



ABWC Annual Water Conference

September 16, 2022

Theodore Cooke, D.B.A.
General Manager

YOUR WATER. YOUR FUTURE.

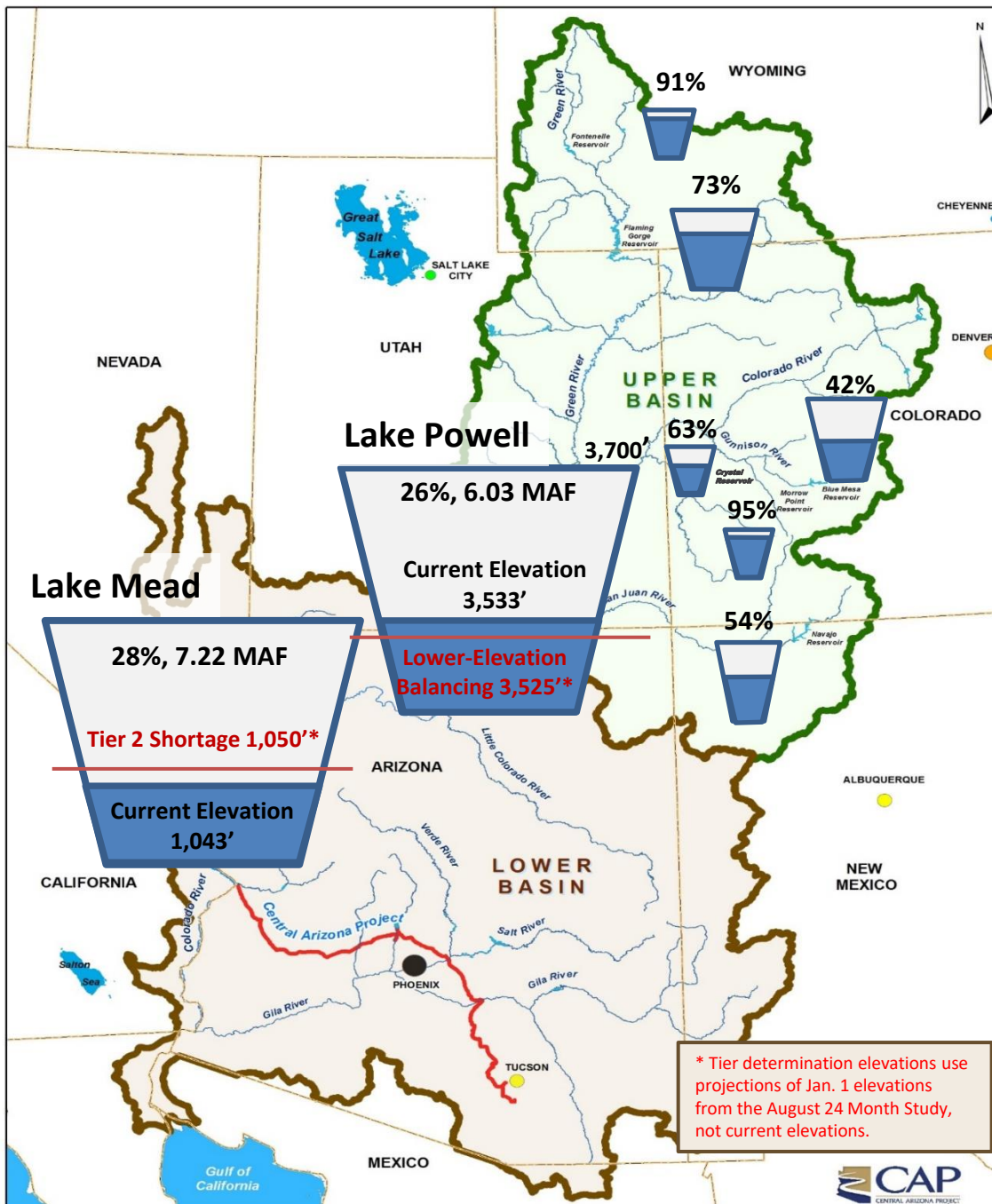
Colorado River Water Supply Report

Colorado River Water Supply Report

System Contents: 17.70 MAF

As of August 22, 2022

Last Year System Contents: 21.43 MAF



Reservoir Capacities (MAF)			
Reservoir	Current	Change*	Maximum
Lake Mead	7.22	+ 0.19	25.90
Lake Powell	6.03	- 0.21	23.31
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2.75	- 0.04	3.75
Fontenelle Reservoir	0.31	- 0.01	0.34
Navajo Reservoir	0.91	+ 0.01	1.70
Blue Mesa Reservoir	0.35	- 0.02	0.83
Morrow Point Reservoir	0.11	0.00	0.12
Crystal Reservoir	0.02	0.00	0.03

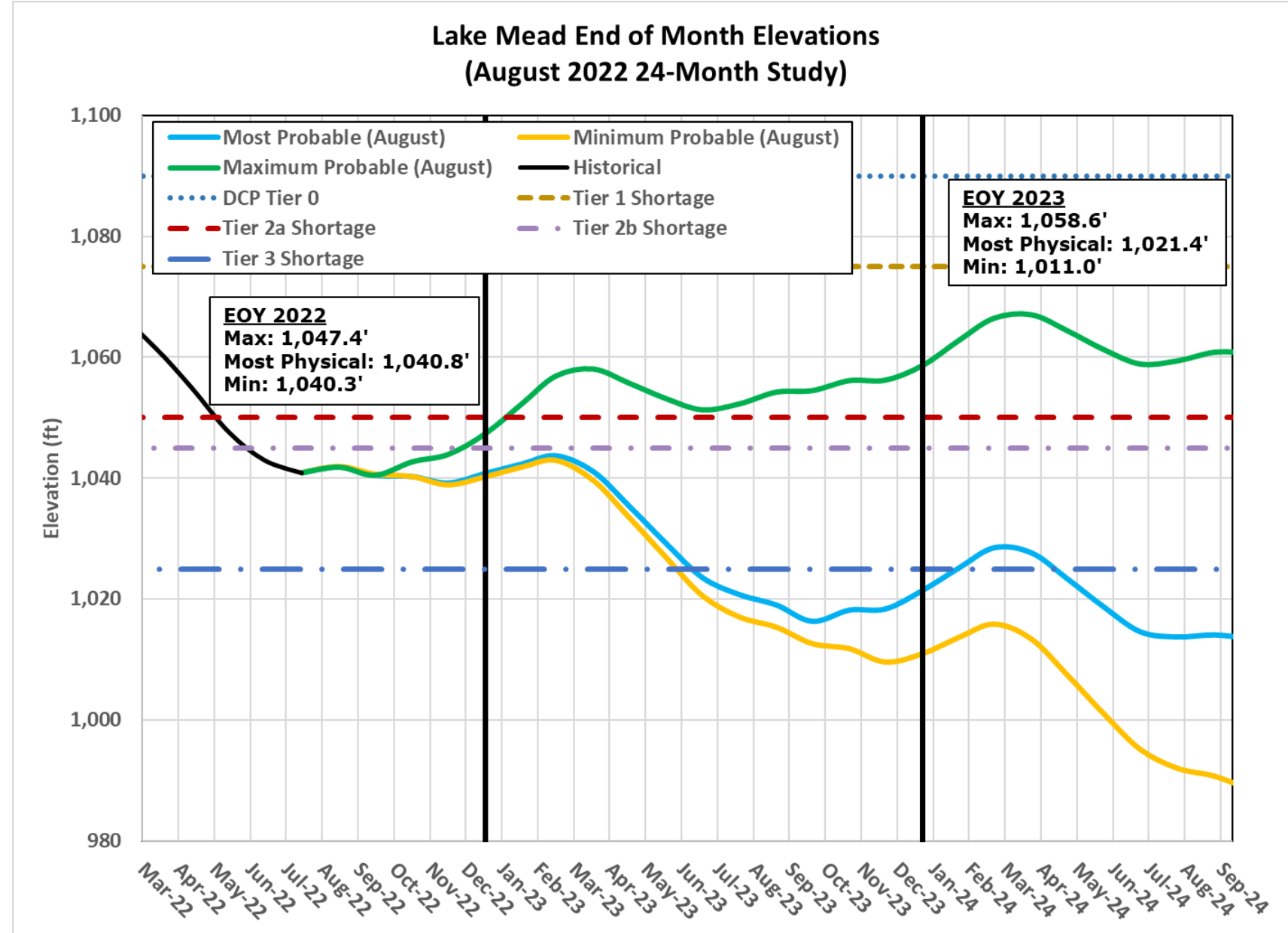
* With respect to previous month's report



