



Welcome to CAP University!

Class will begin shortly.

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CAP University:

Deeper Dive on How Water is Accounted For in the Lower Basin

1. Welcome – Goddard
2. Overview of Lower Basin Colorado River Accounting – Kartha
3. Lower Basin Water Use Trends – Templeton
4. Q&A
5. Closing Remarks – Goddard





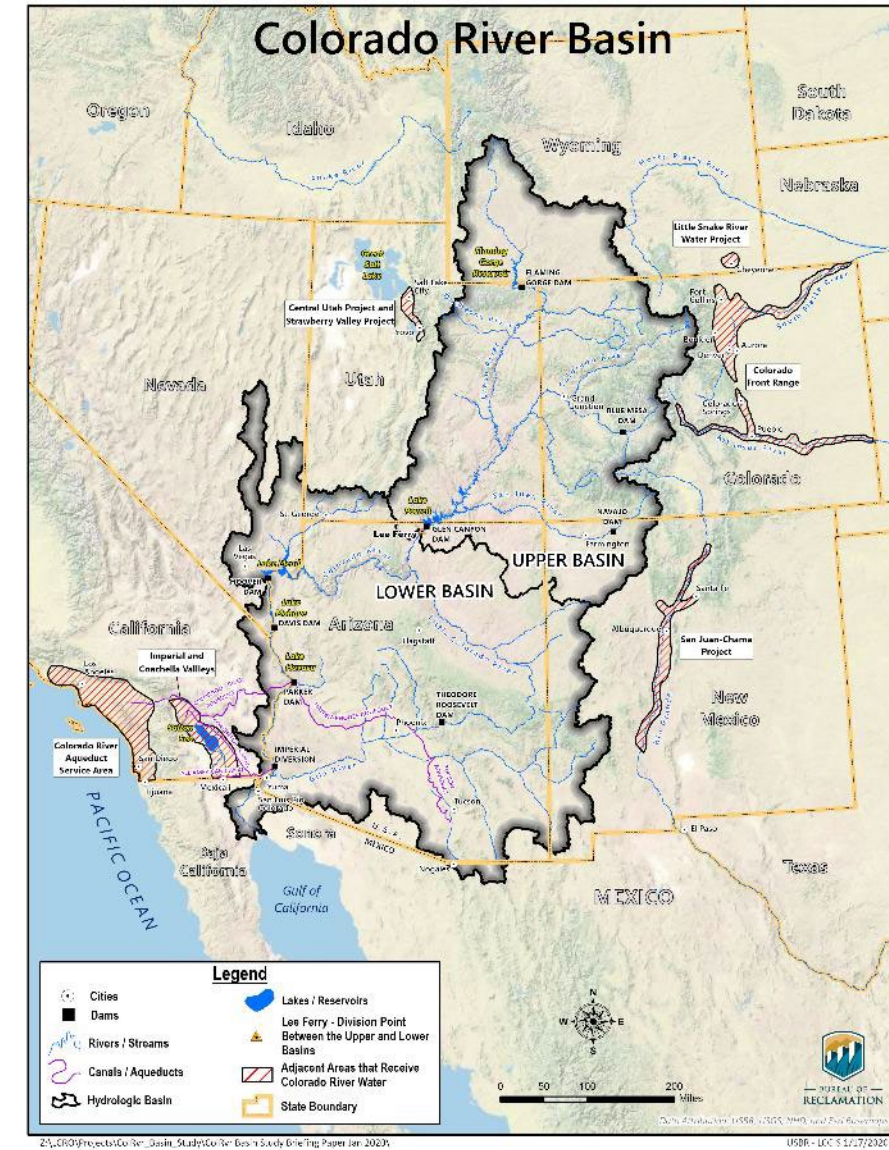
Lower Colorado Water Accounting

Vineetha Kartha, *Director, Water Policy*

August 31, 2026

Colorado River Water Accounting

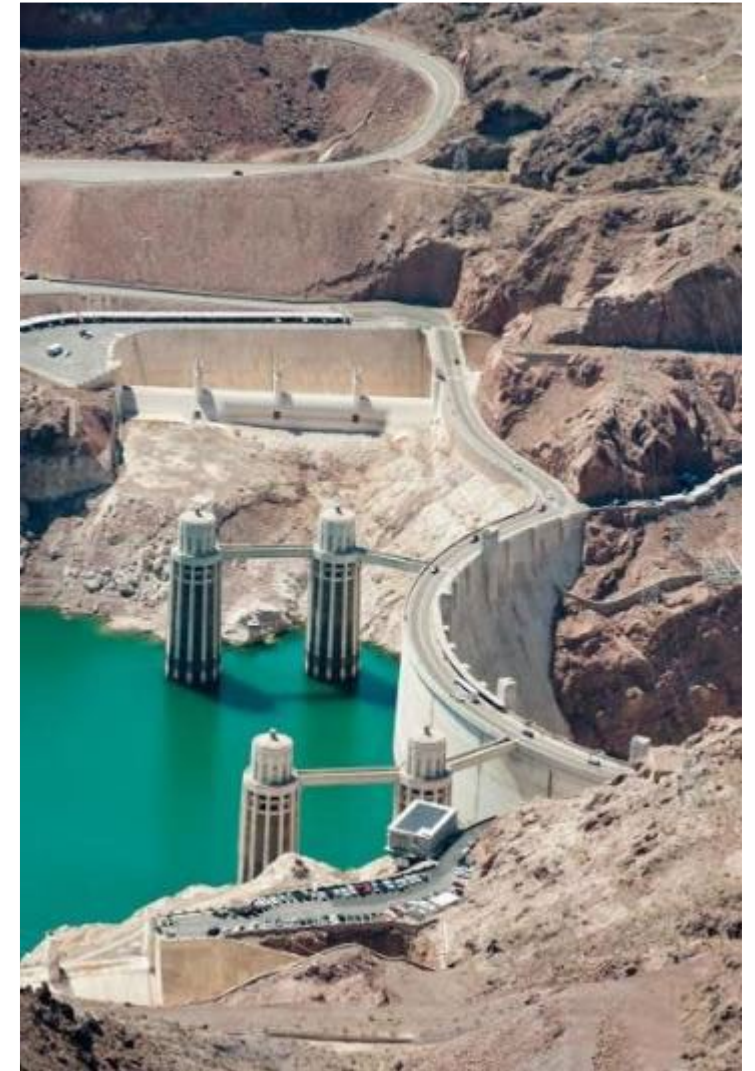
- Reclamation is required to account for and report Colorado River water use pursuant to applicable Federal law
 - 1964 United States Supreme Court Decree in *Arizona v. California* (2006 Consolidated Decree)
 - Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report
 - Official record of diversions, returns and consumptive use
 - Lower Basin Mainstream
 - 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act
 - Consumptive Uses and Losses Report
 - Upper and Lower Systems
- Accounting includes consumptive use of surface water and groundwater



Consolidated Decree

Consolidated Decree of the United States Supreme Court in Arizona v. California (547 U.S. 150 (2006))

- Defines terminology
- Provides guidance on Secretarial authority
- Confirms State apportionments
 - Tributaries are reserved for the exclusive use of each state
- Requires annual reporting of diversions, returns, and consumptive use of Colorado River water
 - Point of diversion



Decree Definitions

- Diversions: Colorado River Water diverted from the mainstream, including underground pumping
- Returns: Return flow of such water to the stream as is available for consumptive use in the United States or in satisfaction of the 1944 Mexican Treaty obligation
- Consumptive Use (CU): "...diversions from the stream less such return flow thereto as is available for consumptive use in the United States or in satisfaction of the Mexican Treaty obligation"
 - $CU = Diversions - Returns$



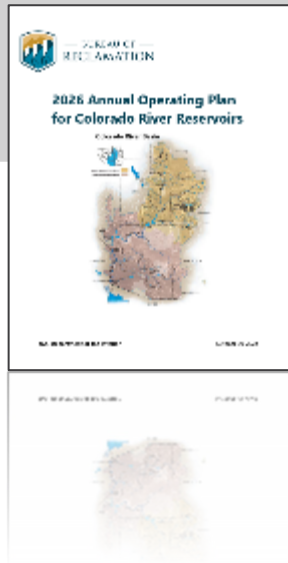


Water Accounting Process

Water Accounting Process and Chronology

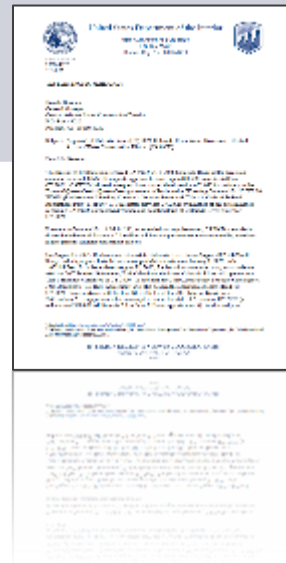
Develop

Develop AOP
• Surplus/Normal/Shortage



Approve

Pursuant to 43 CFR Part 417, review/approve annual water orders



Monitor/ Project

Monitor and project diversions and consumptive use

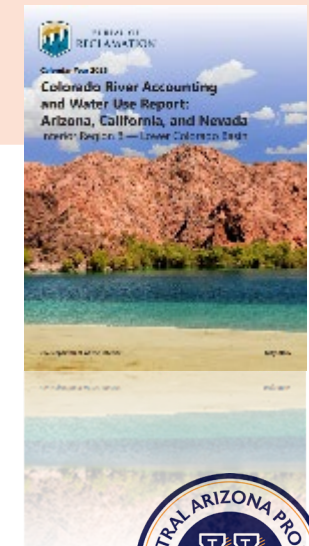


Process

Process Final Water Accounting Data

Publish

Publish annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report





Water Order Approvals

43 CFR Part 417¹

- Sets forth procedures that require the Regional Director² of the Bureau of Reclamation to consult with contractors in Arizona, California, and Nevada regarding water conservation measures and operating practices in the diversion, delivery, distribution, and use of Colorado River water prior to the beginning of each calendar year
- Information gathered during this consultation process is used by the Regional Director to determine each contractor's estimated water requirements for the ensuing calendar year

¹ Available at: <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/417Regulation.pdf>.

² BIA conducts Part 417 consultations and approves water orders for Lower Colorado River Indian Tribes.

§417.1

AUTHORITY: 45 Stat. 1057, 1060; 43 U.S.C. 617; and Supreme Court Decree in "Arizona v. California," 376 U.S. 340.

SOURCE: 37 FR 18076, Sept. 7, 1972, unless otherwise noted.

§417.1 Scope of part.

The procedures established in this part shall apply to every public or private organization (herein termed "Contractor") in Arizona, California, or Nevada which, pursuant to the Boulder Canyon Project Act or to provisions of other Reclamation Laws, has a valid contract for the delivery of Colorado River water, and to Federal establishments other than Indian Reservations enumerated in Article II(D) of the March 9, 1964, Decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "Arizona v. California et al.," 376 U.S. 340 (for purposes of this part each such Federal establishment is considered as a "Contractor"), except that (a) neither this part nor the term "Contractor" as used herein shall apply to any person or entity which has a contract for the delivery or use of Colorado River water made pursuant to the Warren Act of February 21, 1911 (36 Stat. 925) or the Miscellaneous Purposes Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 451), (b) Contractors and permittees for small quantities of water, as determined by the Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Boulder City, Nev. (herein termed "Regional Director"), and Contractors for municipal and industrial water may be excluded from the application of these procedures at the discretion of the Regional Director, and (c) procedural methods for implementing Colorado River water conservation measures on Indian Reservations will be in accordance with §417.5 of this part.

§417.2 Consultation with contractors.

