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2023*



Colorado River Update

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**Noble Law Office
Attorney**

Meghan Scott, Esq.

Delivering a welcoming message



Erin Shriner

Environmental and Resource Management for my major.
Business sustainability student
Arizona State University W.P. Carrey school.



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Scott Pilchard, Founder of Western Skies Advisory
&
Brinton Colburn, Foothills Bank



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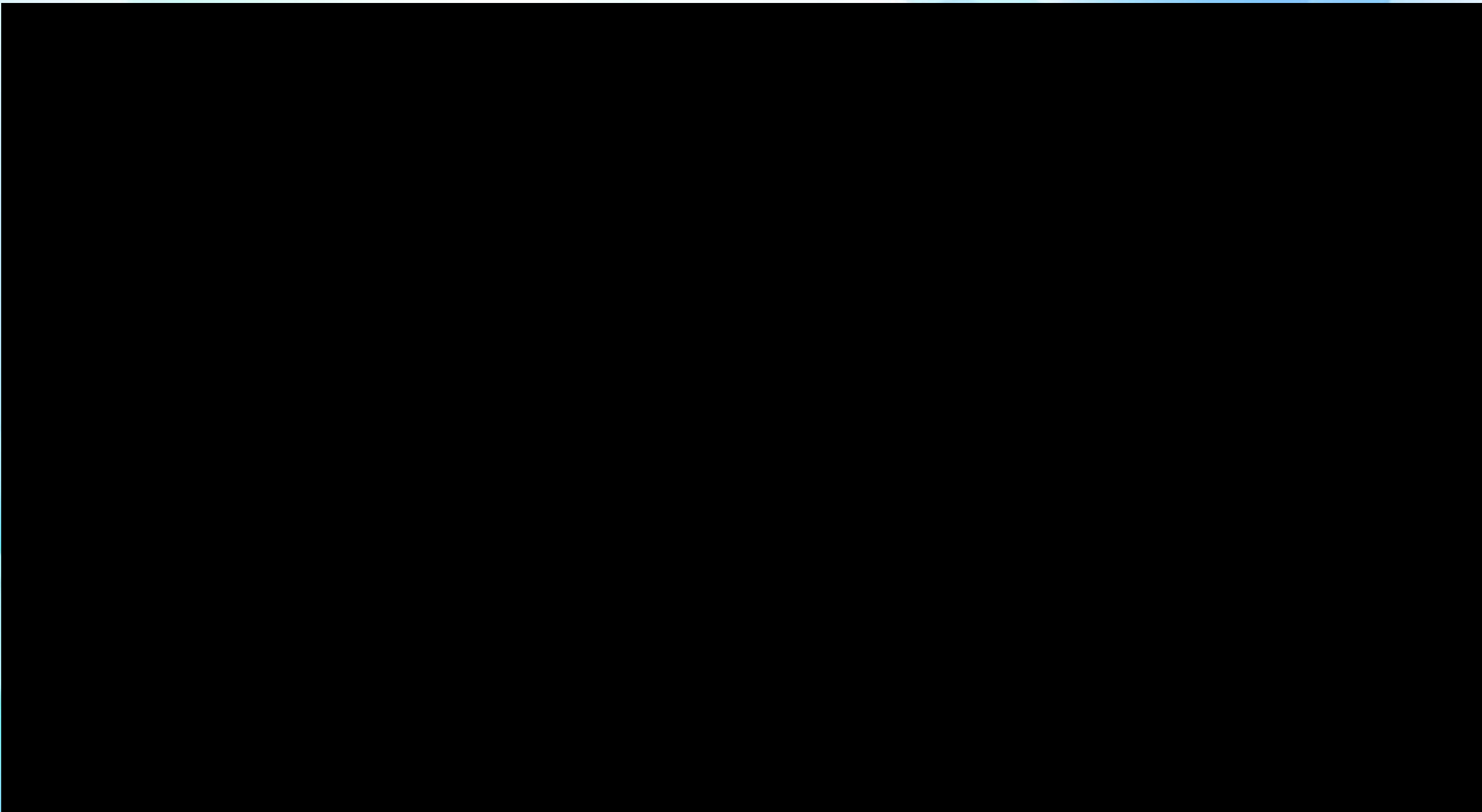
Wine
Women,
&
WATER



A Message from our Arizona

Governor Katie Hobbs





Colorado River

Hydrology



Vineetha Kartha

Central Arizona Project
Colorado River Programs Manager



Colorado River Hydrology

May 31, 2023
AWWA

Vineetha Kartha
*Colorado River Programs Manager
Central Arizona Project*



YOUR WATER. YOUR FUTURE.

Patterns within Patterns

EL NINO AND LA NINA

La Nina – Cold Sea Surface Temperatures (SST)

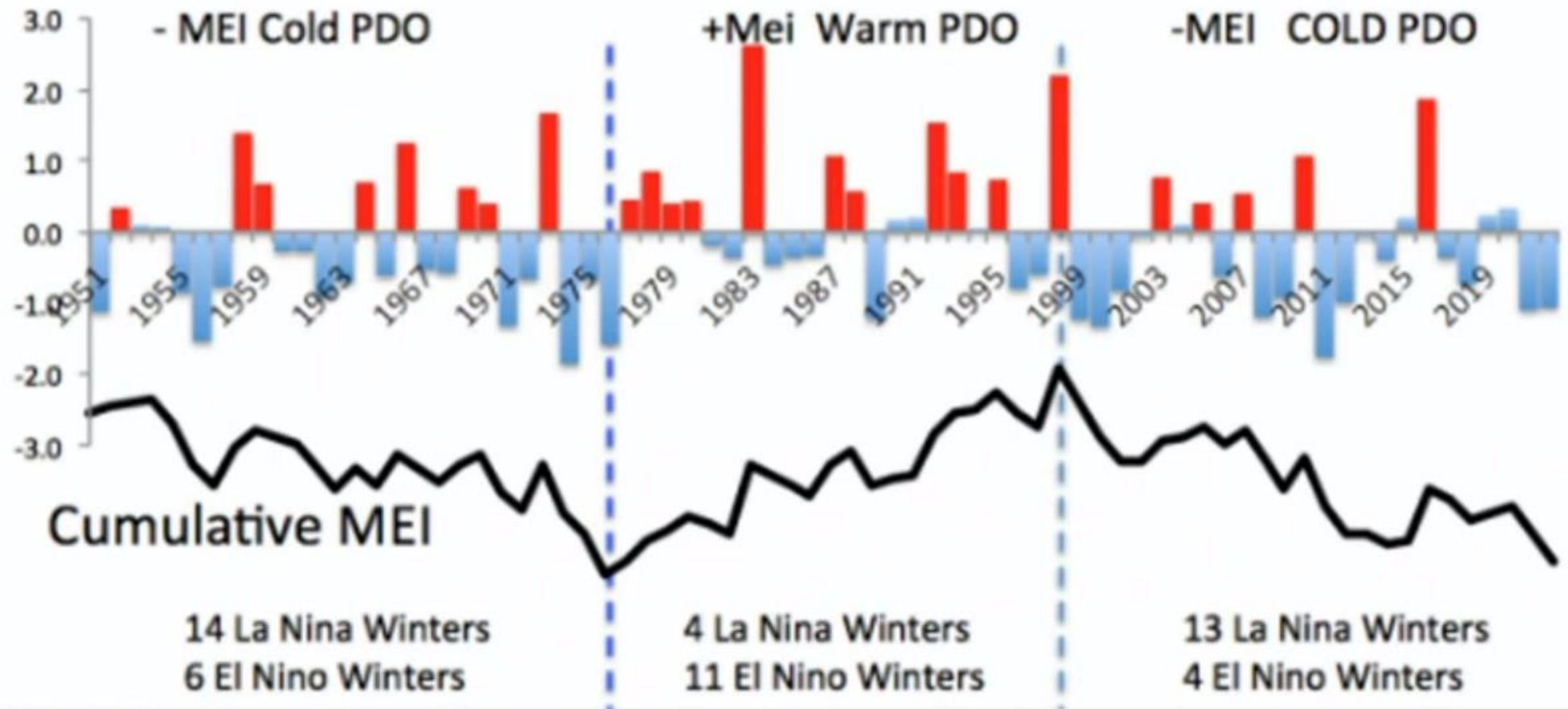
El Nino – Warm SSTs

PACIFIC DECADAL OSCILLATION

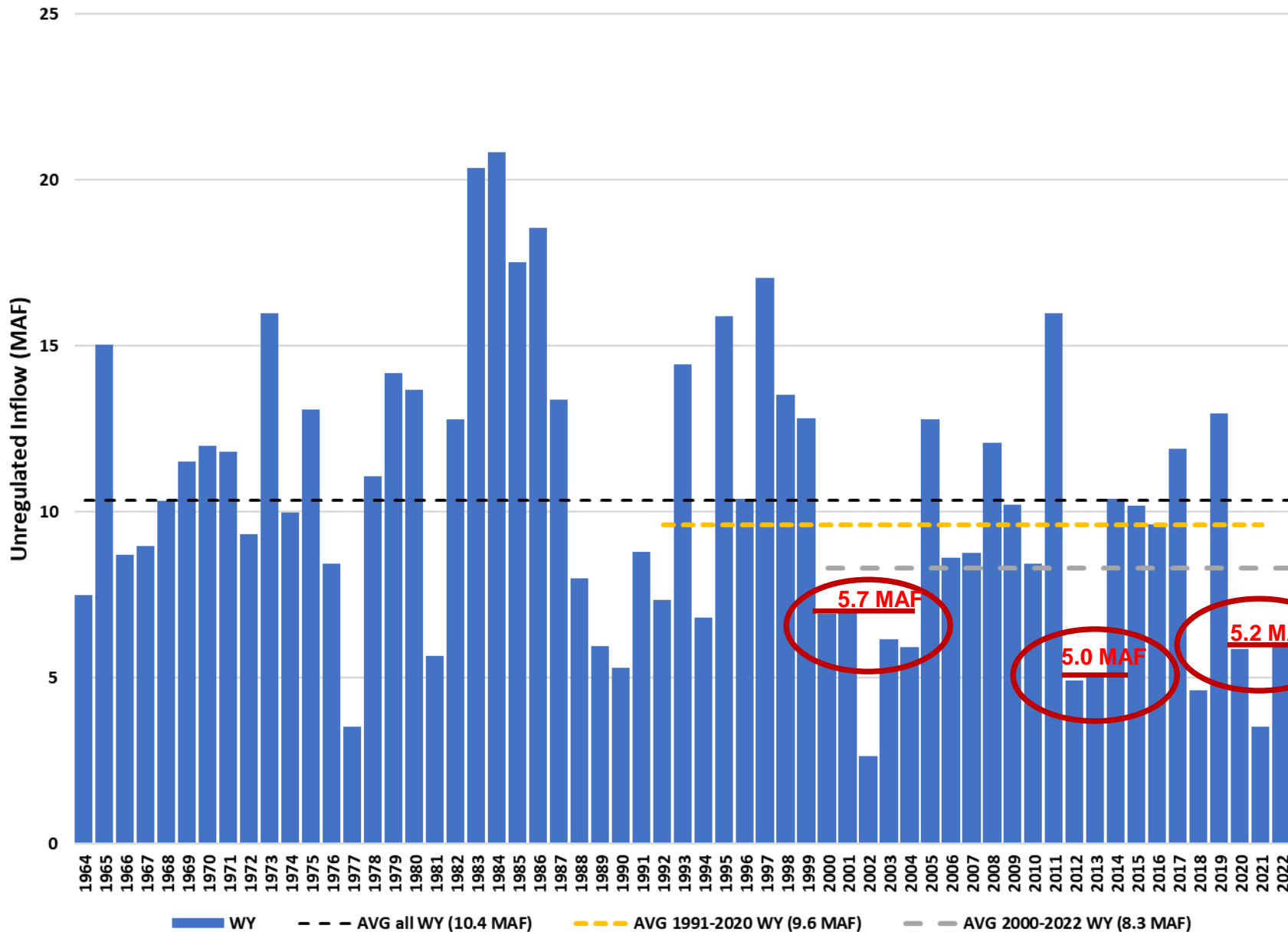
Longer Periods of the Pacific Ocean being colder SST or warmer SST is known as the Pacific Decadal Oscillation

Both La Nina and El Nino occur during the Pacific Decadal Oscillation

Pacific Decadal Oscillation



Unregulated Inflow to Lake Powell by WY (1964-2022)



Average Unregulated inflow to Lake Powell

2000-2004 - 5.7 MAF
 2012-2013 - 5.0 MAF
 2020-2022 - 5.15 MAF

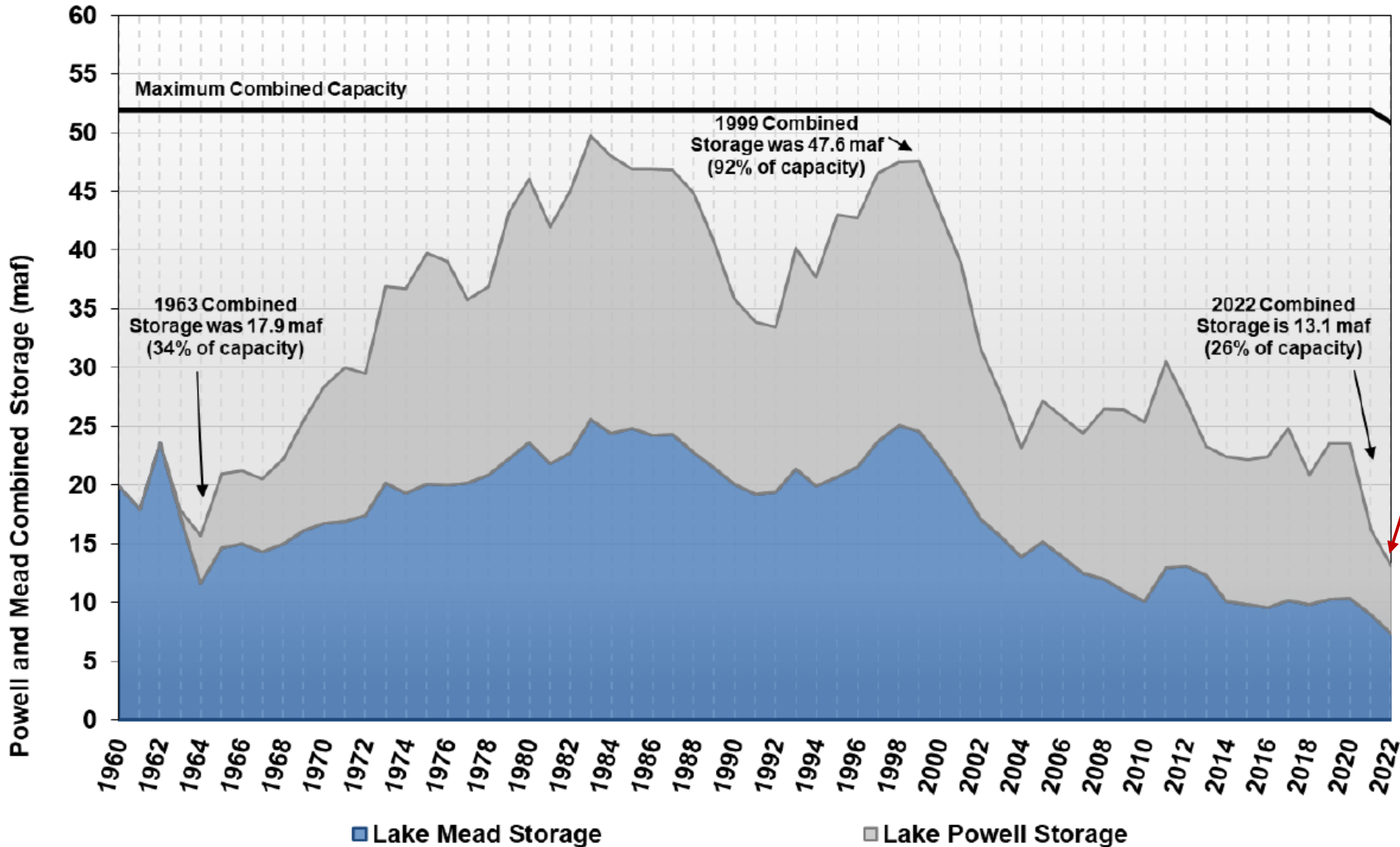


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¹Water Year statistics are based on the 30-year period of record from 1991-2020, Average 1991-2020 – 9.60 maf

