STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY
EDMUND G. BROWN, JR., Governor

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
770 FAIRMONT AVENUE, SUITE 100
GLENDALE, CA 91203-1068
(818) 500-1625
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July 1, 2011

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETING OF THE COLORADO RIVER BOARD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the call of the Chairperson, Dana B. Fisher, Jr., by the undersigned, the Acting Executive Director of the Colorado River Board of California, that a regular meeting of the Board Members is to be held as follows:

Date:	July 13, 2011, Wednesday
Time:	10:00 a.m.
Place:	Orchid Room Holiday Inn Ontario Airport 2155 East Convention Center Way Ontario, CA 91764-4452 TEL: (909) 212-8000, FAX: (909) 418-6703

The Colorado River Board of California welcomes any comments from members of the public pertaining to items included on this agenda and related topics. Oral comments can be provided at the beginning of each Board meeting; while written comments may be sent to Mr. Dana B. Fisher, Jr., Chairperson, Colorado River Board of California, 770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100, Glendale, California, 91203-1068.

An Executive Session may be held in accordance with provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and in accordance with Sections 12516 and 12519 of the Water Code to discuss matters concerning interstate claims to the use of Colorado River System waters in judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, and/or negotiations with representatives from other states or the federal government.

Requests for additional information may be directed to: Christopher S. Harris, Acting Executive Director, Colorado River Board of California, 770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100, Glendale, CA 91203-1068, or 818-500-1625. A copy of this Notice and Agenda may be found on the Colorado River Board's web page at www.crb.ca.gov.

A copy of the meeting agenda, showing the matters to be considered and transacted, is attached.

Christopher S. Harris
Acting Executive Director

attachment: Agenda

Regular Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
July 13, 2011, Wednesday
10:00 a.m.

Orchid Room
Holiday Inn Ontario Airport
2155 East Convention Center Way
Ontario, CA 91764-4452

AGENDA

At the discretion of the Board, all items appearing on this agenda, whether or not expressly listed for action, may be deliberated upon and may be subject to action by the Board. Items may not necessarily be taken up in the order shown.

1. Call to Order

2. Opportunity for the Public to Address the Board (Limited to 5 minutes)
   As required by Government Code, Section 54954.3(a)

3. Administration
   a. Minutes of the Meeting Held June 15, 2011, Consideration and Approval **(Action)** ... TAB 1

4. Agency Managers Meetings

5. Protection of Existing Rights
   a. Colorado River Water Report(s) ..... TAB 2
      Report on current reservoir storage, reservoir releases, projected water use, forecasted river flows, scheduled deliveries to Mexico, and salinity
   b. State and Local Water Reports ..... TAB 3
      Reports on current water supply and use conditions
   c. Colorado River Operations ..... TAB 4
      - U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Letter to IBWC for the Revised Schedule of Calendar Year 2011 Water Deliveries to Mexico
      - Reclamation's Letter to Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Regarding Calendar Year 2011 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy (IOPP) payback Obligation in California
      - SFGate News Article, "Ground broken in Blythe for massive solar plant"
      - Pacific Institute Report Entitled "Municipal Deliveries of Colorado River Basin Water", June 2011
      - Wyoming Business Report Article, "Pipeline developer wants to add hydropower"
      - Mojave Desert Heritage and Cultural Association's Letter Regarding Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project
      - Fox 5 News, "River commission (of Nevada) names new executive director"

Agenda (continued)

d. Basin States Discussions
   - Status of U.S./Mexico Binational Discussions

e. Colorado River Environmental Issues ..... TAB 5
   - U.S. Department of the Interior News Release: "Salazar Launches Development of a Long-Term Plan for Managing Glen Canyon Dam and Water Flows through the Grand Canyon"
   - Reclamation's and National Park Service's Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Conduct Public Scoping on the Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan for the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam

6. Water Quality
   a. Colorado River Bain Salinity Control Forum Public Notice of 2011 Triennial Review of Colorado River Water Quality Standards for Public Comments ..... TAB 6

7. Executive Session
   An Executive Session may be held by the Board pursuant to provisions of Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and Sections 12516 and 12519 of the Water Code to discuss matters concerning interstate claims to the use of Colorado River system waters in judicial proceedings, administrative proceedings, and/or negotiations with representatives from other states or the federal government.

8. Other Business
   a. Next Board Meeting: Regular Meeting
      August 10, 2011, Wednesday, starting 10:00 a.m.
      Holiday Inn Ontario Airport
      2155 East Convention Center Way
      Ontario, CA 91764-4452
      TEL: (909) 212-8000, FAX: (909) 418-6703

3.a. - Approval June 15, 2011, Board Meeting Minutes

Minutes of Regular Meeting
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
Wednesday, June 15, 2011

A Regular Meeting of the Colorado River Board of California (Board) was held in the Vineyard Room, at the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, at 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California, Wednesday, June 15, 2011.

Board Members and Alternate Present

Dana Bart Fisher, Jr., Chairman
W. D. "Bill" Knutson
Henry Merle Kuiper
John Pierre Menvielle
John Palmer Powell, Jr.
Bill D. Wright
Jeanine Jones, Designee
Department of Water Resources

Board Members and Alternates Absent

Thomas M. Erb
John V. Foley
Terese Marie Ghio
James B. McDaniel

Others Present

Steven B. Abbott
John Penn Carter
Mitch Dion
Dave Fogerson
Leslie M. Gallagher
William J. Hasencamp
Mark L. Johnson
Richard Johnson
Jeremy Junbreis
Kevin E. Kelley
Michael L. King
Jan P. Matusak
Nathan Miller
Carrie Oliphant
Glen Peterson
Halla Razak
Steven B. Robbins
Jack Seiler
Tina L. A. Shields
Ed W. Smith
Catherine M. Stites
Mark Stuart
Michael Quesada
Joseph A. Vanderhost
J.C. Jay Chen
Christopher S. Harris
Michael W. Hughes
Lindia Y. Liu
Mark Van Vlack
Gerald R. Zimmerman

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Fisher, announced the presence of a quorum, called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC TO ADDRESS THE BOARD

Chairman Fisher asked if there was anyone in the audience who wanted to address the Board on items on the agenda or matters related to the Board. Hearing none, Chairman Fisher moved to the next item on the agenda.

ADMINISTRATION

Approval of Minutes

Chairman Fisher requested the approval of the April 13th meeting minutes. Mr. Knutson moved the April 13th minutes be approved. Mr. Menvielle seconded the motion. Unanimously carried, the Board approved the April 13th meeting minutes.

Fiscal Year 2011-12 Board Budget

Acting Executive Director Harris reported that the 2011-12 Budget was included in the Board folder for review by the Board members. Mr. Harris briefed the Board on the cooperative programs, such as weather modification, Basin Water Study, and non-native phreatophyte control, that the Board contributes to in conjunction with the other Basin States. Mr. Harris requested approval of the final Fiscal Year 2011-12 budget and authorization for the Acting Executive Director to execute Standard Agreement No. 44. Upon the motion of Mr. Kuiper, seconded by Mr. Menvielle and unanimously carried, the Board approved the Fiscal Year 2011-12 budget, and authorized the Acting Executive Director to sign Standard Agreement No. 44 in support of the Board's activities in Fiscal Year 2011-12.

