,490 | 976,648 | | | | 976,648 | | |
| All Others | 899,057 | 1,053,455 | 1,103,098 | | | 1,829,527 | 1,961,888 | |
| Yuma Mesa Division, Gila Project | 116,274 | 134,930 | 149,634 | -14,704 | | 303,512 | | |
| Total 242 Well Field Pumping [2] | 37,977 | 43,331 | 56,129 | | | | | |

**Footnotes:** See next page.

| ARIZONA ADJUSTED APPORTIONMENT CALCULATION | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arizona Basic Apportionment | | 2,800,000 |
| Reduction for Tier 1 Shortage [3] | | (320,000) |
| Arizona DCP Contribution [4,5] | | (192,000) |
| Creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS - GRIC (Estimated) [5,6] | | (78,565) |
| System Conservation Water - Pilot System Conservation Program [7] | | (500) |
| System Conservation Water - CRIT [8] | | (50,000) |
| System Conservation Water - CAP [9] | | (35,506) |
| System Conservation Water - CRIT [10,11] | | (4,685) |
| System Conservation Water - FMYN [10,12] | | (13,933) |
| System Conservation Water - GRIC [10,13] | | (50,937) |
| System Conservation Water - MVIDD [10,14] | | (9,592) |
| System Conservation Water - Reclamation (Estimated) [10,15] | | (12,202) |
| System Conservation Water - YMIDD [10,16] | | (8,544) |
| Delivery of ICS (CAWCD) | up to | 50,000 |
| Total State Adjusted Apportionment | | 2,073,536 |
| Excess to Total State Adjusted Apportionment | | (43,433) |
| **Estimated Allowable Use for CAP** | | **1,021,845** |

[1] Approved/forecasted values include up to 1,250 AF of diversion for domestic use pursuant to MVIDD's Subcontract No. 09-101 with the Mohave County Water Authority.

[2] In accordance with the Colorado River Water Conservation Letter Agreement 16-XX-30-W0603, Revision No. 1 (Revised Letter Agreement) between Reclamation and the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD), pumping above the Historical Average Baseline (31,129 AF), up to 32,000 AF per year, will remain in Lake Mead as Colorado River System water.

[3] In accordance with Section XI.G.2.D.1.a of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, a Tier 1 Shortage Condition will govern the operation of Lake Mead and the Lower Colorado River in 2022, resulting in a 320,000 AF reduction to the state of Arizona's Colorodo River basic apportionment.

[4] In accordance with Sections III.B.1.a and III.E.4 of *Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations* (LBOps), the state of Arizona is required to make a DCP Contribution of 192,000 AF in 2022. In accordance with the *Agreement Regarding Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Obligations*, it is currently anticipated that the required DCP Contribution will be made by CAWCD through the simultaneous creation and conversion of Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS to DCP ICS and the creation of Non-ICS Water (reductions in consumptive use). CAWCD has an approved ICS Plan for the creation of up to 100,000 AF of EC ICS in 2022. The actual amount of EC ICS created by CAWCD and credited toward the DCP Contribution will be based on final accounting and verification.

[5] When combined with the approved EC ICS creation amount for the Gila River Indian Community (GRIC), the total amount of EC ICS approved for creation in the state of Arizona in 2022 is 178,565 AF, which exceeds the state's annual creation limit set forth in Section XI.G.3.B.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines. In accordance with Section XI.G.3.B.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines and Section IV.B of LBOps, the total amount of EC ICS that may be created by the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada in 2022 will be limited to 625,000 AF. Additionally, the total amount of EC ICS, Binational ICS and DCP ICS accumulated in Arizona's ICS Accounts will be limited in accordance with Section IV.C. of LBOps.

[6] CAP water being conserved by GRIC in 2022 to create EC ICS. The actual amount of EC ICS created by GRIC will be based on final accounting and verification.

[7] The estimated amount of System Conservation Water that will be created by the City of Bullhead City pursuant to System Conservation Implementation Agreement (SCIA) No. 15-XX-30-W0587, as amended. This System Conservation Water will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

[8] System Conservation Water to be created by CRIT pursuant to the *Agreement Among the United States of America, Through the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, the State of Arizona, Through the Arizona Department of Water Resources, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, and the Colorado River Indian Tribes to Fund the Creation of Colorado River System Water Through Voluntary Water Conservation and Reductions in use During Calendar Years 2020-2022*. This System Conservation Water will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

[9] CAP water being conserved by certain CAP subcontractors pursuant to executed Compensated Conservation Agreements. Water conserved under these agreements will be left in Lake Mead for the benefit of system storage. In accordance with the Project Funding Agreement No. 1, the Bureau of Reclamation will contribute 15 percent of the funding and intends to apply 15 percent of the water conserved towards addressing the Secretary of the Interior's commitment pursuant to Section 3.b of the *Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement* (LB DCP Agreement).

[10] In accordance with the applicable system conservation agreements and Section 3.b of the LB DCP Agreement, the Bureau of Reclamation intends to apply all or a portion of this water towards the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to create or conserve 100,000 AF per annum or more of Colorado River System water to contribute to conservation of water supplies in Lake Mead and other Colorado River reservoirs in the Lower Basin.

[11] System Conservation Water created by CRIT pursuant to SCIA No. 22-XX-30-W0729, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

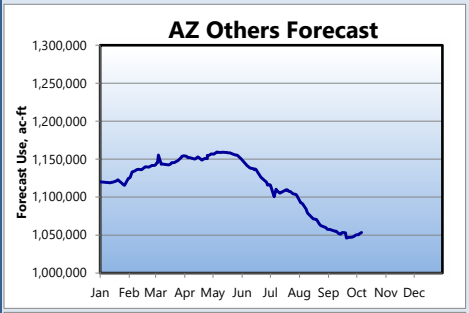
[12] CAP water being conserved by FMYN pursuant to SCIA No. 20-XX-30-W0688, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

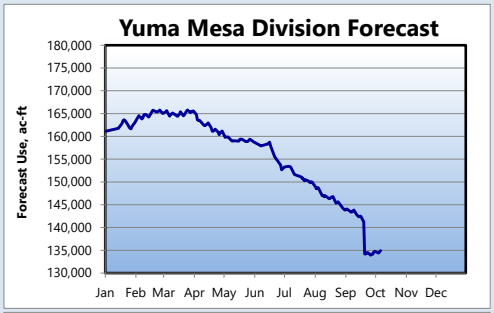
[13] CAP water being conserved by GRIC pursuant to SCIA No. 22-XX-30-W0724, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

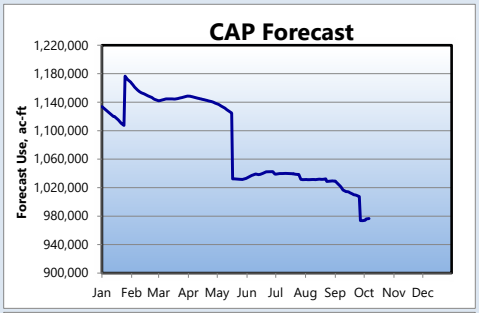
[14] System Conservation Water being created by MVIDD pursuant to SCIA No. 22-XX-30-W0725, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

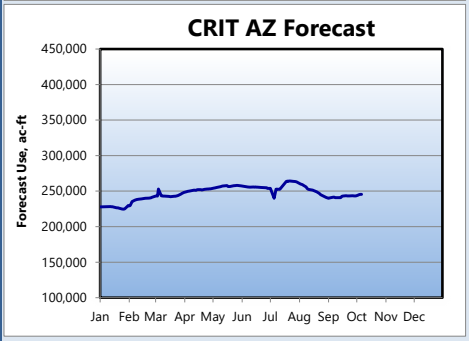
[15] System Conservation Water being created by additional pumping from the 242 Well Field Expansion pursuant to Letter Agreement No. 16-XX-30-W0603, Revision No. 1, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage..

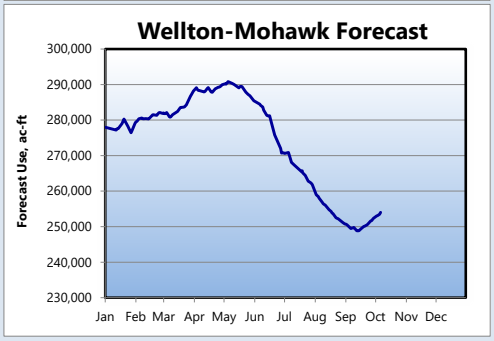
[16] System Conservation Water created by YMIDD Agreement No. 22-XX-30-W0728, which will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

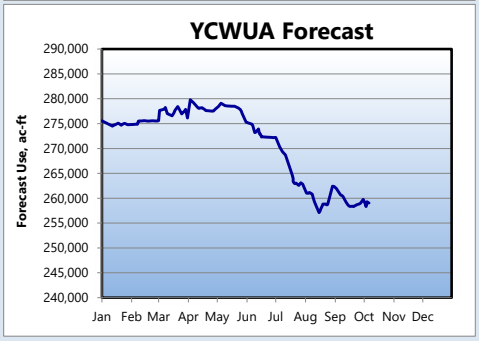



NOTES: Click on Arizona Schedules and Approvals above for incoming diversion schedules and approvals.