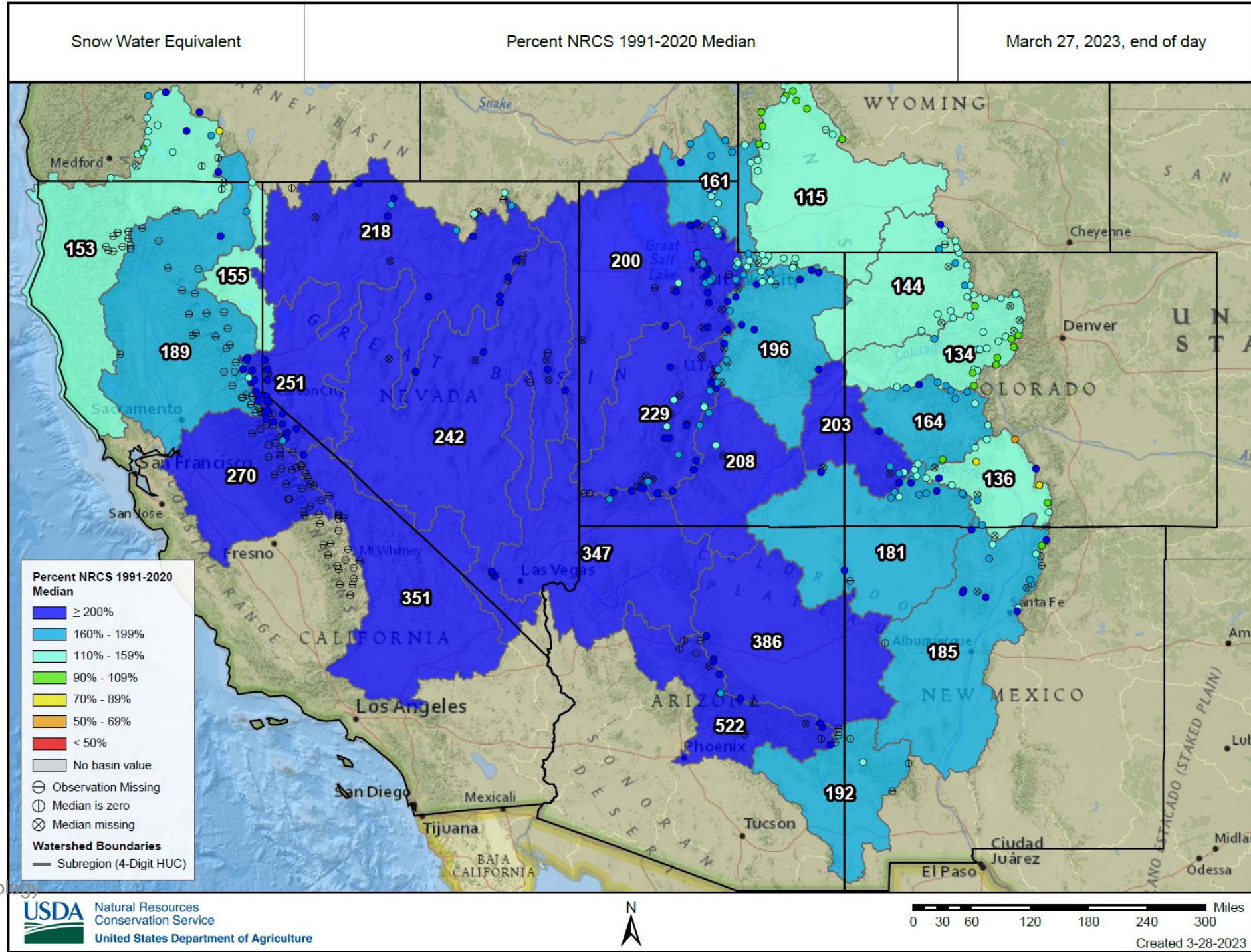
Lake Powell and Lake Mead End of Water Year Storage

Water Years 1960 through 2022



- Lowest System Storage since initial filling
- Triggered calls for additional conservation and SEIS

SWE Western U.S.

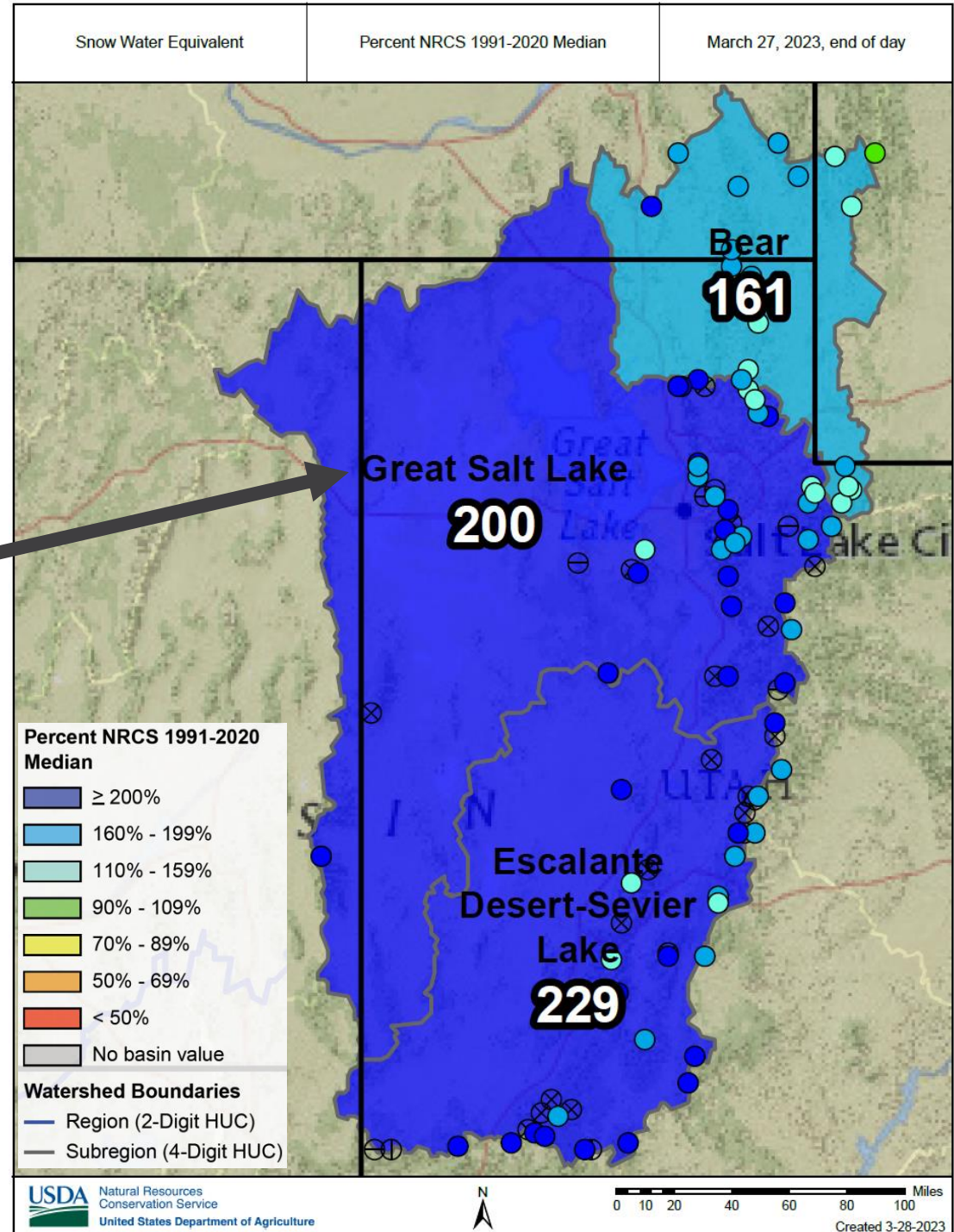
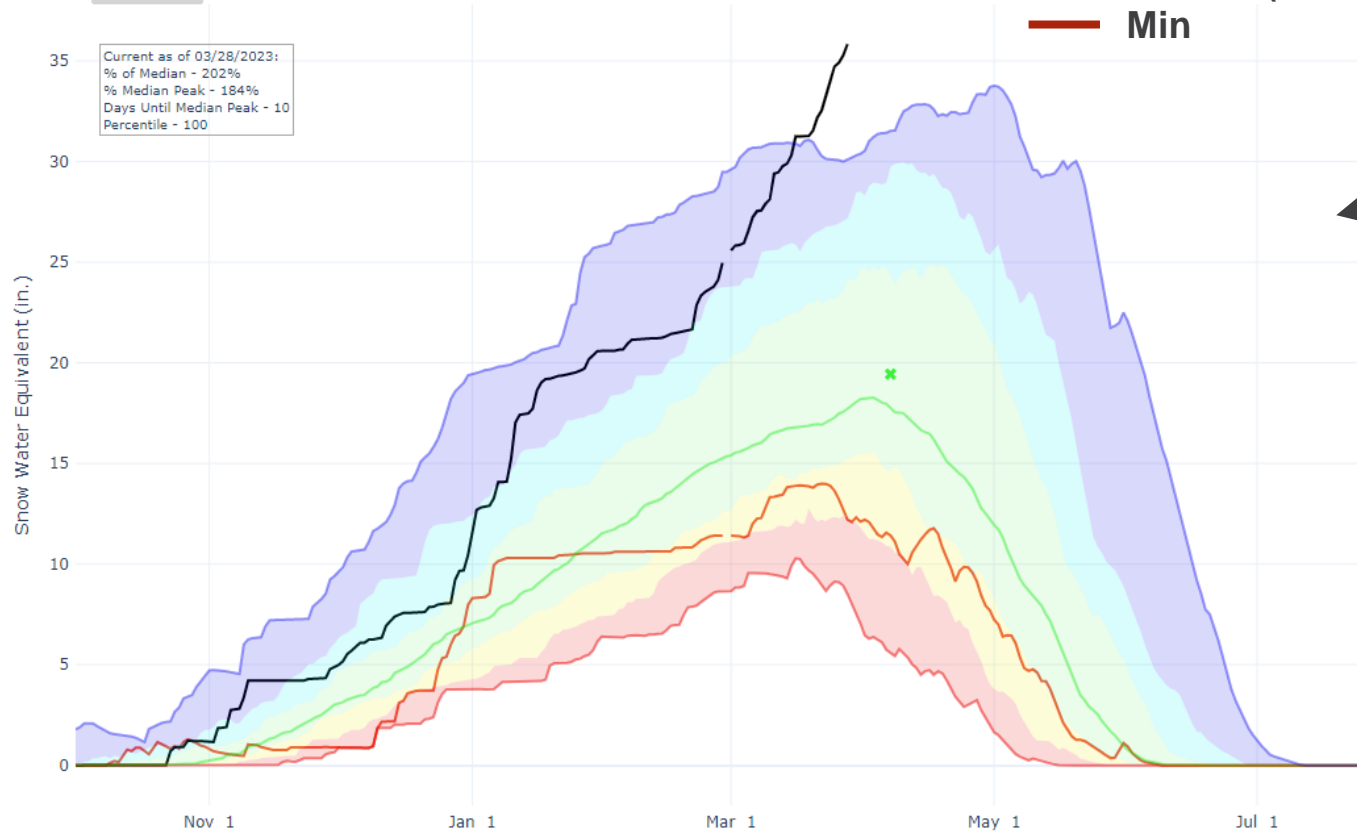


SWE Utah

SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN GREAT SALT LAKE

Reset Range

Current as of 03/28/2023:
 % of Median - 202%
 % Median Peak - 184%
 Days Until Median Peak - 10
 Percentile - 100