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Lake Mead August 2022 24-Month Study

- Lake Mead will operate in Tier 2a Shortage condition in 2023 (1,045' – 1,050')
- Arizona will reduce its Colorado River water use by 592 KAF



"Operational Neutrality" adds 6.8 feet in elevation Lake Mead for purposes of 2023 Tier determination

2007 Interim Guidelines, Minute 323, Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan, and Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan

Total Volumes (kaf)

	Lake Mead Elevation (feet msl)	2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages		Minute 323 Delivery Reductions	Total Combined Reductions	DCP Water Savings Contributions			Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Savings	Combined Volumes by Country <i>US: (2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages + DCP Contributions)</i> <i>Mexico: (Minute 323 Delivery Reductions + Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Savings)</i>					Total Combined Volumes
		AZ	NV	Mexico	<i>Lower Basin States + Mexico</i>	AZ	NV	CA	Mexico	AZ Total	NV Total	CA Total	<i>Lower Basin States Total</i>	<i>Mexico Total</i>	<i>Lower Basin States + Mexico</i>
Tier Zero	1,090 - 1,075	0	0	0	0	192	8	0	41	192	8	0	200	41	241
Tier 1	1,075 - 1050	320	13	50	383	192	8	0	30	512	21	0	533	80	613
Tier 2A	1,050 - 1,045	400	17	70	487	192	8	0	34	592	25	0	617	104	721
Tier 2B	1,045 - 1,040	400	17	70	487	240	10	200	76	640	27	200	867	146	1,013
Tier 2C	1,040 - 1,035	400	17	70	487	240	10	250	84	640	27	250	917	154	1,071
Tier 2D	1,035 - 1,030	400	17	70	487	240	10	300	92	640	27	300	967	162	1,129
Tier 2E	1,030 - 1,025	400	17	70	487	240	10	350	101	640	27	350	1,017	171	1,188
Tier 3	<1,025	480	20	125	625	240	10	350	150	720	30	350	1,100	275	1,375

← 2023 Reductions +
Contributions

The Secretary of the Interior will take affirmative actions to implement programs designed to create or conserve 100,000 acre-ft 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. All actions taken by the United States shall be subject to applicable law, including availability of appropriations.



2023 CAP Delivery Supply Outlook

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CAP Delivery Supply Outlook Current Assumptions

2023 Tier 2a Shortage Condition

1,676,000 AF Colorado River Supply Normal Year (TBD)