New General Manager of the Imperial Irrigation District

Mr. Menvielle introduced Mr. Kevin Kelley to the Board as the new General Manager of the Imperial Irrigation District. The Board welcomed him.

Ethics Orientation Training

Chairman Fisher reported that a state mandate for Board members is the completion of ethics orientation training. The training can be completed online. The web address to take the test is: http://ethics.doj.ca.gov/. Completion of the course takes about two hours. The deadline to take the course is June 30th.

AGENCY MANAGERS' MEETING

Mr. Harris reported that the Agency Managers have not met since the last Board meeting, and that he's planning on scheduling a meeting next month. Mr. Harris reported that he will be canvassing the Agency Managers to determine a few dates to hold the next Agency Managers meeting.

PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS

Colorado River Water Report

Mr. Harris reported that as of June 6th, precipitation in the Basin was 128 percent of normal. The snowpack water equivalent was 264 percent of normal. The unregulated inflow into Lake Powell forecast for April through July was about 12.6 maf, or 159 percent of normal. The 2011 water year forecast unregulated inflow into Lake Powell was about 16.6 maf, or about 138 percent of normal.

Mr. Harris reported that the monthly precipitation for May 2011, showed that much of the Upper Basin was above normal, particularly the Green River Sub-basin where precipitation was over 150 percent of normal. In the Lower Basin, particularly southeastern Arizona was drier than normal, with monthly precipitation in May of less than 50 percent, and currently suffering from a wildfire that has burned over 730 square miles.

Mr. Harris reported that water storage in Lake Powell was 14.5 million acre-feet (maf), or 60 percent of capacity. The Lake Powell water surface elevation was about 3,626.8 feet above mean sea level. Water storage in Lake Mead was about 11.38 maf, or 44 percent of capacity. The Lake Mead water surface elevation is 1,098.8 feet above mean sea level. Total System storage is 33.58 maf, or 56 percent of capacity, at this time last year the System storage was 33.51 maf, or 56 percent of capacity.

Mr. Harris reported that Reclamation s projected consumptive use (CU) for the State of Nevada is under its entitlement of 300,000 acre-feet (263,000 acre-feet); and for Arizona the CU is projected to be under its entitlement of 2.8 maf (2.780 maf); and for California the CU is also projected to be slightly under its entitlement of 4.4 maf (4.100 maf). The Lower Basin projected CU for 2011 is estimated to be 7.143 maf.

Mr. Harris reported that Basin Storage Curve projects an increase in Basin storage, that should delay any threat of shortages in the Lower Basin for awhile.

State and Local Water Reports

Mr. Stuart, of the California Department of Water Resources, reported on the climate conditions in California. Precipitation in the Los Angeles area is about 20 inches so far, where the normal for this time of year is about 15 inches. In the Northern Sierra precipitation was 70 inches, where the normal is 50 inches. The San Joaquin watershed precipitation was about 62 inches. The normal for this time of year is 40 inches of precipitation. As of June 10th, the Northern Sierra snowpack is still 83 percent of the April 1st normal, the Central Sierra snowpack is 84 percent of the April 1st normal, and the Southern Sierra is about 56 percent of the April 1st normal.

Mr. Stuart reported that as of June 1st the State Water Project (SWP) was 97 percent of capacity, as is expected to fill completely. The SWP allocation is currently at 80 percent of entitlements.

Mr. Bill Wright of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) reported that Diamond Valley Lake began filling around June 2010 and as of June 2011 is

considered operationally full. As of June 1st, 2011, Diamond Valley Lake was about 795,000 acre-feet, or 98 percent of capacity, Lake Mathews was about 151,000 acre-feet, or 83 percent of capacity, and Lake Skinner was about 37,000 acre-feet, or 85 percent of capacity.

Mr. Wright reported that the MWD Board approved the delivery of 225,000 acre-feet of discounted groundwater replenishment deliveries, to some of their member agencies. Some of this water and some of the San Diego deliveries are being delivered via the Diamond Valley Lake, thereby generating power through the turbines at the Diamond Valley Lake. In addition, the out of basin storage on the SWP is 300,000 acre-feet and increasing the Colorado River supplies by 200,000 acre-feet.

Mr. Harris reported that the Mammoth Pass Snowpack was about 55 inches, and the Gem Pass snow pillow reported snow of about 500 percent of normal. All of the precipitation stations are well above normal for this time of year.

Colorado River Operations

2011 Annual Operating Plan

Mr. Harris reported that the meeting to begin development of the 2011 Annual Operating Plan (2011 AOP) was recently hosted by Reclamation via a webinar format, and was well received by those attending online. Mr. Harris reported that the 2011 AOP hydrologic determinations are based on the April 2011 24-month study. Subsequent drafts of the 2011 AOP will be updated based on the progression of the water year. The current draft of the 2011 AOP projects operations to be based on the "Upper Basin Balancing Tier from the Interim Guidelines. The current projected releases from Glen Canyon Dam for calendar year 2012 are expected to be 9.6 maf. For the Lower Basin, operations of Lake Mead and Hoover Dam will be based on The "Intentionally Created Surplus Conditions Reclamation expects that there will not be any unused apportionment available for reallocation. Mexico is also scheduled to receive 1.5 maf, according to the 1944 water treaty. The draft 2011 AOP is available online at: http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/AOP2012/AOP12_draft.pdf and there is an additional link to a cleaned up version of the draft with changes highlighted, at: http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/AOP2012/AOP12_draft_alternate_version.pdf.

Mr. Harris reported that to the extent possible Reclamation intends to release water from Glen Canyon Dam through the turbines, possibly releasing part of the water intended to be released in 2011 and in the early part of 2012. Reclamation is planning on continuing with an aggressive maintenance schedule that requires some of the turbines to be temporarily out of service. Reclamation intends to minimize any bypass releases.

The Associated Press' News Article Entitled "Feds stop work on Flaming Gorge pipeline study"

Mr. Harris reported that on May 26th the Associated Press reported that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had suspended its evaluation of the proposed Flaming Gorge Pipeline. The Flaming Gorge Pipeline is several hundred miles long and was to convey 250,000 acre-feet annually from the Green River watershed along the border of Wyoming and Colorado, and then along the Rocky Mountain Front-range from Fort Collins, terminating in Pueblo, Colorado. The suspension was initiated by Mr. Million, who believes

the project would create more energy that it consumes and thus is seeking another federal agency, as in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to act as the lead agency for the pipeline.

U.S. Department of Energy Announces that 25 Percent of Moab tailings Pile has been Relocated

Mr. Harris reported that in a June 3rd news release the Department of Energy announced that it had successfully completed the relocation of 25 percent of the uranium mill tailings at the Moab site. The radioactive materials were relocated approximately 30 miles north to a permanent disposal site near Crescent Junction, Utah. The Department of Energy is using trains to relocate the material and because of the additional input of "Stimulus Funding was able to run 10 trains per week. The Department of Energy plans to revert back to four trains per week upon the expiration of the remaining stimulus funding.