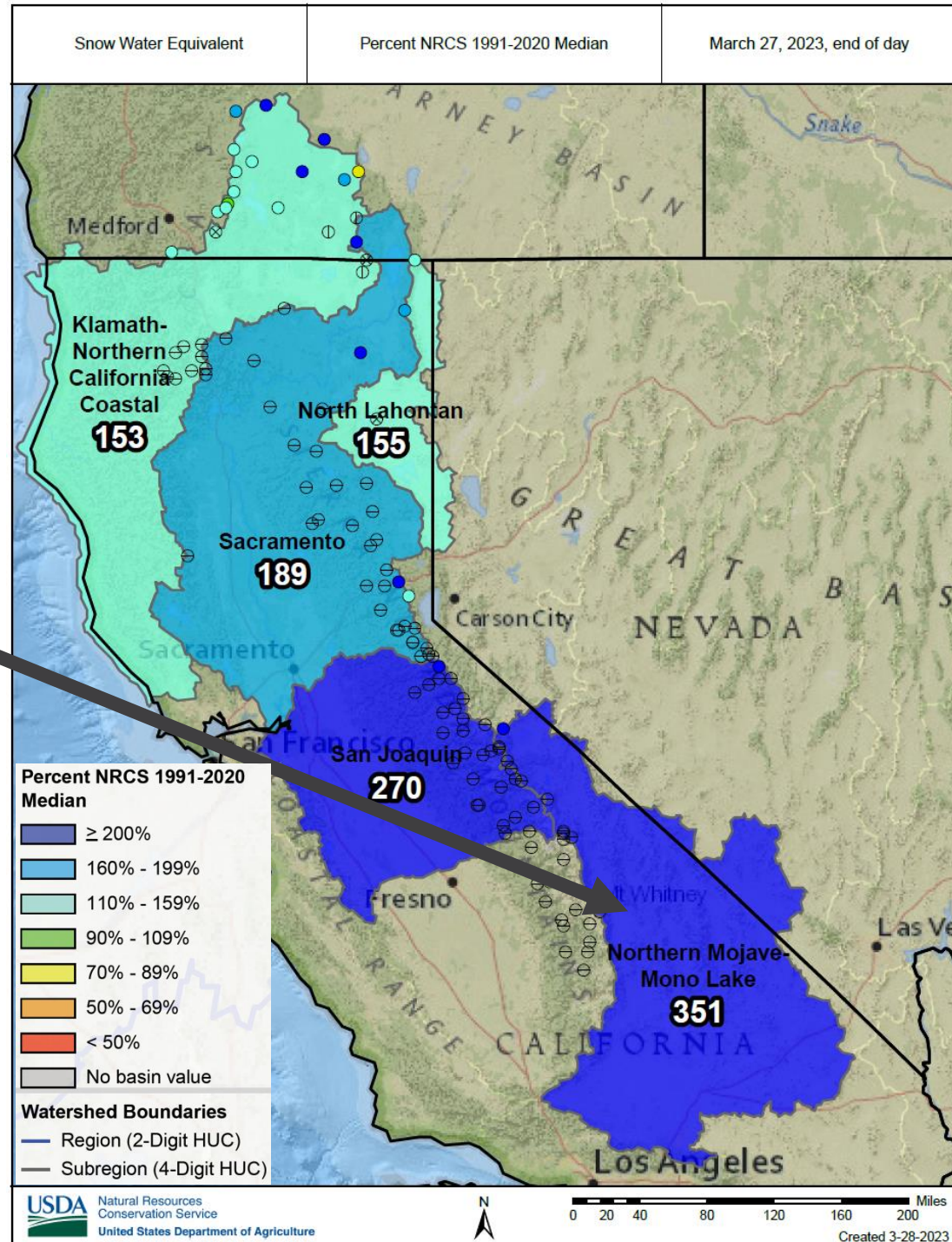
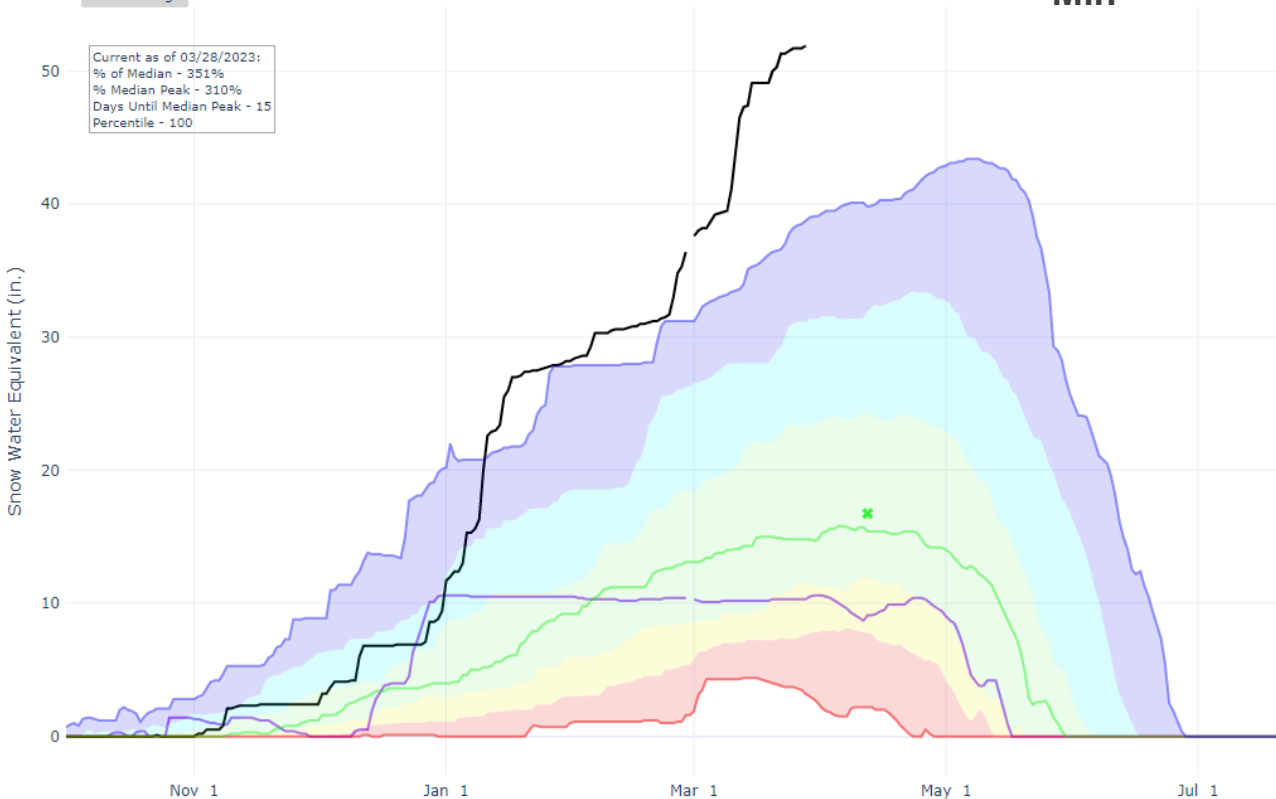
SWE California

SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT IN
NORTHERN MOJAVE-MONO LAKE

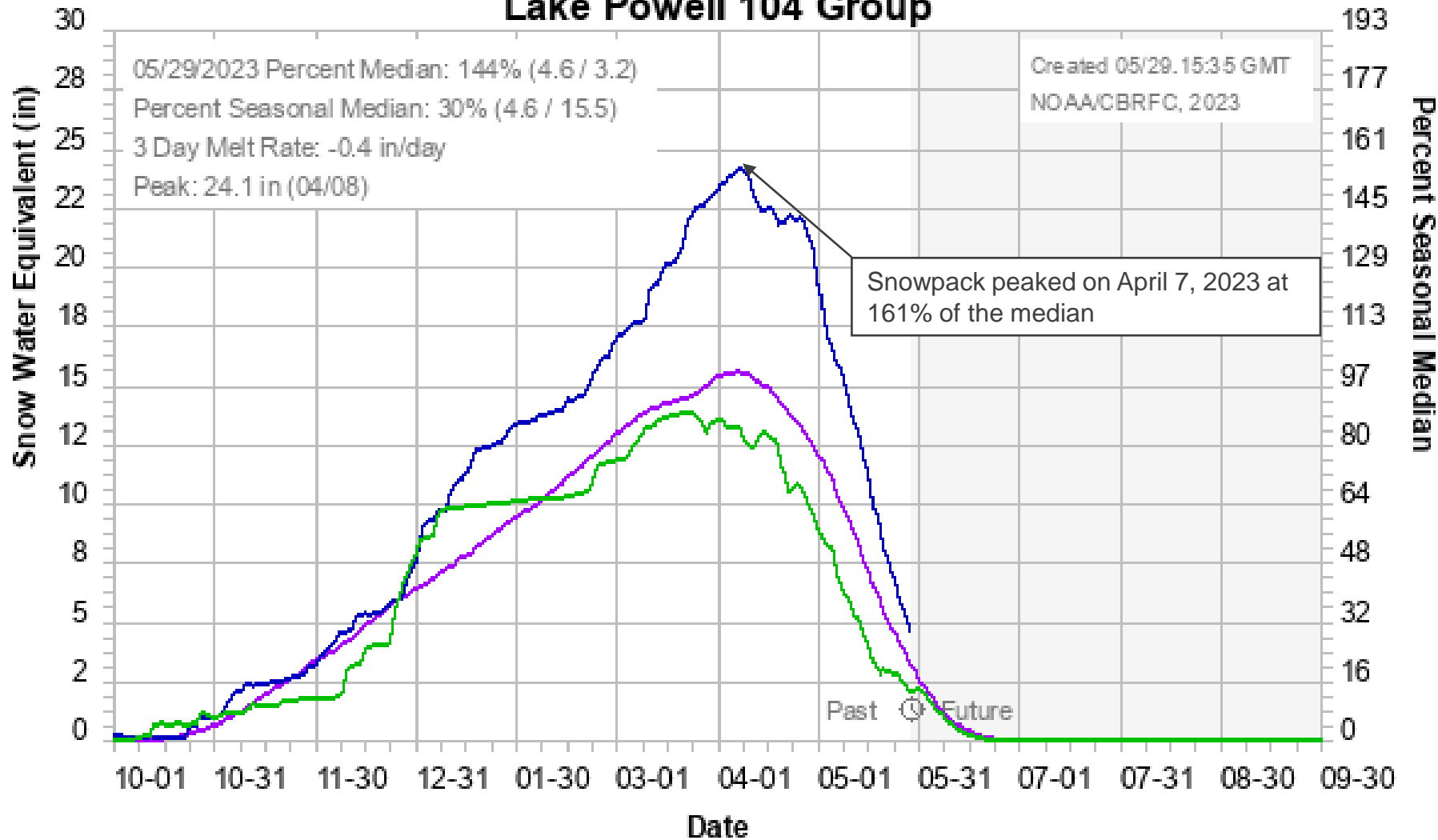
Reset Range

Current as of 03/28/2023:
% of Median - 351%
% Median Peak - 310%
Days Until Median Peak - 15
Percentile - 100

- Max
- 2023
- 2022
- Median ('91-'20)
- Min



Colorado Basin River Forecast Center Lake Powell 104 Group



Snowpack vs. Runoff (% of average)		
	Snowpack	Runoff
2020	105%	61%
2021	86%	37%
2022	90%	63%
2023	161%	148%*

*Runoff forecast based on CRBFC mid-May Projections
 Preliminary data, subject to change

Median 1991-2020 — 2023 — 2022 —

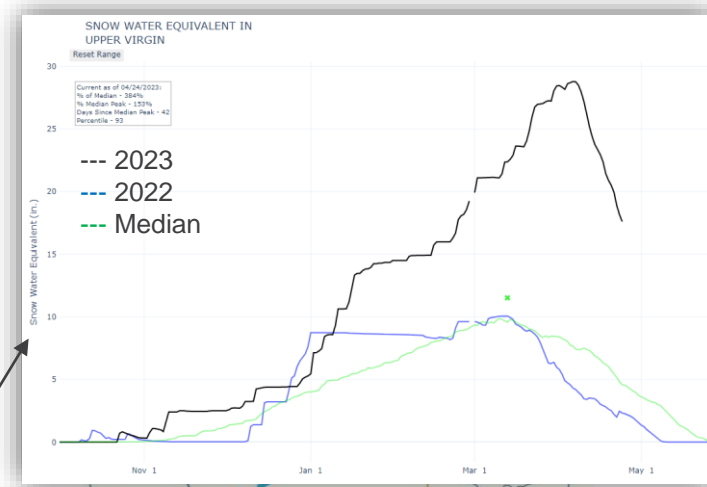
April 2023 24-Month Study Assumptions

	Glen to Hvr		Gains Abv Pkr			Gila at Dome
	5-year Average	April 24-MS CBRFC Adj	5-year Average	Bill Williams Inflow Est.	April 24-MS Total Abv Pkr	April 24-MS Inflow Est.
April 2023	60.1	188.8	6.6	37.5	44.1	0.0
May 2023	36.6	142.0	3.6	38.7	42.3	31.0
June 2023	21.8	72.7	10.1	37.5	47.6	35.6

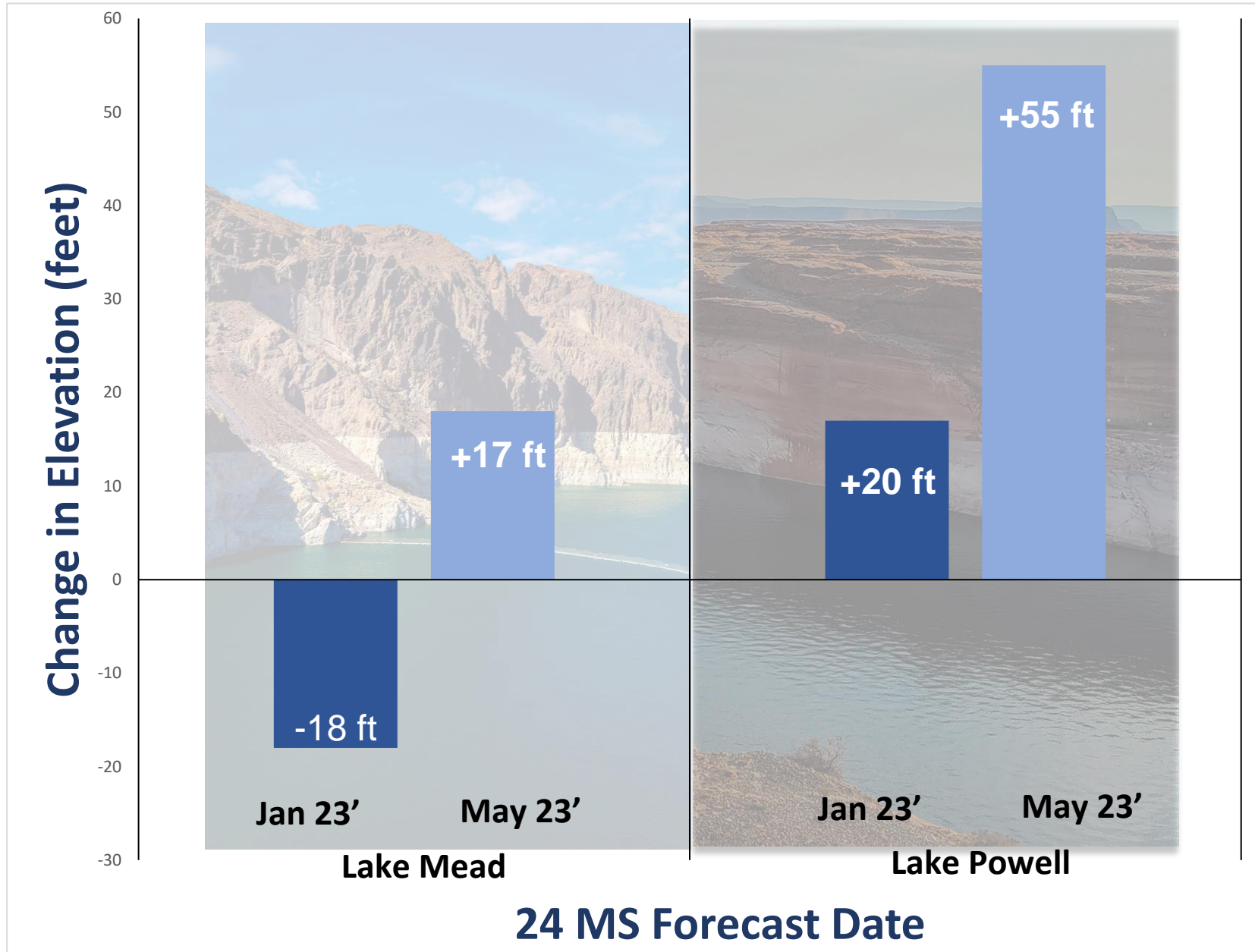
All values in thousand acre-feet
Bold are values in April 24-MS

Additional activities that could impact Lake Mead elevations:

- Lake Mead intervening flows (Glen Canyon to Hoover Dam) uses CBRFC forecast, instead of 5-year average
- Alamo Dam Releases are anticipated to go up to 140 KAF- reducing the need for releases from Lake Mead
- Painted Rock Dam releases are anticipated to go to 8,000 af/day, potentially reducing the need for releases from Lake Mead.