“Available CAP Supply” determination by Reclamation

Mitigation per DCP Agreements

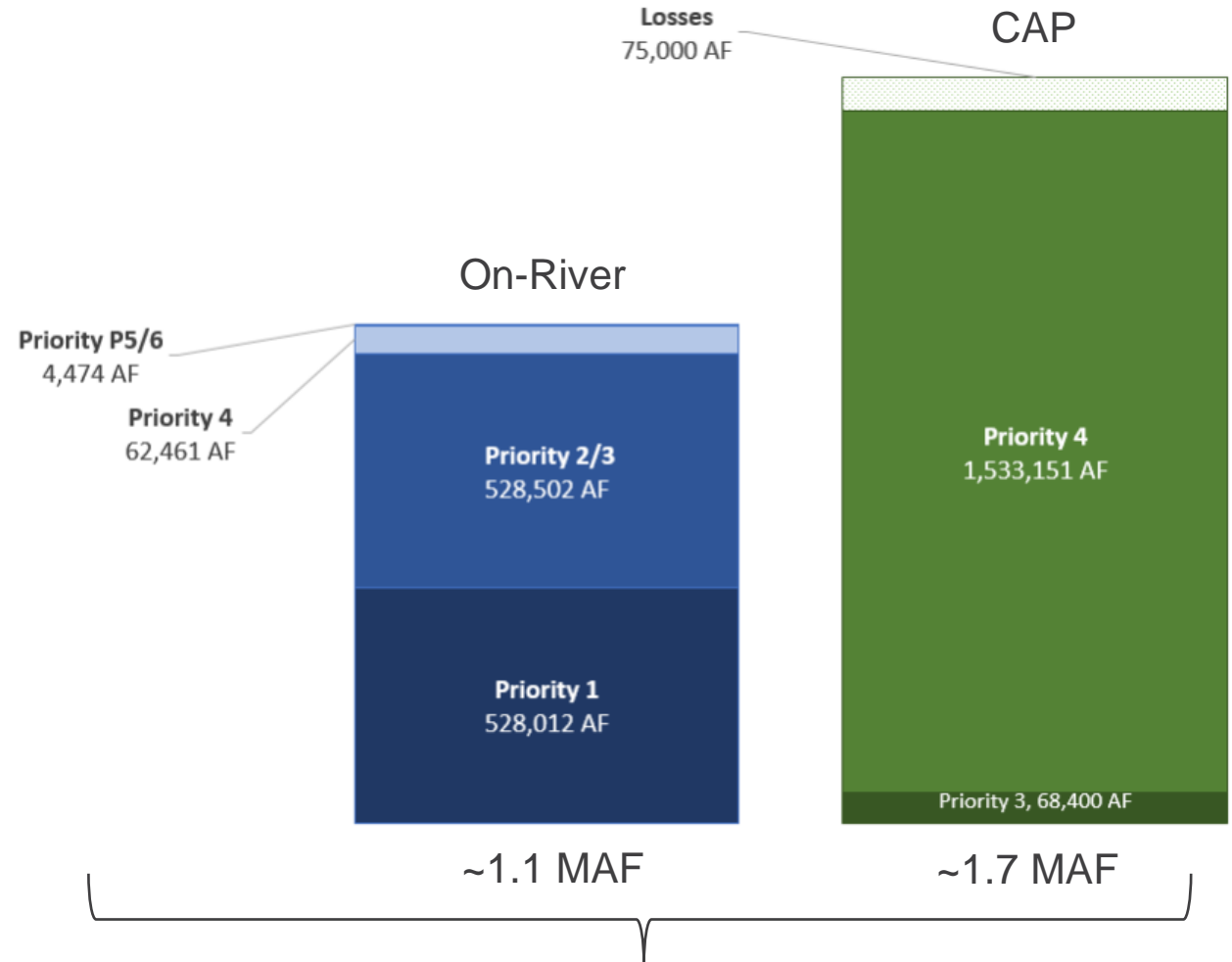
10,000 AF SRP DCP Exchange

Colorado River Priorities and Uses in AZ

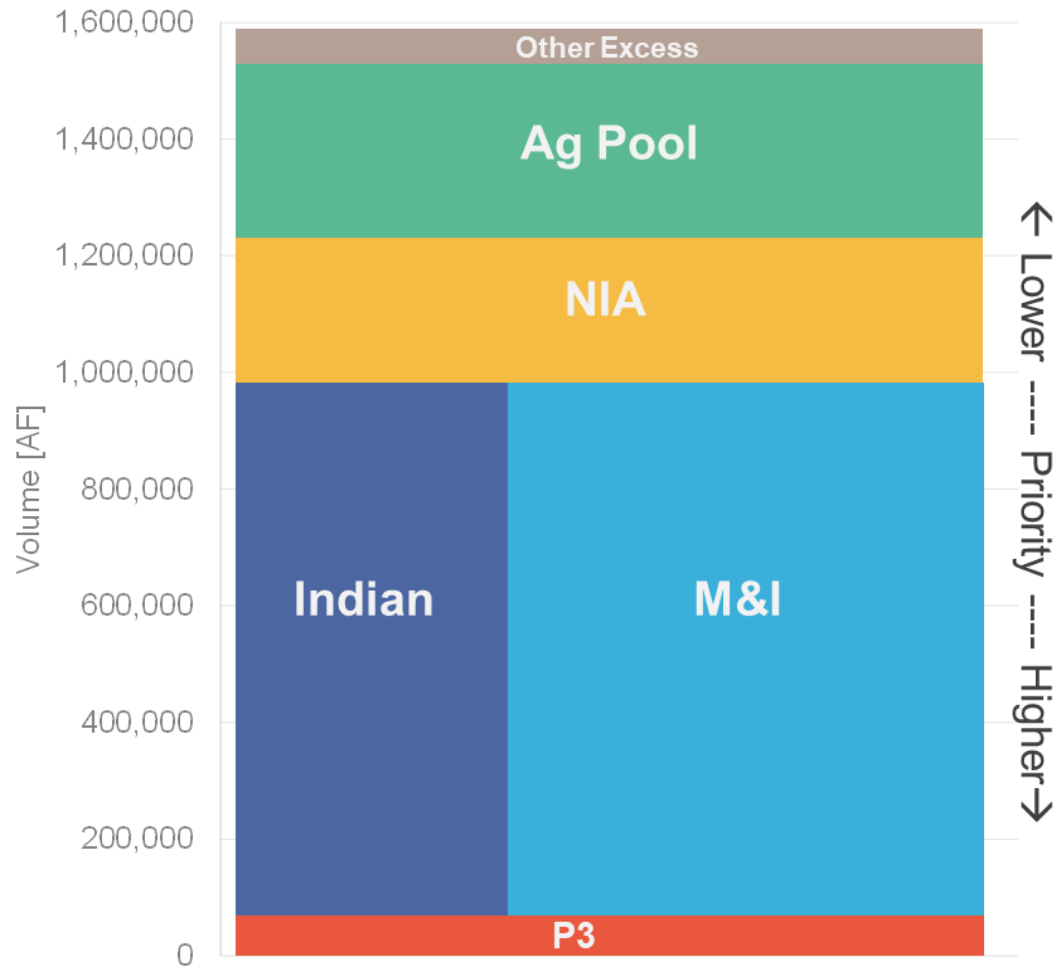
(Estimated “Normal Year” supply 2020)

← Lower ---- Priority ---- Higher →

- **Priority 6:** Entitlements to Surplus Water
- **Priority 5:** Unused Arizona Entitlement or Apportionment
- **Priority 4:** Post-September 30, 1968 contracts, Secretarial Reservations, and Perfected Rights
- **Priority 3:** Entitlements pursuant to contracts between the United States and water users in the State of Arizona executed on or before September 30, 1968
- **Priority 2:** Secretarial Reservations and Perfected Rights established or effective prior to September 30, 1968
- **Priority 1:** Present Perfected Rights as defined and provided for in the Decree



CAP Priorities



From Highest to Lowest

P3 – Third Priority – high priority mainstem water

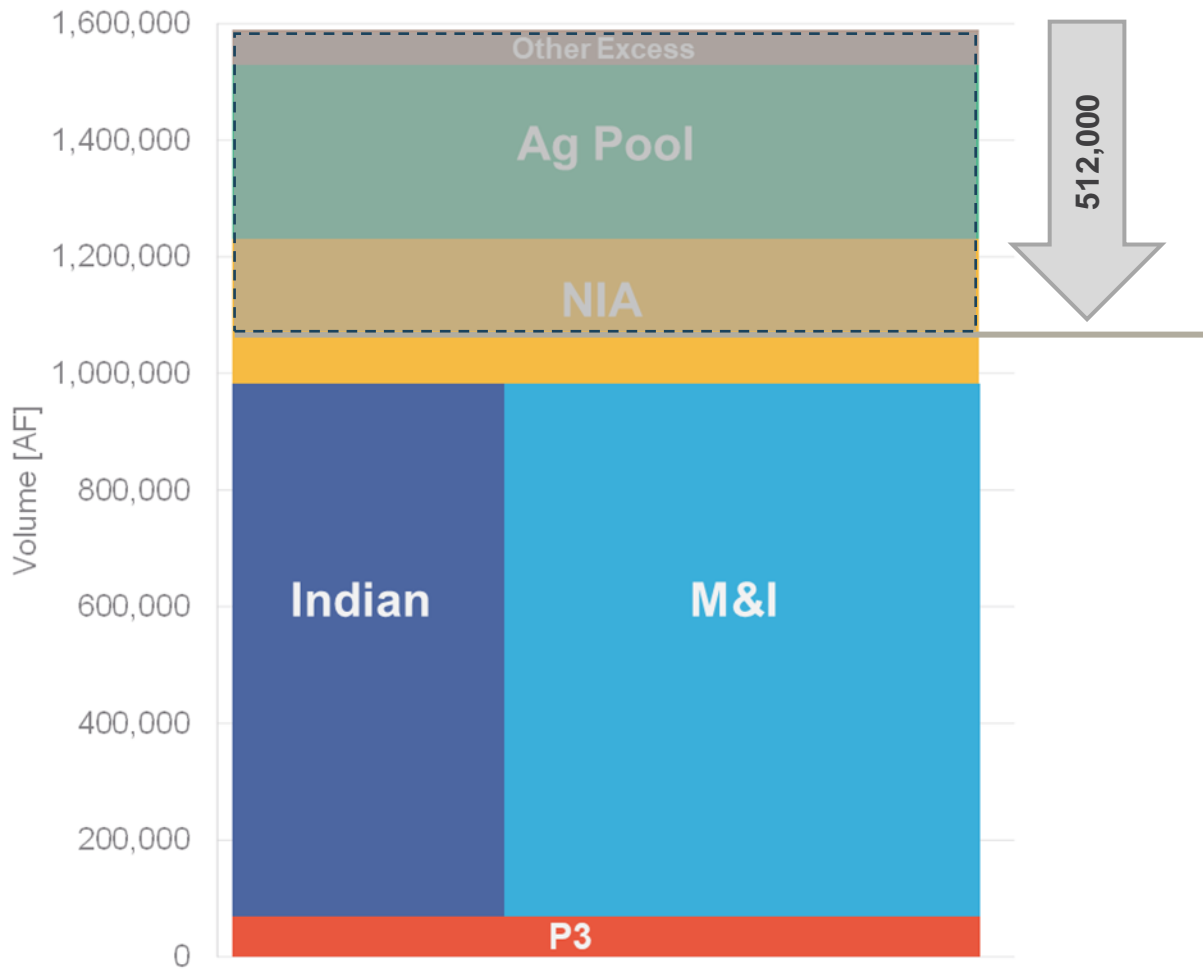
Indian/Tribal and M&I/Municipal & Industrial

