

Agenda

- Introductory Comments—Cooke/Meyers/O'Connell
- Background/Context—Seasholes
- CAP System Use Agreement—Seasholes/Dent
- Next Steps—Ticknor/Meyers
- Open Discussion—A//



Background/Context



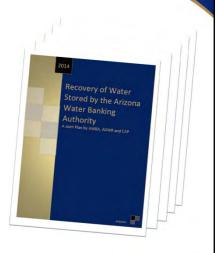
Firming

- Firming involves the use of one supply to increase the reliability of another supply
 - Primarily through recovery of stored water
- Both the State, through the Arizona Water Banking Authority, and the Federal government, through the Bureau of Reclamation, have existing firming responsibilities
 - Tribes, M&I subcontractors, municipal on-River users
- Some users have also been firming their own supplies



Recovery Planning

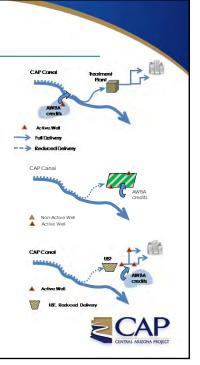
- Over time there have been a number of separate recovery planning efforts by AWBA, ADWR and CAP
- In 2014, a Joint Recovery Plan was developed by CAP, AWBA and ADWR
- Describes basic framework, methods, timing, volume, and potential partnering opportunities





Recovery Planning

- Recovery can be accomplished by pumping water directly into the CAP canal
- Preferred methods involve partnerships with CAP customers that agree to accept some of their order in the form of previously stored water



Recovery Implementation

- Technical studies
- Internal CAP coordination
- Development of draft partner agreements
- Coordination with AWBA and ADWR
 - Credit transfer and accounting procedures
- Coordination with Reclamation
- Discussion of framework to reconcile legal/ contractual issues



Recovery Issues

- Recovery using the CAP system requires consideration of both Arizona and Reclamation law, plus a number of key agreements
 - Basin Project Act (1968)
 - Master Repayment Contract (1988)
 - Operating Agreement (2000)
 - Arizona Water Settlements Act (2004)
 - Repayment Stipulation (2007)
 - Tribal contracts and M&I subcontracts (various)
- Key issues include Project Water vs. Non-Project Water, and shortage sharing provisions



Wheeling



Wheeling

- There is long-standing interest in using the CAP system to deliver additional water supplies
- The system is physically capable of delivering additional water
- There are opportunities to increase the delivery capacity of the system
- What has been lacking is an implementable contractual framework



Wheeling Terminology

- Project Water Colorado River water available to CAP, and certain Agua Fria inflows into Lake Pleasant
- Non-Project Water Any water other than Project Water, including Colorado River water, imported groundwater or other supplies
- Article 8.18 Master Repayment Contract section related to "Wheeling Non-Project Water" = Wheeling by CAWCD
- Article 8.17 Master Repayment Contract section related to "Rights Reserved to the United States to Have Water Carried by Project Facilities" = <u>Wheeling</u> by <u>Reclamation</u>



Wheeling History

"...[CAWCD] endorses the concept of transporting water surplus to outlying areas of the state into the District for use within its boundaries. Such transportation shall be limited to otherwise unused capacity of CAP works..."

-- CAWCD Position Statement, 1983





Wheeling History

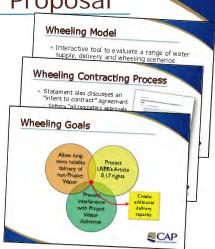
Efforts related to the transportation of non-Project Water

- CAP position statement (1983)
- CAP discussion document (1988)
- Project Wheel (2002)
- Informal discussions (2005)
- CAP Strategic Plan (2006)
- ADD Water (2008)
- CAP Staff Proposal (2012)



CAP Staff Wheeling Proposal

- Open to all parties, including Tribes
- Includes Standard Form Wheeling Contract
- Contracts tied to a specific legal & physical supply
- Contracts issued on the basis of increased delivery capacity
- System improvement projects go through a Reclamation review process





Exchanges



Exchanges

- Various types of exchanges are recognized in different contexts, including the Basin Project Act, the Master Repayment Contract, individual delivery contracts, and also in State law
- There is some current exchange activity
 - Shared SRP/CAP customers
 - Tribal CAP water exchanged for effluent from cities
- Concept proposed by Phoenix, Tucson and Metro Water introduced a new variation—an M&I subcontractor exchanging with another user on the CAP system
 - Proposal also raised system capacity issues related to "downstream" recharge