The Regional Director or his representative will, prior to the beginning of each calendar year, arrange for and conduct such consultations with each Contractor as the Regional Director may deem appropriate as to the making by the Regional Director of annual recommendations relating to water conservation measures and operating practices in the diversion, delivery, distribution and use of Colorado River

43 CFR, Subtitle B, Ch. I (10-1-02 Edition)

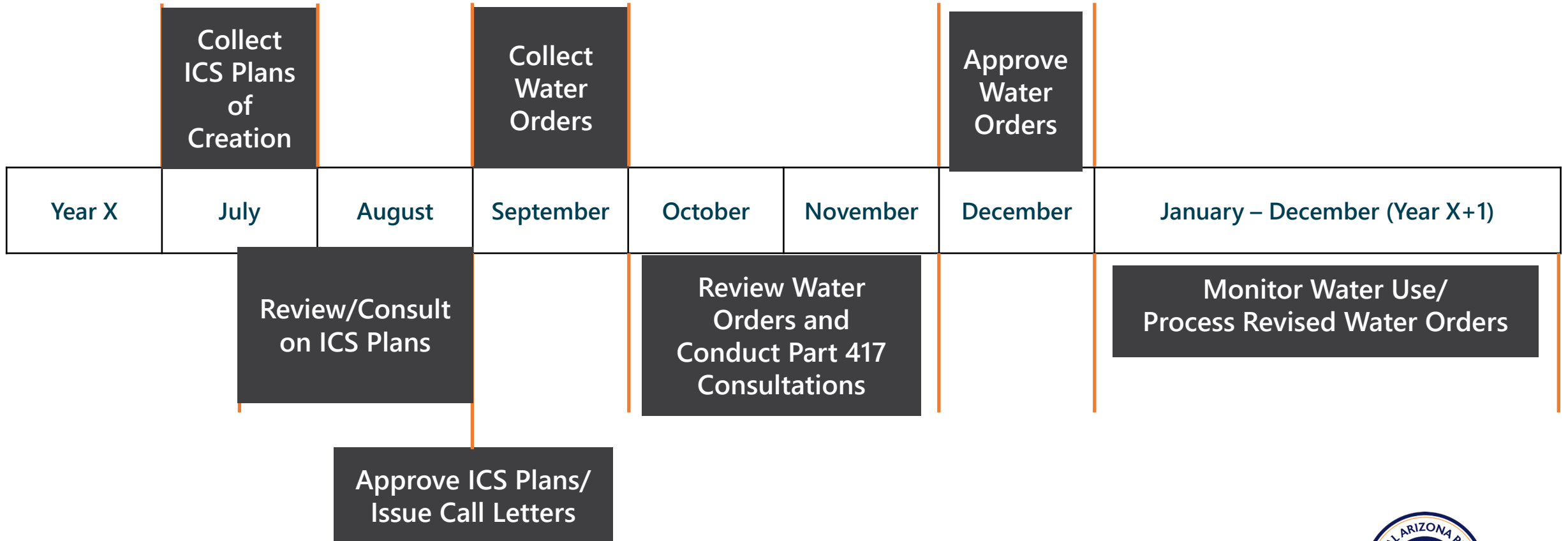
water, and to the making by the Regional Director of annual determinations of each Contractor's estimated water requirements for the ensuing calendar year to the end that deliveries of Colorado River water to each Contractor will not exceed those reasonably required for beneficial use under the respective Boulder Canyon Project Act contract or other authorization for use of Colorado River water.

§417.3 Notice of recommendations and determinations.

Following consultation with each Contractor and after consideration of all relevant comments and suggestions advanced by the Contractors in such consultations, the Regional Director will formulate his recommendations and determinations relating to the matters specified in §417.2. The recommendations and determinations shall, with respect to each Contractor, be based upon but not necessarily limited to such factors as the area to be irrigated, climatic conditions, location, land classifications, the kinds of crops raised, cropping practices, the type of irrigation system in use, the condition of water carriage and distribution facilities, record of water orders, and rejections of ordered water, general operating practices, the operating efficiencies and methods of irrigation of the water users, amount and rate of return flows to the river, municipal water requirements and the pertinent provisions of the Contractor's Boulder Canyon Project Act water delivery contract. The Regional Director shall give each Contractor written notice by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, of his recommendations and determinations. If the recommendations and determinations include a reduction in the amount of water to be delivered, as compared to the calendar year immediately preceding, the notice shall be delivered to the Contractor or timely sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, so that it may reasonably be delivered at least 30 days prior to the first date water delivery would be affected thereby, and shall specify the basis for such reduction including any pertinent factual determinations. The recommendations



General Timeline

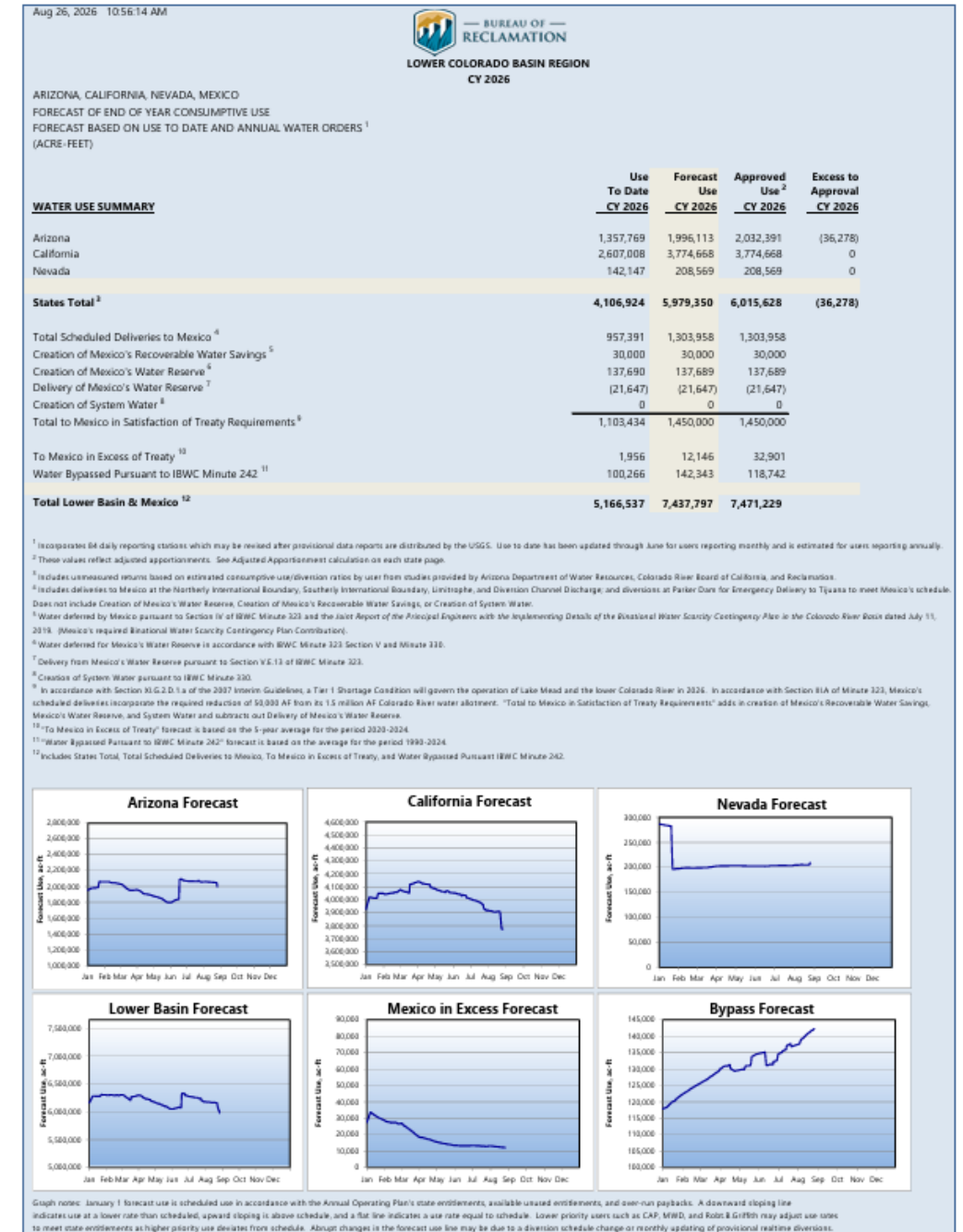




Monitoring and Forecasting

Static Forecast

- Daily estimate of a water user's diversion/use-to-date and projected year-end diversion/use
- Assist managers and water users in tracking water use to ensure diversions are within approved amounts
- Allows junior priority users to adjust schedules to hit annual targets
- Assists Reclamation in identifying potential overruns and notifying users
- Real-time data uploads to the Hydrologic Database (HDB)
 - 98% of total Lower Basin use is monitored in real-time



Static to Dynamic/Interactive Reporting

Dynamic Interactive Reporting

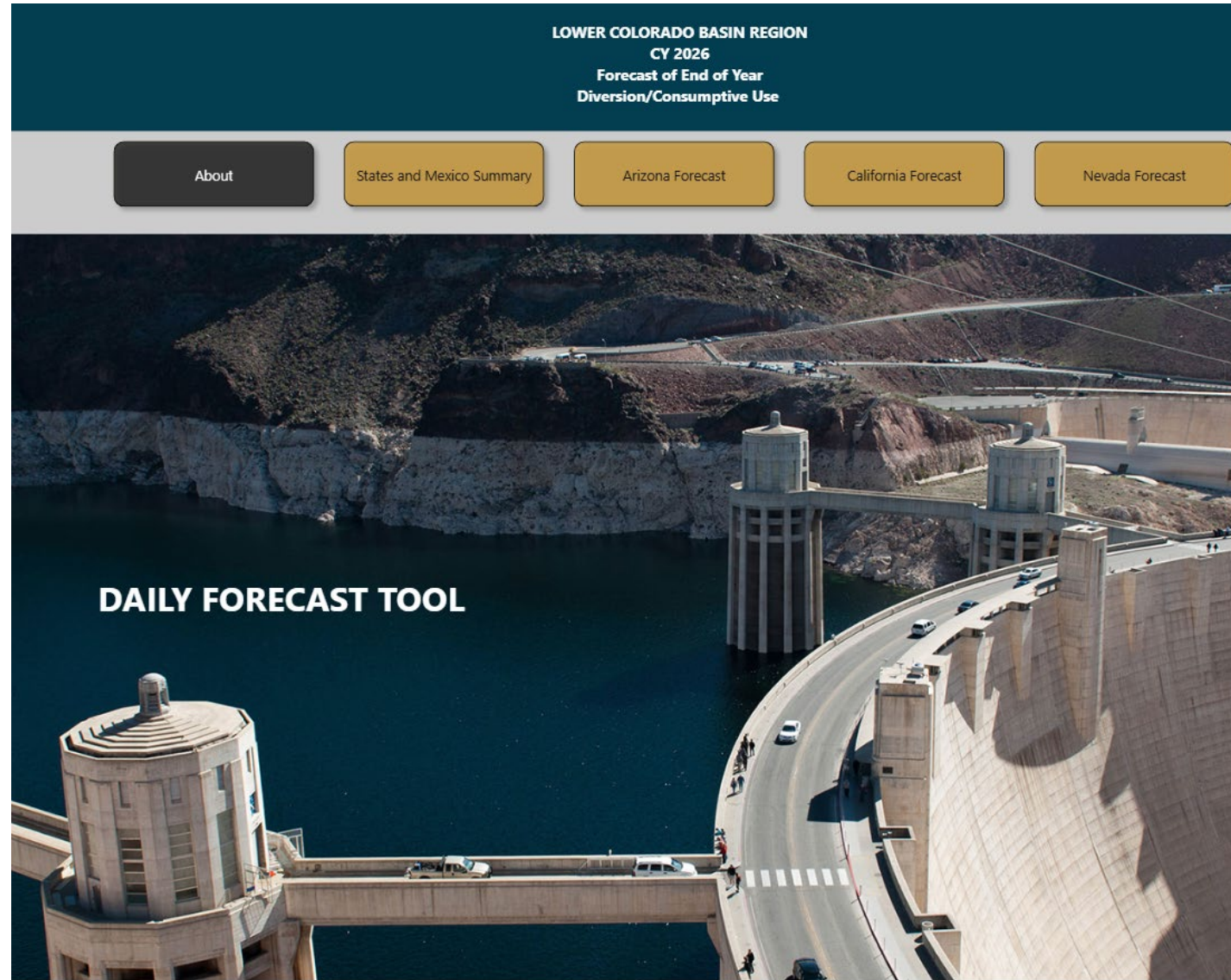
- Power BI interactive dashboards update visuals dynamically with filtering for water users and/or States.

Real-Time Data Insights

- Visuals display emerging trends and granularity at monthly time scales.

Alerts

- Conditional triggers highlight potential overruns with indicators ensuring timely decision-making.



Dynamic Forecast

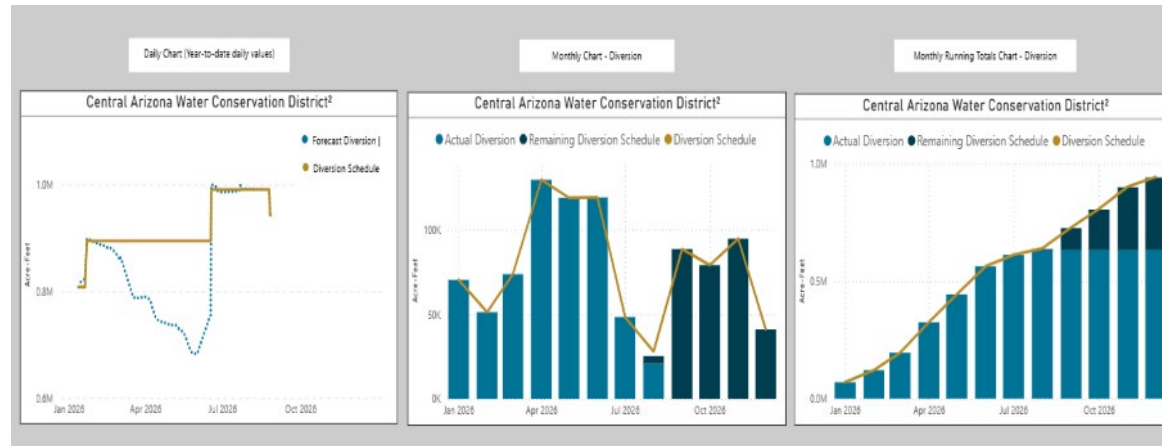
- Daily and monthly charts reveal trends and helps track schedules, forecast and actual diversions over time.
- Running totals accumulate monthly results to highlight cumulative monthly volumes.
- Tables provide detailed metrics with drill-down capability, maintaining filter context for targeted user-level insights.