Colorado River Basin Water Study Report

Mr. Harris reported that on June 6th Reclamation finalized its Interim Report No. 1 of the Colorado River Basin Water Study Report. Interim Report No. 1 is available on Reclamations website at: http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/crbstudy.html. Mr. Harris reported that included in the Board folder was a copy of the news release announcement as well as the Executive Summary. On Reclamations website you'll also find the Status Report, Technical Reports A, B, C, and D, as well as Fact Sheets, additional information, and related links to climate change in the Basin States. Mr. Harris reported that the Interim Report No. 1 is worth reading and he encouraged Board members and agency technical staff to read it. Reclamation requests that comments be submitted by July 8th, for review by the Project Study Team. The Project Study Team timeline lists a total of three interim reports with a final report to be completed by July 2012. The Final Basin Study will be a compilation of the previous Interim Reports.

Mr. Harris reported that Reclamation held an on-line webinar on June 14th to provide a general overview of Interim Report No. 1 and give everyone the background, purpose and intent of each section of the report.

Mr. Harris reported that on June 3rd, the seven Basin States sent a letter to Reclamation Commissioner Michael Conner reiterating the States position regarding the use of the Basin Study Report. In the letter the States requested that the Basin Study Report define current water supply and demand imbalances over the next 50 years and develop potential mitigation and adaption strategies to address imbalances. The letter also requested that the report not be used by one state in litigation with another Basin state, and reaffirmed that the Basin Study Report will not alter factual or legal positions or current Colorado River water entitlements. Mr. Harris reported that Commissioner Conner responded, via letter, on June 6th in support of the Basin States points, and congratulated the states for continuing to cooperate and collaborate on difficult Colorado River issues.

Basin States Discussion

Chairman Fisher reported that the Basin States met May 31st, in San Diego, and discussed the Basin Study Report, tributary stream flow issues in Arizona, the current Glen

Canyon release schedule in regards to the turbine flow capacity and meeting the Interim Guidelines without spilling through the reservoir, as well as the binational discussions with Mexico.

There was some discussion about how the releases from Glen Canyon Dam could also generate electricity via the turbines. Some of the turbines are up for regular maintenance that requires they be temporarily taken out of commission. The maintenance schedule might be adjusted to accommodate the flows required to equalize the reservoirs according to the Interim Guidelines. Mr. Zimmerman added that the Interim Guideline was originally based on the water year but expanded to calendar year to accommodate years when additional releases would be needed to equalize the reservoirs. If additional flows are allowed to extend beyond the calendar year into the next calendar year, then there is the concern that during wet periods the release schedule could fall further and further behind.

Status of Binational Discussions – U.S. and Mexico

Chairman Fisher reported that the binational discussions with Mexico, held in San Diego on June 1st was attended by the Commissioner of Reclamation, the Commissioners of both the U.S. and Mexico sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission, all the Basin States representatives and their staffs, both the Mexico and the U.S. sides. The common goals and benefits were expressed from both sides. Chairman Fisher reported that Commissioner Drusina wanted to complete a deal where Mexico would get funding to begin its list of projects. The protocol and procedures with the necessary checks and balances to satisfy the different styles of governments on both sides of the border has not yet been completed. Chairman Fisher reported that Mexico has made it clear that they have not shared in any of the surpluses in the past, and that Mexico would want a share in any future surpluses, if they are going to share in any of the drought shortages of the future. Not having a share when the river was in a declared surplus condition has not set well with Mexico; and that if they would be included in surplus sharing then Mexican consideration of shortage sharing, during a drought, may not be as difficult to accept. Chairman Fisher reported that there appeared to be a general consensus that this could be acceptable. Chairman Fisher noted that there seemed to be a focus on the Mexico side to get started on its list of projects, where the states were more focused on shortage sharing. Ms. Razak, of the San Diego County Water Authority, reported that two new core work groups, in addition to the four already formed, were added to address Mexico's need for information on the results of cooperative process both nations are discussing. The fifth work group will look at salinity and the impacts to the salinity of the Colorado River deliveries to Mexico, if Mexico is allowed to store water in the U.S., and the sixth core work group is on hydrology, because Mexico insists that shortages on the Colorado River be tied to a hydrologic event. Ms. Razak reported that both core work groups are meeting June 15th to work together and answer each other's questions.

Chairman Fisher reported that Mexico wants the current binational negotiations that would help fund its list of water projects to culminate in a new Minute that would be completed by April 1, 2012. Mr. Michael King of the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) reported that IID was approached by Mexico to build a turnout on the All American Canal for emergency delivery of water to Mexico (Mexicali, Tecate, and Tijuana) in the event of a catastrophic earthquake and delivery system disruption in Mexico. Mr. King reported that there were a number of issues that need to be resolved beforehand. In addition, Mexico's

timeline didn't leave enough time to complete the environmental impact report, and ensure that IID water users would not suffer during the operation of the turnout. Chairman Fisher added that there should be more discussion before emergency preparedness plans could be approved, let alone construct the infrastructure.

Mr. Harris reported that the Basin states sent a letter to IBWC Commissioner Drusina and Reclamation Commissioner Conner on May 20th, affirming the Basin States' interests in continued participation in the discussions and negotiations with Mexico on Colorado River water management opportunities, identified the principal representative and alternate designated to participate in the process, and acknowledged that the states planned to attend the meeting to be held on June 1st in Tijuana, Mexico.

Colorado River Environmental Activities

Status of Grand Canyon Trust Lawsuit

Mr. Michael Hughes of the California Attorney General's Office reported that a couple months ago the Judge on the Grand Canyon Trust case issued a final decision in favor of the defendant on all the remaining clams, and recently the Grand Canyon Trust has filed an appeal of that decision to the Ninth Circuit Court and filed a request for a preliminary injunction with the District Court in Arizona. Mr. Hughes reported that it's not yet clear what relief they are seeking with the injunction. The preliminary injunction and appeal may take months to be resolved.

WATER QUALITY

Salinity Control Forum Meeting

Mr. Harris reported that the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (Forum) and Advisory Council (Council), held meetings in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, on May 23-24, 2011. The Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Work Group (Work Group) held meetings on May 25-26, 2011. The Forum recommended the cost share in Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) expenditures for Salinity Control activities outside of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) designated salinity control project areas. The selected projects from the Application Review Committee process associated with Reclamation's Basinwide Funding Opportunity announcements are anticipated to create salt-loading reductions of more than 30,000 tons of salt annually. The awarded projects are targeted to come in at less than eighty dollars per ton of salt removed.

Mr. Harris reported that the Grand Valley Salinity Control Project completion wrap-up is expected over the next two years. Most of the Valley has been brought into the program, and that there are only about 2,000 acres where remediation measures can be implemented.

Mr. Harris reported that the Forum adopted the 2011 Draft Triennial Review Report and should be available soon. The draft will be open for review and comment and is expected to be adopted at the next Forum meeting.

Mr. Harris reported that Reclamation is moving forward with the Environmental Assessment and design portions of the pilot evaporation pond alternative study for the Paradox Valley Unit Injection Well Facility. The current concern for potential impacts to migratory birds will be addressed in the National Environmental Policy Act assessment.

OTHER BUSINESS

Next Board Meeting

Chairman Fisher announced that the next meeting of the Colorado River Board will be on Wednesday, July 13, 2011 at 10:00 a.m., at the Holiday Inn Ontario Airport, 2155 East Convention Center Way, Ontario, California.

There being no further items to be brought before the Board, Chairman Fisher asked for a motion to adjourn the meeting. Mr. Menvielle moved the Board meeting be adjourned. Mr. Knutson seconded the motion, unanimously approved the Board meeting adjourned at 11:18 a.m. on June 15, 2011.