Issue Convergence

- Each issue is critically important
- Each issue has its own set of complexities
- But, each issue has a common attribute water moving within the CAP system in a "non-traditional" way
- Therefore, an overall framework is essential
 - Maximize project benefits
 - Foster flexibility
 - Reduce potential conflict



CAP-Reclamation Discussions

- The CAP is a federal project, and the owner/operator relationship is at the core of many of these issues
- Not all of the contractual language is perfectly clear, and some things were not fully contemplated
 - In particular, certain aspects of Arizona's recharge & recovery program
- There has been intensive effort on these issues in last six months among staff from CAP, Reclamation and the Solicitor's Office, with input from ADWR and AWBA





- 1. **PREAMBLE**: Agreement is entered into by CAWCD and the United States.
- 2. EXPLANATORY RECITALS: Extensive "whereas" statements describing the need for a comprehensive operational framework that includes firming, wheeling and exchanges, with citations to the relevant legal authorities.
- 3. **DEFINITIONS**: Key terms are defined, including:
 - a. CAWCD Wheeling Contract (a Standard Form 8.18 contract)
 - b. Federal Arrangement (non-contractual 8.17 wheeling)
 - Firming (satisfying the reduced portion of a CAP (sub)contract during shortage or unplanned outage)
 - d. Firming Agreement (agreement between CAWCD and a (sub)contractor to receive, and pay for, Firming Water)
 - e. Firming Water (water that can be used for Firming)



- 3. **DEFINITIONS** (continued)
 - f. Projected Additional CAP System Capacity (estimated capacity from a proposed system improvement project)
 - g. Reclamation Wheeling Contract (an 8.17 wheeling contract)
 - h. Recovery Exchange Agreement (an agreement to exchange Project Water for recovered water, either between CAWCD and a (sub)contractor, OR, between a (sub)contractor and a 3rd party, with CAWCD and Reclamation approval)
 - Recovery Exchange Water (the water CAWCD delivers pursuant to a Recovery Exchange Agreement)
 - j. Replenishment Exchange Water (the water CAWCD delivers when CAGRD's subcontract is exchanged for LTSCs used for replenishment)
 - k. Segment (a section of the CAP system between pumping plants)
 - I. Underground Storage (includes USFs and GSFs)
 - m. Verified Additional CAP System Capacity (capacity from a completed system improvement project, verified by Reclamation)



- **4. TERM OF AGREEMENT**: Same term as the Master Repayment Contract.
- 5. USE OF CAP SYSTEM: In addition to Project Water, authorizes CAWCD to deliver Recovery Exchange Water, Replenishment Exchange Water, and non-Project water for Firming, On-River Firming, and Interstate agreements. Other non-Project Water deliveries require a federal or CAWCD wheeling agreement. Approves a standard form of CAWCD Wheeling Agreement, which is to be attached as an exhibit to the CAP System Use Agreement.



6. ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN FOR CAP SYSTEM USE:

Establishes CAWCD's existing AOP process as the implementation mechanism for scheduling priorities. Recognizes and accommodates the range of operational considerations that affect monthly capacity by location. Sets a uniform 5% loss factor for non-Project Water that is introduced into the CAP System, but exempts Firming Water.