NIA – Non-Indian Agricultural Pool

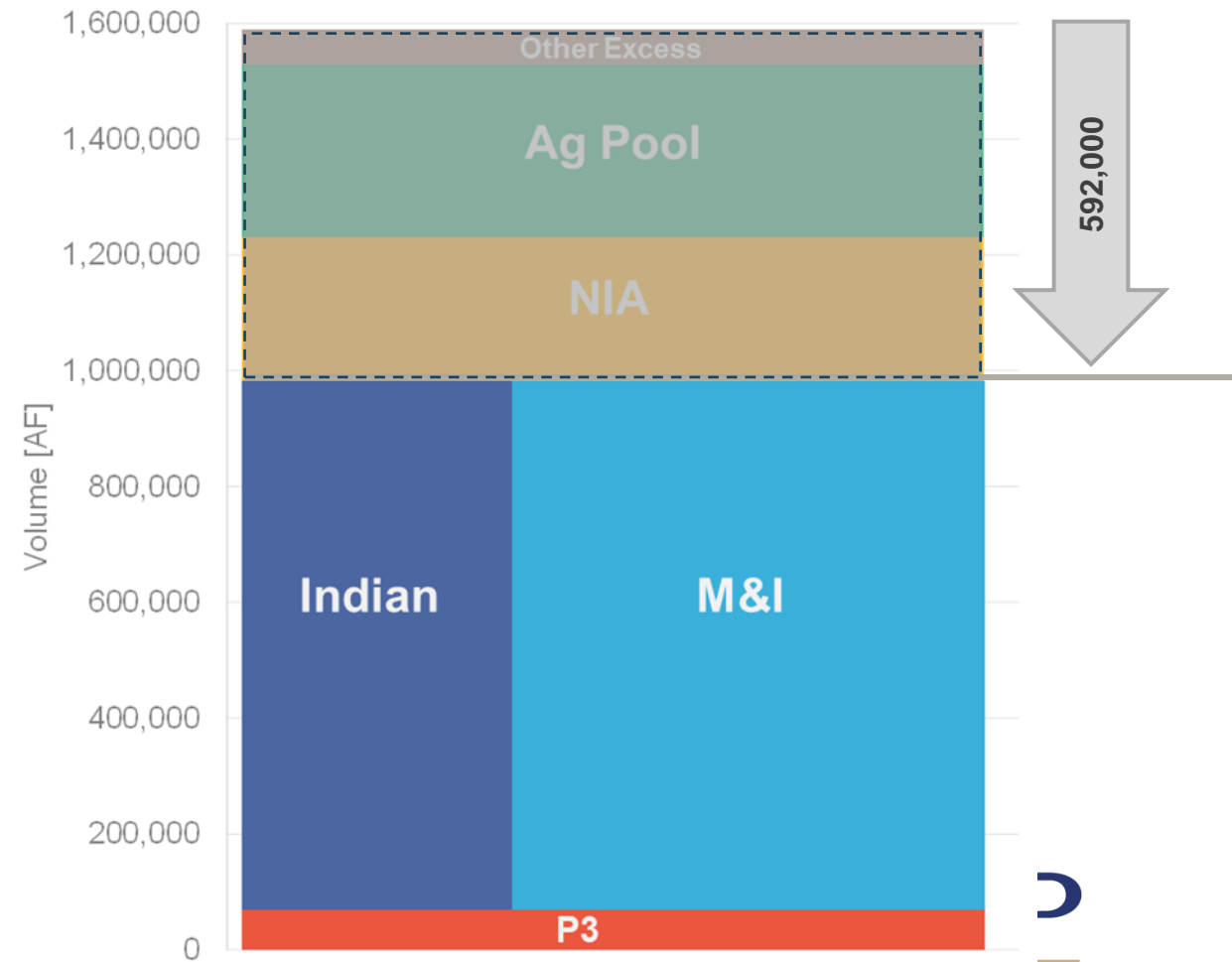
Ag Pool – Agricultural Pool

Other Excess – water available after all other priorities are satisfied

Tier 1 2022



Tier 2A 2023

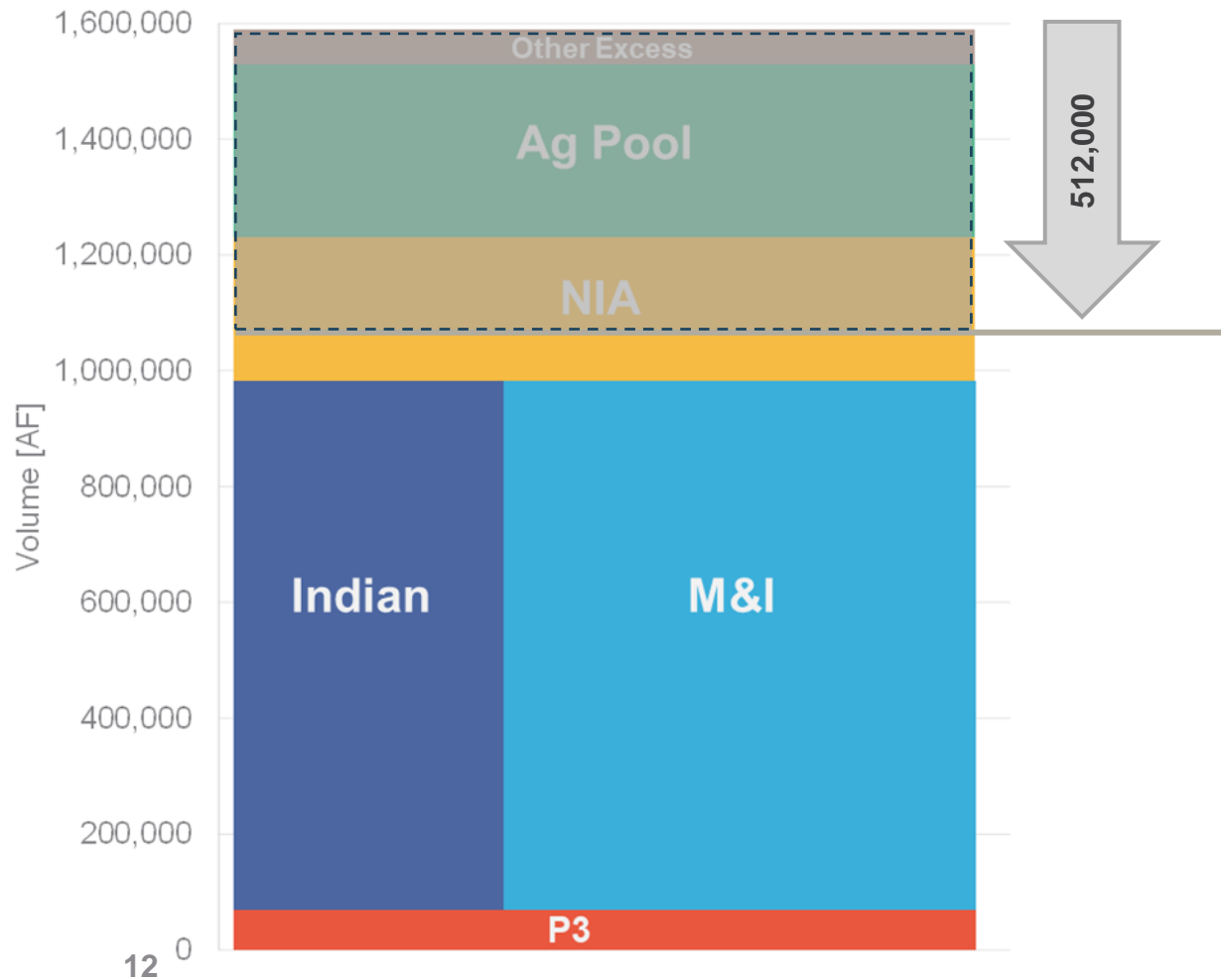


AZDCP Mitigation Commitments - 2023

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Ag Pool Parties	<div> <div>105 KAF - Tier 1</div> <div>70 KAF - Tiers 2a/2b</div> <div>GW 16.5K</div> </div>			No CAP Wet Water Mitigation			
				Groundwater Infrastructure Program			70 KAF / Yr