Select water user below to filter chart
forecast table

Water User: All

Search

- ☐ Select all
- ☐ Arizona Game & Fish
- ☐ Arizona Public Service Company
- ☐ Arizona State Land Department - Agriculture
- ☐ Arizona State Land Department - Domestic
- ☐ Arizona State Parks (Windsor Beach)
- ☐ Armon Curtis
- ☐ B&F Investment
- ☐ Beattie Farms Southwest
- ☐ Bishop Family Trust
- ☐ BLM - Leased by L Pratt
- ☐ BLM - Leased by M Lee
- ☐ BLM Permittees (Below Imperial Dam)
- ☐ BLM Permittees (Parker Dam to Imperial Dam)
- ☐ Bullhead City
- ☐ Bureau of Reclamation - Davis Dam Project
- ☐ Cathcart
- ☐ Central Arizona Water Conservation District²
- ☐ Cibola Island
- ☐ Cibola National Wildlife Refuge



Water User	Use To Date*	Forecast Use	Estimated Use	Excess to Estimated Use	Diversion To Date*	Forecast Diversion	Approved Diversion	Excess to Approved Diversion	Reporting Frequency
Central Arizona Water Conservation District ²	631,622	940,696	943,213		631,622	940,696	943,213		realtime
1/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	70,334	70,334			70,334	70,334			realtime
2/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	51,279	51,279			51,279	51,279			realtime
3/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	73,778	73,778			73,778	73,778			realtime
4/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	129,514	129,514			129,514	129,514			realtime
5/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	118,941	118,941			118,941	118,941			realtime
6/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	119,107	119,107			119,107	119,107			realtime
7/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	48,428	48,428			48,428	48,428			realtime
8/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	20,241	25,698			20,241	25,698			realtime
9/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	0	88,621			0	88,621			realtime
10/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	0	79,103			0	79,103			realtime
11/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	0	94,743			0	94,743			realtime
12/1/2026 12:00:00 AM	0	41,150			0	41,150			realtime
Total	631,622	940,696	943,213		631,622	940,696	943,213		

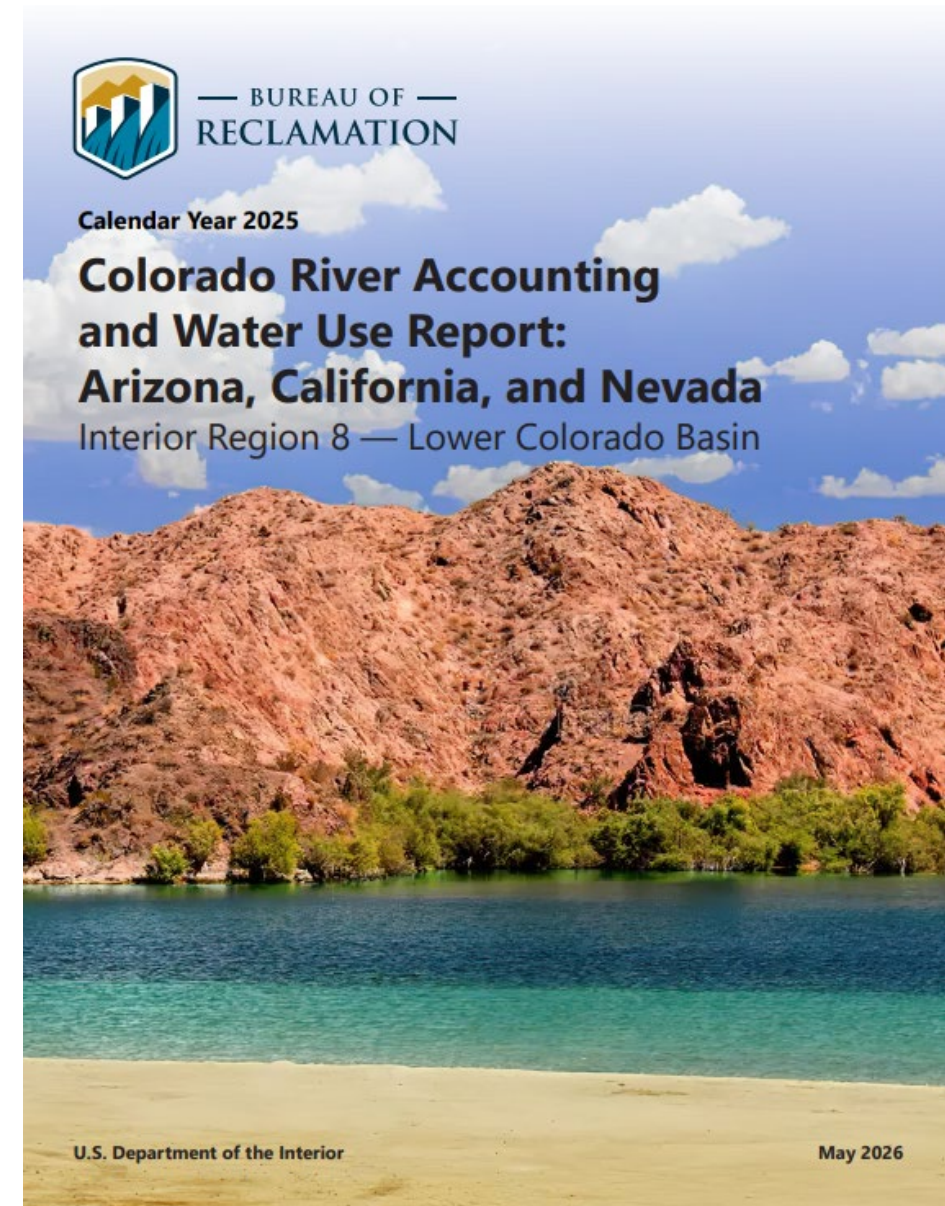




Water Accounting Report

Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report

- The report has been published for each year since 1964
- Provides a complete, detailed, and accurate record of:
 - V(A) Releases through regulatory structures
 - **V(B) Diversions, returns, and consumptive uses by user and state**
 - V(C) Water ordered but not diverted
 - **V(D) Deliveries to Mexico**
 - V(E) Gila and San Francisco River diversions for the benefit of the Gila National Forest



Supplemental Accounting

- Reporting of uses, transfers, agreements outside of the requirements of Article V of the Consolidated Decree, including:
 - **Water Availability and Use by State**
 - Interstate Banking
 - Inadvertent Overruns and Paybacks
 - Lower Colorado Water Supply Project
 - **Conservation, Transfers and Exchanges**
 - **Intentionally Created Surplus**

INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ADDITION TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSOLIDATED DECREE

The information contained in the following sections of this report is supplemental to the records required by Article V of the Consolidated Decree of the United States Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California et al.* 547 U.S. 150 (2006) (Consolidated Decree). This information provides a more extensive record of activities relating to federal management of the Colorado River. In concise tabulations specific to various agreements, policies, rules, or Records of Decision, this information is intended to help the reader correlate the records found in the Article V portion of this report with the various agreements. The penultimate section contains a list of documents significant to the actions taken by the Bureau of Reclamation, the Lower Division States, and the water user agencies for the calendar year documented in this report. The final section of this report contains a series of maps showing the general location of the water users tabulated in this report.





System Conservation Fundamentals

Fundamental Principles for Conservation

- Measures must result in a reduction in the contractor's consumptive use of mainstream Colorado River water
- Generally created through implementation of extraordinary conservation measures that would not have otherwise been implemented





Intentionally Created Surplus

Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS)

- Initially implemented by the 2007 Interim Guidelines
- 2026 Record of Decision extended ICS Program subject to 2027-2028 Operating Guidelines
- Provides a mechanism for the creation, storage, and future delivery of conserved water in Lake Mead



ICS Provisions¹

- Assessments and Losses
 - One-time deduction of 10% on creation
 - Annual evaporative assessment of 3% in following years
- Annual EC ICS creation limited to 650 kaf
 - 125 kaf (Arizona) – 400 kaf (California) – 125 kaf (Nevada)
 - 2027 and 2028 Operating Guidelines provides for sharing of annual creation capacity
- Annual ICS delivery limited to 1.0 maf
 - 300 kaf (Arizona) – 400 kaf (California) – 300 kaf (Nevada)
 - The total combined delivery of ICS from January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2028, shall not exceed 800,000 af



Creation of ICS

- Parties planning to create ICS must:
 - Have an approved ICS Exhibit
 - Submit to the Secretary for approval, a plan¹ for the creation of ICS which includes:
 - Project description
 - Term of the activity
 - Estimated ICS amount to be created
 - Proposed methodology for verification
 - Documentation of regulatory approvals
 - Submit an annual Certification Report to the Secretary in the year following creation demonstrating the amount of ICS created

The Central Arizona Water Conservation District
Plan for the Creation of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus
During Calendar Year 2026

July 1, 2025

Introduction

This plan is prepared by the Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD) for the creation of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) pursuant to the specifications outlined in Section 3.B.1 of the *Record of Decision: Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead* signed by the Secretary of the Interior (the Secretary) on December 13, 2007 (the Guidelines). The activities described in this plan are consistent with the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (LBDGP) Agreement - Exhibit 1 Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations (LBOPs) ICS Exhibit R *Central Arizona Water Conservation District (CAWCD) - Demand Reduction Incentives to Create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC-ICS)* (Exhibit R).

It is recognized that the ICS accumulation space for the Lower Division States has been filled, as identified in LBOPs IV.C and subsequent ICS sharing agreements between the Lower Division States in 2019 and 2021. CAWCD recognizes that ICS creation and accumulation can only occur when accumulation space is available. This ICS Creation Plan is being submitted to identify qualifying ICS-creation activity to be performed by CAWCD in 2026 if ICS accumulation capacity becomes available.

The projected yield from the extraordinary conservation activities described within this Plan for calendar year 2026 is estimated to be 50,000 acre-feet, with the final amount to be certified at the end of 2026. The conservation activities are summarized below:

Activity	Projected Yield (acre-feet)*
CAWCD Funded Compensated Conservation	50,000
TOTAL	50,000

*Actual volume subject to final water orders submitted in 2026

In return for a reduction in scheduled CAP deliveries, CAWCD will forgo diversion of the Colorado River water that would otherwise be delivered to those participating CAP water users, creating an equivalent volume of EC ICS and simultaneously converting it to DCP ICS for CAWCD.

1



Certification and Verification of ICS

- Contractor must submit an annual Certification Report to the Secretary in the year following creation demonstrating the amount of ICS created
- The Secretary is required to verify the information contained in the Certification Report and provide a final written decision to the Contractor regarding the amount of ICS created
- Verification may include:
 - Review of supporting data and documents contained in Certification Report
 - Onsite field inspections
 - Remote-sensing applications



Accounting for ICS

- Secretary required to account for creation and delivery of ICS on an annual basis
- Reclamation reports ICS account balance information in the annual *Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report: Arizona, California, and Nevada* for each Contractor including:
 - Beginning-of-Year balance
 - Creation
 - System Assessment
 - IOPP Payback
 - Delivery
 - End-of-Year balance

Table 21. Intentionally Created Surplus by State, Water User, and ICS Type, Calendar Year 2025. (Values are in acre-feet.)

