California's Stake in the Colorado River

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Chairman & Colorado River Commissioner
May 2, 2023



The Colorado River Basin

"Law of the River" guides management

- Apportionments to:
 - Upper Basin (CO, NM, UT, WY)
 - Lower Basin (AZ, CA, NV)
 - Mexico
- The Colorado River supports:
 - 40 million people (50% in CA)
 - 5.5 million acres of irrigated agriculture
 - 30 federally recognized tribes.
 - 4,200 MW of hydropower.
 - 15 national parks & recreation areas





The Colorado River Board of California

- State agency charged with protecting California's rights and interests in Colorado River resources
- Board Membership
 - Coachella Valley Water District
 - Imperial Irrigation District
 - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
 - The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
 - Palo Verde Irrigation District
 - San Diego County Water Authority
 - Department of Water Resources
 - Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Two at-large Public Members
 - President Jordan Joaquin (Ft. Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe) & Frank Ruiz (Audubon Society,















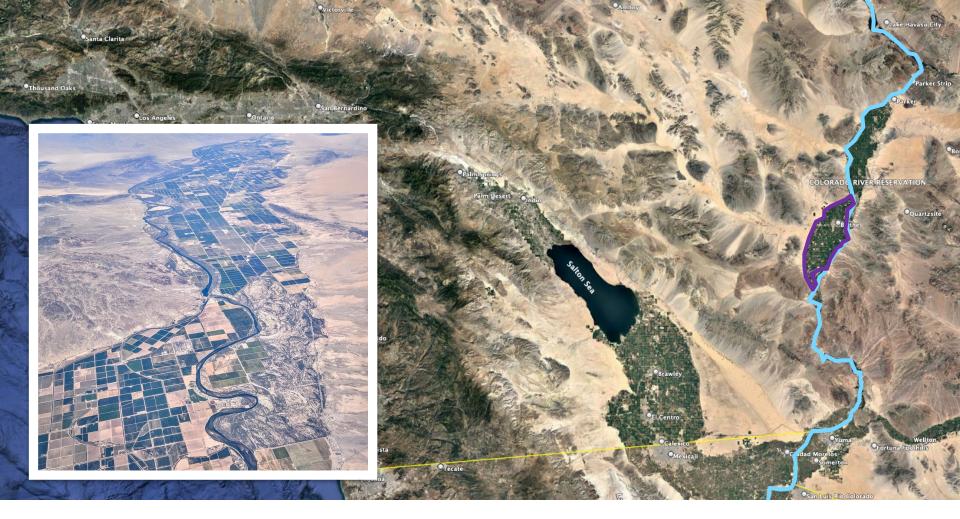
Basin States Process

- Each of the seven Basin States has an appointed Commissioner
 - The Chairman of the Colorado River Board of California serves ex-officio as California's Colorado River Commissioner
- Basin States meet to discuss ongoing programs, reservoir conditions and operations, future operating rules, and collaborate with the United States, Mexico, and Basin Tribes









Palo Verde Irrigation District

 Unquantified water right serving approximately 105,000 acres of forage, vegetable, and fruit crops





Fort Yuma Quechan Indian Tribe & Bard Water District

 Unquantified water rights serving forage, vegetable, and fruit crops on 7,556 acres in the Indian Unit and 7,120 acres in the Bard Unit



Imperial Irrigation District

- 3.1 MAF water right serving about ≈ 472,000 acres of forage, vegetable, and fruit crops
- ≈ 500,000 AFY of water conserved for MWD/SDCWA/CVWD
 - (7.2+ MAF since 2003)

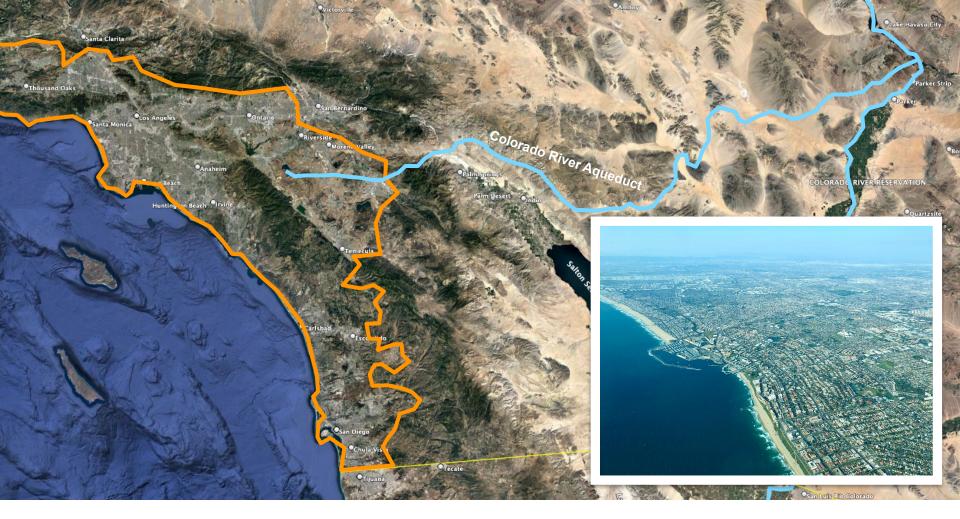




Coachella Valley Water District

• 330,000 AFY water right (+123,000 of transfer water) serving about 63,000 acres of dates, vegetables, fruit, and turf crops