NIA Contractors & Subcontractors	<div> <div></div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>100%</div> <div>Tiers 1/2a/2b</div> </div>		<div> <div>75%* - Tiers 1/2a</div> <div>50%* - Tier 2b</div> </div>			<div>No Mitigation</div> <div>2026 or Tier 3</div>

Mitigation Resources: Credits, Wet Water and Money

CAP Tier 1 Shortage 2022 (1,050' – 1,075' in Lake Mead)



512,000 AF* Reduction/Contribution

- 320,000 AF per 2007 Guidelines
- 192,000 AF per LBDCP

Pre-Mitigation Impacts

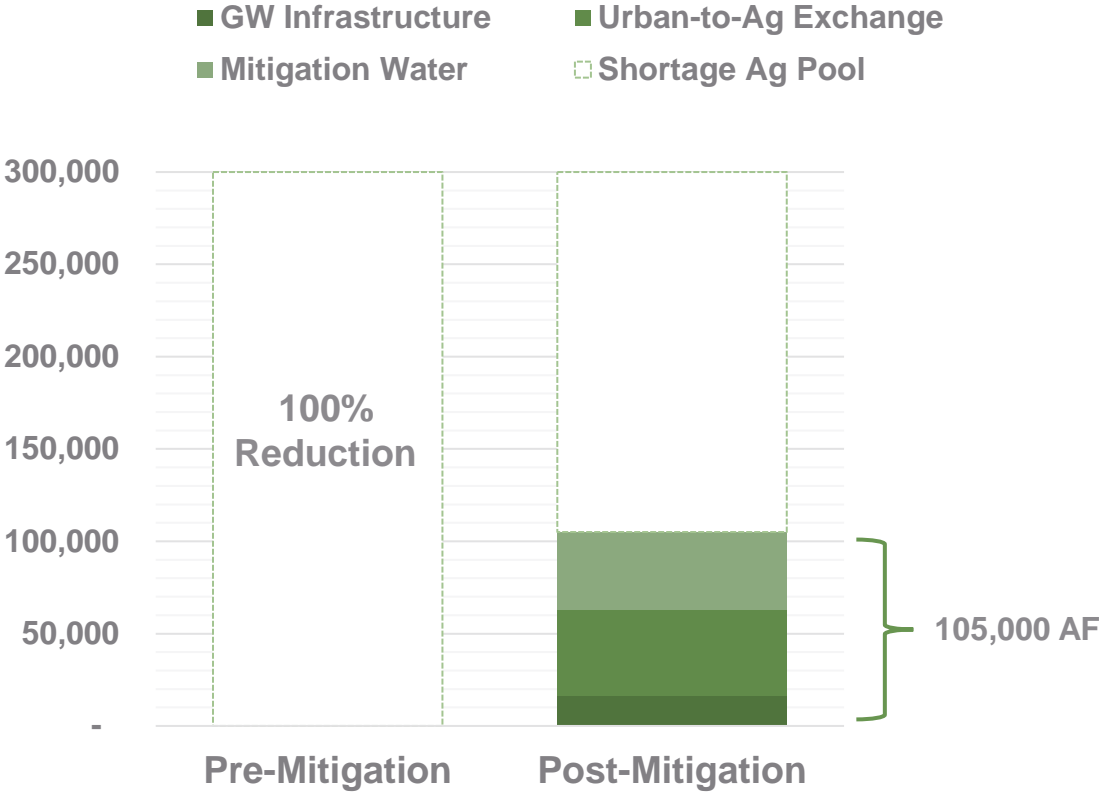
- 100% Reduction to Other Excess Pool
- 100% Reduction to Ag Pool
- ~63% Reduction to NIA Pool

* P5/6 reductions accounted for separately.