State/ Water User	ICS Type	BOY Balance ¹	Conversion of Existing ICS to DCP ICS	Creation ²	Creation/ Simultaneous Conversion of ICS to DCP ICS	System Assessment ³	Converted to System Water ⁴	IOPP Payback ⁵	Delivery	EOY Balance
Arizona										
CAWCD	Extraordinary Conservation ¹	217,087	0	9,439	0	(126)	0	0	0	226,400
	DCP ICS ⁷	61,894	0	-	-	-	(16,852)	0	0	45,042
	Binational ICS ⁸	32,841	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	32,841
	System Efficiency - Warren H. Brock	100,000	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	100,000
	System Efficiency - YDP Pilot Run	3,050	-	0	0	-	-	0	0	3,050
Total CAWCD:										407,333
CRIT	Extraordinary Conservation	9,009	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	9,009
GRIC	Extraordinary Conservation ⁹	286,708	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	286,708
Total Arizona ICS: ¹⁰										703,050
Total Arizona ICS Subject to ICS Accumulation Limit: ¹¹										600,000
California										
MWD	Extraordinary Conservation ¹²	1,456,751	-	77,095	-	(7,710)	0	0	0	1,526,136
	DCP ICS ⁷	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	Binational ICS ⁸	32,842	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	32,842
	System Efficiency - Warren H. Brock	65,000	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	65,000
	System Efficiency - YDP Pilot Run	24,397	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	24,397
Total MWD:										1,648,375
IID	Extraordinary Conservation	50,000	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	50,000
	Binational ICS ⁸	32,842	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	32,842
Total IID:										82,842
Total California ICS: ¹³										1,731,217
Total California ICS Subject to ICS Accumulation Limit: ¹¹										1,641,820
Nevada										
SNWA	Tributary Conservation	-	-	35,149	-	(3,515)	0	0	0	31,634
	Imported - Coyote Spring Valley	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Extraordinary Conservation ¹⁴	479,184	(8,000)	0	0	0	(45,846)	0	0	425,338
	DCP ICS ⁷	8,000	8,000	-	0	-	(16,000)	0	0	0
	Binational ICS ⁸	32,842	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	32,842
	System Efficiency - Warren H. Brock	400,000	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	400,000
	System Efficiency - YDP Pilot Run	3,050	-	0	-	-	-	0	0	3,050
Total Nevada ICS: ¹⁵										892,864
Total Nevada ICS Subject to ICS Accumulation Limit: ¹¹										458,180
Total ICS stored in Lake Mead: EOY 2025										3,327,131
Total ICS Subject to ICS Accumulation Limit: EOY 2025 ¹¹										2,700,000





Consumptive Uses and Losses

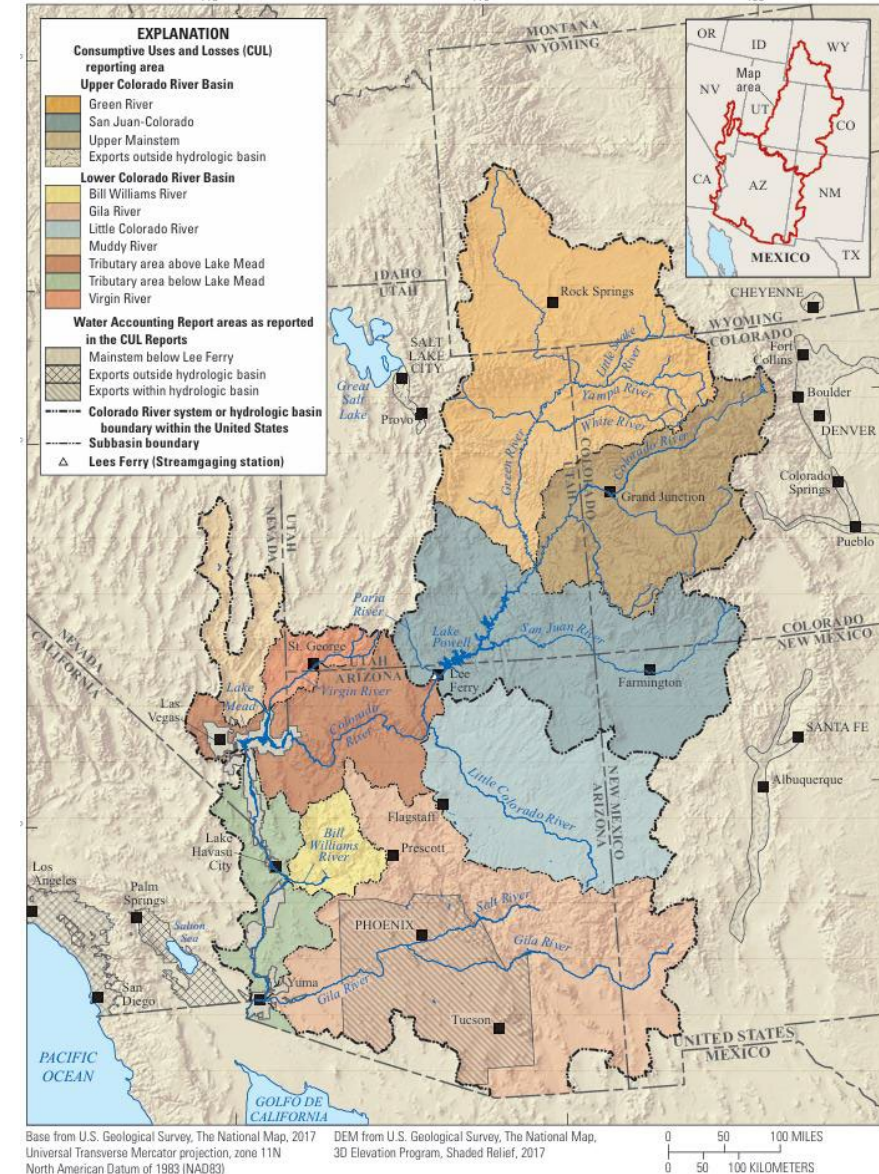
What are Consumptive Uses* and Losses?

- Consumptive Uses and Losses are the anthropogenic increase in water loss from the hydrologic system
- *Other water accounting reports have different definitions



Consumptive Uses and Losses (CUL) Report

- The Department of the Interior's best estimate of actual consumptive uses and losses within the Colorado River System
- Joint report between the Upper and Lower Basins
 - Only Reclamation report which covers both the Upper and Lower Systems
 - Methodology varies slightly between Systems



CUL Report Scope

- Covers the Upper Basin and Lower Basin
 - Only portions in the United States
- Includes all tributaries of the Colorado River
- Includes deliveries to Mexico
 - Does not categorize deliveries to Mexico



1971-2015 CUL Data

Mainstem Consumptive Use

- Data sourced from the Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report: Arizona, California, and Nevada for the given year
- Use Category assigned based on the user
- Reported by State
- Mainstream reservoirs calculated separately

Tributary Consumptive Use

- Source data gathered from a variety of sources and CUL data calculated based on an agreed upon methodology
- Separate methodology for each category
- Reported by State and Reporting Area
 - Reported in Excel file by sub-watershed (HUC8)

Shortage analysis is not included in CUL Report

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

Calendar Year 2015

Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report: Arizona, California, and Nevada



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation
Lower Colorado Region
Boulder Canyon Operations Office

May 2016

Mainstream Categories of Use

Category assigned based on the predominant type of use by the user in the Water Accounting Report

- Agriculture
- Municipal & Industrial
- Thermal Electric Power
- Outside System Export
- Inside System Export

Mainstream Reservoir evaporation calculated and reported separately



Tributary Categories of Use

Unique methodology for estimating consumptive use for each category

Reservoir Evaporation

- Measured Reservoirs
- Unmeasured Reservoirs

Agriculture

- Irrigation
- Stockpond Evaporation & Livestock

Municipal & Industrial

- Mineral Resources
- Thermal Electric Power
- Other

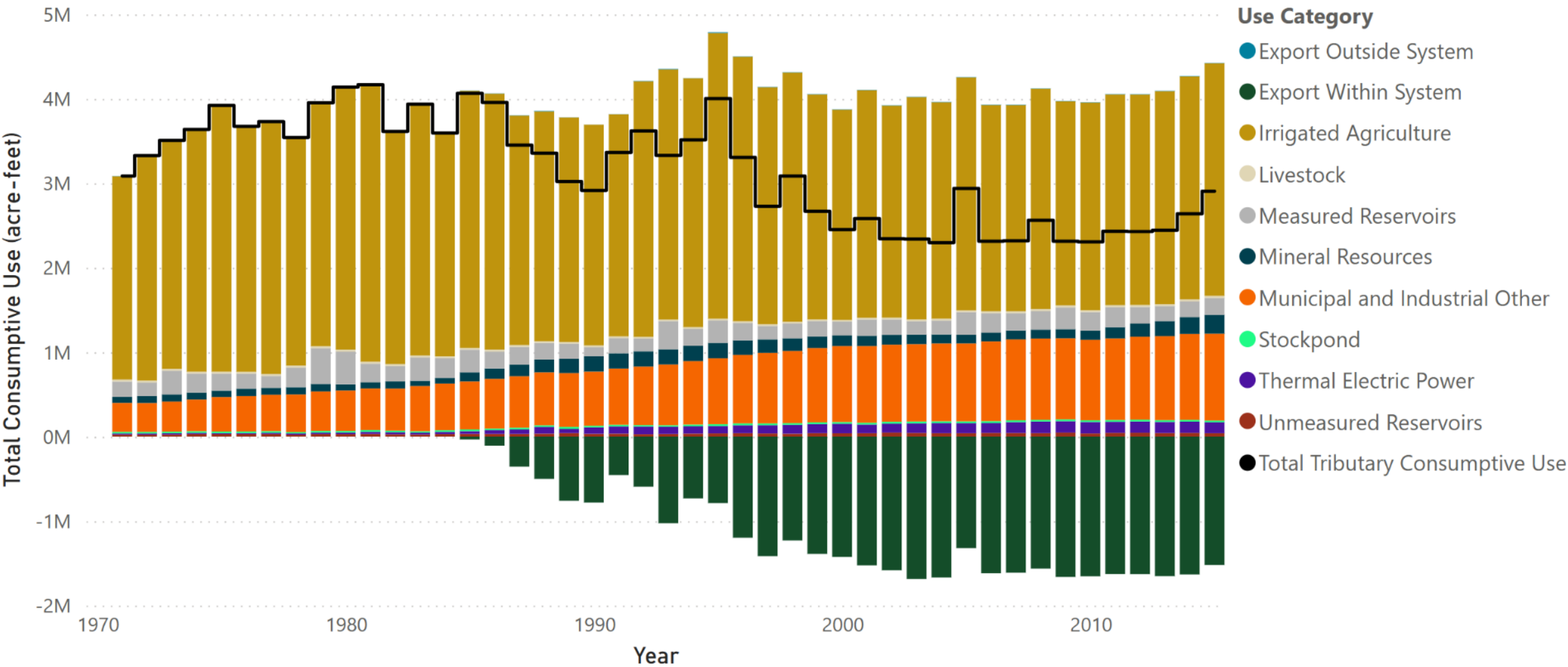
Export

- Outside System
- Within System



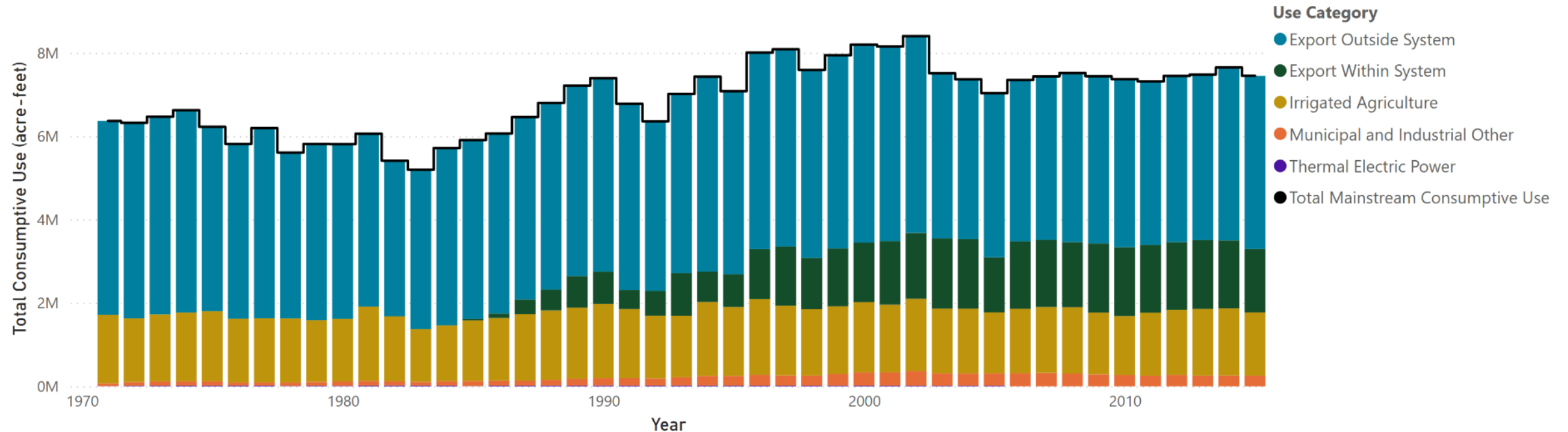
Lower System Consumptive Uses and Losses

Tributary Consumptive Uses and Losses (1971 - 2015)