Oct 06, 2022 11:03:43 AM

— BUREAU OF — RECLAMATION

**LOWER COLORADO BASIN REGION**
**CY 2022**

NOTE:
- Diversions and uses that are pending approval are noted in *red italics*.
- Water users with a consumptive use entitlement - **Excess to Estimated Use** column indicates overrun/underrun of entitlement. Dash in this column indicates water user has a diversion entitlement.
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**CALIFORNIA WATER USERS**

Forecast end of year diversion/consumptive use

Forecast based on use to date and approved annual water orders

California Schedules and Approvals

Historic Use Records (Water Accounting Reports)

| WATER USER | Use To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Use CY 2022 | Estimated Use CY 2022 | Excess to Estimated Use CY 2022 | Diversion To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Diversion CY 2022 | Approved Diversion CY 2022 | Excess to Approved Diversion CY 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, CA | 5,713 | 6,757 | 8,996 | --- | 10,621 | 12,561 | 16,720 | -4,159 |
| PPR No. 30 (Stephenson) | 19 | 23 | 23 | --- | 35 | 42 | 42 | 0 |
| PPR No. 38 (Andrade) | 19 | 23 | 23 | --- | 35 | 42 | 42 | 0 |
| City of Needles (includes LCWSP use) | 1,062 | 1,385 | 1,605 | -220 | 1,722 | 2,176 | 2,261 | -85 |
| Chemehuevi Indian Reservation | 154 | 183 | 183 | --- | 9,570 | 11,340 | 11,340 | 0 |
| The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California | 837,568 | 1,114,973 | 1,113,478 | --- | 839,527 | 1,117,559 | | --- |
| Colorado River Indian Reservation, CA | 4231 | 5,014 | 5,014 | --- | 7,010 | 8,307 | 8,307 | 0 |
| Palo Verde Irrigation District | 321,513 | 347,433 | 420,696 | --- | 670,872 | 791,389 | 857,000 | -65,611 |
| Lake Enterprises | 1 | 1 | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Yuma Project Reservation Division | 30,938 | 40,214 | 49,577 | --- | 63,625 | 84,231 | 98,635 | -14,404 |
| Yuma Project Reservation Division - Bard Unit | --- | --- | --- | --- | 29,393 | 40,035 | 51,500 | -11,465 |
| Yuma Project Reservation Division - Indian Unit | --- | --- | --- | --- | 34,232 | 44,196 | 47,135 | -2,939 |
| Fort Yuma Indian Reservation - Ranch 5 (Surface Delivery) | 843 | 1,132 | 1,194 | --- | 1,525 | 2,048 | 2,160 | -112 |
| Fort Yuma Indian Reservation - Other Ranches (Pumpers) | 961 | 1,139 | 1,139 | --- | 1,738 | 2,059 | 2,059 | 0 |
| Yuma Island Pumpers | 1,375 | 1,629 | 1,629 | --- | 2,487 | 2,947 | 2,947 | 0 |
| Imperial Irrigation District [1] | 2,125,528 | 2,572,296 | 2,620,300 | -48,004 | 2,178,134 | 2,659,890 | 2,719,536 | --- |
| Coachella Valley Water District | 269,615 | 344,454 | 384,000 | -39,546 | 284,711 | 365,647 | 399,950 | --- |
| Other LCWSP Contractors | 475 | 563 | 563 | --- | 765 | 907 | 907 | 0 |
| City of Winterhaven | 51 | 61 | 61 | --- | 74 | 88 | 88 | 0 |
| **Total California** | **3,600,066** | **4,437,280** | **4,608,482** | | **4,072,452** | **5,061,234** | **5,238,174** | |

**CALIFORNIA ADJUSTED APPORTIONMENT CALCULATION**

| | |
|---|---|
| California Basic Apportionment | 4,400,000 |
| System Conservation Water - Pilot System Conservation Program [2] | (145) |
| System Conservation Water - PVID Fallowing Program [3] | (50,800) |
| Creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS by IID - Stored in Lake Mead (Estimated) [4] | 0 |
| Creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS by MWD (Estimated) [5] | 0 |
| Total State Adjusted Apportionment | 4,349,055 |
| Excess to Total State Adjusted Apportionment | 88,225 |
| **Estimated Allowable Use for MWD** | 1,026,748 |

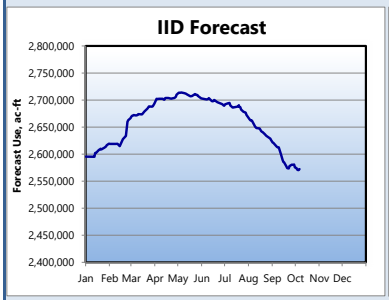
[1] As shown here, IID's Approved Diversion and Estimated Use values reflect the maximum amount of Colorado River water available to IID in 2022. Note: This forecast may be updated to reflect up to 25,000 AF of water conserved and stored by IID pursuant to the IID-MWD Settlement and Release Agreement dated September 16, 2021.

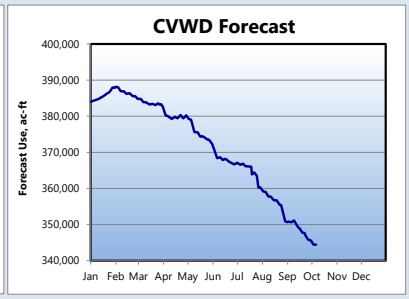
[2] System Consevation Water to be conserved by the City of Needles pursuant to System Conservation Implementation Agreement No. 15-XX-30-W0596, executed under the Pilot System Conservation Program. This water will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage.

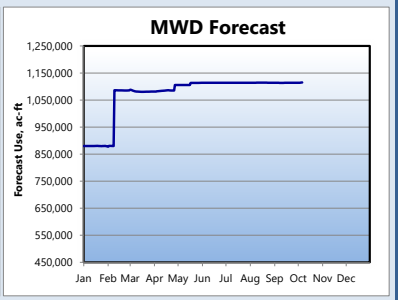
[3] The estimated amount of System Conservation Water that will be created pursuant to Funding Agreement No. 21-XX-30-W0714 (Funding Agreement). This System Conservation Water will remain in Lake Mead to benefit system storage. In accordance with the Funding Agreement, the Bureau of Reclamation intends to apply 50 percent this water towards the Secretary of the Interior's commitment to create or conserve 100,000 AF or more per annum of System Conservation Water pursuant to Section 3.b of the *Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement.*

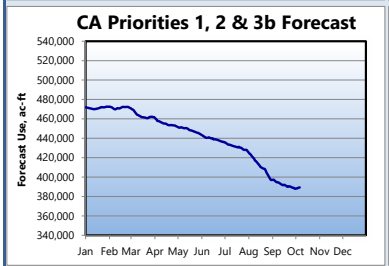
[4] IID has an approved ICS Plan for the creation of up to 62,000 AF of Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS in 2022; however, pursuant to Section 3 of the of the *California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus* , as amended, IID may accumulate a maximum of 50,000 AF of EC ICS in its Lake Mead ICS Account, and has reached this limit. The actual amount of EC ICS created by IID in 2022, if any, will be based on final accounting and verification.

[5] MWD has an approved ICS Plan for the creation of up to 450,000 AF of EC ICS in 2022. The actual amount of EC ICS created by MWD in 2022 will be based on final accounting and verification, and will be limited to the amount that, when combined with the amount of EC ICS created by IID, does not exceed the maximum EC ICS creation capacity available to the state of California. In accordance with Section XI.G.3.B.4 and Section IV.B of *Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations* (LBOps), the total amount of EC ICS that may be created by the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada in 2022 will be limited to 625,000 AF. Additionally, the total amount of EC ICS, Binational ICS and DCP ICS accumulated in California's ICS Accounts will be limited in accordance with Section IV.C. of LBOps.

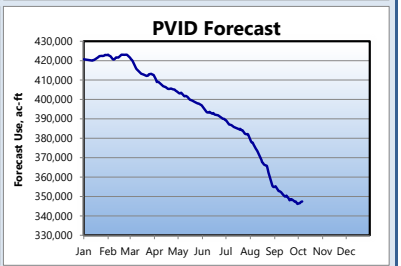







NOTES: Click on California Schedules and Approvals above for incoming diversion schedules and approvals.

Oct 06, 2022 11:03:43 AM

— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

**LOWER COLORADO BASIN REGION**
**CY 2022**

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NEVADA WATER USERS
Forecast end of year diversion/consumptive use
Forecast based on use to date and approved annual water orders
Nevada Schedules and Approvals
Historic Use Records (Water Accounting Reports)

| WATER USER | Use To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Use CY 2022 | Estimated Use CY 2022 | Excess to Estimated Use CY 2022 | Diversion To Date CY 2022 | Forecast Diversion CY 2022 | Approved Diversion CY 2022 | Excess to Approved Diversion CY 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Robert B. Griffith Water Project (SNWS) | 360,901 | 444,850 | | --- | 360,901 | 444,850 | | --- |
| Lake Mead NRA, NV - Diversions from Lake Mead | 568 | 909 | 1,500 | --- | 568 | 909 | 1,500 | -591 |
| Lake Mead NRA, NV - Diversions from Lake Mohave | 206 | 329 | 500 | --- | 206 | 329 | 500 | -171 |
| Basic Management, Inc. | 3,633 | 5,637 | 8,208 | --- | 3,633 | 5,637 | 8,208 | -2,571 |
| City of Henderson (BMI Delivery) | 8,722 | 11,071 | 15,878 | --- | 8,722 | 11,071 | 15,878 | -4,807 |
| Nevada Department of Wildlife | 2 | 5 | 12 | -7 | 254 | 472 | 1,000 | --- |
| Pacific Coast Building Products, Inc. | 677 | 868 | 928 | --- | 677 | 868 | 928 | -60 |
| Boulder Canyon Project | 148 | 175 | 175 | --- | 253 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| Big Bend Water District | 2,031 | 2,994 | 4,765 | --- | 4,082 | 6,167 | 10,000 | -3,833 |
| Fort Mojave Indian Tribe | 2,178 | 2,671 | 4,623 | --- | 3,250 | 3,986 | 6,900 | -2,914 |
| Las Vegas Wash Return Flows | -180,288 | -235,328 | -228,466 | --- | | | | |
| **Total Nevada** | **198,778** | **234,181** | **260,000** | **-7** | **382,546** | **474,589** | **497,091** | **-14,947** |
| Southern Nevada Water System (SNWS) | 180,613 | 209,522 | | | | 444,850 | | |
| All Others | 18,165 | 24,659 | | | | 29,739 | | |
| Nevada Uses Above Hoover | 194,569 | 228,516 | | | | 464,436 | | |
| Nevada Uses Below Hoover | 4,209 | 5,665 | | | | 10,153 | | |