Colorado River Storage Increasing in 2023



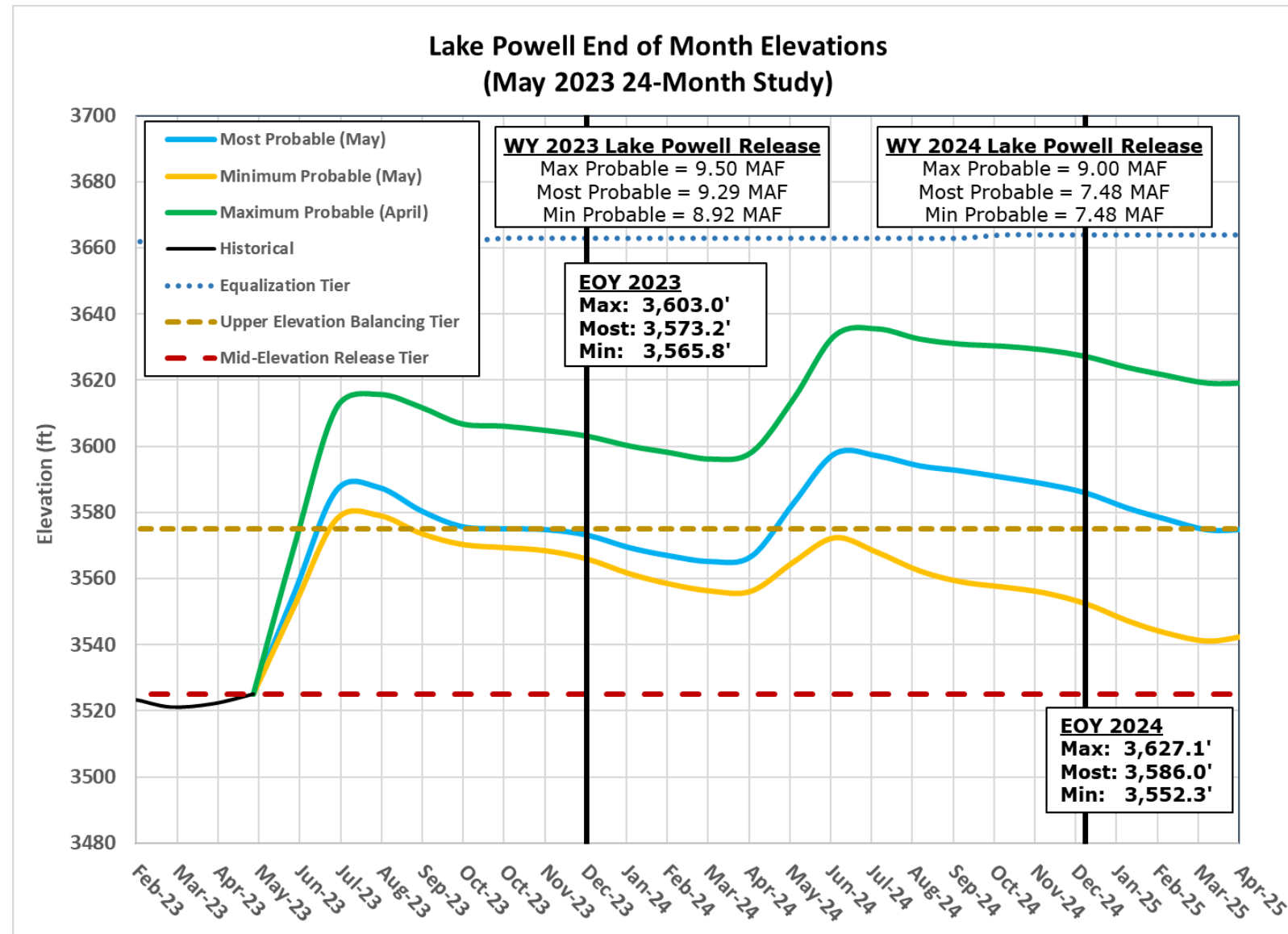
Probability of Reaching Critical Elevations in Any Month: April 2023 CRMMS Model Run

Lake Powell		WY 2023	WY 2024	WY 2025	WY 2026	WY 2027
Less than 3,525 feet	Jan-23	100%	37%	30%	23%	17%
	Apr-23	100%	0%	0%	3%	3%
Less than 3,490 feet (minimum power pool)	Jan-23	0%	10%	10%	20%	13%
	Apr-23	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lake Mead		2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Less than 1,020 feet	Jan-23	17%	33%	40%	40%	50%
	Apr-23	0%	0%	0%	3%	7%
Less than 1,000 feet	Jan-23	0%	13%	13%	13%	13%
	Apr-23	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Less than 950 feet (minimum power pool)	Jan-23	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Apr-23	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
Hydrology Period: 1991-2020

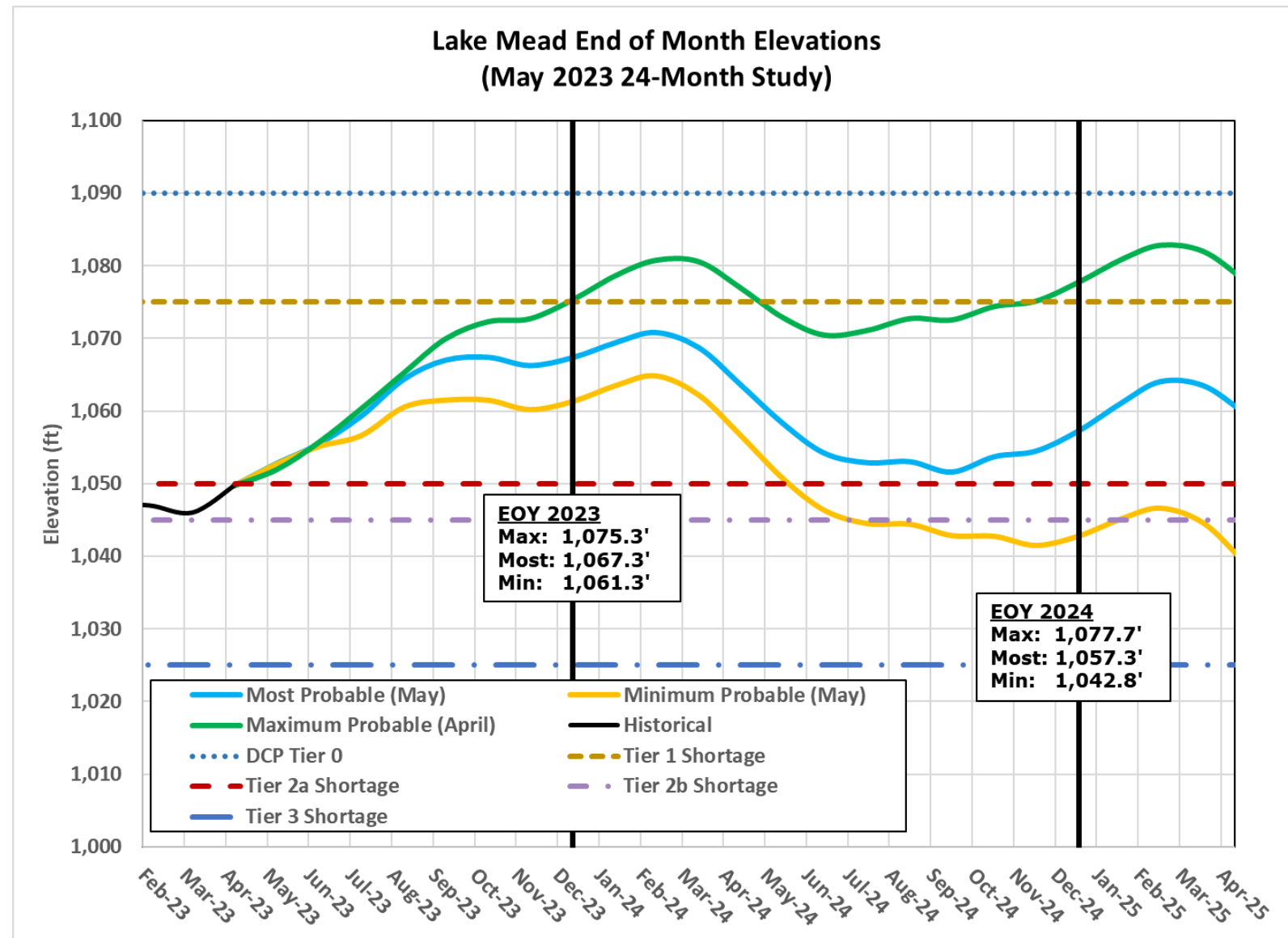
Lake Powell May 2023 24-Month Study

- Lake Powell release is 9.3 MAF in WY2023, with balancing releases evaluated each remaining month of the water year
- WY2023 Max is 9.5 MAF, Min is 8.66 MAF



Lake Mead May 2023 24-Month Study

- Lake Mead will operate in Tier 2a Shortage condition in 2023
- Lake Mead is currently projected to be in Tier 1 for 2024
- Tier determinations are based on physical elevations



Shortage Reductions and Water Savings Contributions
Under the 2007 Interim Guidelines, Minute 323, Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (DCP)*,
and Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan
(Volumes in thousand acre-feet)

Lake Mead Elevations (in feet)	2007 Interim Guidelines Shortage Reductions (U.S.)		Minute 323 Delivery Reductions (Mexico)	Total Combined Shortage Reductions (U.S. and Mexico)	DCP Water Savings Contributions (U.S.)			Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Water Savings (Mexico)	Combined Volumes of Shortage Reductions and Water Savings Contributions by Lower Basin State and by Country (U.S. and Mexico)					Total Combined Volumes (U.S. and Mexico)
	AZ	NV	Mexico	<i>Lower Basin States + Mexico</i>	AZ	NV	CA	Mexico	<i>AZ Total</i>	<i>NV Total</i>	<i>CA Total</i>	<i>Lower Basin States Total</i>	<i>Mexico Total</i>	<i>Lower Basin States + Mexico</i>
1,090 - >1,075	0	0	0	0	192	8	0	41	192	8	0	200	41	241
1,075 - >1050	320	13	50	383	192	8	0	30	512	21	0	533	80	613
1,050 - >1,045	400	17	70	487	192	8	0	34	592	25	0	617	104	721
1,045 - >1,040	400	17	70	487	240	10	200	76	640	27	200	867	146	1,013
1,040 - >1,035	400	17	70	487	240	10	250	84	640	27	250	917	154	1,071
1,035 - >1,030	400	17	70	487	240	10	300	92	640	27	300	967	162	1,129
1,030 – 1,025	400	17	70	487	240	10	350	101	640	27	350	1,017	171	1,188
<1,025	480	20	125	625	240	10	350	150	720	30	350	1,100	275	1,375

Lake Mead
Projected
Operation for 2024
Based on the April 2023 24-Month Study
The operational determination for 2024 will be made in August

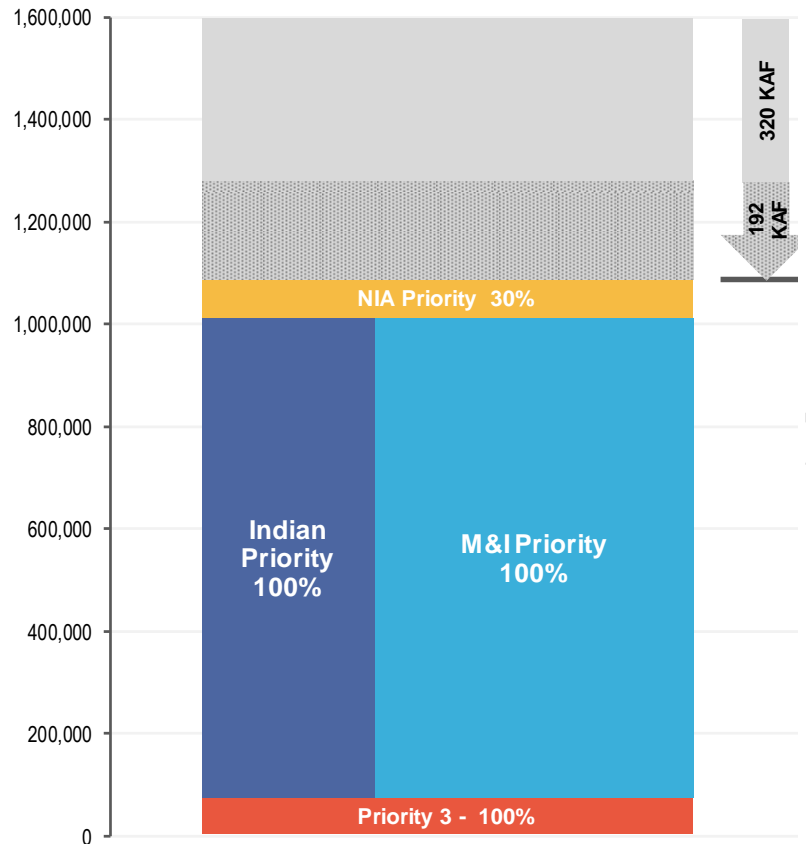
2024 Lake Mead Operations

Some of the factors that could affect the 2024 Lake Mead Operations include:

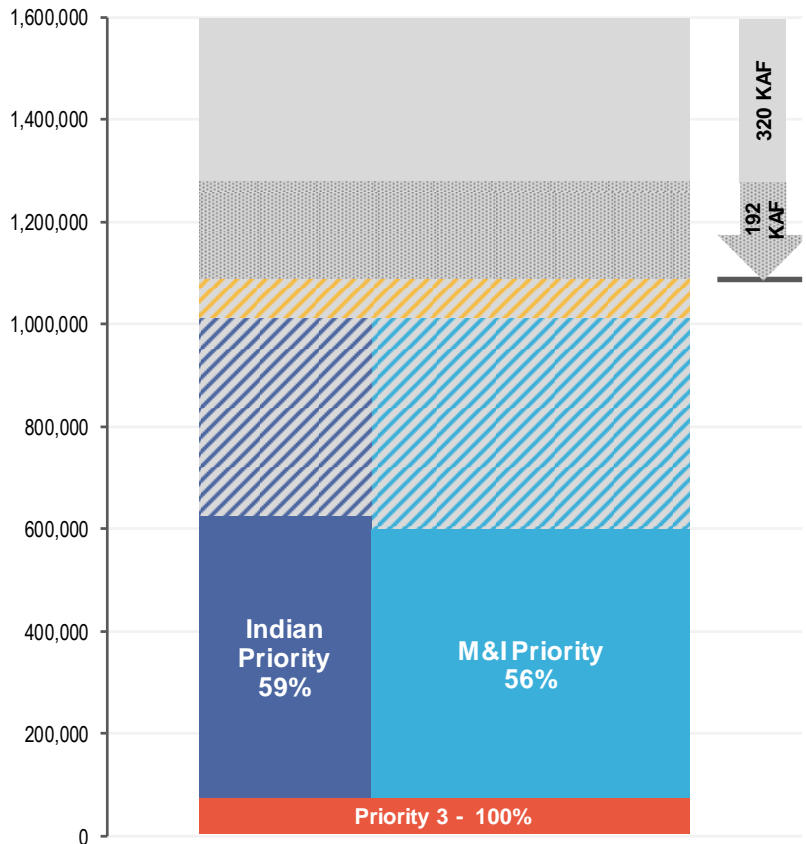
- Magnitude of Lake Powell balancing release
- ➔ • Operations pursuant to a final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS)