Christopher S. Harris
Acting Executive Director

5.a. - Colorado River Water Reports

SUMMARY WATER REPORT
COLORADO RIVER BASIN
July 5, 2011

RESERVOIR STORAGE (as of July 4)	MAF	ELEV. IN FEET	□ of Capacity	June 6, 2011 MAF	June 6, 2011 ELEV. IN FEET	June 6, 2011 □ of Capacity
Lake Powell	17.433	3,651.7	**72**	14.498	3,626.8	**60**
Flaming Gorge	3.355	6,030.2	**89**	3.188	6,025.8	**85**
Navajo	1.461	6,068.6	**86**	1.453	6,068.0	**86**
Lake Mead	11.781	1,103.2	**46**	11.382	1,098.8	**44**
Lake Mohave	1.652	641.3	**91**	1.715	643.6	**95**
Lake Havasu	0.568	447.4	**92**	0.589	448.5	**96**
Total System Storage	37.366		**63**	33.583		**56**
System Storage Last Year	34.642		**58**	33.505		**56**

		June 6, 2011
WY 2011 Precipitation (Basin Weighted Avg) 10/01/10 through 7/05/11	**130 percent (34.3")**	**128 percent (32.5")**
WY 2011 Snowpack Water Equivalent (Basin Weighted Avg) on day of 7/05/11	**N/A**	**264 percent (10.3")**
(Above two values based on average of data from 116 sites.)		

July 1, 2011 Forecast of Unregulated Lake Powell Inflow	MAF	% of Normal	June 3, 2011 MAF	% of Avg.
2011 April through July unregulated inflow	12.000	**151 %**	12.600	**159%**
2011 Water Year forecast	16.086	**134 %**	16.598	**138%**

USBR Forecasted Year-End 2011 and 2010 Consum. Use, July 6, 2011 a. **MAF**

			2011 Diversion	2011 - Return =	2011 Net	2010
Nevada (Estimated Total)			0.478	0.215	0.263	0.243
Arizona (Total)			3.644	0.876	2.767	2.792
CAP Total					1.583	1.653
Az. Water Banking Authority					*0.134*	*0.134*
OTHERS					1.184	1.140
California (Total) b./			4.767	0.614	4.153	4.363
MWD					0.631	1.099
3.85 Agriculture	Total	Conserved			Forecasted	Estimated
IID c./	3.163	-0.360			2.803	2.547
CVWD d./	0.364	-0.031			0.333	0.304
PVID	0.318	0			0.318	0.274
YPRD	0.044	0			0.044	0.039
Island e./	0.007	0			0.007	0.006
Total Ag.	*3.896*	*-0.391*			*3.505*	*3.170*
Others					0.017	0.094
PVID-MWD fallowing to storage (to be determined)					--	0
Arizona, California, and Nevada Total f./			**8.888**	**1.705**	**7.183**	**7.399**

a./ Incorporates Jan.-Apr. USGS monthly data and 75 daily reporting stations which may be revised after provisiona data reports are distributed by USGS. Use to date estimated for users reporting monthly and annually.

b./ California 2011 basic use apportionment of 4.4 MAF has been adjusted to 4.174 MAFfor payback of Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy overruns (-1,213 AF), Intentionally Created Surplus Water by IID (-25,000 AF), Creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS MWD (-200,000 AF)

c./ 0.105 MAF conserved by IID-MWD Agreement as amended in 2007: 105,000 AF conserved for SDCWA under the IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement as amended, 80,000 AF of which is being diverted by MWD; 16,000 AF required to conserved for CVWD under the IID-CVWD Acquisition Agreement, 67,700 AF conserved by the All-American Canal Lining Project.

d./ 30,850 acre-feet conserved by the Coachella Canal Lining Project.

e./ Includes estimated amount of 6,530 acre-feet of disputed uses by Yuma Island pumpers and 0 acre-feet by Yuma Project Ranch 5 being charged by USBR to Priority 2.

f./ Includes unmeasured returns based on estimated consumptive use/diversion ratios by user from studies provided by Arizona Dept. of Water Resources, Colorado River Board of California, and Reclamation.

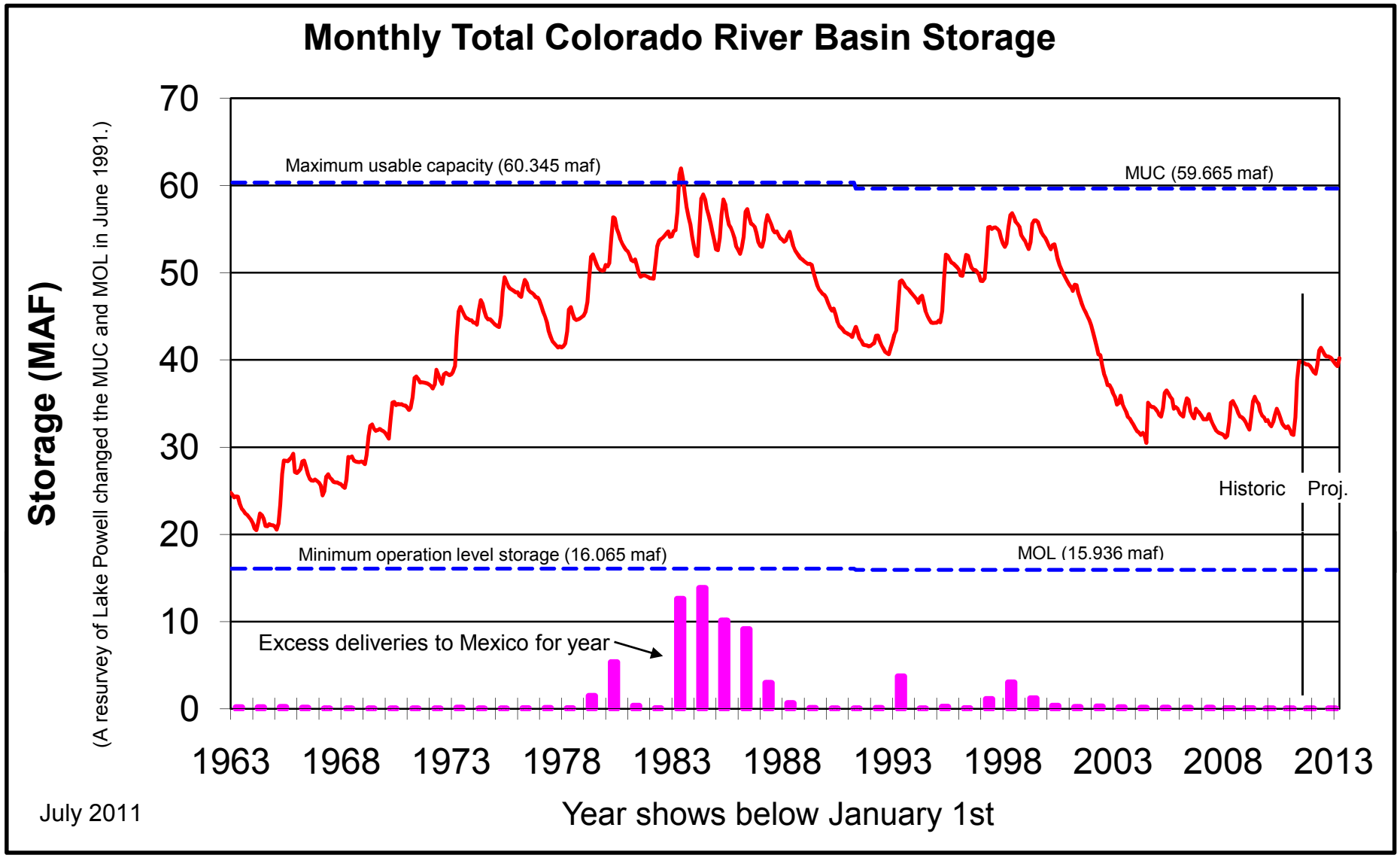
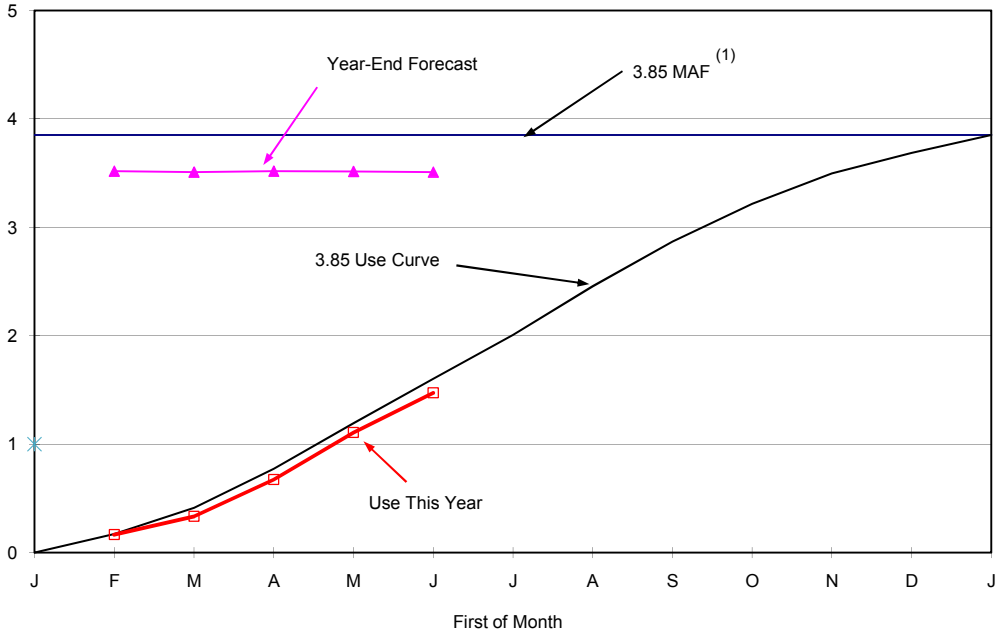