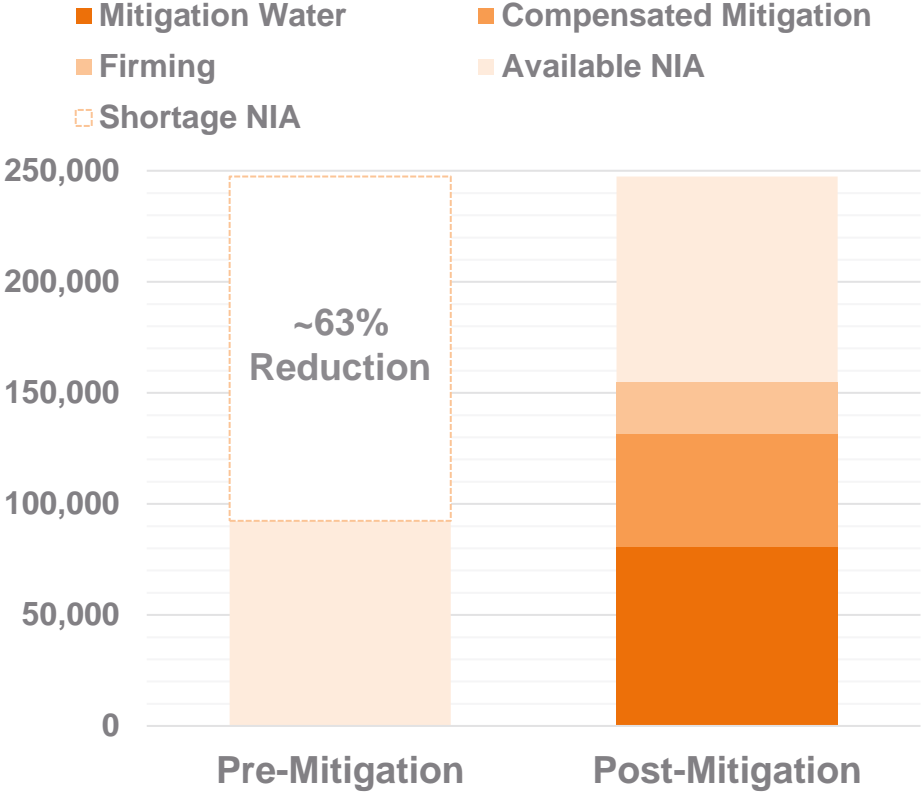


2022 AZ Drought Contingency Plan Mitigation

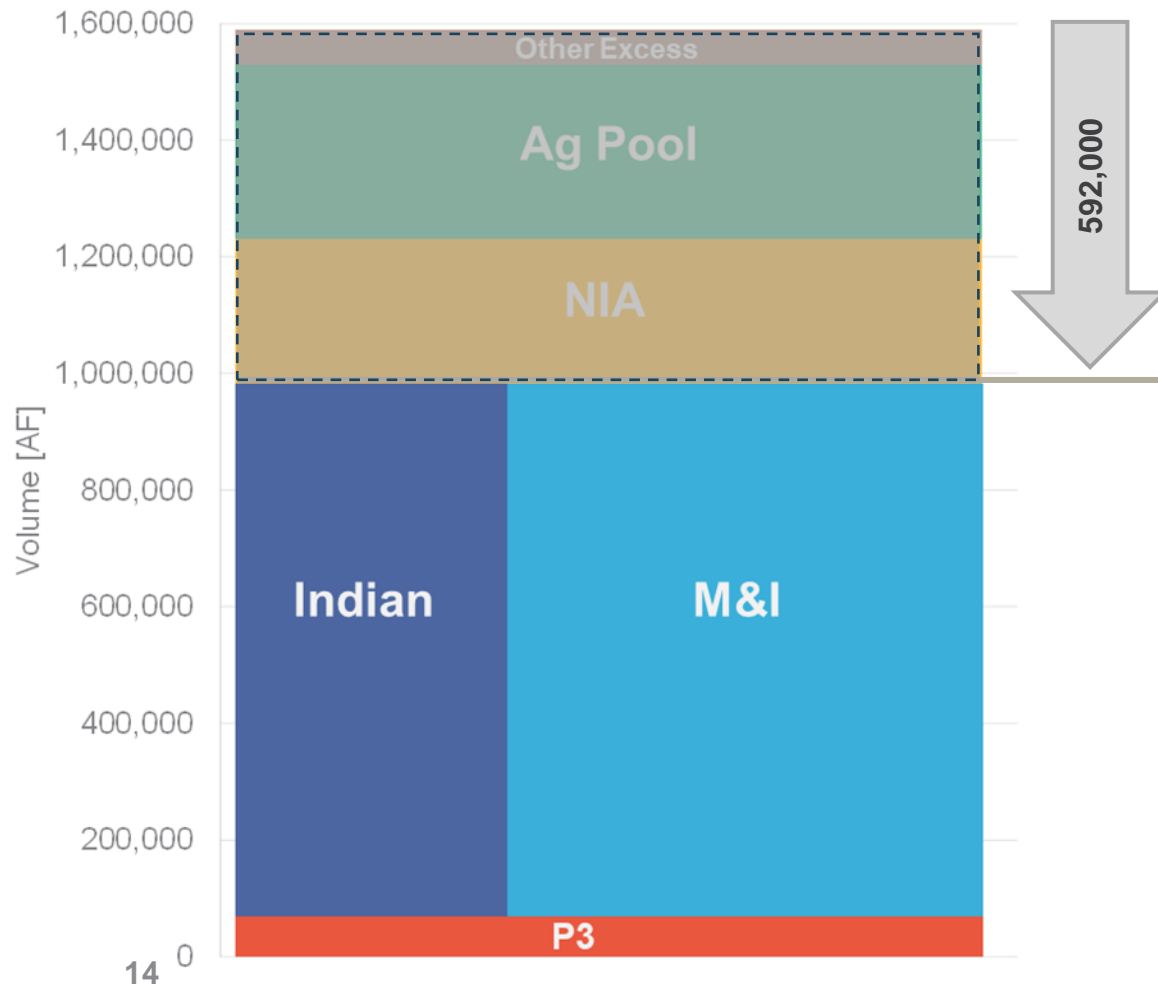
Ag Mitigation



NIA Mitigation (100%)



CAP Tier 2A Shortage 2023 (1,045' – 1,050' in Lake Mead)



592,000 AF* Reduction/Contribution

- 400,000 AF per 2007 Guidelines
- 192,000 AF per LBDCP

Pre-Mitigation Impacts

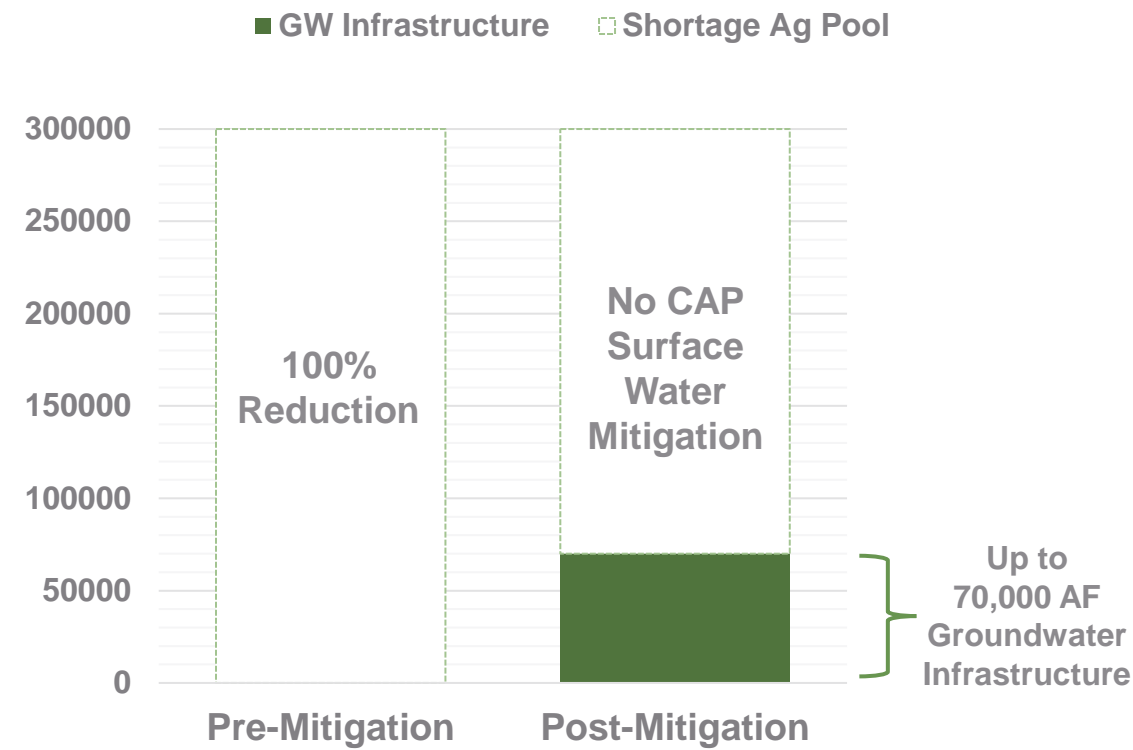
- 100% Reduction to Other Excess Pool
- 100% Reduction to Ag Pool
- 100% Reduction to NIA Pool

* P5/6 reductions accounted for separately.