**Tributary Conservation (TC) Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) Creation of TC ICS (Approved) [1] | 43,000 |

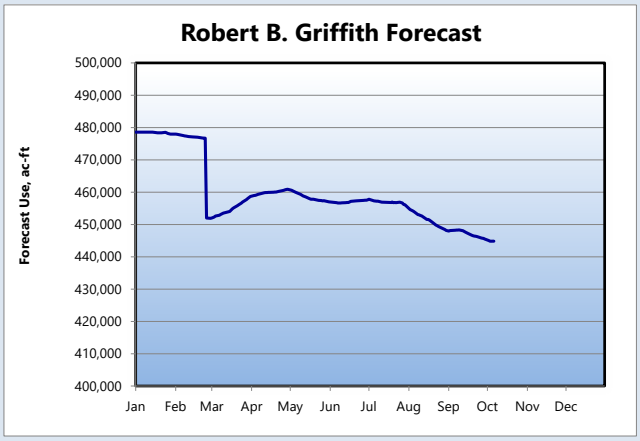
**NEVADA ADJUSTED APPORTIONMENT CALCULATION**

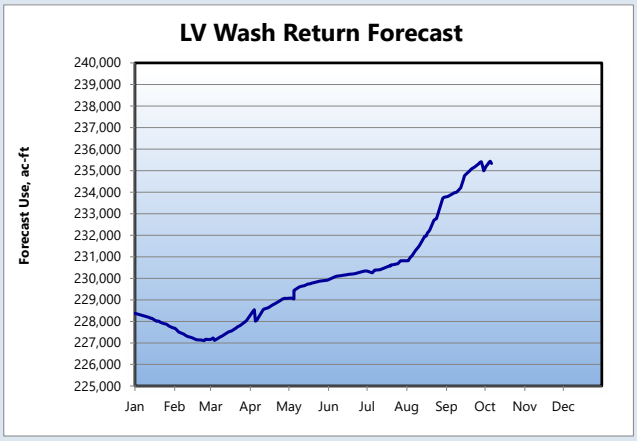
| | |
|---|---|
| Nevada Basic Apportionment | 300,000 |
| Reduction for Tier 1 Shortage [2] | (13,000) |
| Creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS - SNWA (Estimated) [3] | (52,819) |
| Total State Adjusted Apportionment | 234,181 |
| Excess to Total State Adjusted Apportionment | 0 |

[1] SNWA has an approved ICS Plan for the creation of up to 43,000 AF of TC ICS in 2022. The actual amount of TC ICS created by SNWA in 2022 will be based on final accounting and verification.

[2] In accordance with Section XI.G.2.D.1.a of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, a Tier 1 Shortage Condition will govern the operation of Lake Mead and the Lower Colorado River in 2022, resulting in a 13,000 AF reduction to the state of Nevada's Colorodo River basic apportionment.

[3] SNWA has an approved ICS Plan for the creation of up to 100,000 AF of Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS in 2022. The actual amount of EC ICS created by SNWA in 2022 will be based on final accounting and verification. In accordance with Section XI.G.3.B.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines and Section IV.B of *Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations* (LBOps), the total amount of EC ICS that may be created by the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada in 2022 will be limited to 625,000 AF. Additionally, the total amount of EC ICS, Binational ICS and DCP ICS accumulated in Nevada's ICS Accounts will be limited in accordance with Section IV.C. of LBOps.



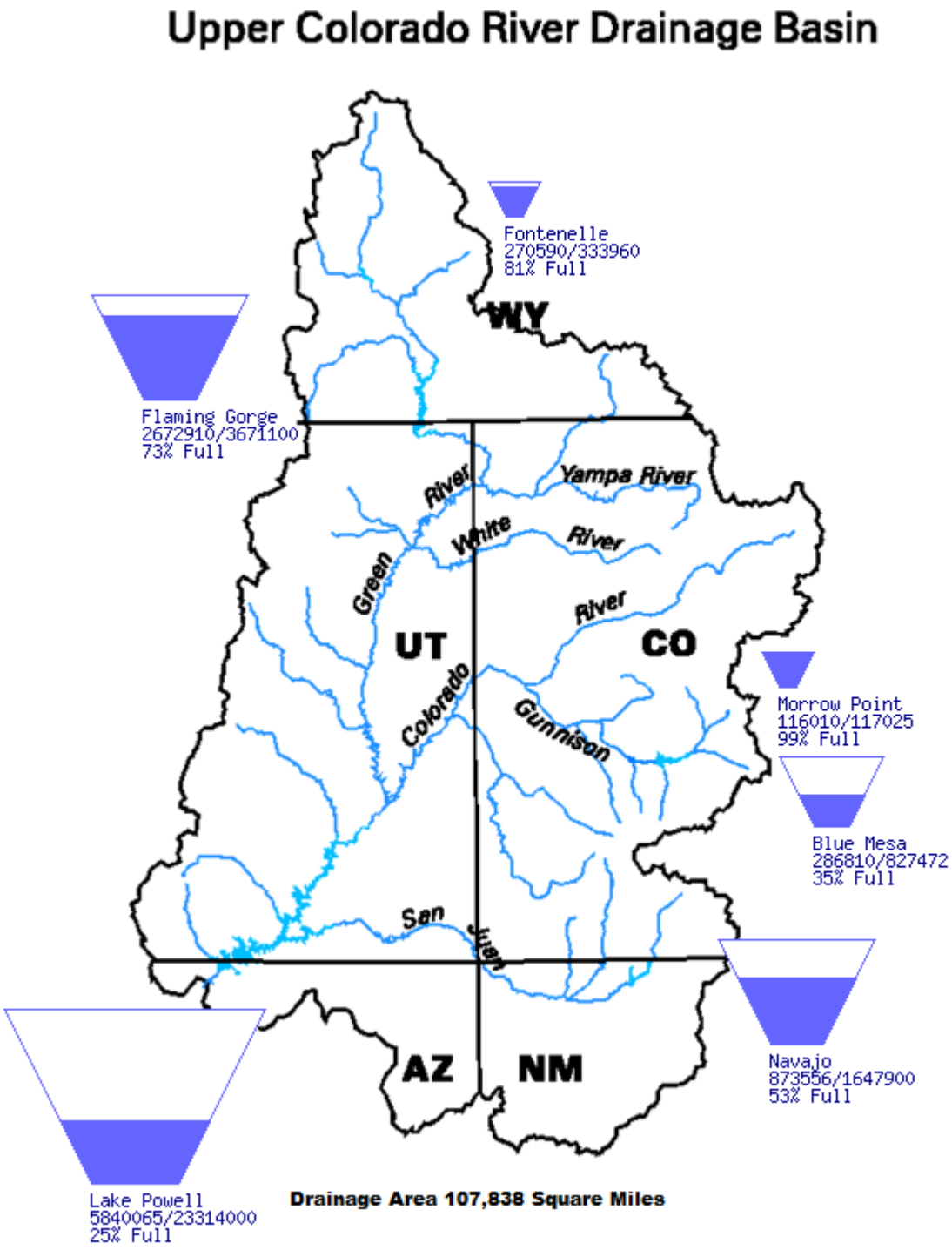




NOTES: Click on Nevada Schedules and Approvals above for incoming diversion schedules and approvals.

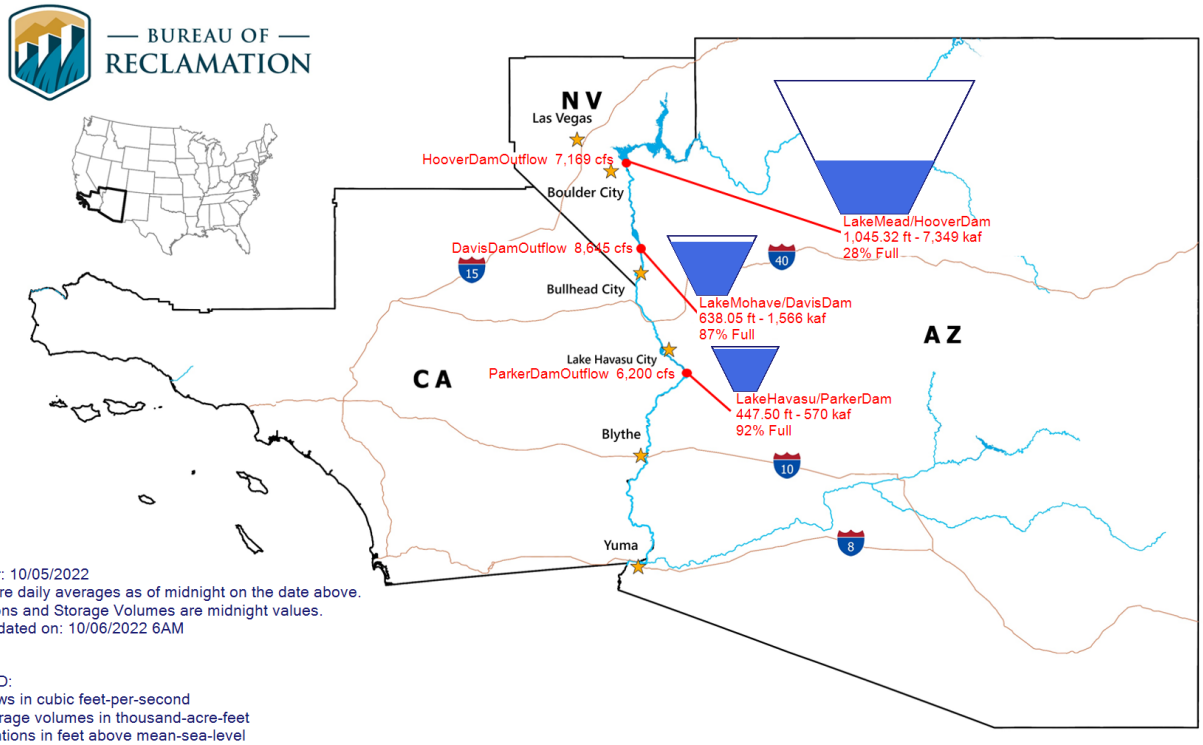
# Upper Colorado Region Water Resources Group