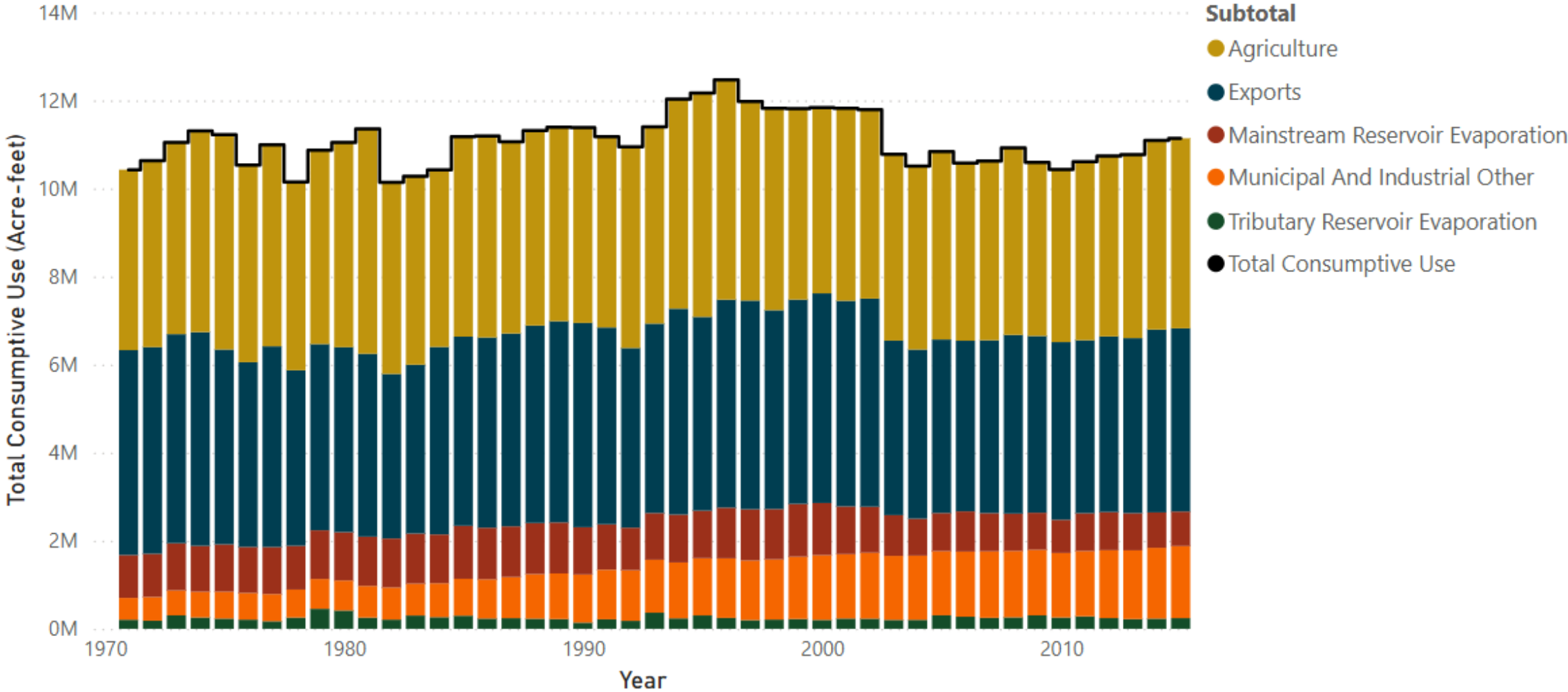
Mainstream Consumptive Uses and Losses

Mainstream Consumptive Uses and Losses (1971-2015)



Total Consumptive Uses and Losses

Total Lower Colorado River System Consumptive Uses and Losses (1971-2015)



Note: Data does not include water delivered to Mexico and other water flowing to Mexico.



Mainstream Losses Report

Background

- Actions announced for consideration to prevent the System reservoirs from falling to critically low elevations
 - Evaluating system losses due to evaporation, seepage, and other losses
- The report provides overview of mainstream losses (evaporation and riparian)
- Report does not make recommendations for implementation or administration



— BUREAU OF —
RECLAMATION

Lower Colorado River Mainstream Evaporation and Riparian Evapotranspiration Losses Report

Interior Region 8: Lower Colorado Basin



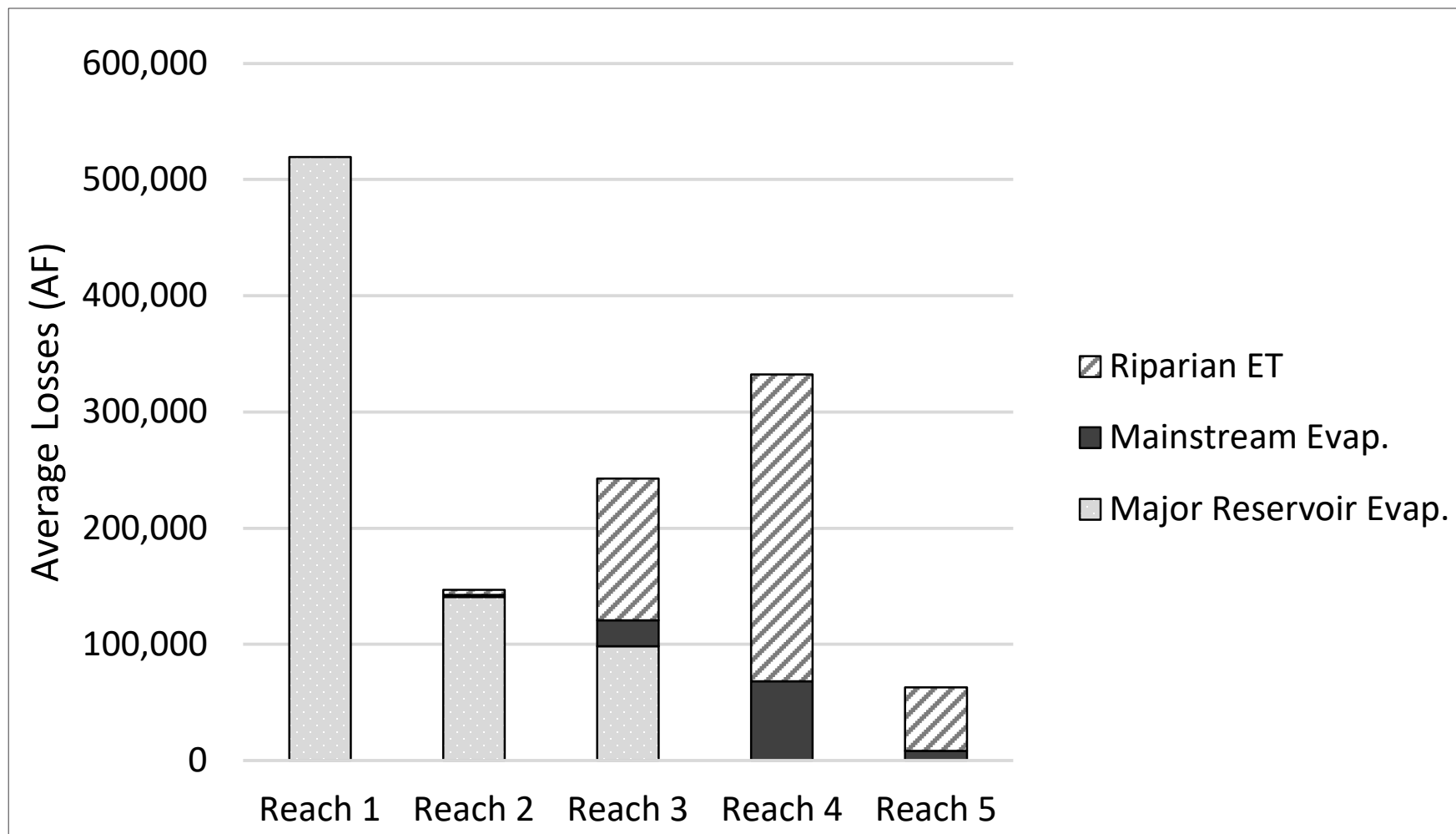
Total System Losses

Type of Loss	Reach 1	Reach 2	Reach 3	Reach 4	Reach 5	Total
Mainstream Evaporation (2017-2021 Avg)	N/A	1,732	22,721	68,499	8,380	101,332
Major Reservoir Evaporation (2017-2021 Avg)	519,313	140,735	98,246	N/A	N/A	758,294
Riparian ET (2017-2021 Avg)	N/A	4,364	121,767	263,650	54,800	444,581
Total Losses (2017-2021 Avg)	519,313	146,831	242,734	332,149	63,180	1,304,207



Total Mainstream System Losses

- Visual breakdown of losses by reach and type (2017 – 2021 average)





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Lower Basin Water Use Trends

Nolie Templeton

Manager, Colorado River Policy and Analysis

August 31, 2026

Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report

Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report: Arizona, California and Nevada



Generated in
response to the
1964 AZ v. CA Decree



Accounts for the **7.5
MAF** Lower Basin States'
mainstem Colorado
River **apportionment**



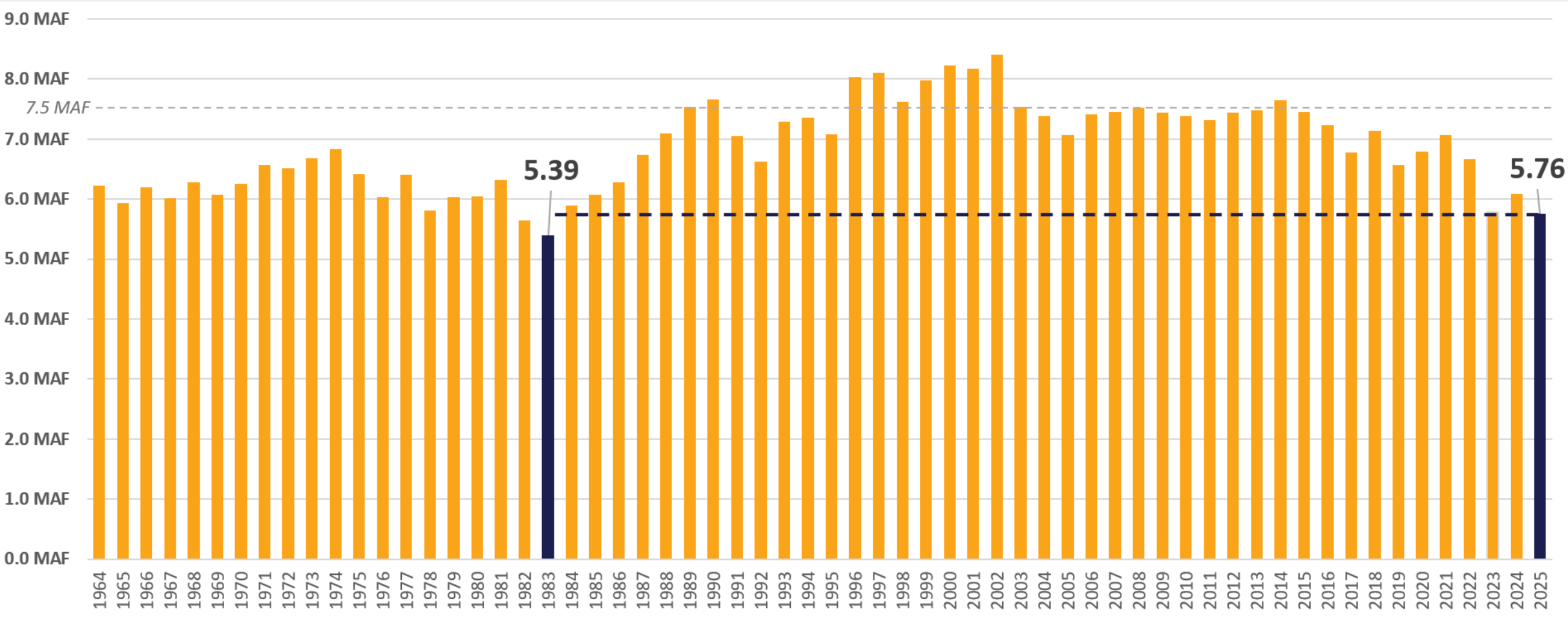
Published annually,
most recent is 2025

- Is the official record of diversions, return flows and consumptive use of mainstem Colorado River water use in the Lower Colorado River Basin
- The report tabulates verified physical measurements from individual waters across Arizona, California and Nevada and follows a rigorous process to ensure robustness and accuracy
- Based on this Accounting Report, Lower Basin States' mainstem Colorado River water use has been consistently below their apportionment for more than a decade



Lower Basin States' Consumptive Use

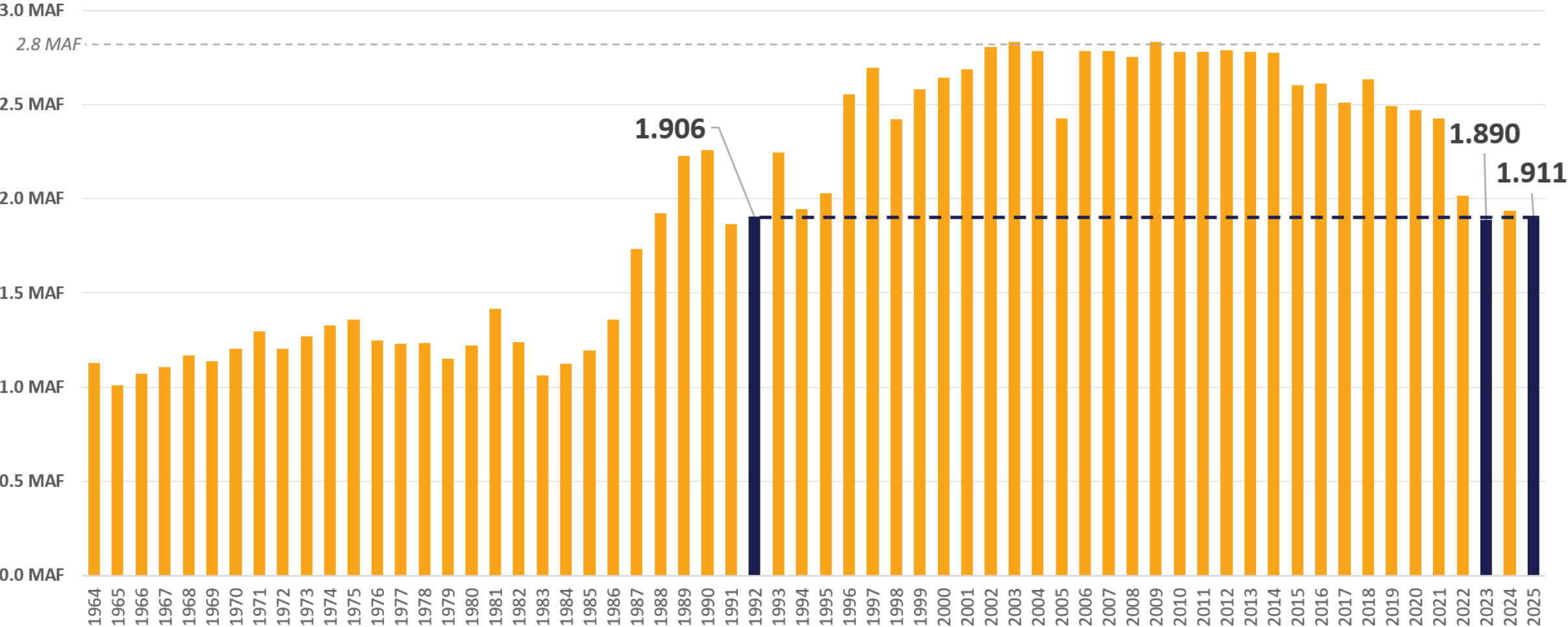
The Lower Basin States' consumptive use in 2025 was the lowest since 1983