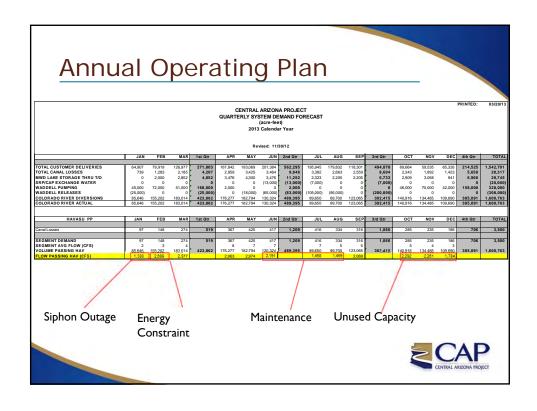


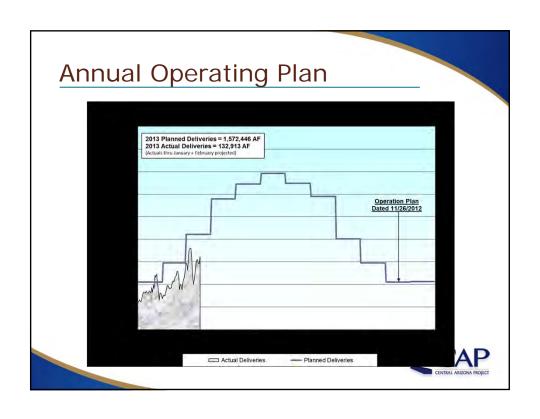
Annual Operating Plan

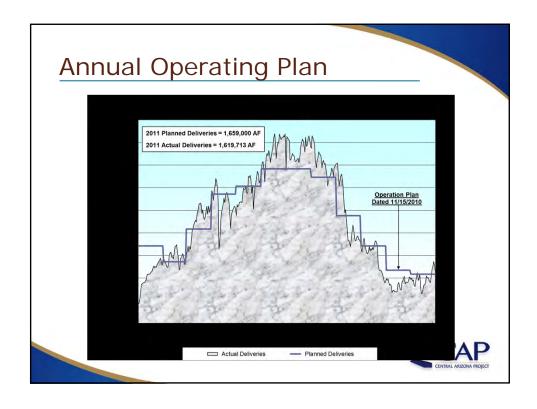
 CAP system capacity is determined during the AOP process. Once the initial Water Delivery Requests are received, the AOP is developed based on range of factors:

- Requested location and timing of deliveries
- · Planned maintenance outages
- Lake Pleasant operations
- Energy resources and programs
- · USF capacity and scheduling
- End-of-year water availability

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- CAP SYSTEM USE SCHEDULING PRIORITIES: If necessary, defines how competition for monthly delivery capacity is resolved. During shortage, Firming Water carries the scheduling priority of the supply it replaces.
 - First, Long-Term Contracts, delivered directly or by exchange for use within the Long-Term Contractor's service area or reservation, OR for leases, exchanges, and underground storage delivered within the same Segment as the Long-Term Contractor's service area or reservation, or an upstream Segment
 - Second, through 2030, the Agricultural Settlement Pool
 - Third, CAWCD Wheeling Contracts (8.18) after project completion & verification.
 - Fourth, Long-Term Contracts delivered for leases, exchanges and underground storage in downstream Segments
 - Fifth, other excess water
 - Sixth, federal wheeling (8.17) for Indian and federal agency purposes.
 - Seventh, federal wheeling (8.17) for other purposes.
 - Eighth, CAWCD Wheeling Contracts (8.18) before system improvement project completion



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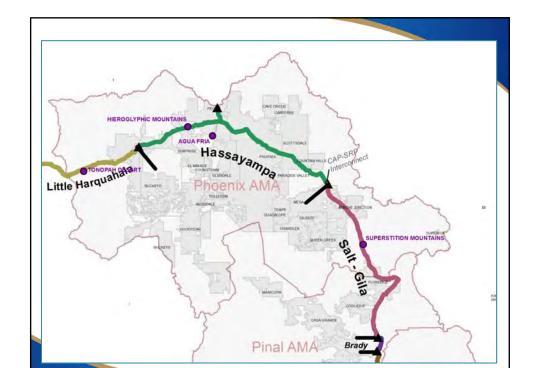
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- 8. FIRMING WATER: Authorizes all sources of firming water, and by extension, all methods of recovery. Recipients may be required to enter into a Firming Agreement.
- 9. EXCHANGE AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO BY LONG-TERM CONTRACTORS: Contemplates new exchanges, including M&I subcontractors exchanging with a 3rd party, for firming and non-firming purposes. For subcontractors, anticipates an exchange agreement approved by CAWCD, Reclamation and ADWR, and a separate implementation agreement between the subcontractor, 3rd party and CAWCD.



- WATER QUALITY: Any water put into the CAP system
 has to meet standards set by CAWCD and Reclamation.
 Implemented through policy and wheeling contract
 approval.
- 11. CAP SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS: Defines the process for projects that will add delivery capacity. CAWCD Wheeling Contracts can be issued based on "Projected" capacity, but do not receive full reliability (i.e., scheduling priority 3) until projects are completed and "Verified" by Reclamation.



CAP System Use Agreement

- 12. FEES, CHARGES, AND REVENUES: Allows CAWCD to recoup its costs for developing firming water from the recipients of the water. CAWCD can also retain system improvement fees (for capacity projects), with Reclamation oversight.
- 13. [Boilerplate]

Exhibit(s): Standard Form CAWCD Wheeling Agreement