**River Basin Tea-Cup Diagrams**

Data Current as of:
10/05/2022



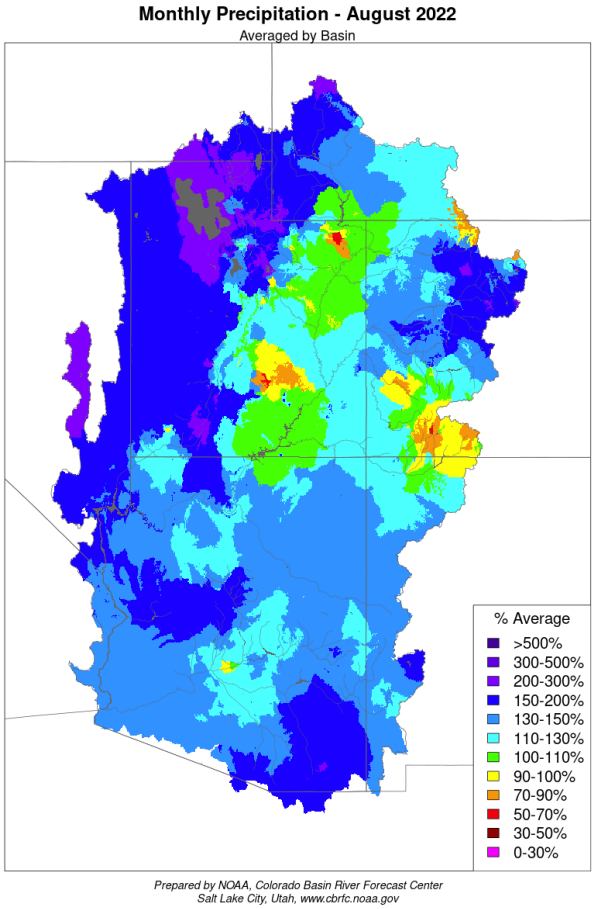
# Lower Colorado River Teacup Diagram

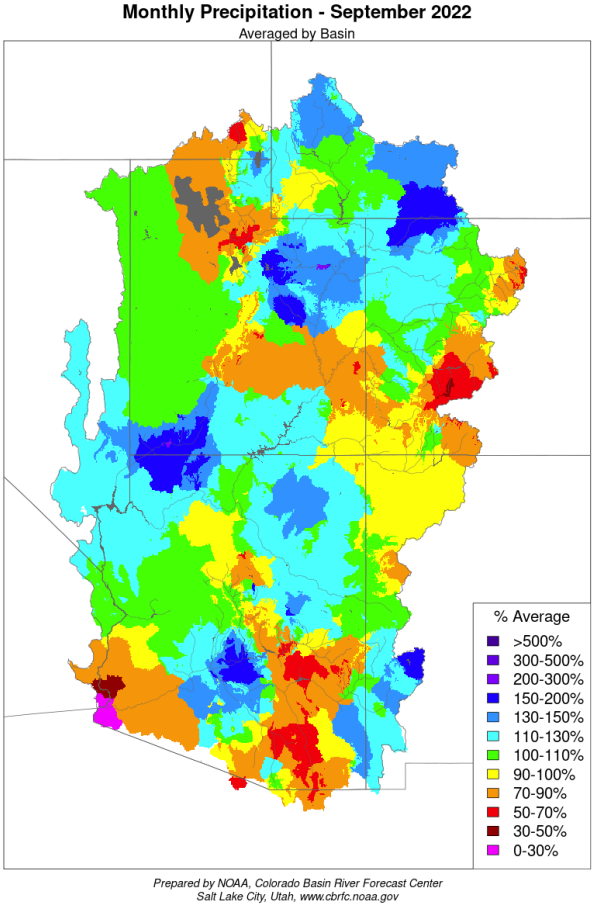



Data for: 10/05/2022
Flows are daily averages as of midnight on the date above.
Elevations and Storage Volumes are midnight values.
Last updated on: 10/06/2022 6AM

LEGEND:
cfs: Flows in cubic feet-per-second
kaf: Storage volumes in thousand-acre-feet
ft: Elevations in feet above mean-sea-level

NOAA National Weather Service Monthly Precipitation Map August and September 2022

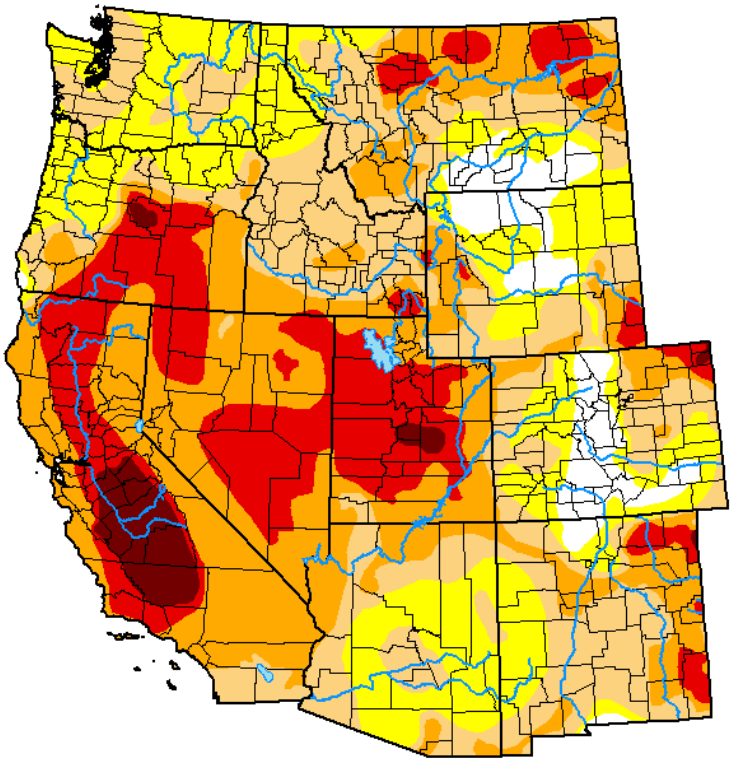



Upper Colorado Basin
Legend
50 75 100 125 150
% of Average Precipitation or % Median Snow Water Equivalent
WYOMING
Upper Green
57% N/A%
Fontenelle
81% capacity
Flaming Gorge
71% capacity
White-Yampa
194% N/A%
Lower Green
77% N/A%
Colorado Headwaters
174% 2430%
Upper Colorado
190% 5211%
Gunnison
255% N/A%
Blue Mesa
35% capacity
Morrow Point
99% capacity
Crystal
90% capacity
Dirty Devil
111% N/A%
Lower San Juan
1550% N/A%
Dolores
385% N/A%
Lake Powell
24% capacity
Navajo
52% capacity
Upper San Juan
382% N/A%
Cheyenne
Ft. Collins
Boulder
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Salt Lake City
UTAH
Kings Pk. 4123m
Mount Peale 3877m
Mt. Elbert 4402m
Truchas Pk. 3993m
Fishers Peak
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
50 km
50 mi
Location: 41.60696 : -113.88432
Leaflet | Map tiles by Stamen Design, under CC BY 3.0. Data by © OpenStreetMap, under CC BY SA.

USDA United States Drought Monitor Map

## U.S. Drought Monitor
# West



## October 4, 2022
***(Released Thursday, Oct. 6, 2022)***
**Valid 8 a.m. EDT**

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Current** | 5.35 | 94.65 | 73.35 | 47.43 | 19.32 | 2.65 |
| **Last Week** *09-27-2022* | 3.89 | 96.11 | 73.90 | 47.71 | 19.37 | 2.63 |
| **3 Months Ago** *07-05-2022* | 15.19 | 84.81 | 74.73 | 59.83 | 32.34 | 6.06 |
| **Start of Calendar Year** *01-04-2022* | 3.68 | 96.32 | 89.29 | 64.90 | 23.85 | 3.94 |
| **Start of Water Year** *09-27-2022* | 3.89 | 96.11 | 73.90 | 47.71 | 19.37 | 2.63 |
| **One Year Ago** *10-05-2021* | 1.95 | 98.05 | 89.87 | 75.37 | 52.66 | 17.90 |