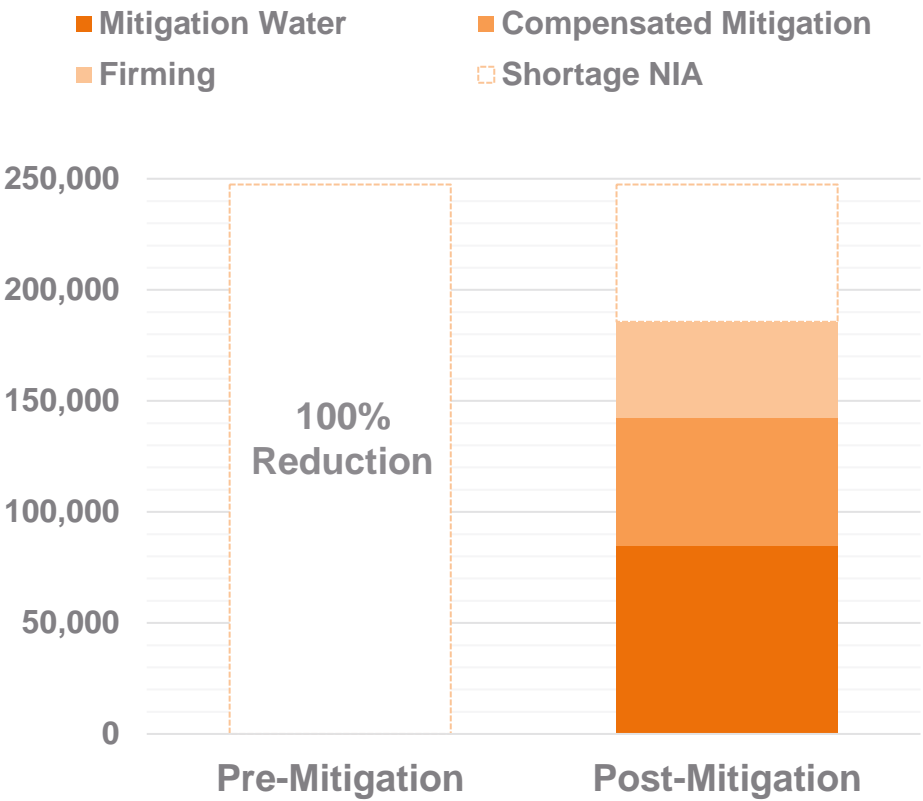


2022 AZ Drought Contingency Plan Mitigation

Ag Mitigation

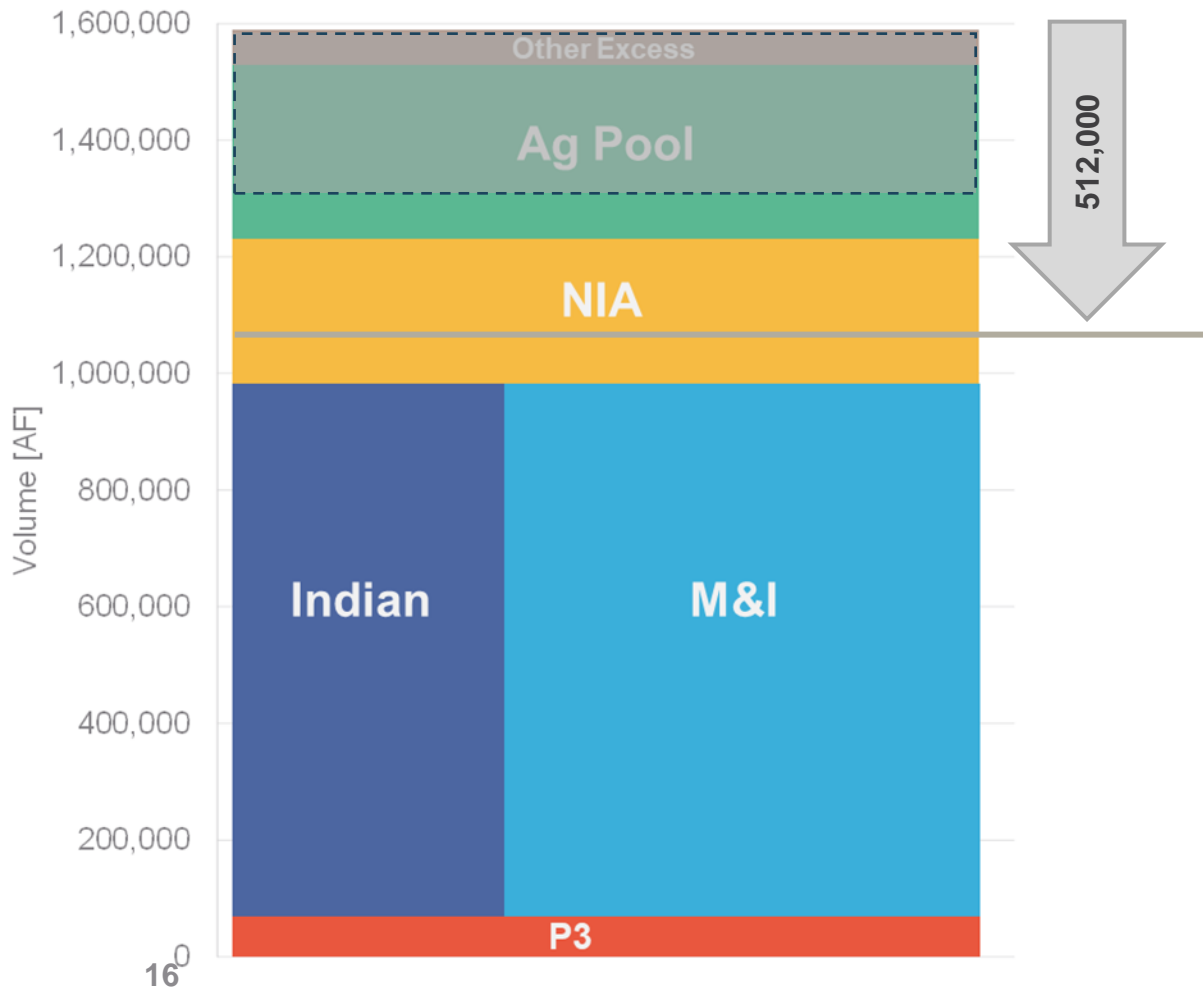


NIA Mitigation (75%)