Combined consumptive use for California, Nevada, and Arizona, as reported in the Bureau of Reclamation's annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report

Arizona's Consumptive Use

Arizona's consumptive use in 2025 was the second lowest since 1992



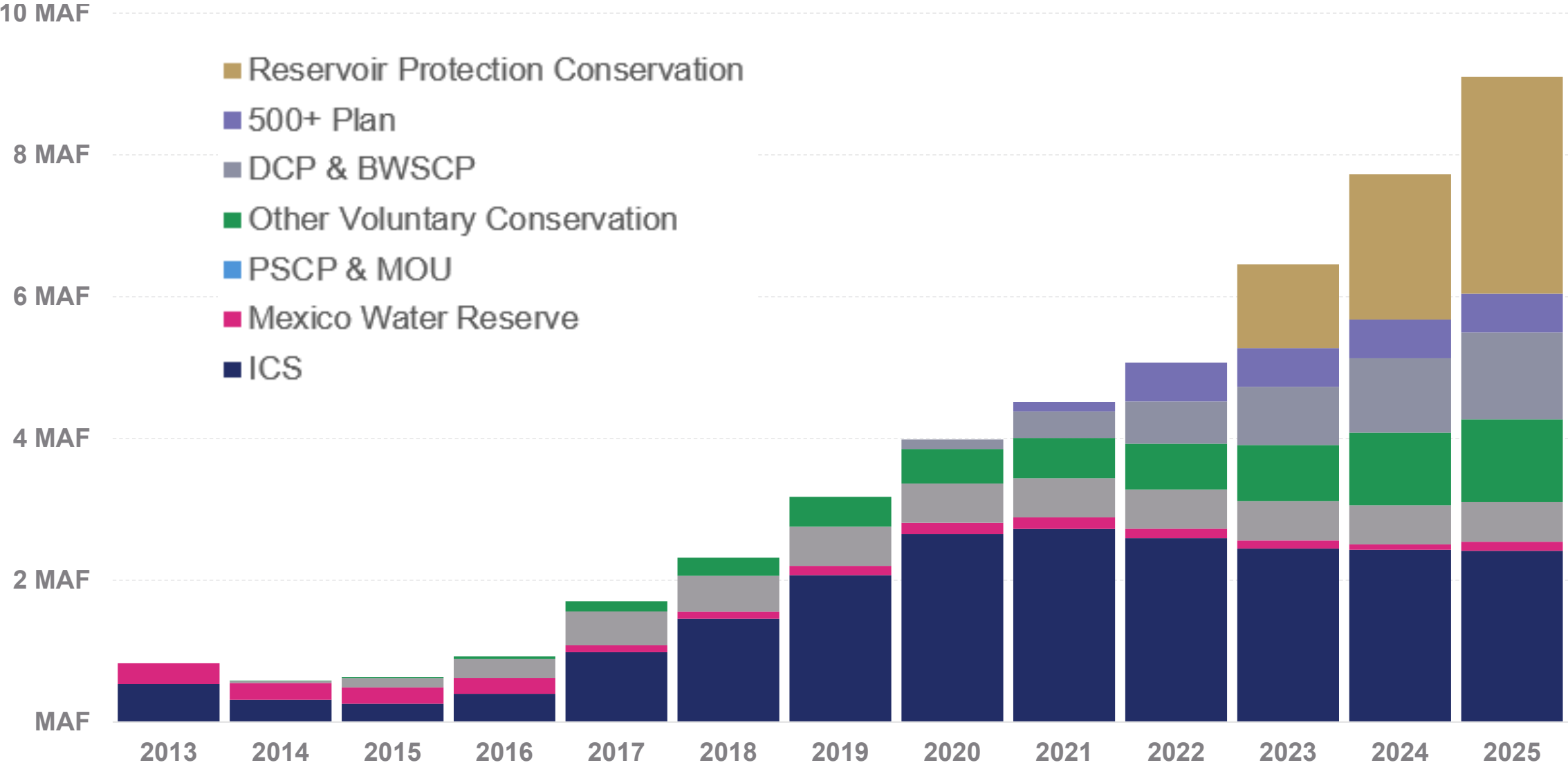
Consumptive use for Arizona, as reported in the Bureau of Reclamation's annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report

Lower Basin States' innovative path

- Since 2007, Lower Basin States and Mexico have participated in a range of voluntary conservation programs that have helped raise the elevation in Lake Mead during extreme drought
- Some of the innovative pilot projects have paved the way to more established system water conservation programs
- All conserving parties have had a history of consumptive use, and all conservation has been based on reductions in beneficial use
- Since 2022, the voluntary conservation has been bolstered by mandatory reduction volumes that have helped keep Mead stable as we entered a quarter century of drought



Lake Mead Conservation Programs



Intentionally Created Surplus

Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) was developed as part of the 2007 Guidelines

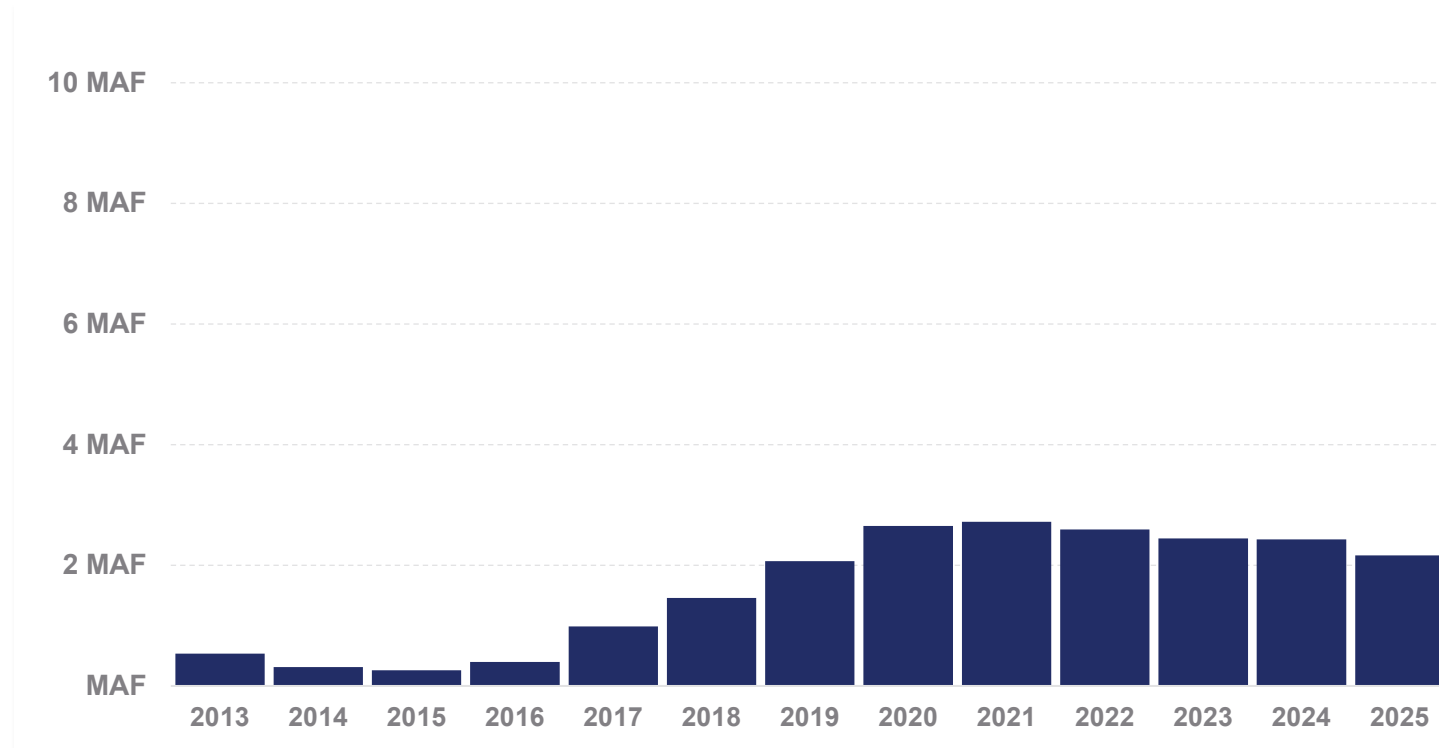
Helped create opportunities to store water in Mead through a reduction in beneficial use

ICS created as part of other programs is shown in associated future slides

System Efficiency ICS – improvements to system operations

Extraordinary Conservation ICS – extraordinary conservation measures such as fallowing, supply replacement, and conservation