Monthly Total Colorado River Basin Storage
Storage (MAF)
(A resurvey of Lake Powell changed the MUC and MOL in June 1991.)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Maximum usable capacity (60.345 maf)
MUC (59.665 maf)
Historic
Proj.
Minimum operation level storage (16.065 maf)
MOL (15.936 maf)
Excess deliveries to Mexico for year
1963
1968
1973
1978
1983
1988
1993
1998
2003
2008
2013
July 2011
Year shows below January 1st

FIGURE 1
JULY 1, 2011 FORECAST OF 2011 YEAR-END COLORADO RIVER WATER USE
BY THE CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL AGENCIES



Forecast of Colorado River Water Use
by the California Agricultural Agencies
(Millions of Acre-feet)

Month	Use as of First of Month	Forecast of Year End Use	Forecast of Unused Water (1)
Jan	0.000	--------	--------
Feb	0.167	3.519	0.023
Mar	0.335	3.509	0.033
Apr	0.674	3.518	0.024
May	1.107	3.515	0.027
Jun	1.473	3.510	0.032
Jul			
Aug			
Sep			
Oct			
Nov			
Dec			
Jan			

(1) The forecast of unused water is based on the availability of 3.542 MAF under the first three priorities of the water delivery contracts. This accounts for the 85,000 af of conserved water available to MWD under the 1988 IID-MWD Conservation agreement and the 1988 IID-MWD-CVWD-PVID Agreement as amended; 80,000 AF of conserved water available to SDCWA under the IID-SDCWA Transfer Agreement as amended being diverted by MWD; as estimated 29,000 AF of conserved water available to SDCWA and MWD as a result of the Coachella Canal Lining Project, 67,700 AF of water available to SDCWA and MWD as a result of the All American Canal Lining Project; 14,500 AF of water IID and CVWD are forbearing to permit the Secretary of the Interior to satisfy a portion of Indian and miscellaneous present perfected rights use and 25,000 AF of water IID is conserving to create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus. 0 AF has been subtracted for IID's Salton Sea Salinity Management in 2011. As USBR is charging uses by Yuma Island pumpers to priority 2, the amount of unused water has been reduced by those uses - 6,530 AF. The CRB does not concur with USBR's viewpoint on this matter.

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

April 28, 2011

COLORADO RIVER WATER REPORT

The following report summarizes data obtained from provisional reports of the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, International Boundary and Water Commission, and Imperial Irrigation District.

I. Active Surface Storage[1/] in Reservoirs at end of Month (Thousand Acre-feet).

March 2011

Upper Basin	Storage	Elevation in feet	% of Capacity	Change During Month	Change from 2010
Lake Powell	12,804	3,610.7	53%	-431	-892
Flaming Gorge	3,160	6,025.0	84%	56	-38
Fontenelle	136	6,473.7	39%	-23	23
Navajo	1,326	6,058.3	78%	-2	80
Blue Mesa	495	7,478.5	60%	-37	-47
Morrow Point	113	7,154.4	96%	2	6
Crystal	17	6,750.9	93%	0	0
Sub-total	18,050		58%	-434	-869
Lower Basin					
Lake Mead	11,170	1,096.4	43%	53	-380
Lake Mohave	1,705	643.2	94%	6	29
Lake Havasu	581	448.1	94%	15	17
Sub-total	13,456		47%	74	-334
Upper and Lower BasinTotal	31,506 [2/]		53%	-361	-1,202

1/ Figures shown do not include reservoir dead storage.

2/ Storage above minimum operation level is 31,506 - 15,936 = 15,570 thousand acre-feet. Minimum operation level (15,936 thousand acre-feet) is defined as the sum of active content at minimum power pool plus minimum active content required to make surface diversions at Lake Havasu and Navajo Reservoir.