Mead Elevation 1,075' to 1,050' – SEIS Impacts

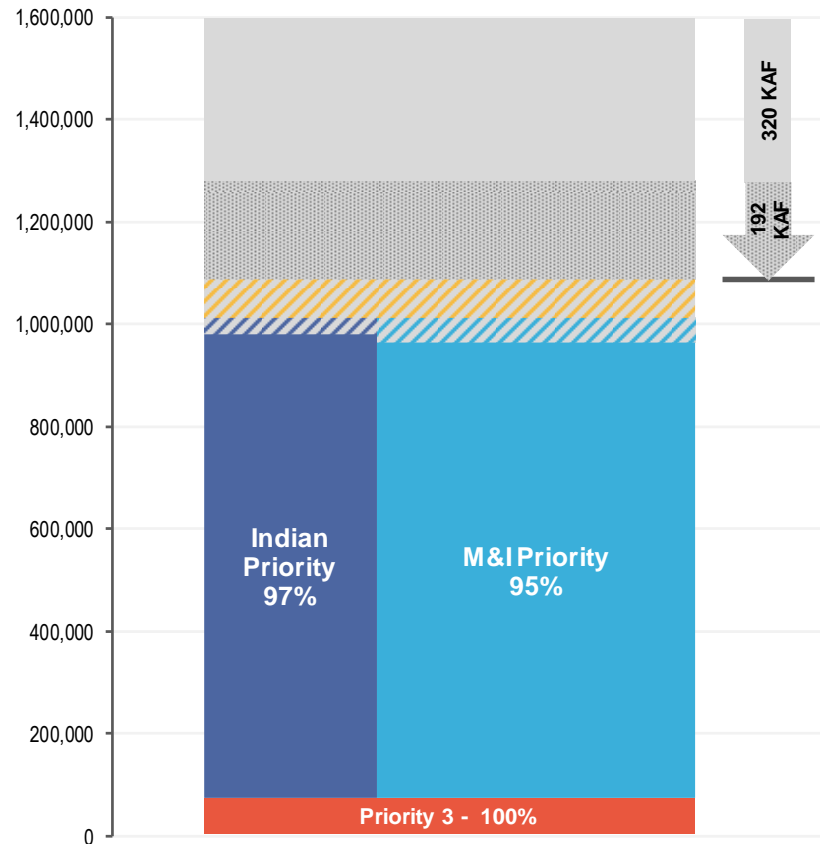
No Action Alternative



Alternative 1



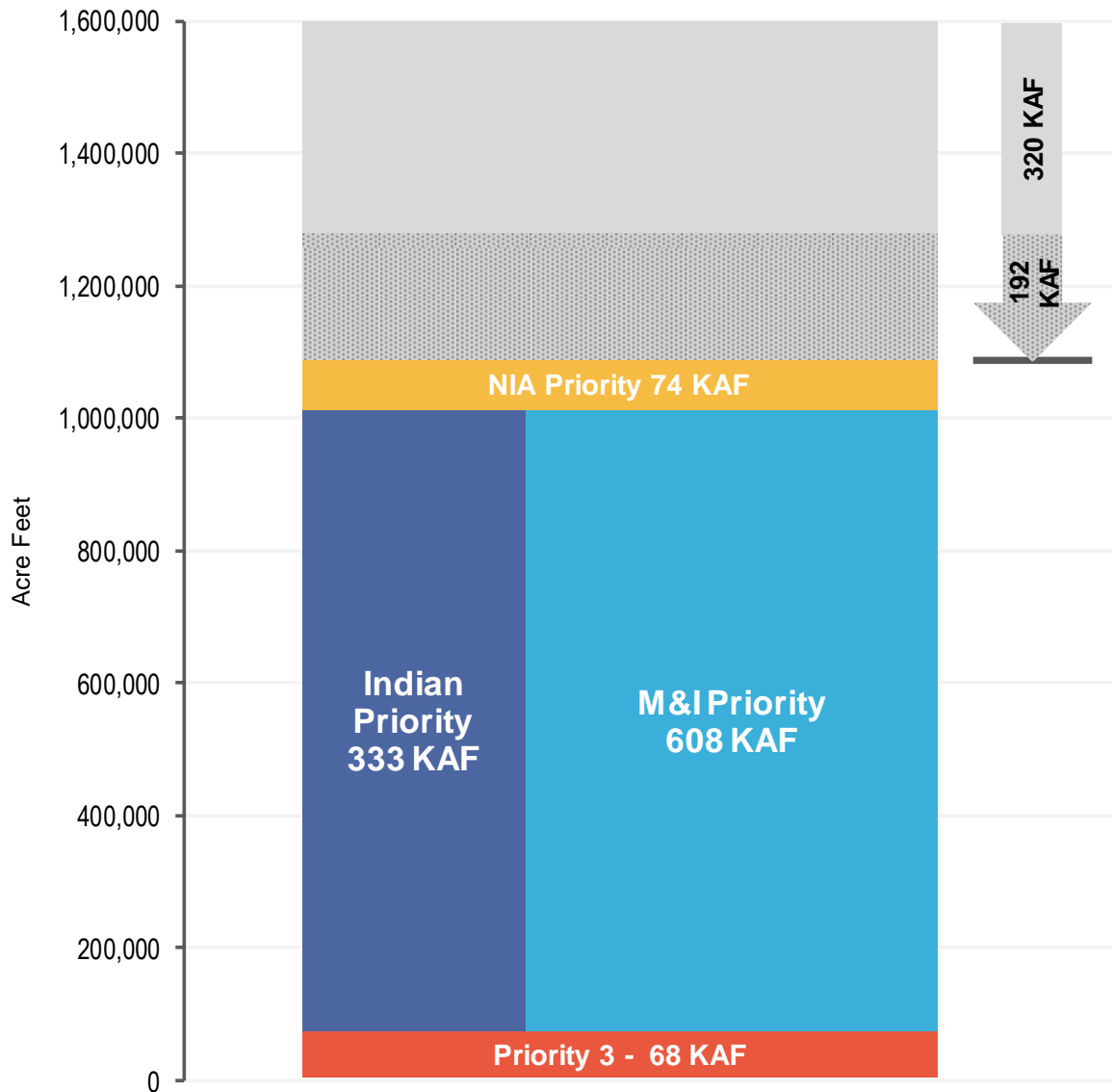
Alternative 2



Provisional data; subject to change



Impact of Lower Basin States Proposal



Provisional data; subject to change

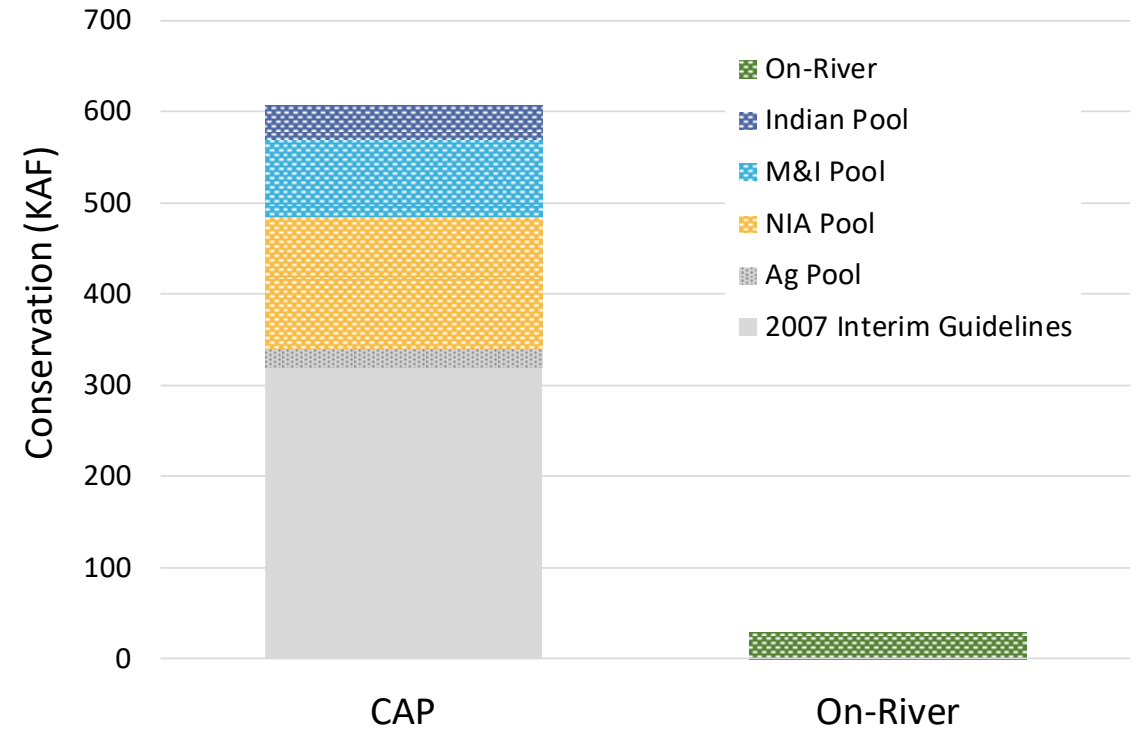
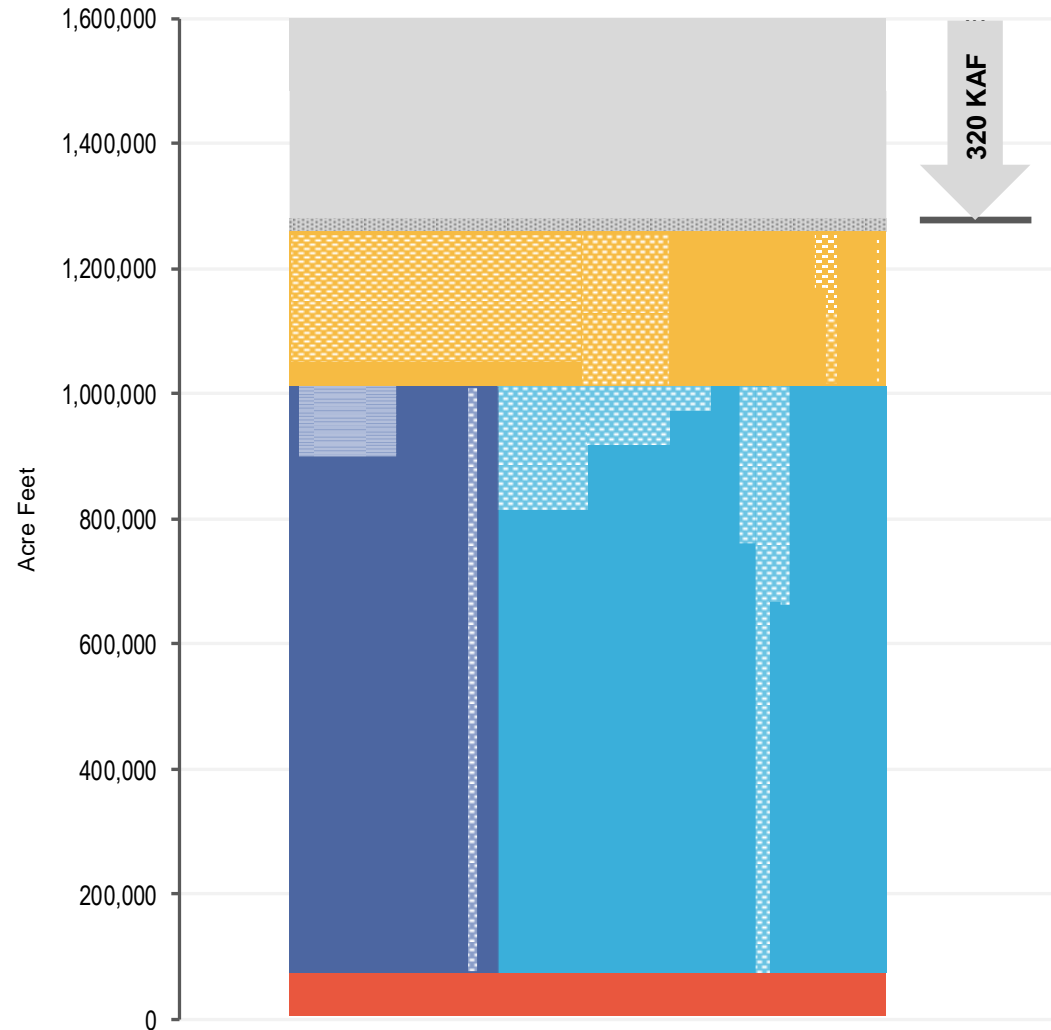
If conservation is allowed to count towards reductions, then the deepest impacts could be avoided.

- First, start with the mandatory reductions under the 2007 Interim Guidelines and contributions under 2019 Drought Contingency Plan



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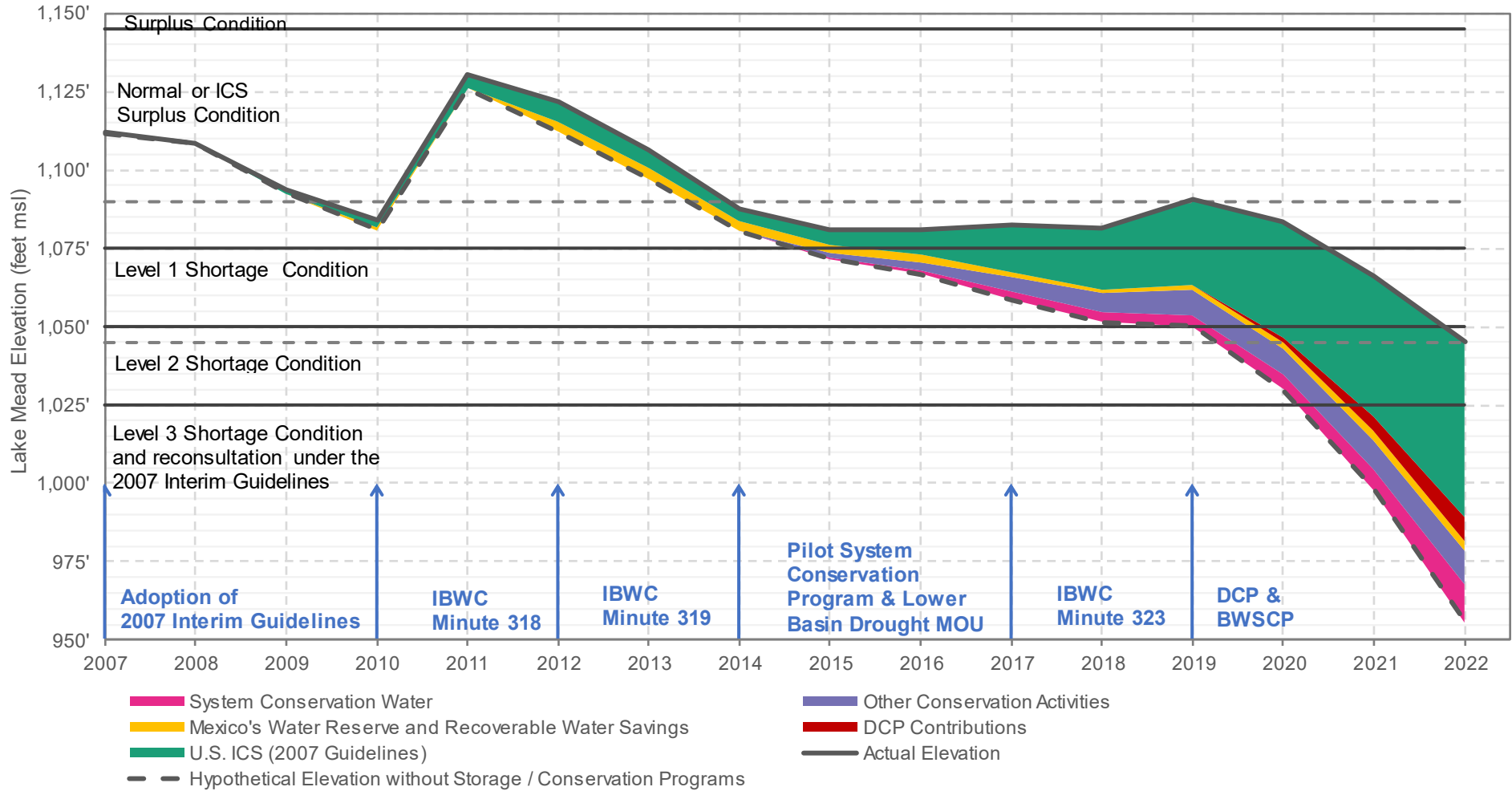
Impact of Lower Basin States Proposal



Provisional data; subject to change

Lake Mead Storage and Conservation¹

Lake Powell WY Release (maf)															
8.23	8.98	8.24	8.23	12.5	9.47	8.23	7.48	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.23	8.23	7.00



¹End of calendar year 2022 balances of U.S. ICS and Mexico's Water Reserve, system conservation water, and other voluntary contributions to Lake Mead are based on projections from the December 2022 24-Month Study and are subject to change.



**Arizona
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Colorado River
Update**

May 31, 2023

Questions?