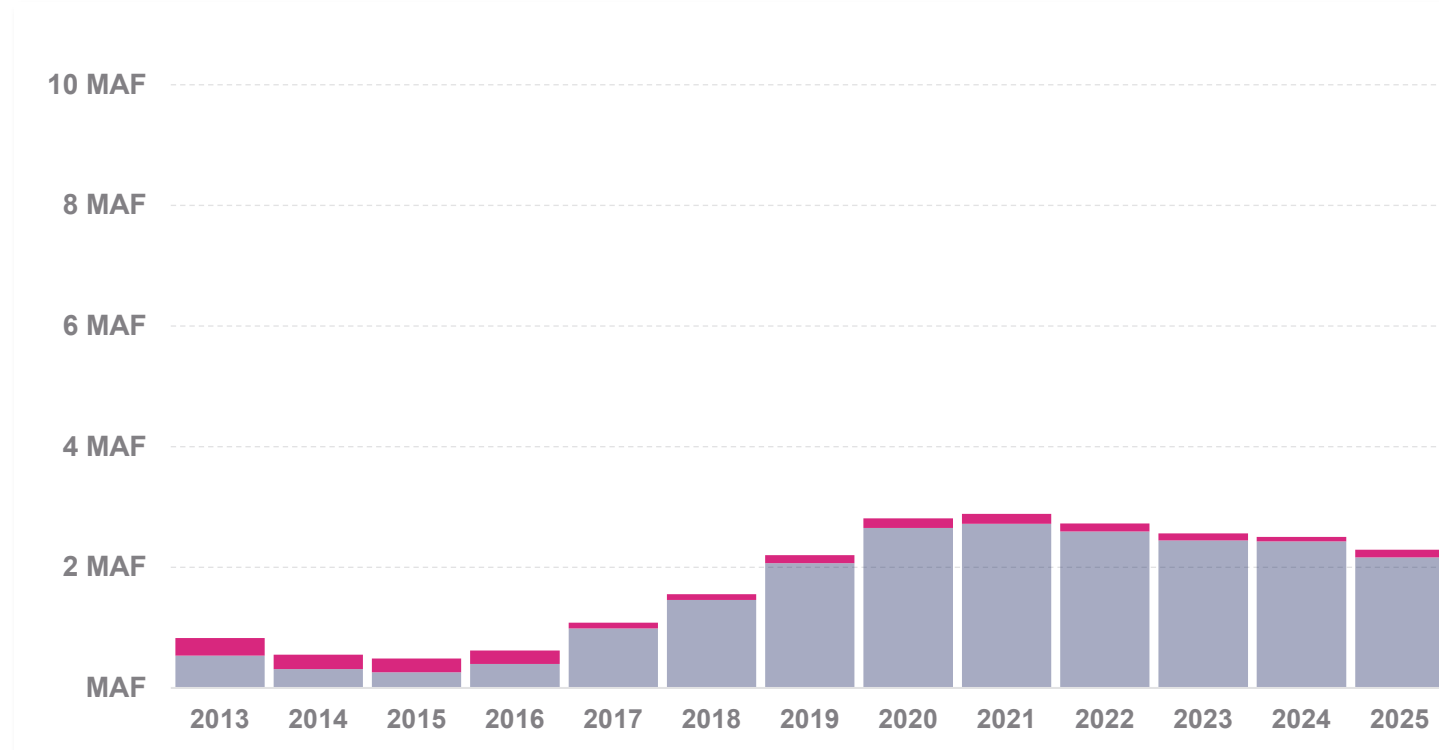
BICS - funded conservation in Mexico



Parties: USBR, Mexico, CAWCD, MWD, IID, SNWA, CRIT, GRIC

Mexico Water Reserve

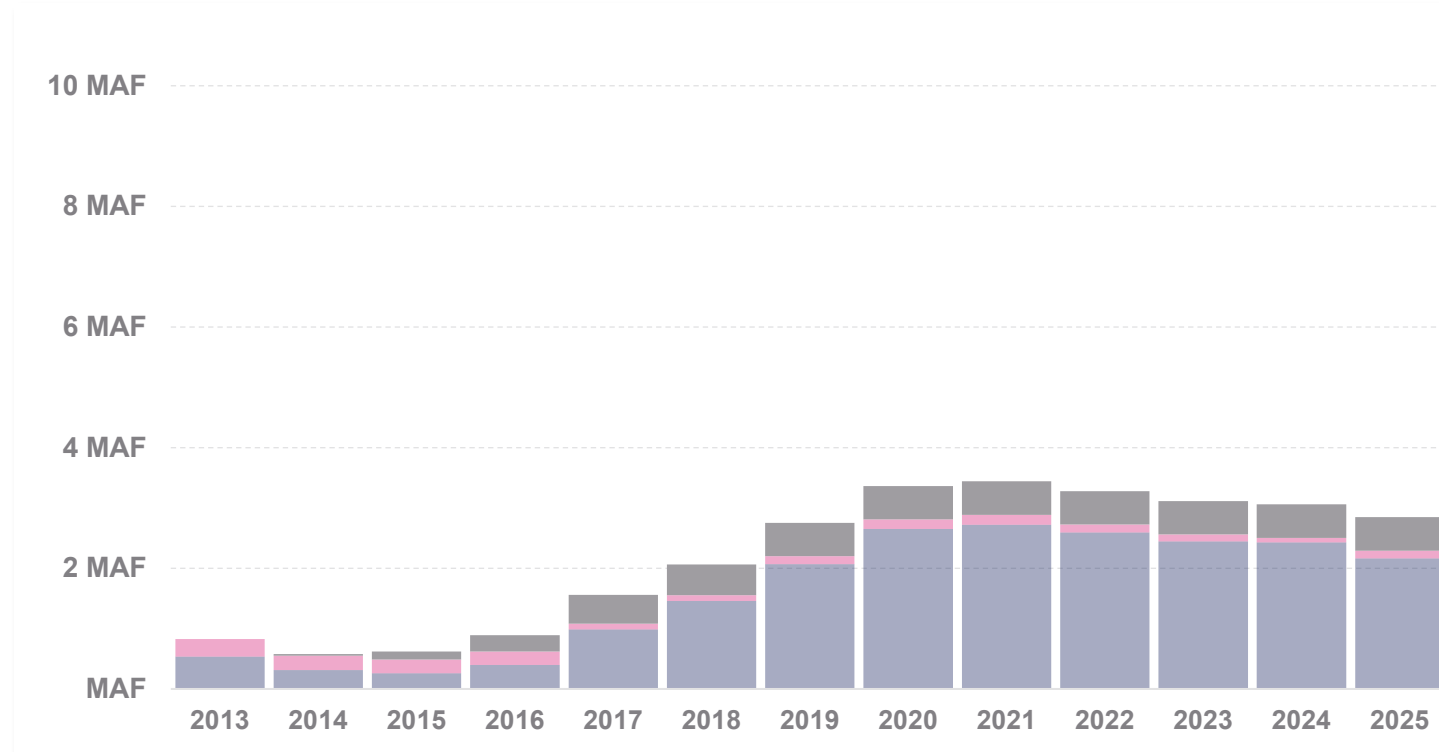
- **The Mexico Water Reserve** allows Mexico to defer water delivery due to earthquakes, emergencies, or conservation
- Deliveries were deferred under Minute 323 and its predecessors
- Water available for subsequent delivery to Mexico



Parties: USBR, Mexico

Pilot Drought Response Action MOU

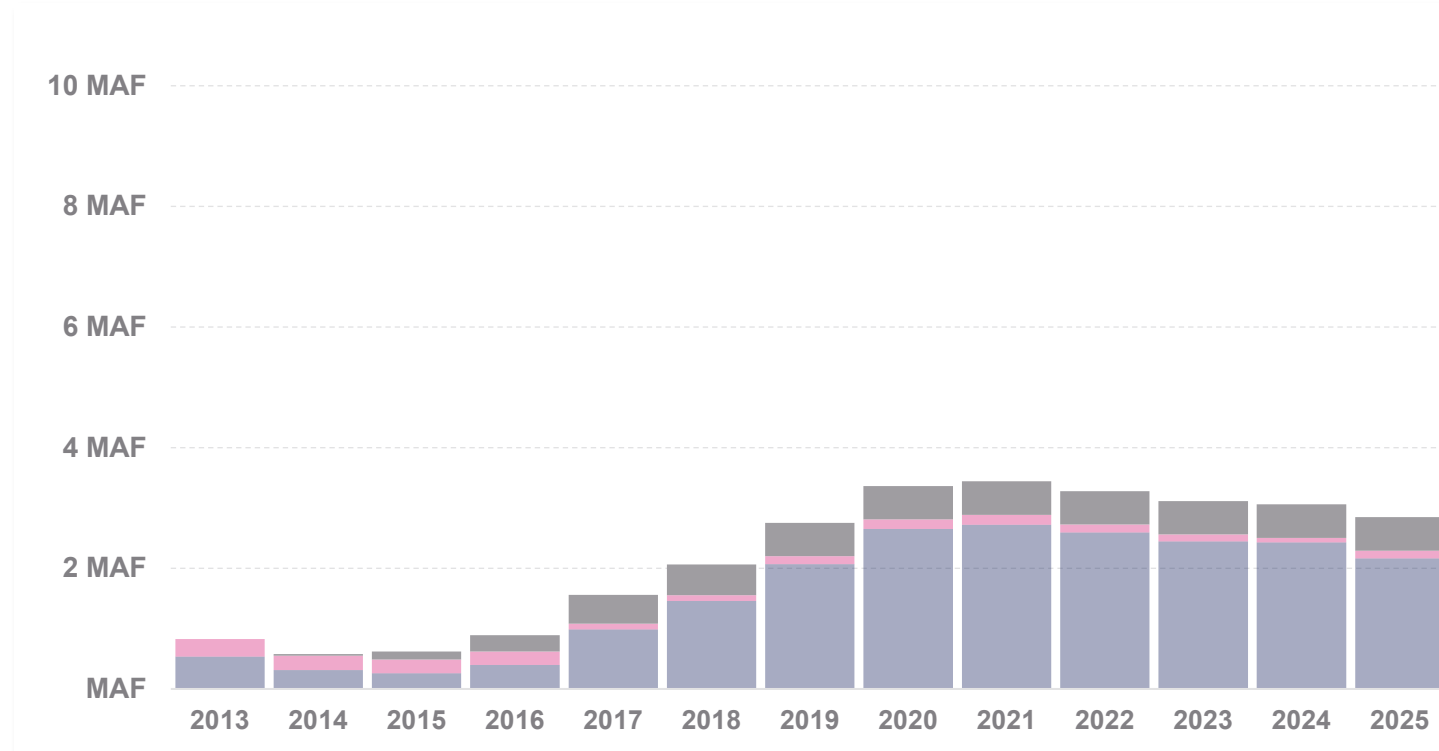
The Pilot Drought Response Action MOU was initiated to voluntarily create protection volumes from 2014-2017 to prevent critically low elevations in Lake Mead



Parties: USBR, CAWCD, SNWA, MWD

Pilot System Conservation Program

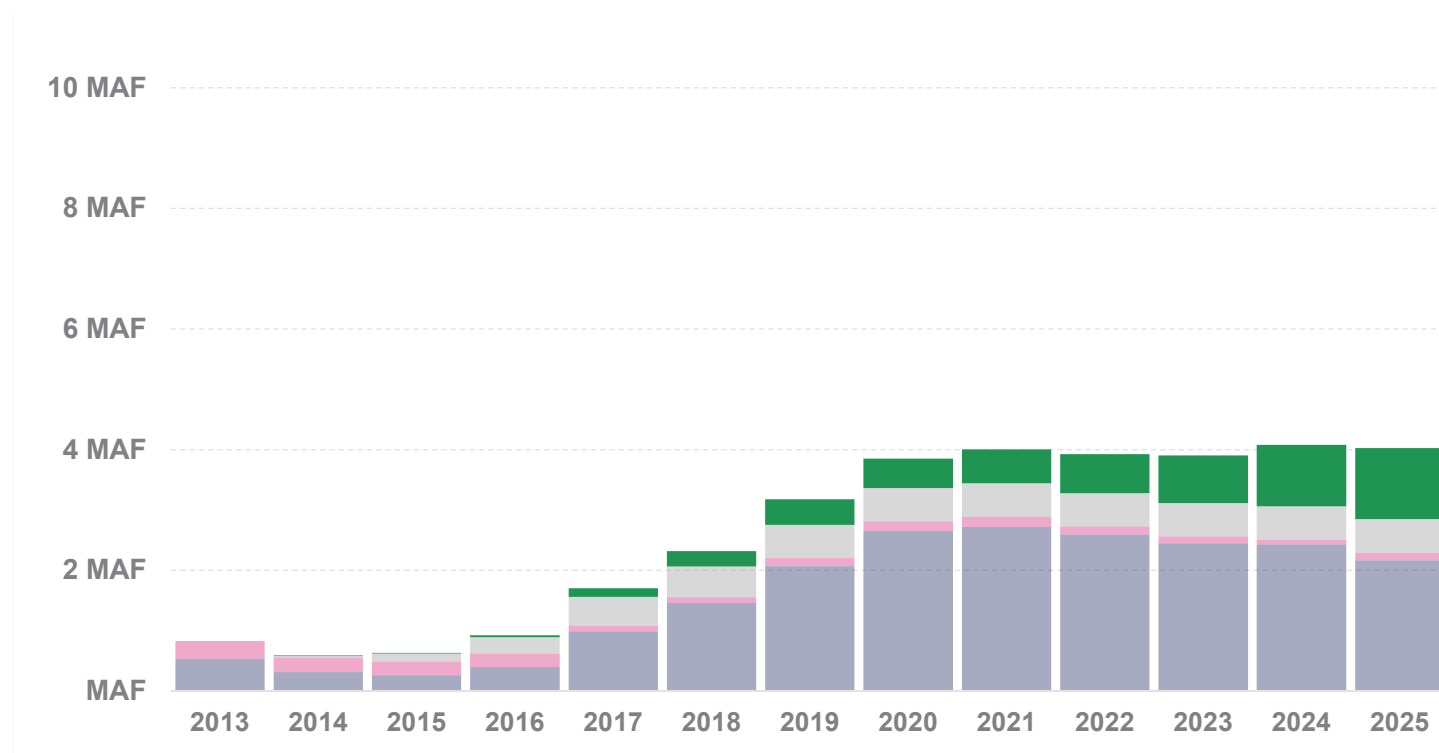
The Pilot System Conservation Program was initiated and funded starting in 2015 to test water conservation concepts in both the Upper and Lower Basins with funding partnerships across the full Colorado River Basin



*Parties: USBR, CAWCD, MWD, SNWA, Denver Water,
Environmental Defense Fund / Walton Family Foundation*

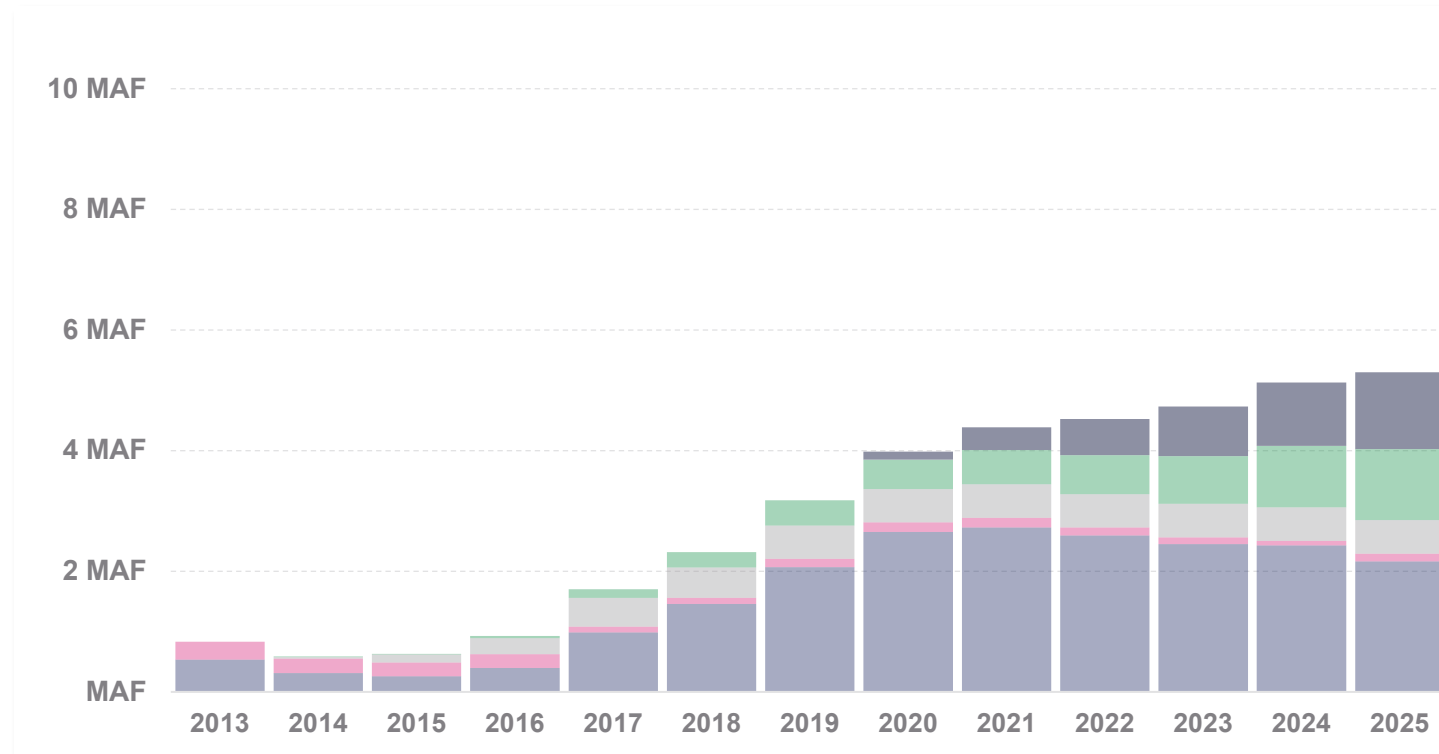
Voluntary Conservation

Voluntary Conservation was achieved by leaving excess water supplies in Lake Mead and other programs that created system water in Lake Mead