II. Upper Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

Station	Meas. Flow March 2011	Cumulative Flow October thru March	Meas. Flow Adjusted for CRSP Surface Storage Changes: March 2011	% of Mar. 89- year average (1922-2010 water years)
Green River at Green River, Utah	293,900	1,054,500	349,600	130%
Colorado River near Cisco, Utah	258,100	1,209,400	223,500	101%
San Juan River near Bluff, Utah	49,000	305,000	47,400	41%
At Lee Ferry (Compact Point)	1,057,100	5,263,500	645,500	104%

III. Lower Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

Station	March 2011	Cumulative Flow October thru March
Below Hoover Dam	1,006,400	4,278,700
Below Davis Dam	987,200	4,216,600
Below Parker Dam	692,700	2,679,200
Above Imperial Dam	593,300	2,453,000

IV. Consumptive Use of Lower Colorado River Mainstream Water (Acre-feet).
March, 2011

California Users	Diversion	Return	Consumptive Use	Change in Cons.Use From Mar. 2010	Cumulative Cons. Use January thru March	Change from prev. Jan. thru Mar.	12 Months thru March
Palo Verde Irrig. Dist.	60,520	31,710	28,810	5,250	45,330	35,120	345,180
Yuma Proj. (Res. Div.) [b/]	9,800	2,380	7,420	3,950	11,040	7,460	46,080
Imperial Irrig. Dist. [a/]	264,860		264,860	26,440	542,150	123,990	2,658,310
Salton Sea Mitigation	0		0	0	0	-320	79,020
USBR Operations	15,500		15,500	15,500	19,610	19,610	32,100
IID plus Salton Sea Mitigation	280,360		280,360	41,940	561,760	143,280	2,769,430
Coachella Val. Wat. Dist. [a/]	22,760		22,760	1,040	55,990	9,520	311,410
Subtotal	373,440	34,090	339,350	52,180	674,120	195,380	3,472,100
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. [c/]	2,290	1,060	1,230	230	2,110	-610	24,150
Cal. Miscellaneous [d/]	2,860		2,860	0	4,660	0	34,000
Metropolitan Water Dist.	70,890	430	70,460	-18,960	144,310	-110,590	985,970
Total	449,480	35,580	413,900	33,450	825,200	84,180	4,516,220
Arizona Users							
Central Arizona Project	181,260		181,260	52,930	404,840	59,470	1,711,390
Colorado River Ind. Res.	49,000	21,030	27,970	-5,790	42,630	5,860	418,970
Gila Gravity Main Canal	69,610	18,380	51,230	7,490	105,950	47,240	574,250
Yuma Proj. (Valley Div.)	41,290	12,440	28,850	11,090	50,320	19,590	232,630
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. [c/]	6,540	3,010	3,530	-3,420	6,700	-7,050	78,080
Havasu Nat. Wildlife Ref.	690	0	690	-3,300	880	-3,700	31,790
Arizona Miscellaneous [d/]	5,880		5,880	0	12,300	0	85,000
Total	354,270	54,860	299,410	59,000	623,620	121,410	3,132,110
Nevada Users							
From Lake Mead [b/] [e/]	33,290	20,970	12,320	890	30,700	3,060	285,750
Mohave Steam Plant [e/]	10		10	-10	30	-30	340
Total	33,300	20,970	12,330	880	30,730	3,030	286,090
Total Consumptive Use (Ariz., Cal., Nev.)	837,050	111,410	725,640	93,330	1,479,550	208,620	7,934,420

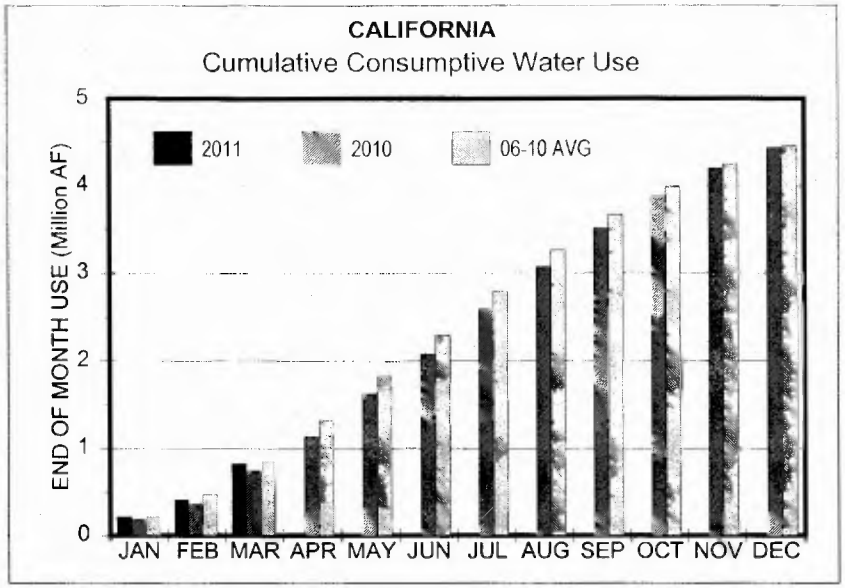
a. Based on measurements below Pilot Knob (assumed to be equal to USBR Article V data after credit is given for unmeasured California return flows between Imperial Dam and Pilot Knob). In addition, Salton Sea mitigation is not part of IID's use but is included in IID total diversion. USBR Operations consists of Salton Sea Operations 0 acre-feet and Warren H. Brock Reservoir Operations 4,040 acre-feet.

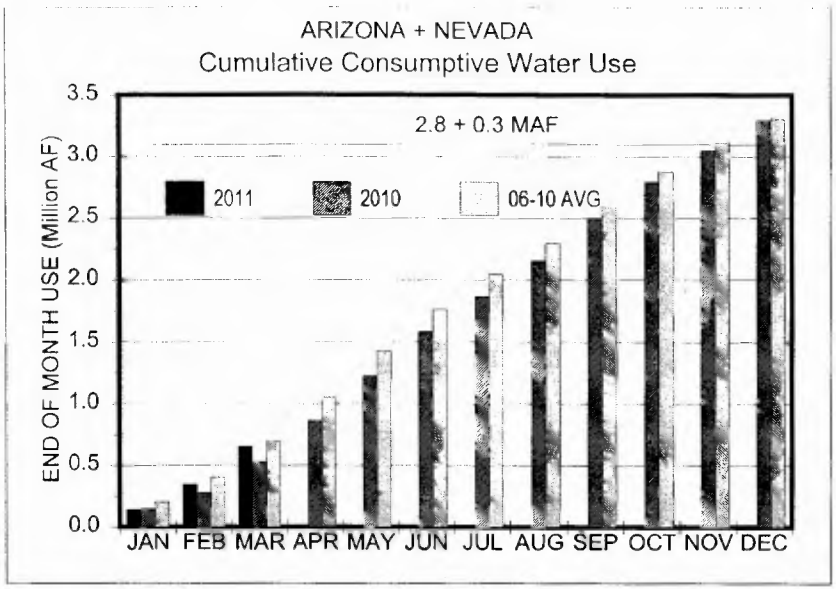
b. Return flow estimates based on averages of past returns as calculated by USBR for Article V data.