*Intensity:*

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

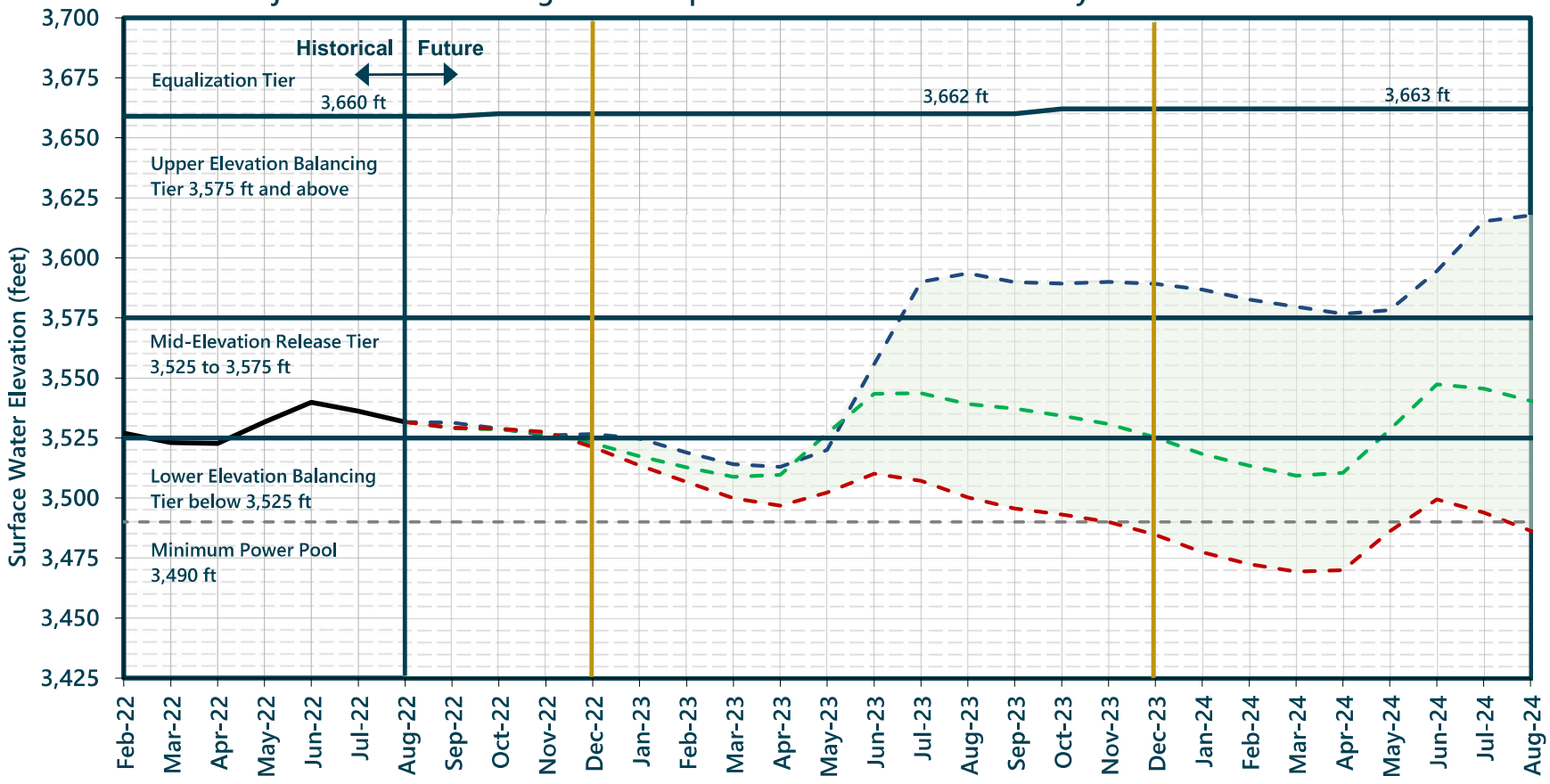
*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx*

*Author:*
Brad Pugh
CPC/NOAA

**droughtmonitor.unl.edu**

# Lake Powell End of Month Elevations[1]

## Projections from the August and September 2022 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios




Historical Elevations

August 2022 Probable Maximum Inflow with a Lake Powell release of 9.50 maf in WY 2023 and 9.00 maf in WY 2024

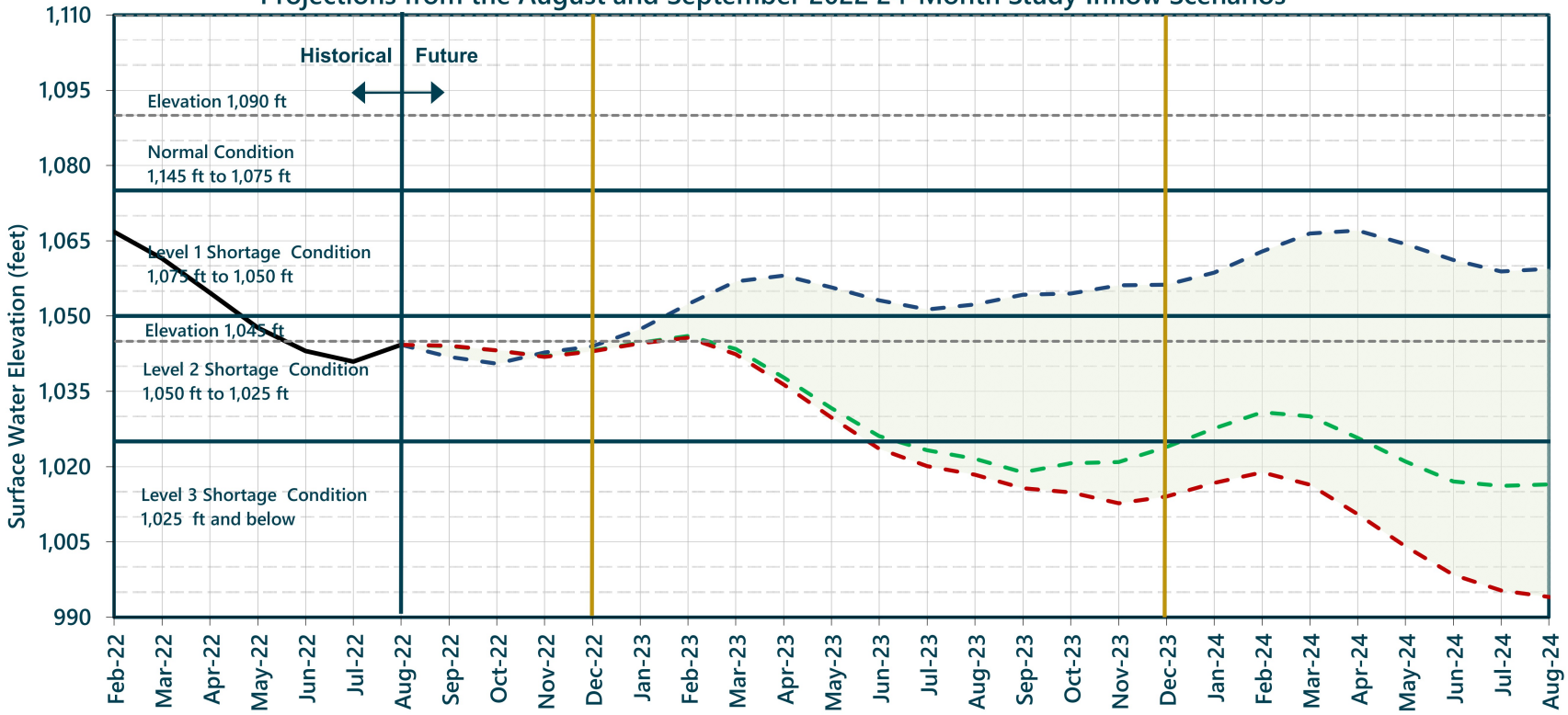
September 2022 Most Probable Inflow with a Lake Powell release of 7.00 maf in WY 2023 and 8.39 maf WY 2024

September 2022 DROA Probable Minimum Inflow with a Lake Powell release of 7.00 maf in WY 2023 and 7.00 maf in WY 2024

[1] Projected Lake Powell end of month physical elevations from the latest 24-Month Study inflow scenarios.
The Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html.

# Lake Mead End of Month Elevations[1]

## Projections from the August and September 2022 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios

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September 2022 DROA Probable Minimum Inflow with a Lake Powell release of 7.00 maf in WY 2023 and 7.00 maf in WY 2024

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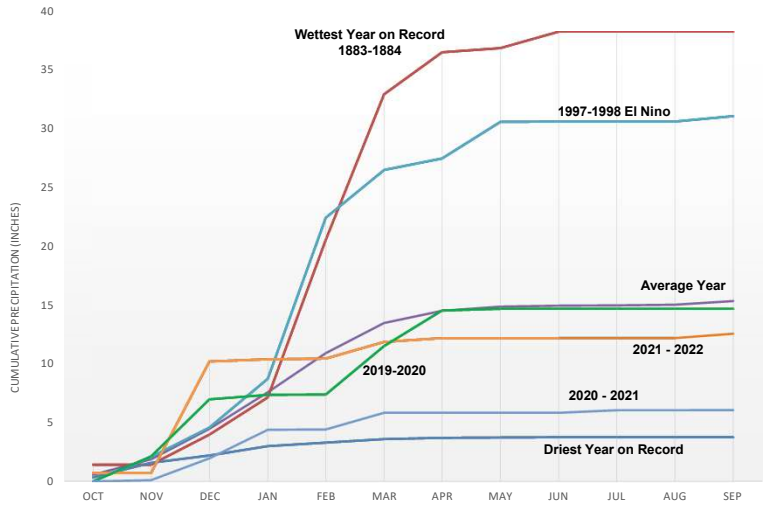
## Los Angeles Civic Center Precipitation