For additional information and updates, visit

ADWR: new.azwater.gov

CAP: www.cap-az.com

Reclamation: www.usbr.gov

Questions
&
Answers

NEPA

SEIS

EIS Processes



Kristen Johnson

Manager of the Colorado River Management Section of the
Arizona Department of Water Resources



Arizona Association of Women in Water and Agriculture: Colorado River Update Meeting NEPA & SEIS Process



Kristen Johnson, J.D.

Colorado River Programs Manager

Arizona Department of Water Resources

May 31, 2023

NEPA Overview

National Environmental Policy Act (enacted in 1970) (40 CFR 1500 et seq.)

- Required analysis for all discretionary actions by Administrative Agencies
- Requires agency decision makers to make informed decisions.
 - Does not require an agency to selected the “Environmentally Preferred Alternative”
 - However, it does require an agency to disclose environmental impacts
- Types of Analysis
 - Categorical Exclusion (for administrative actions that have been determined not to have environmental impacts)
 - Environmental Assessment → Finding of No Significant Impact
 - Environmental Impact Statement → Record of Decision
 - 30-day mandatory “cooling off” period between the issuance of a Final EIS and a ROD

Supplemental EIS Purpose (Fall 2022)

- DOI recognized that operational strategies needed to be revisited due to critically low reservoir elevations, at the time, and potential for worsening drought which threatens critical infrastructure and public health and safety.
- Last fall, potential impacts of low runoff conditions in 2021 and 2022, and projected low run-off for winter 2023, posed unacceptable risks to operations of Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams.
- Development of modified operating guidelines were intended to inform operations in 2023-26.
- Scoping comments were due December 20, 2022.
- Draft SEIS was issued on April 14, 2023 for a 45-day comment period.

April 2023 Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement

Published SEIS Purpose and Need

Purpose – To supplement the 2007 Interim Guidelines to modify guidelines for operation of the Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams

Need - Potential for continued low-runoff conditions in the Basin could lead Lake Powell and Lake Mead to decline to critically low elevations, impacting operations through the remainder of the interim period (prior to January 1, 2027).

Published SEIS Scope

- The SEIS focuses on:
 - New information
 - Changes in conditions since 2007
 - Impacts associated with the considered alternatives
- The SEIS only analyzes the operations of Lakes Powell and Mead and does not consider operations of the Upper Basin reservoirs above Lake Powell.

April 2023 Draft SEIS - Key Actions Evaluated

- **Shortage Conditions** - Decrease quantity of water apportioned for consumptive uses in the Lower Division States
- **Coordinated Operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead** – Revise Mid-Elevation Release Tier, and Lower Elevation Balancing Tier, to reduce releases from Glen Canyon Dam
- **Mid-Year Review** - Expand the mid-year review to include reduction of deliveries from Lake Mead



Alternatives

- **No Action Alternative**
 - Required under NEPA to analyze impacts if the action agency does not take action.
 - Analyzes impacts under the current operating agreements including the 2007 Interim Guidelines and the Drought Contingency Plan
- **Alternative 1 – the “priority” alternative**
 - Reductions pursuant to '07 Guidelines and DCP, plus additional cuts by an interpretation of priority under the Law of the River
- **Alternative 2 – the “pro rata” alternative**
 - Uniform percent reductions applied to all users based on 2021 consumptive use, plus reductions pursuant to '07 Guidelines and DCP
 - Includes a potential 500 kaf of DROA release from the Upper Basin
- Reclamation did not fully analyze the Six-State or the California alternatives

Modeling Assumptions (Hydrology)

- Colorado River Mid-term Modeling System (CRMMS) September 2022 model
- Initial reservoir conditions as of August 31, 2022
- Run period: September 2022 through December 2026
- Input hydrology consists of:
 - 1991 – 2020 Hydrology
 - 100, 90, and 80 percent of streamflow forecasts combined into a single ensemble
 - A total of 90 traces were analyzed

Powell and Mead Critical Elevations 3490' at Powell, 950' at Mead

No Action Alternative

- Lake Powell
 - 38% (2024) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - 31% and 34% (2025, 2026) of the traces fell below critical elevations
- Lake Mead
 - 0% (2024) fell below critical elevations
 - 9% and 14% (2025, 2026) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - In 2026, 8% of the traces approach dead pool
 - Lake Mead projected elevations are dependent on release of water through the bypass tubes (which may not be technically feasible)



Powell and Mead Critical Elevations 3490' at Powell, 950' at Mead

Action Alternative 1

- Lake Powell
 - 9% (2024) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - 2% and 0% (2025, 2026) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - Eliminates the outcome of Powell falling below 3500' by 2026
- Lake Mead
 - 6% (2024) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - 9% and 7% (2025, 2026) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - Elevations in Lake Mead stabilizing or increasing in 2025



Powell and Mead Critical Elevations 3490' at Powell, 950' at Mead

Action Alternative 2

- Lake Powell
 - Action Alternative 2 performs identical to Action Alternative 1
 - Eliminates the outcome of Powell falling below 3500' by 2026
 - Up to 500 KAF of DROA is included
- Lake Mead
 - 3% (2024) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - 8% and 4% (2025, 2026) of the traces fell below critical elevations
 - Elevations in Lake Mead stabilizing or increasing in 2025

May 2023 Lower Basin Proposal

- On May 22nd the Seven Basin States submitted a letter requesting a suspension of the comment period on the Draft SEIS, which was scheduled to close on May 30, 2023, and also requested analysis of the Lower Basin Proposal.
- The Lower Basin Principals also sent a letter to Commissioner Touton outlining the Lower Basin Proposal.
- On Friday, May 26th, Reclamation published a Federal Register Notice (88 Fed. Reg. 34151) and officially withdrew the Draft SEIS.

May 2023 Lower Basin Proposal, cont.

- Commissioner Touton testified on May 23, 2023 before the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife, and Fisheries, the proposed alternative will be analyzed under NEPA, and a new Draft Supplemental Impact Statement will be issued later this year with a new comment period.
 - The Federal Register Notice only withdrew the Draft SEIS. The Notice of Intent is still valid.
- The Lower Basin Proposal should be analyzed under current hydrology as to its effectiveness to protect elevation 3,490' in Lake Powell and 950' in Lake Mead.

May 2023 Lower Basin Proposal, cont.

- Through the interim period, the Lower Basin States have proposed at least 3.0 million acre-feet in additional conservation – not attributable by state.
- Current conservation proposals by state:
 - Arizona ~ 1.1 maf
 - California ~ 1.6 maf
 - Nevada ~ 285 kaf
 - These conservation volumes are in addition to contributions and reductions under the 2007 Interim Guidelines and DCP.
- None of the 3.0 maf will be created by mandatory reductions.
- At least 1.5 maf of the 3.0 maf reductions will be achieved by the end of Calendar Year 2024.

May 2023 Lower Basin Proposal, cont.

- Up to 2.5 maf will be compensated with federal funding from the Inflation Reduction Act and/or other federal programs. At least 500 kaf will not be federally compensated.
- The 500,000 acre-feet may be ICS creation; may be compensated by non-federal sources.
- No changes to provisions of the Upper Basin Drought Response Operations provisions of the DCP.

Lower Basin System Conservation and Efficiency Project Proposals (“Bucket 2”)

- On Friday, May 19 Reclamation issued the Funding Opportunity for Voluntary Participation in the LC Conservation and Efficiency Program.
 - Bucket 2 funding pool under the Inflation Reduction Act.
- Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:
 - Canal lining and conveyance system rehabilitation
 - Agricultural upgrades, whether in technology or management
 - Urban water efficiency projects
 - Non-functional turf replacement
 - Water storage projects that allow for operational flexibilities
- Proposals must be submitted electronically to Reclamation by July 19, 2023.

Endangered Species Act actions (MSCP)

- In 2022, BOR, with input from the Lower Basin States, initiated Reconsultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to expand ESA coverage for reductions in flow in the Lower Colorado River.
 - USFWS issued a Biological Opinion on December 7, 2022
 - Expanded coverage to 1.547 maf reduction in flow in all Reaches on the River.
- On April 17, 2023 BOR initiated Reconsultation with the USFWS.
 - The current Reconsultation is intended to provide coverage for reductions in flow contemplated in the April Draft SEIS, up to 4.0 maf reduction in flow.
 - The requested term for the contemplated BiOp is a bridge until consultation on the post-2026 system operations is complete.

Post-2026 Guidelines

- The current Interim Guidelines sunset at the end of Calendar Year 2026.
- New operating criteria, and any supporting legislation and agreements, need to be effective before January 1, 2027.
- The Basin States Principals requested in their letter to DOI that the Notice of Intent for the post-2026 process be published in the Federal Register by June 30, 2023.



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May 31, 2023

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Questions
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Answers



Networking Break!

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All stakeholders and Legislators are invited to bring forward water-related proposals to the Vetting Forum.

If you would like to have a specific proposal added to the agenda for discussion, please contact Warren Tenney or Chris Udall.

The Vetting Forum 4 Water is an open platform to evaluate water-related legislation among decision makers and water stakeholders prior to the legislative session.

**Beginning in
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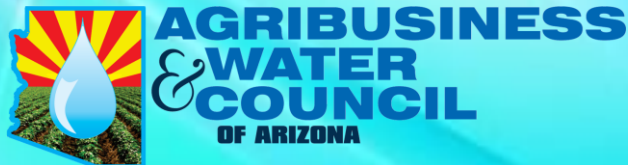
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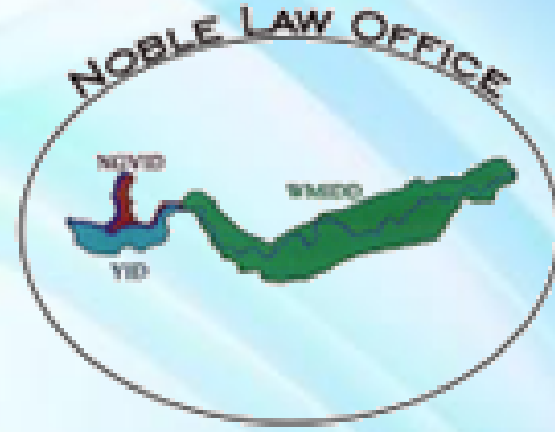


*A Water User's
Perspective*



Sarah Thielman

**Fertizona
Hydrology Manager**



Meghan Scott, Esq.

Attorney
Noble Law Office



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WATER SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Quality Reliability Value

Cynthia Campbell

City of Phoenix
Water Resources Management Advisor





Jamie Kelley, Esq.

**Mohave County Water Authority
Attorney**



Jamie Kelley, Esq.

**Mohave County Water Authority
Attorney**



Arizona Cotton
Growers Association

Jadee Rohner

**Arizona Cotton Growers Association
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Questions
&
Answers



*Lunch &
Networking
Break!*

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A Unique Collaboration of the Agribusiness & Water Council of Arizona & ASU's Morrison School of Agribusiness & Fulton Schools of Engineering

Water Management Certificate Program

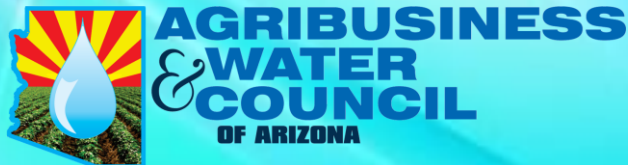
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For more information contact:

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*A Message from the
Bureau of Reclamation
Commissioner*




Bureau of Reclamation

Commissioner

Camille Touton

Questions
&
Answers



*An Upper Basin
Perspective*



Rebecca Mitchell
(Becky)

*Upper Colorado River Commission
Commissioner*

Upper Basin Perspectives

Becky Mitchell

Colorado River Commissioner, State of Colorado



COLORADO
Colorado Water
Conservation Board
Department of Natural Resources



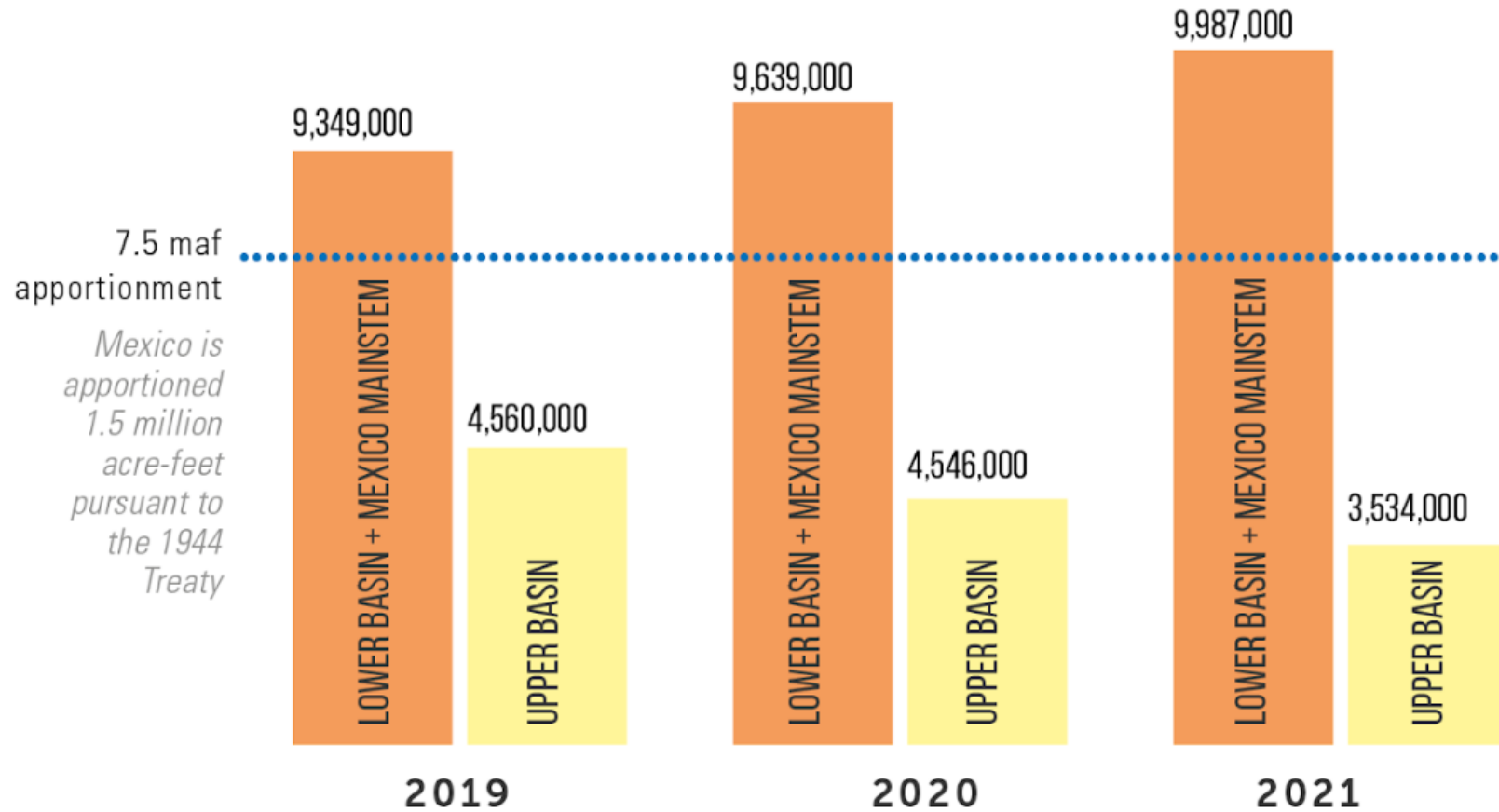
1922 Colorado River Compact

- Upper Basin States have never been out of compliance
- Not renegotiating the Compact
- Provides roughly equal sharing of the River between Upper and Lower Basins



2007 Guidelines

- Interim in nature
- Coordinated operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead and shortages for Lower Basin States
- Insufficient to address current hydrology and reservoir depletions



WATER USE BY BASIN

Lower Basin use only includes Mainstem Colorado River use by the Lower Basin States and Mexico, as calculated by the Upper Colorado River Commission. Tributary use is not included in this calculation.