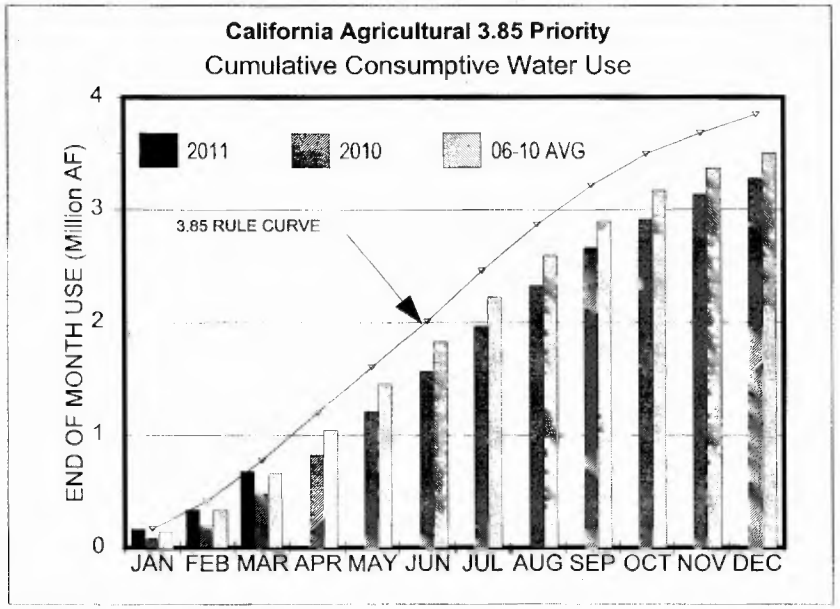
c. Starting January 2011 consumptive use value is diversion minus returns as reported by Reclamtion.

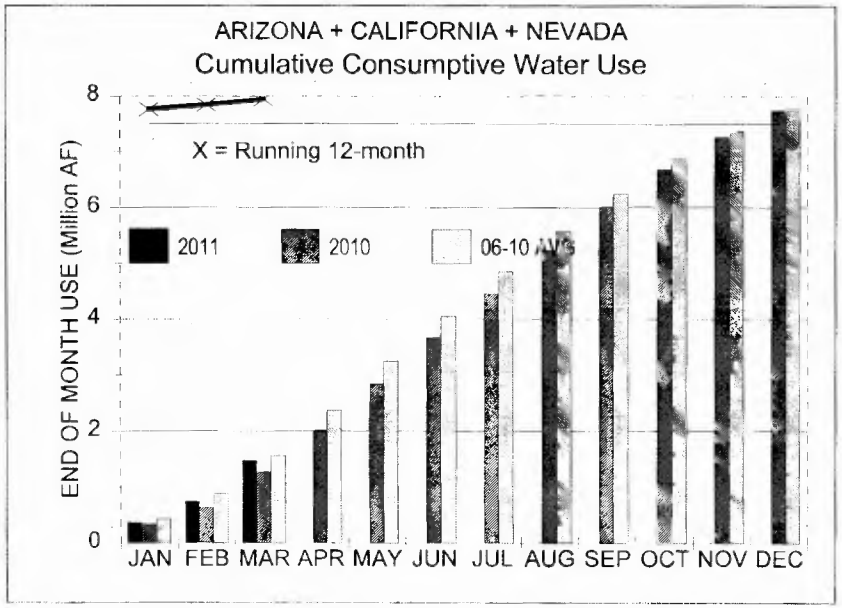
d. An estimated residual made by the Colorado River Board of California combining such items as small diversions along the river, unmeasured groundwater return flow, etc., which, when combined with other quantities listed to arrive at the State's total, presents an estimate of the State's Consumptive use of Lower Colorado River water.

e. Nevada use in January 2011 not available in USBR/LC website, the January 2010 use numbers were assumed in this months calculation and will be revised later when data are available.


CALIFORNIA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
1
2
3
4
5
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


ARIZONA + NEVADA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
2.8 + 0.3 MAF
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5
3.0
3.5
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


California Agricultural 3.85 Priority
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
1
2
3
4
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
3.85 RULE CURVE
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


ARIZONA + CALIFORNIA + NEVADA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
X = Running 12-month
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
2
4
6
8
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

July 1, 2011, Observed Colorado River Flow into Lake Powell (1) (Million Acre-feet)

	USBR and National Weather Service		Change From Last Month's Projected	
	April-July 2011	Water Year 2011	April-July 2011	Wat Yr 2011
Maximum (2)	12.300	17.086	0.800	1.702
Mean	12.000 *	16.086 **	0.500	0.702
Minimum (2)	11.700	15.086	0.200	-0.298

* This month's A-J observed is 151% of the 30-year A-J average shown below.
** This month's W-Y observed is 134% of the 30-year W-Y average shown below.

Comparison with past records of Colorado River inflow into Lake Powell (at Lee Ferry prior to 1962)

	April-July Flow	Water Year Flow
Long-Time Average (1922-2010)	7.741	11.519
30-yr. Average (1961-90)	7.735	11.724
10-yr. Average (2001-2010)	5.203	8.449
Max. of Record	15.404 (1984)	21.873 (1984)
Min. of Record	1.115 (2002)	3.058 (2002)
Year 2000	4.352	7.310
Year 2001	4.301	6.955
Year 2002	1.115	3.058
Year 2003	3.918	6.358
Year 2004	3.640	6.128
Year 2005	8.810	12.614
Year 2006	5.318	8.769
Year 2007	4.052	8.231
Year 2008	8.906	12.356
Year 2009	7.804	10.633
Year 2010	5.795	8.738
Total Years 2000 - 2004	17.326	29.809
5-Year Average (2000-2004)	3.465	5.962

(1) Under conditions of no other Upper Basin reservoirs.

(2) USBR and NWS forecasts indicate the probability of 95 percent of the time the actual flow will not exceed the maximum value, and will not be less than the minimum value.

VI. Scheduled Flows to Mexico — Arrivals and excess arrivals of Water for Calendar Year 2011

(Acre-feet)

	(1) Scheduled Flow [9]	(2) Total Arrivals	(3) Excess Arrivals in accord with Minute 242	(4) Other Excess Arrivals	(5) Total Excess Arrivals	(6) Cumulative Excess Arrivals	(7) Flow Through NIB and Limitrophe	(8) Flow By-Pass Southerly International Boundary
Jan.	128,113	146,704	5,905	12,686	18,591	18,591	130,960	5,905
Feb.	155,921	179,145	5,785	17,439	23,224	41,815	162,997	5,785
March	195,427	205,858	6,960	3,471	10,431	52,246	186,916	6,960
April	192,064							
May	110,741							
June	119,566							
July	120,829							
August	82,600							
Sept.	89,307							
Oct.	67,821							
Nov.	109,270							
Dec.	118,341							
	1,490,000	531,707	18,650	33,596			480,873	18,650

Column (1). Flow schedule requested by Mexico. In surplus years as determined by the United States, Mexico can schedule up to 1.7 rather than 1.5 million acre-feet.

(2). Total Colorado River waters reaching Mexico. It is the sum of: 1) Colorado River water measured at the Northerly International Boundary, 2) drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary near San Luis, Arizona, and 3) Wellton-Mohawk drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary. It is the sum of Columns (1) + (5).

(3). Arizona's Wellton-Mohawk Irritation and Drainage District drainage water. This water is discharged to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico via a concrete-lined canal.

(4). Excess arrivals other than Wellton-Mohawk drainage. It is the sum of: 1) a delivery of about 5,000 a. f. per year to ensure that Mexico receives what is scheduled, 2) releases from Parker Dam which are not used due to unexpected rainfall in the Palo Verde, Coachella, Imperial, and and Yuma areas, 3) controlled flood releases on the Gila and Colorado River, and 4) local runoff.

(5). Sum of Columns (3) and (4).

(6). Cumulation of Column (5).

(7). Including Colorado River flow at the Northerly International Boundary plus flow from Cooper, 11-mile, and 21-mile spillways.