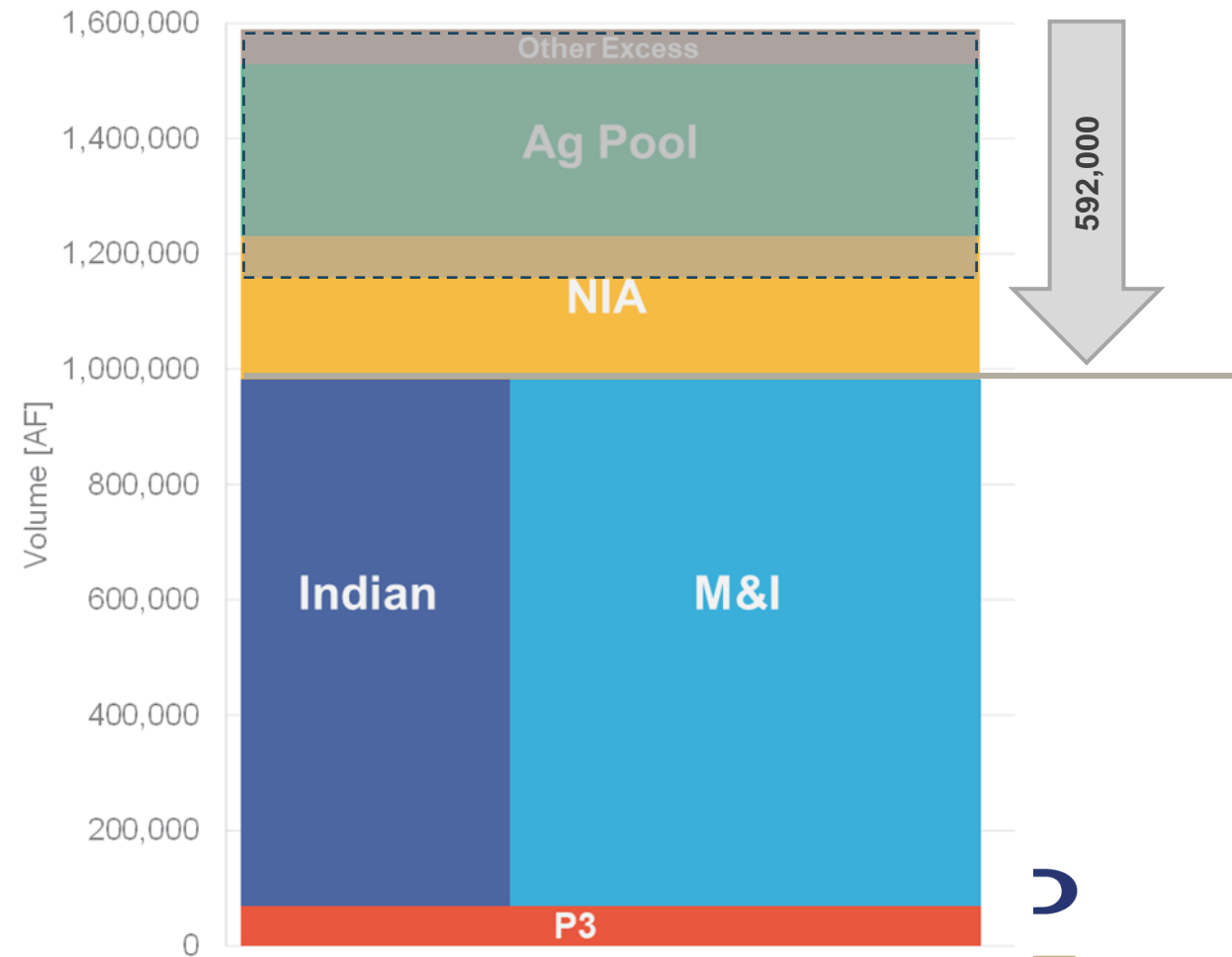
Tier 1 2022

(Post-Mitigation)



* P5/6 reductions accounted for separately.

Tier 2A 2023





Basin States Discussion Update

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Basin States Discussion Update

- Since June, Arizona has been working hard with the Basin States and Reclamation to identify actions that would take the necessary critical steps to conserve an additional 2-4 million acre-feet (MAF) to protect the Colorado River system.
- Arizona came to the table prepared to take significant additional reductions beyond those required under the 2007 Guidelines and the Drought Contingency Plan with the expectation that others would need to do likewise, as no one state can do it alone.
- Arizona and Nevada put forward an aggressive proposal that would achieve 2 MAF of reductions among the Lower Basin and Mexico in 2023 and beyond. That proposal was rejected.
- Discussions among the Basin States and the United States have only led to a framework relying entirely on short-term, voluntary contributions for 2023 that fall far short of the water volumes needed to protect the system.
- The Basin States have not yet produced a viable plan nor has the United States proposed a plan that achieves the protection volumes identified by the Commissioner.

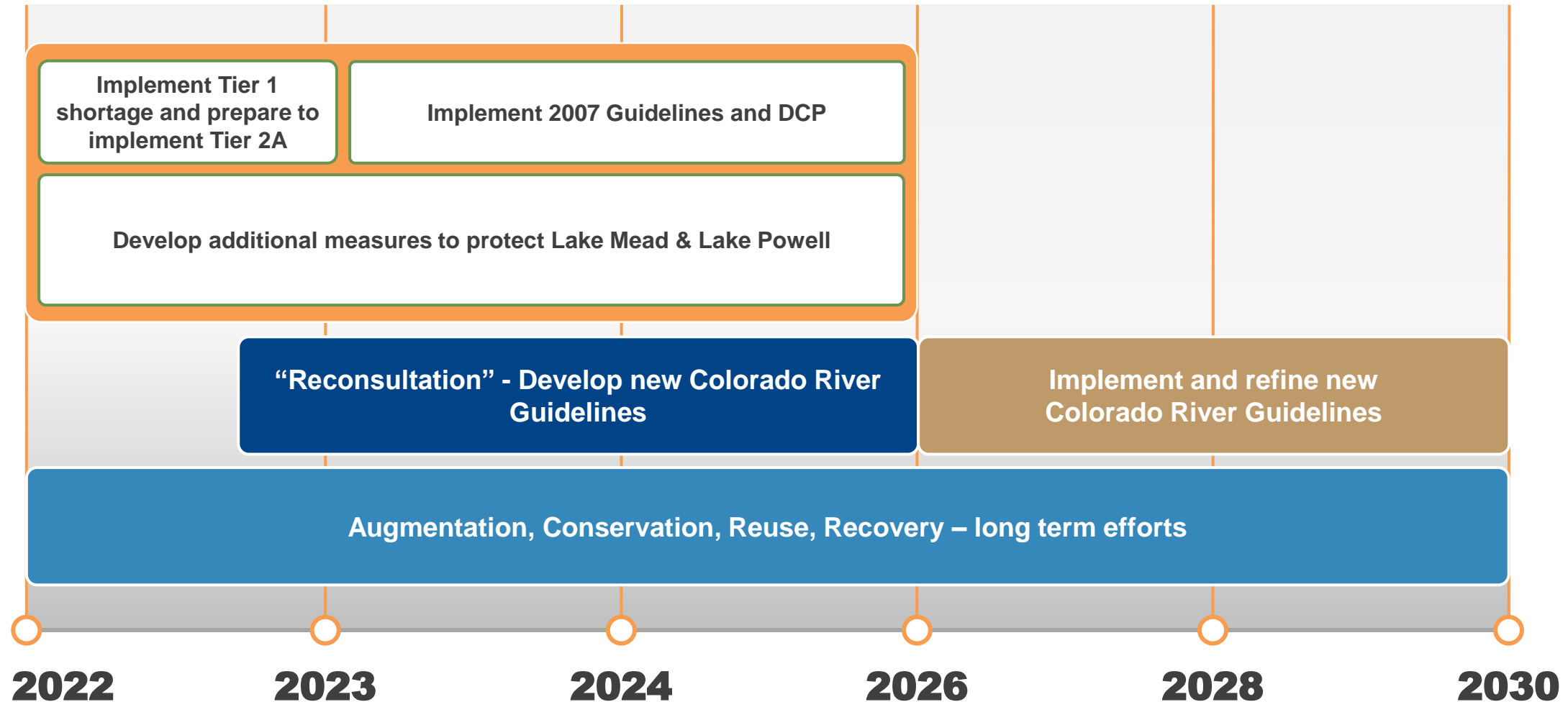
Basin States Discussion Update

- Achieving volumes at this magnitude will take significant contributions by all water users in the Colorado River Basin.
- Arizona already has demonstrated its commitment by leaving 800,000 acre-feet in Lake Mead in the current year alone. Since 2014, Arizona has left more than 2.5 MAF, equating to approximately 37 feet of increased elevation in Lake Mead.
- It is unacceptable for Arizona to continue to carry a disproportionate burden of reductions for the benefit of others who have not contributed.
- Arizona is committed to work toward a comprehensive plan that assures protection of the system through equitable contributions from all water users.

What Needs to Happen Next...

- More certainty from the United States about what they will do and when they will do it – a voluntary plan will not be successful without a “foundation” and a “backstop” from the U.S.
- Mexico must be a full participant in additional reductions beyond the existing Shortage Tiers
- Clarification on available federal funding and the amounts available for short-term or year-at-a-time system conservation vs. long-term “durable” solutions (e.g., allocation of evaporation and losses, efficiency improvements, infrastructure, etc.)
- A change in mindset among water users – there is not enough water to continue to do everything we are doing now, and not enough money to make everyone whole
 - Each water user needs to consider not what they are willing to do, but what they would be forced to do if their supply was reduced significantly
 - Each water user needs to be willing to take the necessary steps to save the system as if it was their sole responsibility

Building A Resilient Colorado River System





KNOW YOUR WATER

Questions?