Drought Contingency Plan Contributions & Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan

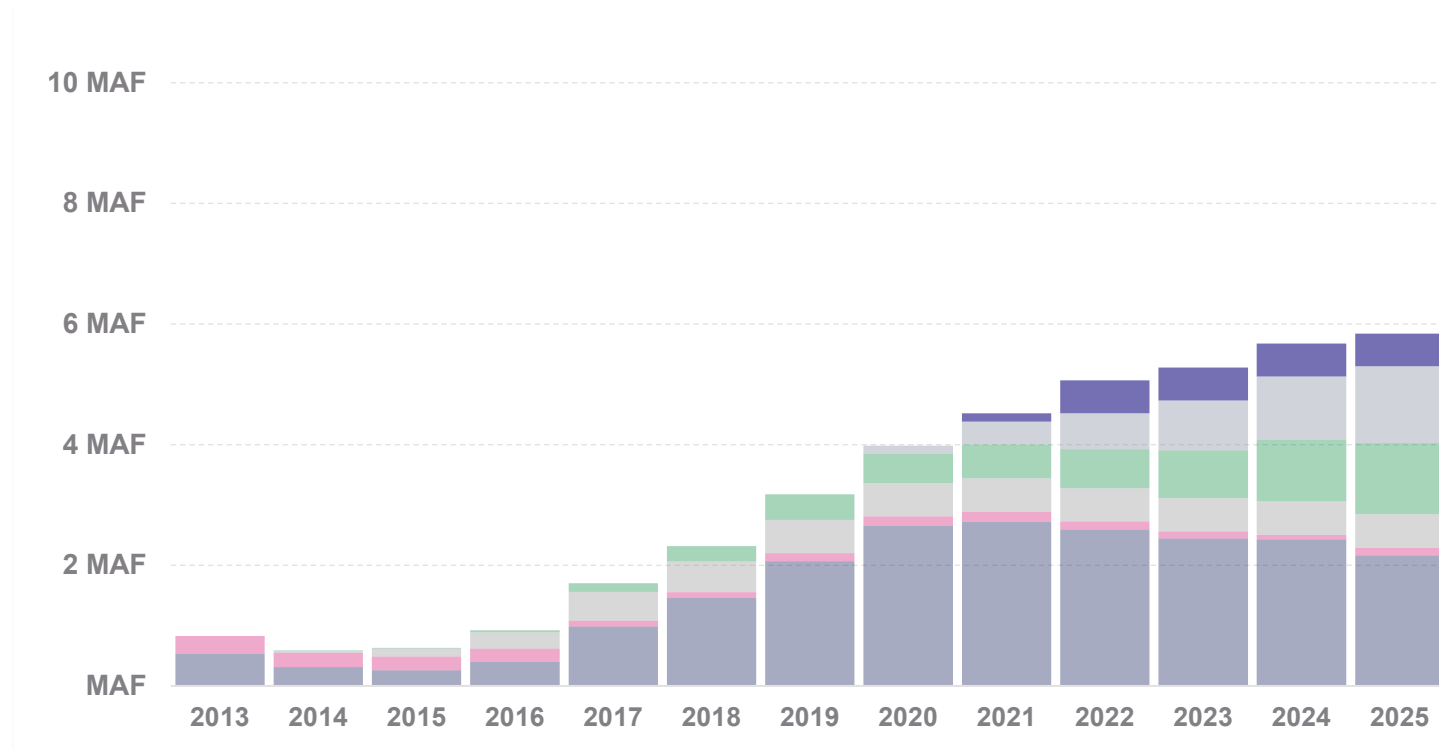
Drought Contingency Plan Contributions and Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan Contributions are volumes of water left in Lake Mead and are determined by Lake Mead elevations, as agreed upon in DCP Agreements



Parties: Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada

500 Plus Plan

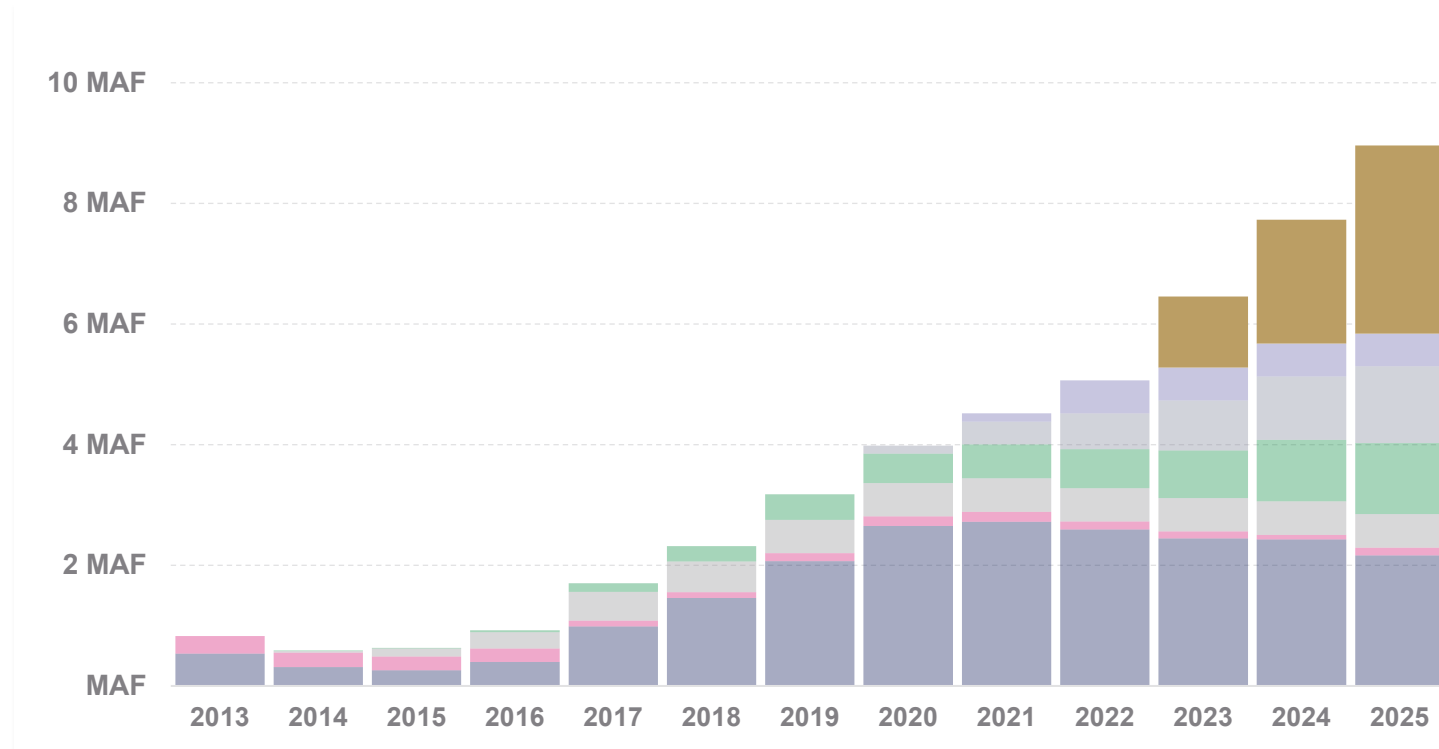
The 500 + Plan was a 2021 MOU to attain a minimum of 1 MAF of additional water between 2022 and 2023 (over and above 2007 Guidelines reductions and DCP Contributions) to prevent Lake Mead from going below 1030 feet



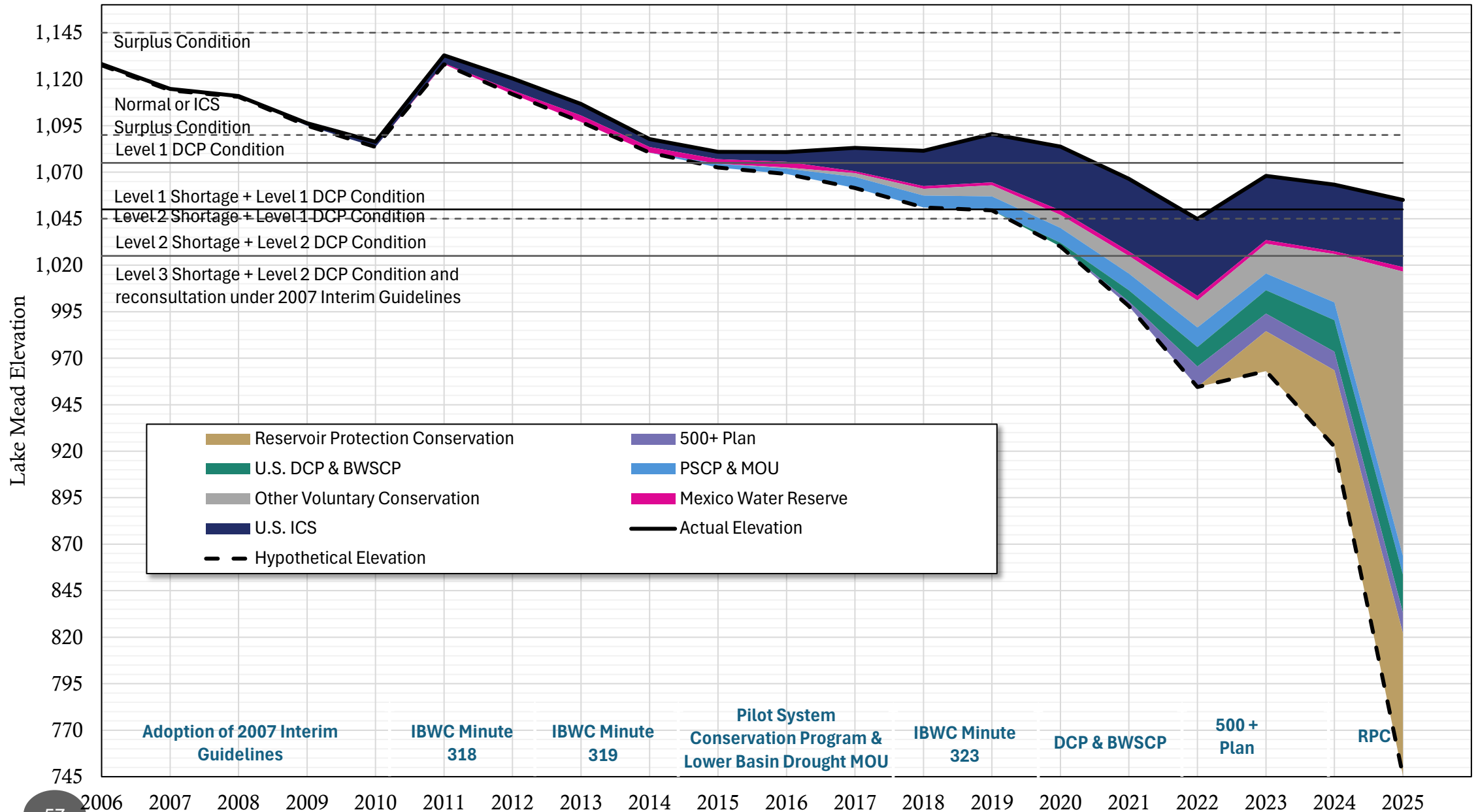
Parties: USBR, CAWCD, ADWR, MWD, SNWA

Reservoir Protection Conservation (SEIS)

Reservoir Protection Conservation is system water conserved under the 2024 Supplement to 2007 Guidelines. This conservation is in addition to 2007 Guidelines Reductions and DCP Contributions. The targeted volume is 3 MAF from 2023 – 2026 by water users in the 3 Lower Basin states.



Parties: Water users in Arizona, California, Nevada





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Q&A

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