1

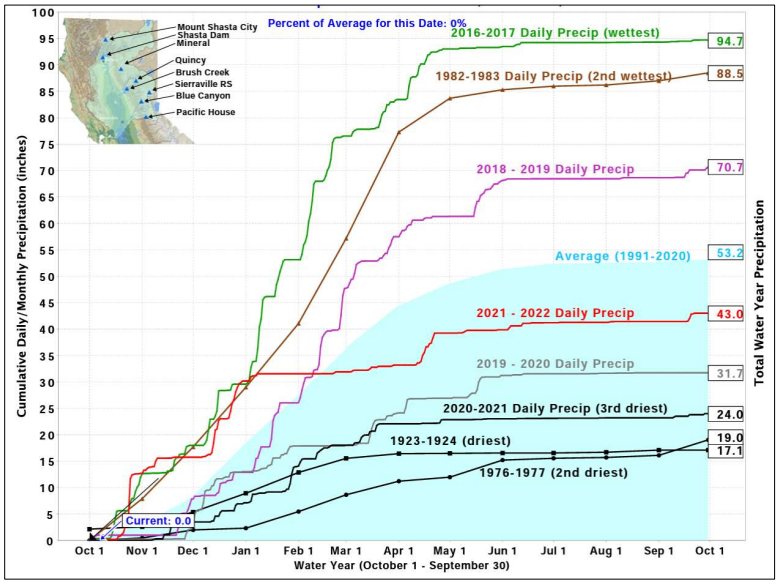
## Precipitation at Six Major Stations in Southern California

### From October 1, 2021, to September 30, 2022

| Station | Precipitation in inches | | Average to Date | Percent of Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sep | Oct 1 to Sep 30 | | |
| San Luis Obispo | 1.00 | 10.11 | 22.44 | 45% |
| Santa Barbara | 0.11 | 7.90 | 17.78 | 44% |
| Los Angeles | 0.37 | 12.54 | 15.31 | 82% |
| San Diego | 0.65 | 6.75 | 10.15 | 67% |
| Blythe | 0.16 | 0.49 | 3.81 | 13% |
| Imperial | 0.00 | 0.02 | 2.83 | 1% |

2

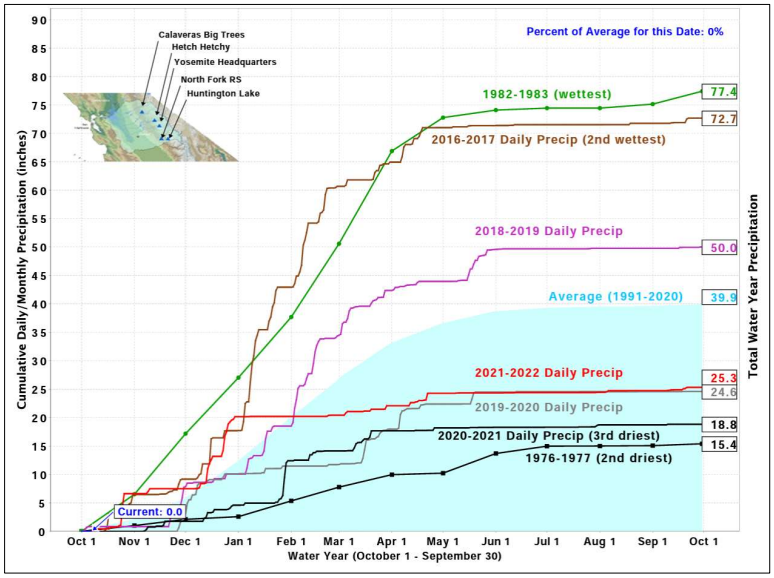
## Northern Sierra Precipitation: 8 Station Index




California Data Exchange Center
http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/products/PLOT_ESI.pdf

3

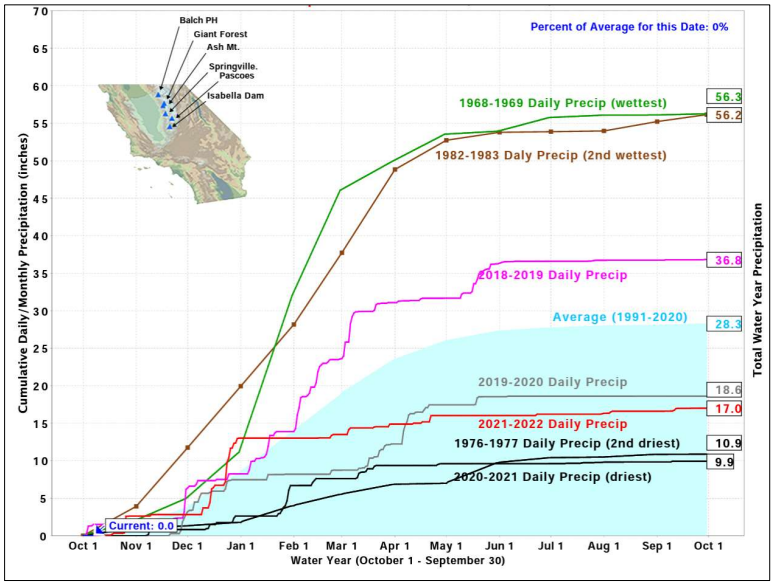
## San Joaquin Precipitation: 5 Station Index




California Data Exchange Center
http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/products/PLOT_FSI.pdf

4

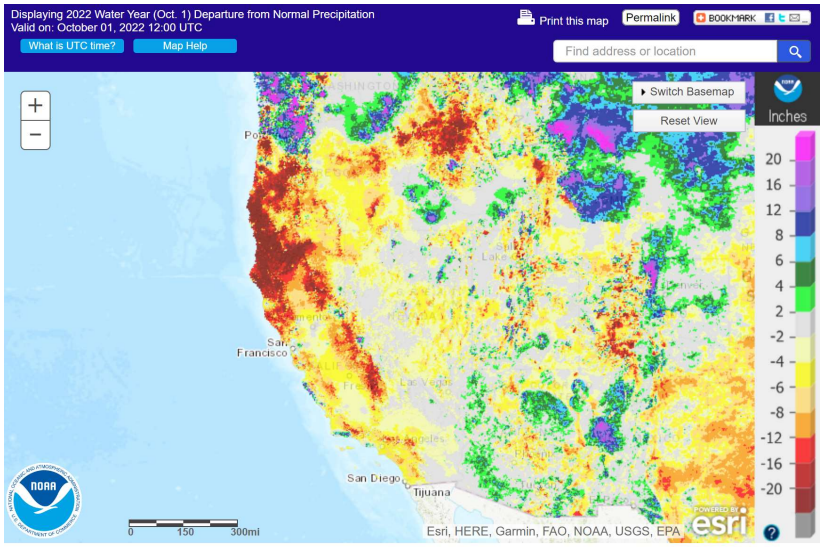
## Tulare Basin Precipitation: 6 Station Index




California Data Exchange Center
http://cdec.water.ca.gov/cgi-progs/products/PLOT_TSI.pdf

5

## Departure From Normal Precipitation (inches) Water Year 2021-2022




NOAA - National Weather Service
https://water.weather.gov/precip/

6

**Water Year 2021-2022 Yearly Summary** 2021-2022

**Statewide Precipitation**

Total Annual Precipitation: **17.9"**

Percent of Historical Average: **76%**

**Statewide Reservoirs Storage**

Total Reservoir Storage at the End of Water Year: **14.7 MAF**[1]

Percent of Historical Average: **69%**

**Statewide Snowpack**

Percent of Historical Average Annual Max: **64%**

Percent of Historical Average on April 1: **41%**

*1 Million Acre Feet (MAF). On average, California receives about 200 million acre-feet of water per year in the form of rain and snow. One acre-foot of water is enough to serve two families of four for a year.*

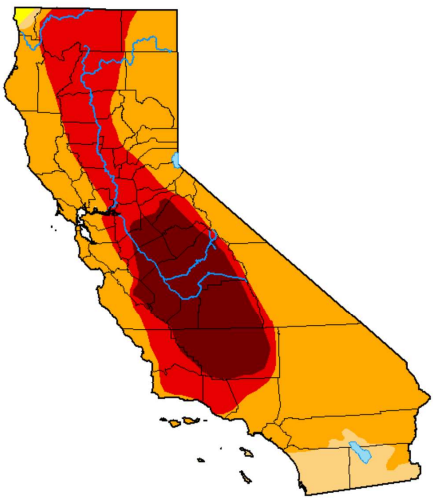
# California WATER WATCH

https://cww.water.ca.gov/

7

***U.S. Drought Monitor***

## California



**October 4, 2022**

***(Released Thursday, Oct. 6, 2022)***

**Valid 8 a.m. EDT**

*Drought Conditions (Percent Area)*

| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.77 | 94.02 | 40.91 | 16.57 |
| Last Week 09-27-2022 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.76 | 94.01 | 40.91 | 16.57 |
| 3 Months Ago 07-05-2022 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.80 | 97.48 | 59.81 | 11.59 |
| Start of Calendar Year 01-04-2022 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.30 | 67.62 | 16.60 | 0.84 |
| Start of Water Year 09-27-2022 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 99.76 | 94.01 | 40.91 | 16.57 |
| One Year Ago 10-05-2021 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 93.93 | 87.88 | 45.66 |

*Intensity:*

None
D0 Abnormally Dry
D1 Moderate Drought
D2 Severe Drought
D3 Extreme Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