Colorado River Recent Events

June 2022

Reclamation announces need to conserve 2 to 4 million acre-feet per year in Colorado River System

July 2022

Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming create the 5 Point Plan in response to Reclamation

December 2022

Congress reauthorizes the System Conservation Pilot Program for voluntary Upper Basin conservation

January 2023

Six states reach consensus on an alternative to model in the SEIS

April 2023

Reclamation releases the draft SEIS to adjust current operations for Glen Canyon and Hoover Dams

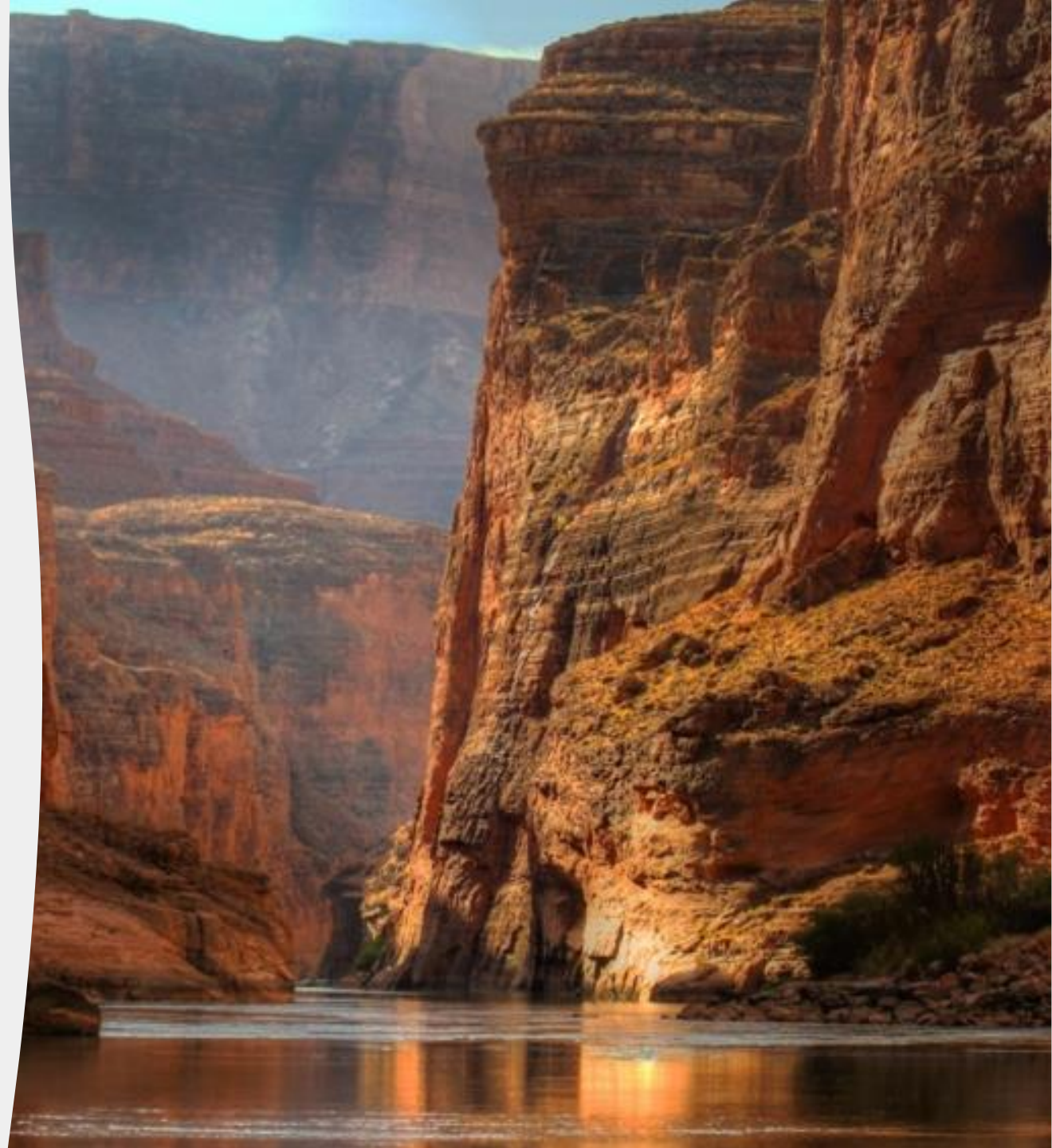
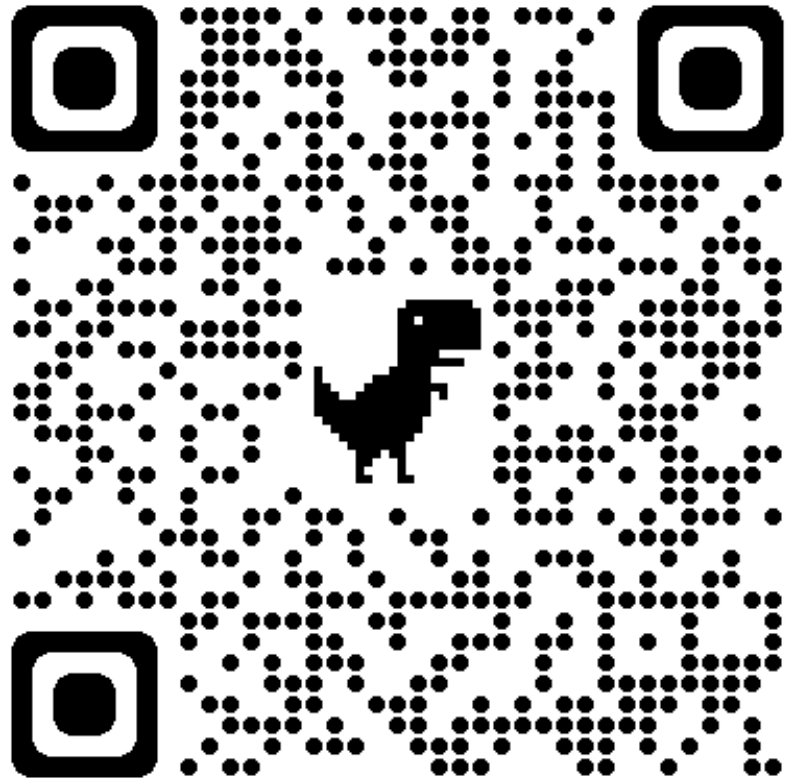
Next Steps

- Re-focus on longer-term solutions through negotiation of post-2026 operations
- Operations must be sustainable, within means of the River.
- Inclusion of Tribal Nations



Be Involved

- EngageCWCB.org



Questions
&
Answers

Power Impacts



Sheri Farag

**Salt River Project
Public Power Relations**

GLEN CANYON DAM

The Unsung Hero of the Western Power Grid

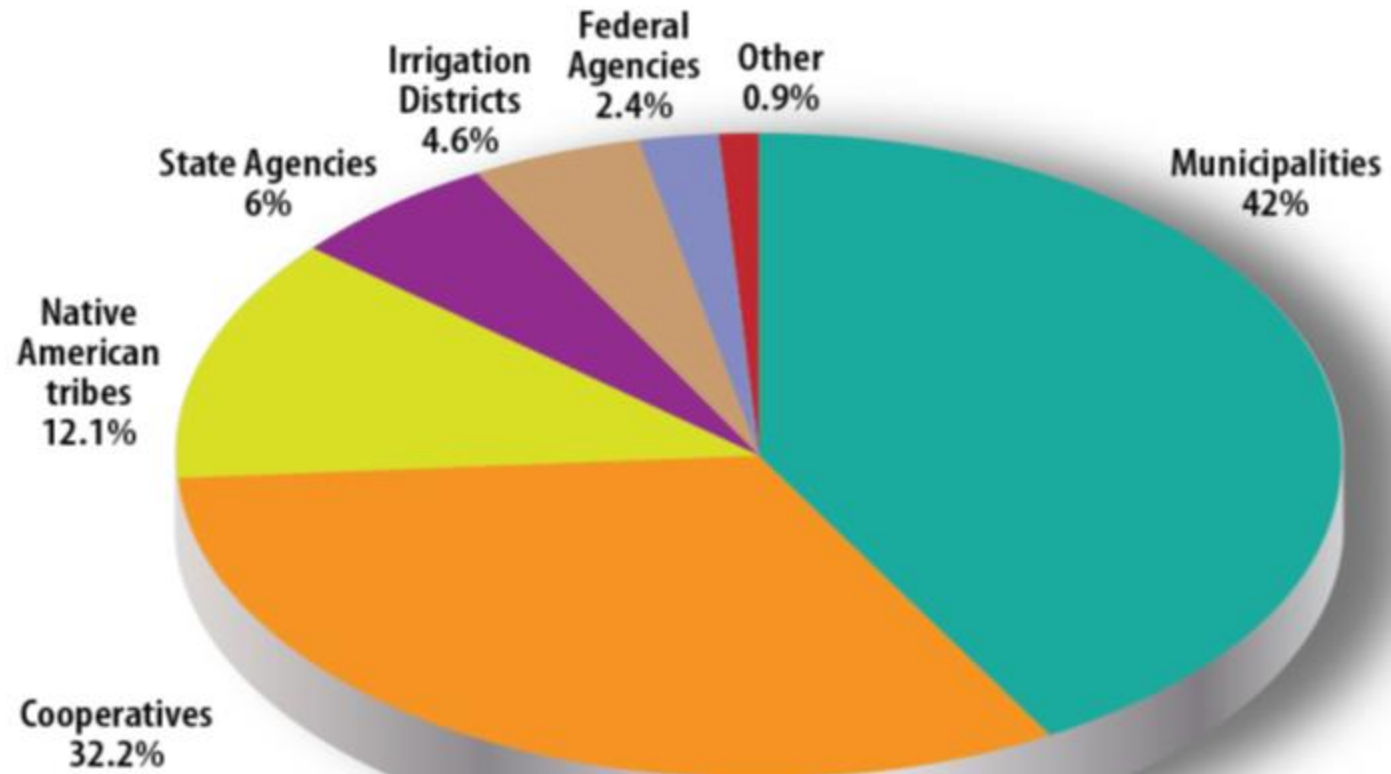


Glen Canyon Dam located in Page,
AZ

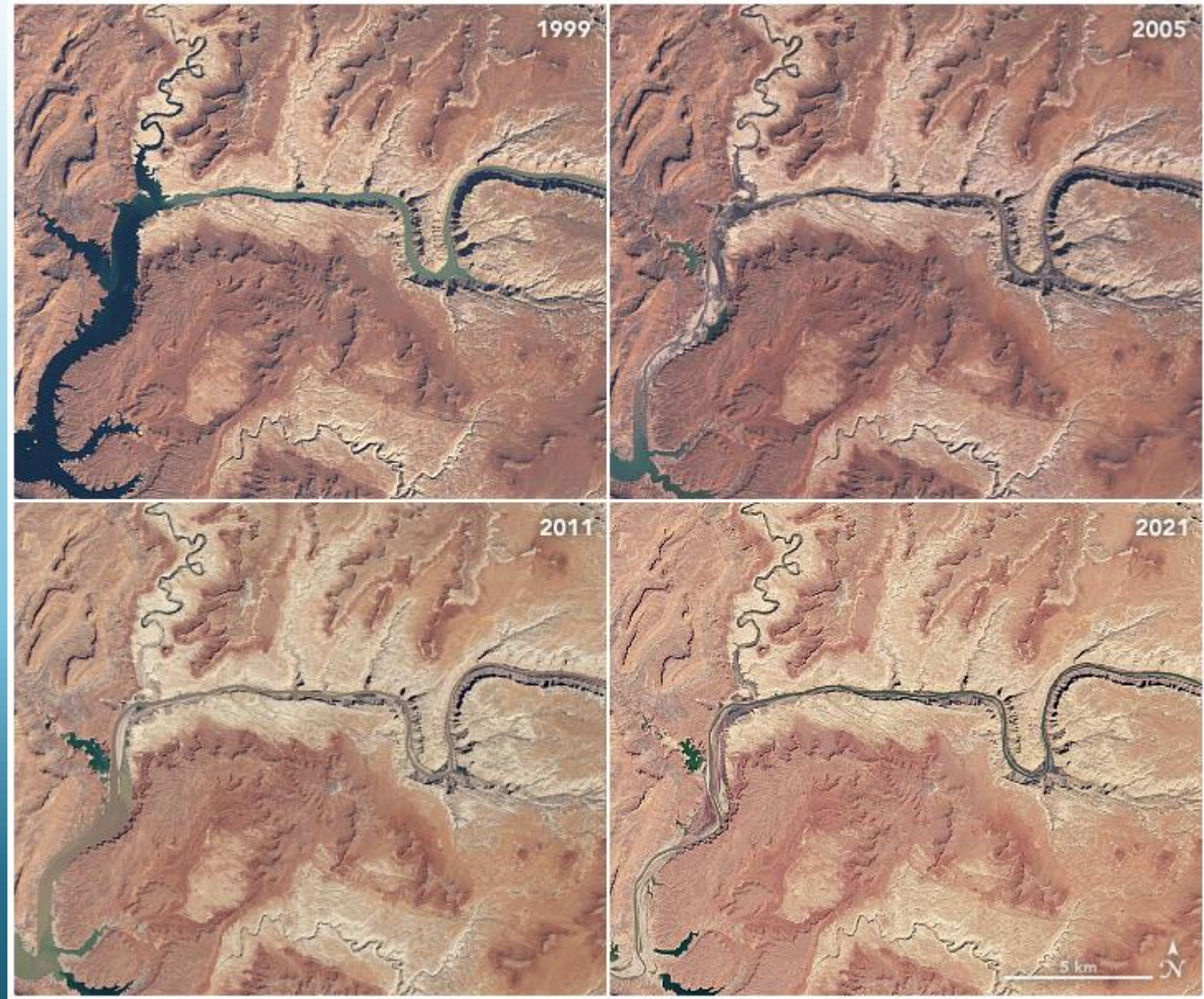
GLEN CANYON DAM (GCD)

- GCD is a dispatchable resource
- GCD is a renewable and carbon free energy resource
- GCD supports the power grid in the West

Who receives CRSP Hydropower?