The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

- Regional water wholesaler to 26 member agencies
- Right to 550,000 AFY supplemented with up to 590,000 AFY additional supply potential with conservation, forbearance/fallowing, exchange, and transfer programs



Developing & Limiting California's Rights

- Colorado River Compact (1922)
 - Divided the Basin into the Upper and Lower Basins, each with 7.5 MAF of use
 - Reserved water for Upper Basin development and allowed Lower Basin development to proceed
- Boulder Canyon Project Act (1928)
 - 1. Ratified the 1922 Compact
 - 2. Authorized Hoover Dam, Imperial Dam, and the All-American Canal
 - 3. Apportioned 4.4 MAF to CA, 2.8 MAF to AZ, 0.3 MAF to NV
 - 4. Assigned contracting to Interior Secretary
 - Contracted with PVID, IID, CVWD, & MWD
- California Limitation Act (1929)
 - Limited CA to 4.4 MAF in "normal" years





Priorities for California's 4.4 MAF California Seven Party Agreement of 1931

1. PVID (104,500 acres) 2. Yuma Project (CA division, 25,000 acres) 3,850,000 AF 3. IID, CVWD and lands to be served by AAC 4. MWD 550,000 AF = 4.4 MAF (California's basic apportionment) 5a. MWD 550,000 AF 5b. San Diego city and/or county (given to MWD) 112,000 AF 6a. IID and lands to be served by AAC 300,000 AF 6b. PVID (16,000 acres of adjoining mesa) 5.362 MAF total Colorado River Board

Settling Disputes

- 1944 Mexican Water Treaty
 - Committed 1.5 MAFY of Colorado River water to Mexico
 - Allowed proportional shortage sharing for "extraordinary drought" and "Minutes"
- 1963 Arizona v. California & decrees
 - Settled disputes between Arizona and California over CAP authorization, Gila River, and prior appropriation
 - Enjoined Secretary of DOI to not deliver to states outside entitlements and required reporting
 - Identified present perfected rights and American Indian water rights in the LB







New Paradigm in River Management

- 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act
 - Authorized construction of Central Arizona Project, directed SOI to plan augmentation
 - Subordinated CAP supply to California in times of shortage
 - Required Interior Secretary to develop long-range operating criteria for the river system
- 1970 Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs
 - Coordinated operations of Lower/Upper Basin reservoirs
 - 8.23 MAF annual Powell releases





2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement

- Completion of AZ's CAP depleted available surplus which CA relied on
- SOI ordered CA to reduce use to 4.4 MAFY entitlement (-800 TAFY)





Key Provisions

- Quantifies IID at 3.1 MAF
- Quantifies CVWD at 330 TAF
- Provides for large-scale transfers of conserved water:
 - IID/SDCWA: 200 TAFY
 - IID/MWD: 105 TAFY
 - IID/CVWD: 103 TAFY
 - PVID/MWD: 33-133 TAFY
 - All-American Canal/Coachella Canal Lining projects: 96 TAFY
- State of California assumed Salton Sea mitigation and restoration funding obligations

Management Through Collaboration

- 2001 Interim Surplus Guidelines
 - Basin States Alternative selected for FEIS that allowed CA access to surplus water for "soft landing" in 4.4 Plan — surplus quickly turned to shortage
- 2007 Interim Shortage Guidelines
 - Operations Balance Powell/Mead
 - Storage and delivery of Intentionally Conserved Surplus (ICS)
 - Modified surplus conditions in Lower Division states
 - Shortage strategy for Lake Mead and Lower Division states (elevation triggers & reduction volumes)
- 2019 Drought Contingency Plan
 - Maintain UB compliance with 1922 Compact
 - Additional voluntary storage/shortage in LB
 - Incorporate Mexico contributions in shortage

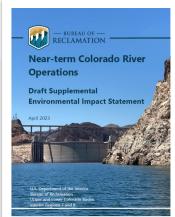




Events of 2022-2023

- 2-4 Million Acre-Foot Call
- Inflation Reduction Act
 - CA's 400,000 AF Proposal
 - Salton Sea partnership
- SEIS Initiated on 2007 ISG
- Six-State vs. CA Proposals
- Hydrology Improves
- Draft SEIS
 - Lower Basin collaboration

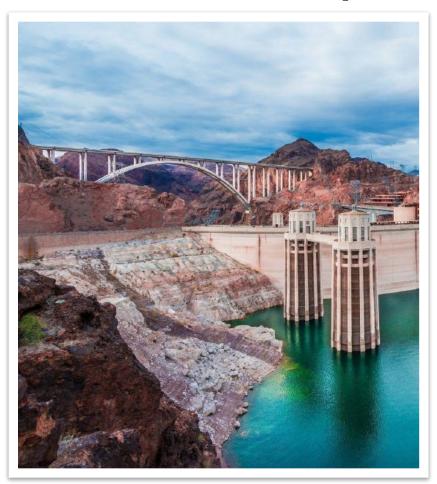








Next Steps and Final Points



- Basin States continue to work toward a consensus-based proposed alternative in final SEIS
- Demand exceeds supply: two decades of drought, climate change, and structural deficit deeply impacting the river system
 - BIL/IRA funding & hydrology helps
- California working with in-state stakeholders and Basin partners toward short & long term solutions



Thank You!