*The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx*

*Author:*
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CPC/NOAA

USDA NDMC NOAA

**droughtmonitor.unl.edu**

https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Maps/MapArchive.aspx

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## Comparison of SWP Water Storage

| Reservoir | Capacity | 2021 Storage (acre-feet) As of Oct-1 | 2021 Storage (acre-feet) % of Cap. | 2022 Storage (acre-feet) As of Oct-1 | 2022 Storage (acre-feet) % of Cap. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Frenchman | 55,475 | 26,914 | 49% | 29,826 | 54% |
| Lake Davis | 84,371 | 40,698 | 48% | 40,405 | 48% |
| Antelope | 22,564 | 13,685 | 61% | 18,281 | 81% |
| Oroville | 3,553,405 | 787,633 | 22% | 1,228,863 | 35% |
| TOTAL North | 3,715,815 | 868,930 | 23% | 1,317,375 | 35% |
| Del Valle | 39,914 | 37,072 | 93% | 34,702 | 87% |
| San Luis | 2,027,835 | 246,750 | 12% | 584,949 | 29% |
| Pyramid | 169,901 | 165,270 | 97% | 165,879 | 98% |
| Castaic | 319,247 | 90,108 | 28% | 116,014 | 36% |
| Silverwood | 74,970 | 68,011 | 91% | 67,125 | 90% |
| Perris | 132,614 | 110,160 | 83% | 94,772 | 71% |
| TOTAL South | 2,764,481 | 717,371 | 26% | 1,063,441 | 38% |
| TOTAL SWP | 6,480,296 | 1,586,301 | 24% | 2,380,816 | 37% |

As of March 18, 2022, the Table A allocations for SWP contractors decreased from 15% to 5%

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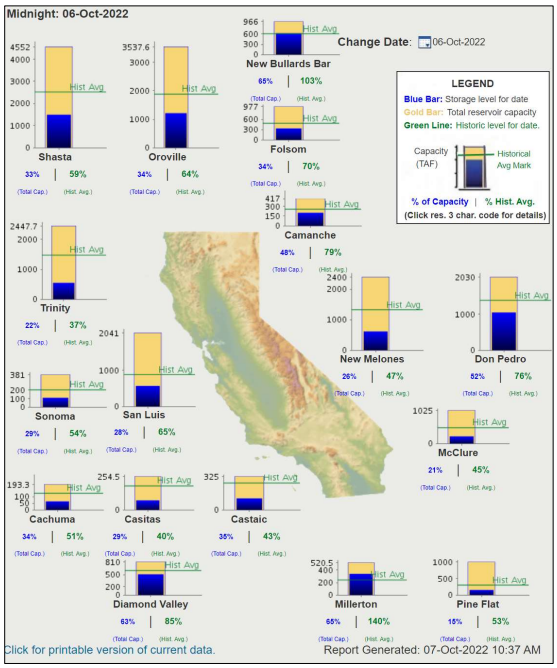
## Reservoir Current Conditions as of October 6, 2022




California Data Exchange Center
https://cdec.water.ca.gov/resapp/RescondMain

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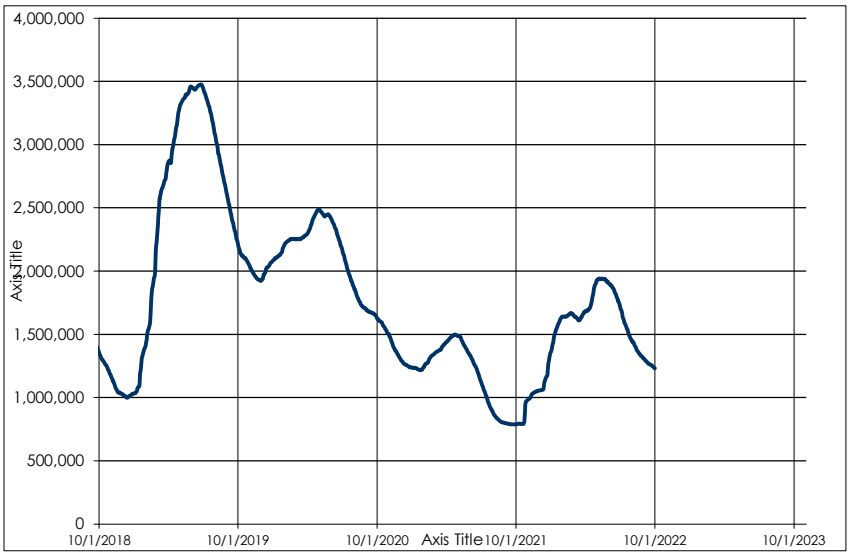
## Oroville Storage (acre-feet)
## October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2022

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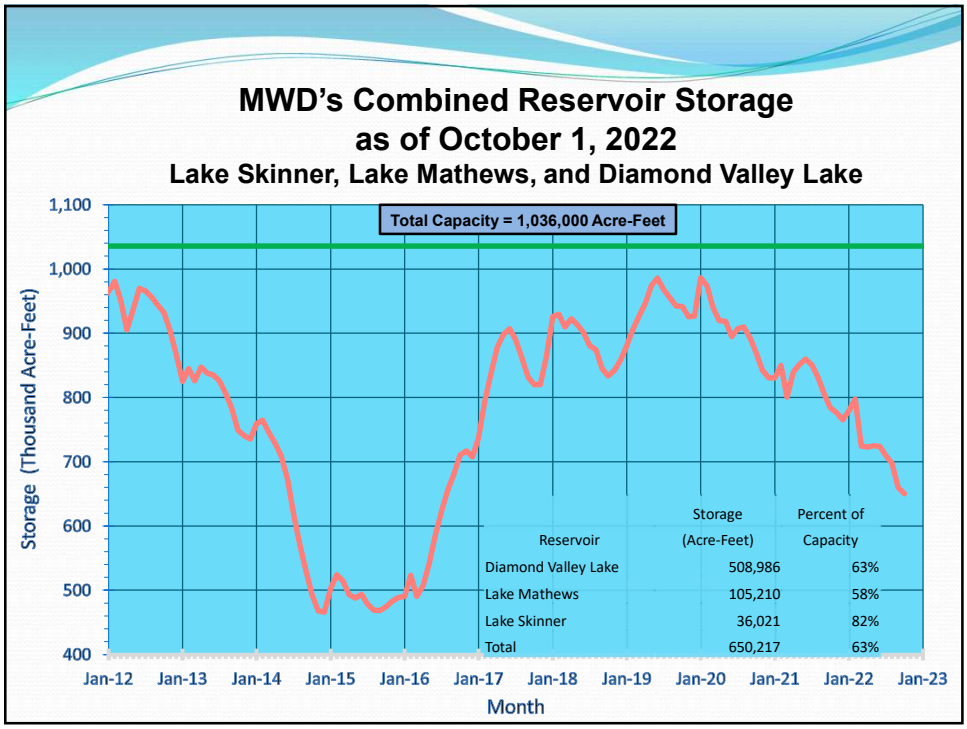
MWD's Combined Reservoir Storage
as of October 1, 2022
Lake Skinner, Lake Mathews, and Diamond Valley Lake
Total Capacity = 1,036,000 Acre-Feet
Storage (Thousand Acre-Feet)
1,100
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
Jan-12
Jan-13
Jan-14
Jan-15
Jan-16
Jan-17
Jan-18
Jan-19
Jan-20
Jan-21
Jan-22
Jan-23
Month
Reservoir
Storage (Acre-Feet)
Percent of Capacity
Diamond Valley Lake 508,986 63%
Lake Mathews 105,210 58%
Lake Skinner 36,021 82%
Total 650,217 63%

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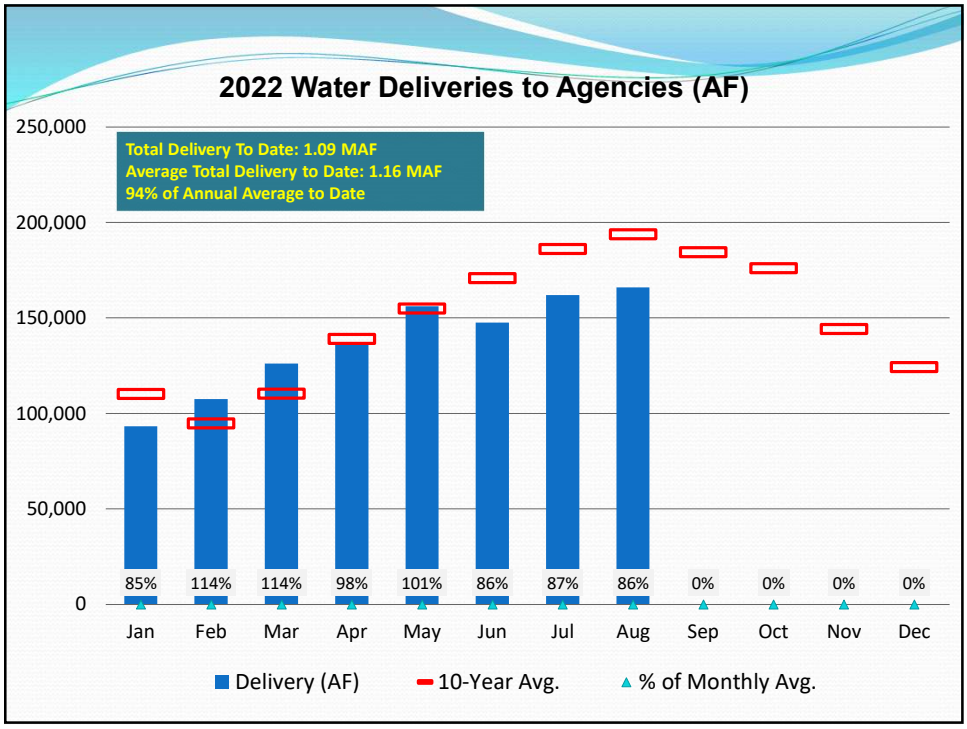
2022 Water Deliveries to Agencies (AF)
Total Delivery To Date: 1.09 MAF
Average Total Delivery to Date: 1.16 MAF
94% of Annual Average to Date
250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000
0
85%
114%
114%
98%
101%
86%
87%
86%
0%
0%
0%
0%
Jan
Feb
Mar
Apr
May
Jun
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov
Dec
Delivery (AF)
10-Year Avg.
% of Monthly Avg.