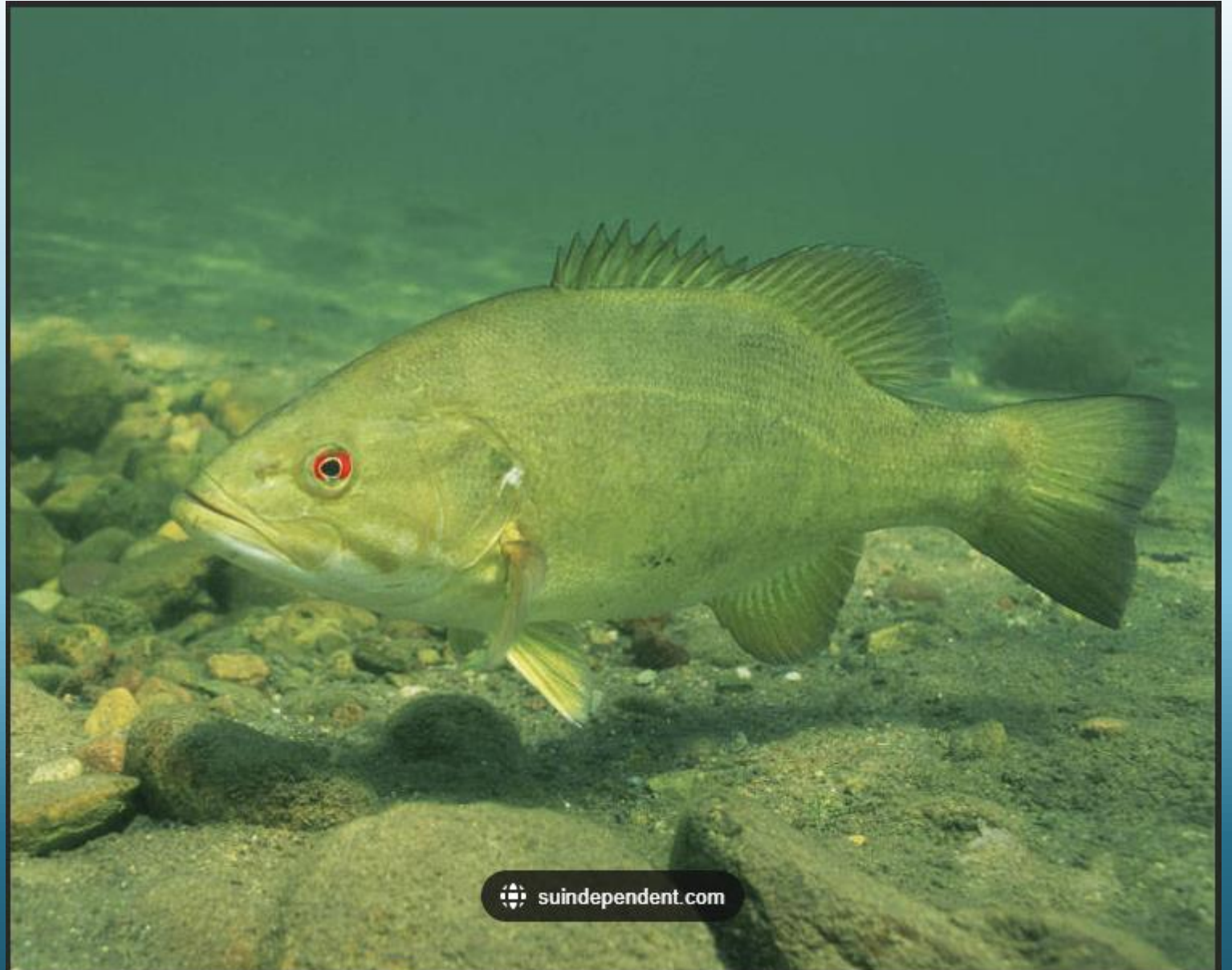
What are the impacts of drought to hydropower at Glen Canyon Dam?



REDUCED HYDROPOWER GENERATION

- Purchase of Replacement Power
 - Market Prices \$\$\$
 - Increased Green House Gas Emissions
 - Rate Increases
- Environmental Changes – warmer water

Smallmouth bass are not native to the Colorado River, but historic low water levels at Lake Powell have contributed to warmer water being released downriver, creating ideal spawning conditions. These invasive fish pose a threat to native fish, such as the Humpback Chub.



BYPASS OPERATIONS = NO POWER GENERATION

- Utilities plan for load and generation years in advance
- Increased risk to regional reliability with increased potential for rolling blackouts
- Potential for stranded generation
- Capacity short region due to resource retirements
- Supply chain challenges
- Summer peak demand periods

ALL THINGS IN BALANCE

- LTEMP AMWG Resource Goals
 - Goal 4: Hydropower and Energy. Maintain or increase Glen Canyon Dam electric energy generation, load following capability, and ramp rate capability, and minimize emissions and costs to the greatest extent practicable, consistent with improvement and long-term sustainability of downstream resources.

THE VALUE OF HYDROPOWER

- Glen Canyon Dam is a main source of power generation to Native American Tribes in the area.
- Meets clean energy standards
- Lowest Cost Available
- Power house during the energy transition
- Pillar of reliability in emergency situations

KEEP IT EQUITABLE

- “If our nation is grounded in the notion of equal opportunity for all, then there cannot be partial, or unevenly distributed, electricity. We cannot continue to be the nation we have become and also endorse or produce haves and have-nots in the world electric.”
 - Gretchen Bakke, *The Grid: The Fraying Wires Between Americans and Our Energy Future*

Questions
&
Answers



Networking Break!

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The Vetting Forum 4 Water is an open platform to evaluate water-related legislation among decision makers and water stakeholders prior to the legislative session.

**Beginning in
September**

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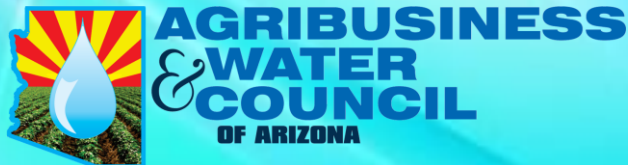
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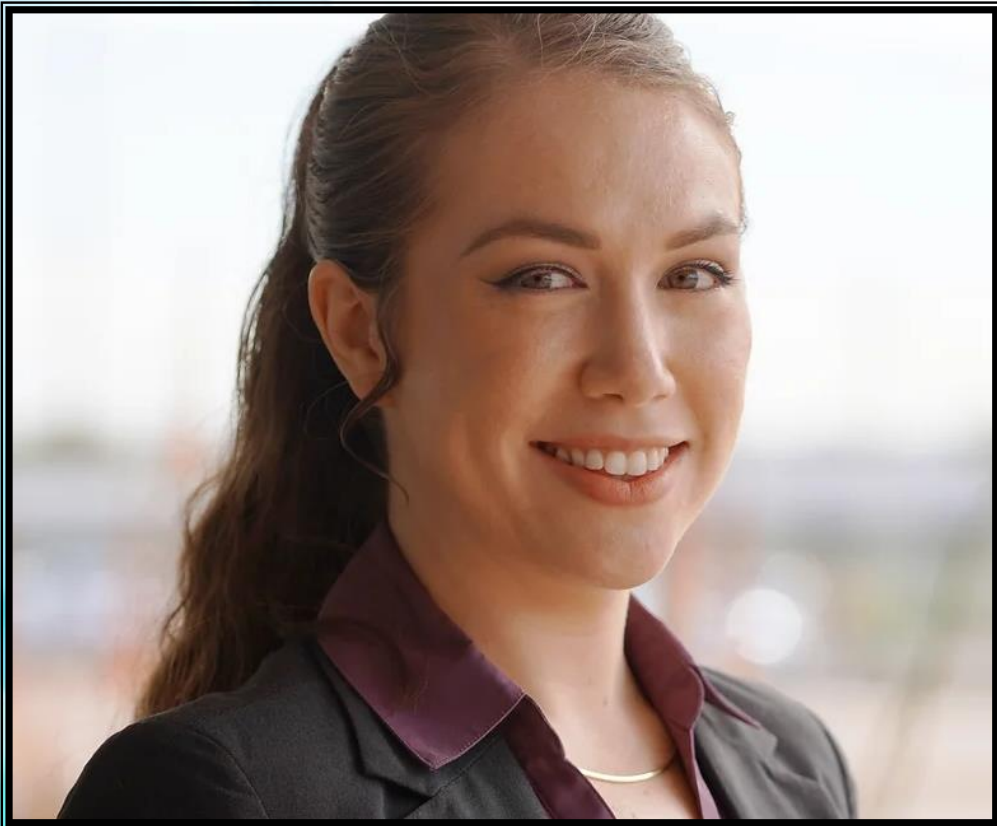
*A Tribal
Perspective*

Moderated by

Gina Adami

George Cairo Engineering LLC

Project Manager and Water Resources Civil Engineer





Amelia Flores

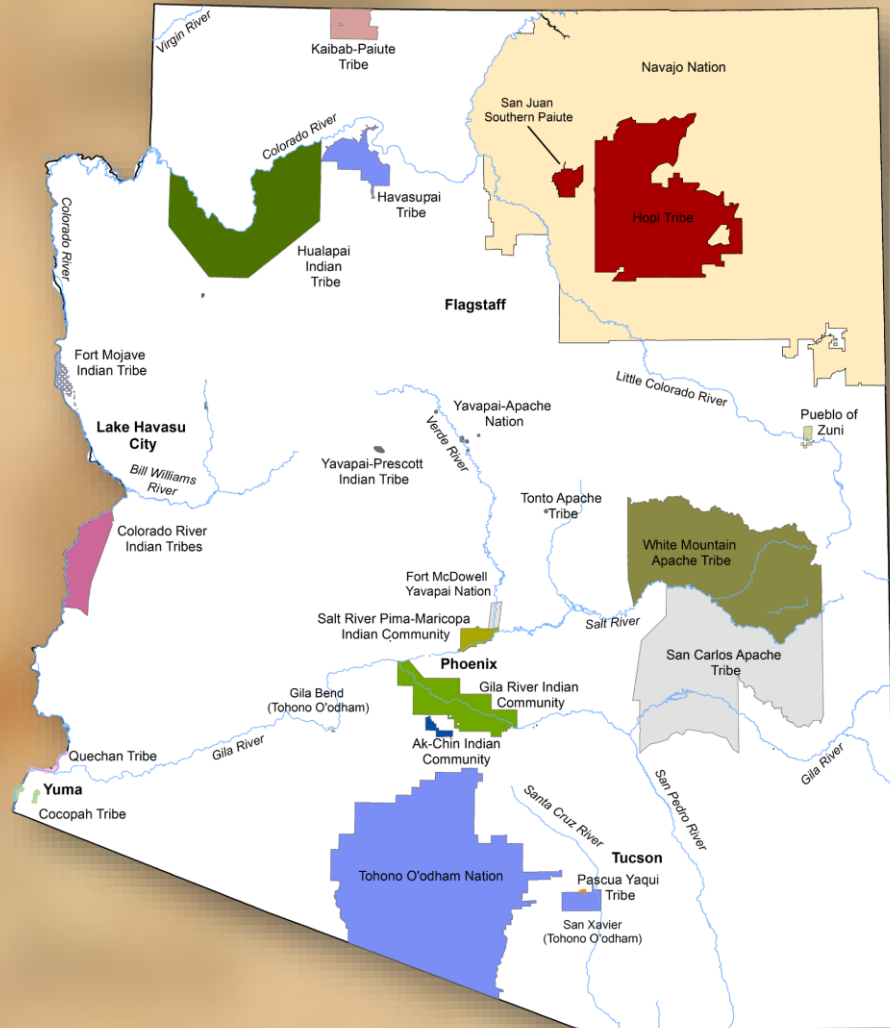
**Colorado River Indian Tribes
Chairwoman**



THE COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

CHAIRWOMAN AMELIA FLORES

Federally Recognized Tribes of Arizona





COLORADO RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION

Lands include:

- 225,995 acres in Arizona
- 42,696 in California

*LA PAZ LAND RESTORED
1915-2005
16,000 acres







AGRICULTURE



"The land is plentiful. But the water is scarce. Irrigation canals such as that shown on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, will be constructed to bring more water from the Colorado River to land to be occupied by evacuees of Japanese ancestry at War Relocation Authority center on this Reservation."

Department of the Interior
War Relocation Authority
(02/16/1944 - 06/30/1946)
Title: Parker, Arizona.



HEADGATE ROCK DAM







For the Mohave people, the tree of life is the Mesquite tree.

Ahakhav Tribal Preserve

Est. 1995







Before



After



COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES
WATER RIGHTS DAY


You're invited!
MAY 13TH, 2023

11AM - 5PM AT THE SCENIC
 AHAKHAV TRIBAL PRESERVE

INTERACTIVE BOOTHS
 FOOD & ART VENDORS
 SPECIAL GUESTS

CULTURAL DEMONSTRATIONS
 RAFFLES
 FAMILY FUN

HONORING OUR CONTINUED COMMITMENT TO THE LIVING RIVER








Monica Antone

**Gila River Indian Community
Lieutenant Governor**



WATER IS LIFE



YEARS OF ANCESTOR FIGHTING WE WON OUR WATER SETTLEMENT-2004

Water Settlement

- Arizona Water Settlements Act of 2004 was signed into law, which included the Gila River Indian Community Water Settlement Act
- Settlement provided infrastructure funding
- Settlement provides for a total annual water entitlement of 653,500 AF

**Arizona Water
Settlement Act of 2004**

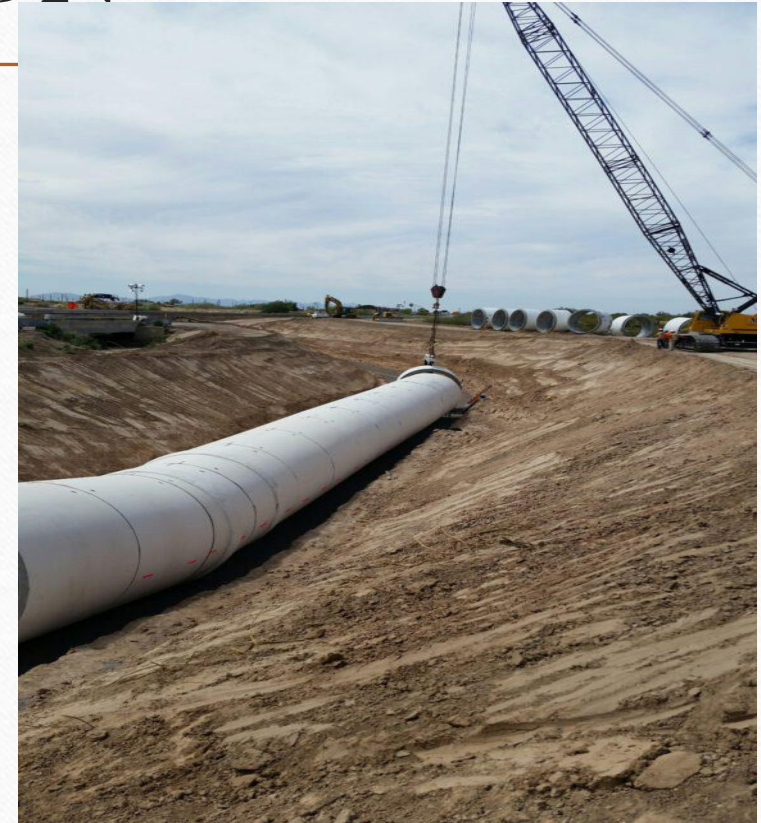
GILA RIVER FARMS



Our Traditions as Women



RESILIENCY CONTINUES PARTNERSHIP – PIMA IRRIGATION PROJECTS-WATER CONSERVATION



FIRST SHOVEL USED FOR THE PMIP CANALS- GRIC FORM OF WATER CONSERVATION



Shu dag – WATER IS LIFE FOR US ALL





Rosa Long

**Cocopah Indian Tribe
Vice Chairwoman**

Questions
&
Answers



*A Different
Perspective*

Ashton Redd

Arizona FFA



Questions
&
Answers

**Noble Law Office
Attorney**

Meghan Scott, Esq.

Delivering a Closing Message





**On behalf of the
Agribusiness & Water Council of Arizona**

*Thank you for joining us for today's meeting and
we look forward to this year's activities of the
Arizona Association of Women in Water & Agriculture!*



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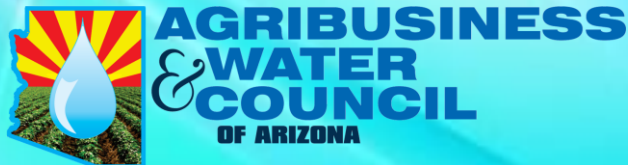
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