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Press Releases

# Interior Department Announces Next Steps to Address Drought Crisis Gripping the Colorado River Basin

9/22/2022

Date: Thursday, September 22, 2022
Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

**SANTA FE, N.M.** — As the worsening drought crisis continues to impact communities across the West, senior leaders from the Department of the Interior are outlining new and urgent actions to improve and protect the long-term sustainability of the Colorado River System.

Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland, Deputy Secretary Tommy Beaudreau, Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Tanya Trujillo and Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton are attending the Colorado River Symposium in Santa Fe, New Mexico, this week to highlight steps the Department is taking and propose new actions to prevent the System's reservoirs from falling to critically low elevations that would threaten water deliveries and power production.

"The prolonged drought afflicting the West is one of the most significant challenges facing our country. As a 35th generation New Mexican, I have seen

firsthand how climate change is exacerbating the drought crisis and putting pressure on the communities who live across Western landscapes," said **Secretary Deb Haaland**. "We must work together to make the tough choices necessary to chart a sustainable future for the Colorado River System on which more than 40 million people depend. As we move forward, we will do so with key guiding principles, including collaboration, equity and transparency. I am committed to bringing every resource to bear to help manage the drought crisis and provide a sustainable water system for families, businesses and our vast and fragile ecosystems."

The actions being discussed this week build on those announced in August 2022 as part of the Bureau of Reclamation's release of the Colorado River Basin August 2022 24-Month Study, which sets the annual operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead in 2023. Those previously announced actions specified that Lake Powell will operate in the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier in water year 2023 and Lake Mead will operate in its first-ever Level 2a Shortage Condition in calendar year 2023 requiring reduced allocations and water savings contributions for the Lower Basin States and Mexico.

The Department is focused on the need for continued collaboration and partnerships across the Upper and Lower Basins, with Tribes, and with the country of Mexico. The agency's approach will continue to seek consensus support and will be based on a continued commitment to engage with diverse stakeholders to ensure all communities that rely on the Colorado River will provide contributions toward the solutions. The Department is also preparing for administrative actions necessary to ensure that the Colorado River System can sustainably deliver vital water supplies, power and other services.

**Executing on Efforts Already Underway**

During the Symposium, which brings leaders together from across the Basin, the Department leaders are outlining steps that Reclamation is taking to facilitate ongoing efforts to conserve water and protect the System. The severity of this moment requires action now as we chart a more sustainable, resilient and equitable future for the Basin.

Department efforts include:

- Ensuring that the Lower Basin states continue to work on developing voluntary measures and agreements to conserve water and finalizing those agreements as soon as possible. They also highlighted the need for ongoing collaboration with the Upper Basin states to develop additional conservation agreements and operational adjustments.
- Working with the Upper Basin states to support their five-point plan, including:
    - development of their demand management plans
    - reauthorization of System Conservation
    - investment in improved monitoring and reporting infrastructure
    - encouragement of strict water management and administration
    - and development of a 2023 Drought Response Operations plan

- Making unprecedented investments in drought resilience and water management from President Biden's Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Inflation Reduction Act and existing programs like WaterSMART as quickly and efficiently as possible.

As we move forward with implementing ongoing efforts, the Department will focus on the strategic investments needed to improve the efficiency of water delivery systems that result in conservation and, ultimately, in reduced demands on the Colorado River's shrinking supplies.

**Taking Action to Protect the System**

Department leaders will continue to affirm that action must be taken now to reduce water consumption across the Basin in light of critically low water supplies and dire hydrological projections. As the agency moves forward, it will continue to do so by utilizing the best available science, data and technology.

These actions include:

- Initiating an administrative process to address operational realities under the current 2007 Interim Guidelines while we continue to develop alternatives for sustainable and equitable operations under the new guidelines.

- Moving forward with administrative actions needed to authorize a reduction of Glen Canyon Dam releases below seven million acre-feet per year, if needed, to protect critical infrastructure at Glen Canyon Dam.
- Preparing to manage elevations in Lake Powell by implementing emergency drought operations.
- Preparing to take action to make additional reductions in 2023, as needed, through an administrative process to evaluate and adjust triggering elevations and/or increase reduction volumes identified in the 2007 Interim Guidelines Record of Decision.
- Accelerating ongoing maintenance actions and studies of the bypass tubes at Glen Canyon Dam to analyze the feasibility of possible modifications to increase water delivery capacity during low reservoir levels.
- Ensuring that water use determinations for the Lower Basin satisfy appropriate beneficial use standards during this time of historically low reservoirs, including taking into consideration fundamental human health and safety requirements.
- Assessing how to account for and allocate system losses due to evaporation, seepage, and other losses.

Additionally, as the process for developing new guidelines for Colorado River System operations is underway, Department leaders emphasized the need to develop clear alternatives that can sustain the System and work to provide reliable, sustainable and equitable water and power supplies in the coming decades.

**Implementing President Biden's Inflation Reduction Act**

Department leaders outlined the framework under consideration for the funds as part of the Inflation Reduction Act, which includes $4 billion in funding specifically for water management and conservation efforts in the Colorado River Basin and other areas experiencing similar levels of drought.

The Department will establish, among other funding mechanisms, a two-step process to solicit short-term conservation contributions and longer-term durable system efficiency projects.

Longer-term projects could include initiatives such as canal lining, re-regulating reservoirs, ornamental and non-functional turf removal, salinity projects and other infrastructure or “on the ground” activities. Projects could also be related to aquatic ecosystem restoration and impacts mitigation, crop water efficiency, rotational fallowing, and marginal land idling.

The Bureau of Reclamation will hold listening sessions on September 30, 2022, to hear directly from states, Tribes, water managers, farmers, irrigators and other stakeholders about implementation of this historic funding from the Inflation Reduction Act.

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Colorado River Board of California

October 5, 2022

Deputy Secretary of the Interior Tommy Beaudreau
Assistant Secretary for Water and Science Tanya Trujillo
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Commissioner Camille Calimlim Touton

Dear Deputy Secretary Beaudreau, Assistant Secretary Trujillo, and Commissioner Touton:

Thank you for your leadership and collaboration as we work together to stabilize the Colorado River Basin amidst an unprecedented, climate change-driven drought stretching over two decades. Given dire drought conditions across the region and dangerously low reservoir levels, we firmly believe that **all water users within the Basin must take immediate voluntary actions** to stabilize water supplies in the Basin's major reservoirs.

California water agencies that utilize Colorado River water supplies propose to conserve up to an additional 400,000 acre-feet of water in Lake Mead each year, beginning in 2023 and running through 2026. This water, which would otherwise be used by California's communities and farms, will meaningfully contribute to stabilizing the Colorado River reservoir system.

We have identified a collection of proposed water conservation and water use reduction opportunities that would yield approximately 400,000 acre-feet of System Conservation water supplies that could be retained in Lake Mead each year through 2026. California's Colorado River water agencies are also prepared to create and store additional quantities of Intentionally Created Surplus water supplies in Lake Mead pursuant to the 2007 Interim Shortage Guidelines, under future favorable hydrologic and water supply conditions.

In order to enable this water conservation, our agencies will need to utilize funding opportunities provided by the Inflation Reduction Act and other federal programs. Each of the California agencies involved in developing this package of proposed conserved water supplies will also require your support in developing agreements for funding, potential intra- and inter-state coordination, water use accounting, and in obtaining necessary board and agency approvals over the coming weeks and months.

The State of California and its Colorado River agencies appreciate the collaboration of the Department of the Interior and Reclamation to stabilize the Salton Sea, which has been shrinking due to California's existing water conservation actions and will further shrink when additional conservation actions are taken. Voluntary water conservation actions outlined in this

letter depends on a clear federal commitment to contribute meaningfully to stabilization efforts at the Salton Sea.

California has long been a leader in water conservation within the Colorado River Basin, including through the nation's largest agricultural to urban water conservation and transfer program, the Quantification Settlement Agreement, and through billions of dollars in investments in agricultural and urban water conservation. In fact, through a variety of activities, California's water agencies have voluntarily conserved nearly 2.0 million acre-feet of water supplies in Lake Mead since 2007 that has added more than twenty feet to Lake Mead elevations and aided other Lower Basin water users from experiencing previously agreed upon shortage reductions that would have otherwise occurred as early as 2015.

Most recently, our water agencies have been committed to constructive participation in discussions among the basin states that began even before to the Commissioner's call in June for urgent voluntary water conservation. While a broad multi-state agreement to conserve water across the Basin has not been reached, the California agencies propose to take voluntary action now to conserve water in coming months. It is California's intention that this proactive voluntary action builds on existing agreements, contracts, compacts, and water rights to catalyze broader basin-wide conservation and helps to avoid protracted litigation that might otherwise result from regulatory or mandated actions.

California and its Colorado River agencies believe that it is imperative for the Department of the Interior and Reclamation to immediately reengage the seven Basin States, Tribes, and Mexico in efforts to identify additional water conservation and water use reduction activities to stabilize the Colorado River reservoir system. Additionally, California and the agencies look forward to working with you and others across the Basin with respect to the administrative actions identified in Reclamation's August 16, 2022, News Release.

Sincerely,

Peter Nelson
Chair
Colorado River Board of California

Enrique Martinez
General Manager
Imperial Irrigation District

Adel Hagekhalil
General Manager
The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

James Barrett
General Manager
Coachella Valley Water District

Bart Fisher
President
Palo Verde Irrigation District Board
of Trustees

CC: California Secretary for Natural Resources Wade Crowfoot
California Department of Water Resources Director Karla Nemeth
Colorado River Basin States Principals