(8). Including flow at the Southerly International Boundary, from the East and West Main canals, Yuma Valley Main, 242 Lateral plus diversions from Lake Havasu for Tijuana.

(9). Revised schedule of Calander Year 2010 as of July 14, 2010

WEIGHTED MONTHLY SALINITY AT
SELECTED COLORADO RIVER STATIONS
AND RUNNING 12-MONTH NIB-IMPERIAL FLOW-WEIGHTED SALINITY DIFFERENTIAL
(in parts per million)

	Below Hoover Dam			Below Parker Dam [3]			Palo Verde [3] Canal Near Blythe			At Imperial Dam			At Northerly International Boundary			Running 12-Month Flow-Wtd. Differential [2]	
	5-Year avg.[1]			5-Year avg.[1]			5-Year avg.[1]			5-Year avg.[1]			5-Year avg.[1]				
	1974-78	2010	2011	1974-78	2010	2011 [4]	1974-78	2010 [4]	2011 [4]	1974-78	2010	2011	1974-78	2010	2011	2010	2011
Month																	
Jan.	690	623	606	709	630	620	751	660	640	913	756	714	1,041	831	882	130.7	143.3
Feb.	675	628	612	706	660	640	732	690	620	835	729	686	998	856	779	131.2	137.9
March	684	622	589	699	640		727	650		805	663	660	925	746	802	125.8	147.1
April	680	613		700	630		714	650		801	672		892	752		123.6	
May	677	614		698	630		709	640		822	685		962	951		130.6	
June	678	607		695	610		712	640		812	672		956	909		136.3	
July	682	611		688	620		709	620		797	658		909	834		139.8	
August	690	594		686	620		706	620		800	678		907	888		142.7	
Sept.	672	590		686	620		737	650		815	676		952	843		144.0	
Oct.	680	592		689	620		739	630		854	694		1,070	783		141.1	
Nov.	682	609		692	640		746	650		897	692		1,010	816		142.9	
Dec.	681	596		702	620		731	650		877	733		999	819		137.3	

General Notes:

1/ 5-Year averages are arithmetical.
2/ 12-month flow-weighted differential between NIB and Imperial Dam through month shown in left column.
3/ Operational values only.
4/ Values are grab samples (one or two samples per month) and are rounded to represent general magnitude of salinity at Parker Dam and Palo Verde Canal..

COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA

March 28, 2011

COLORADO RIVER WATER REPORT

The following report summarizes data obtained from provisional reports of the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, International Boundary and Water Commission, and Imperial Irrigation District.

I. Active Surface Storage[1/] in Reservoirs at end of Month (Thousand Acre-feet).

February 2011

Upper Basin	Storage	Elevation in feet	% of Capacity	Change During Month	Change from 2010
Lake Powell	13,235	3,614.9	54%	-593	-544
Flaming Gorge	3,104	6,023.6	83%	-8	-77
Fontenelle	158	6,478.4	46%	-25	33
Navajo	1,328	6,058.7	78%	-15	111
Blue Mesa	532	7,483.5	64%	-23	-14
Morrow Point	111	7,151.9	95%	-1	4
Crystal	17	6,751.4	92%	1	-0
Sub-total	18,484		59%	-664	-486
Lower Basin					
Lake Mead	11,117	1,095.8	42%	352	-663
Lake Mohave	1,699	643.0	94%	29	19
Lake Havasu	567	447.3	92%	17	19
Sub-total	13,383		47%	397	-625
Upper and Lower BasinTotal	31,866 [2/]		53%	-266	-1,112

1/ Figures shown do not include reservoir dead storage.

2/ Storage above minimum operation level is 31,866 - 15,936 = 15,930 thousand acre-feet. Minimum operation level (15,936 thousand acre-feet) is defined as the sum of active content at minimum power pool plus minimum active content required to make surface diversions at Lake Havasu and Navajo Reservoir.

II. Upper Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

Station	Meas. Flow February 2011	Cumulative Flow October thru February	Meas. Flow Adjusted for CRSP Surface Storage Changes: February 2011	% of Feb. 89- year average (1922-2010 water years)
Green River at Green River, Utah	128,200	760,600	120,200	83%
Colorado River near Cisco, Utah	130,700	951,300	107,600	65%
San Juan River near Bluff, Utah	44,900	256,000	30,100	47%
At Lee Ferry (Compact Point)	984,700	4,206,400	345,800	85%

III. Lower Basin Discharge (Acre-feet).

Station	February 2011	Cumulative Flow October thru February
Below Hoover Dam	634,400	3,272,300
Below Davis Dam	587,700	3,229,400
Below Parker Dam	406,700	1,986,500
Above Imperial Dam	381,000	1,859,700

IV. Consumptive Use of Lower Colorado River Mainstream Water (Acre-feet).
February, 2011

California Users	Diversion	Return	Consumptive Use	Change in Cons.Use From Feb. 2010	Cumulative Cons. Use January thru February	Change from prev. Jan. thru Feb.	12 Months thru February
Palo Verde Irrig. Dist.	41,540	28,280	13,260	16,700	16,520	29,870	339,930
Yuma Proj. (Res. Div.) [b/]	3,100	1,680	1,420	870	3,620	3,510	42,130
Imperial Irrig. Dist. [a/]	131,660		131,660	34,170	277,290	97,550	2,631,870
Salton Sea Mitigation	0		0	0	0	-320	79,020
USBR Operations	4,110		4,110	4,110	4,110	4,110	16,600
IID plus Salton Sea Mitigation	135,770		135,770	38,280	281,400	101,340	2,727,490
Coachella Val. Wat. Dist. [a/]	17,660		17,660	4,500	33,230	8,480	310,370
Subtotal	198,070	29,960	168,110	60,350	334,770	143,200	3,419,920
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. [c/]	930	430	500	-360	880	-840	23,920
Cal. Miscellaneous [d/]	1,090		1,090	0	1,800	0	34,000
Metropolitan Water Dist.	22,700	390	22,310	-43,940	73,850	-91,630	1,004,930
Total	222,790	30,780	192,010	16,050	411,300	50,730	4,482,770
Arizona Users							
Central Arizona Project	134,530		134,530	43,650	223,580	6,540	1,658,460
Colorado River Ind. Res.	26,250	19,940	6,310	-580	14,660	11,650	424,760
Gila Gravity Main Canal	42,470	10,790	31,680	21,730	54,720	39,750	566,760
Yuma Proj. (Valley Div.)	21,000	10,800	10,200	1,810	21,470	8,500	221,540
Fort Mojave Ind. Res. [c/]	3,980	1,830	2,150	-1,250	3,170	-3,630	81,500
Havasu Nat. Wildlife Ref.	170	0	170	-290	190	-400	35,090
Arizona Miscellaneous [d/]	4,140		4,140	0	6,420	0	85,000
Total	232,540	43,360	189,180	65,070	324,210	62,410	3,073,110
Nevada Users							
From Lake Mead [b/ e/]	26,710	16,560	10,150	1,460	18,380	2,170	284,860
Mohave Steam Plant [e/]	10		10	-10	20	-20	350
Total	26,720	16,560	10,160	1,450	18,400	2,150	285,210
Total Consumptive Use (Ariz., Cal., Nev.)	482,050	90,700	391,350	82,570	753,910	115,290	7,841,090

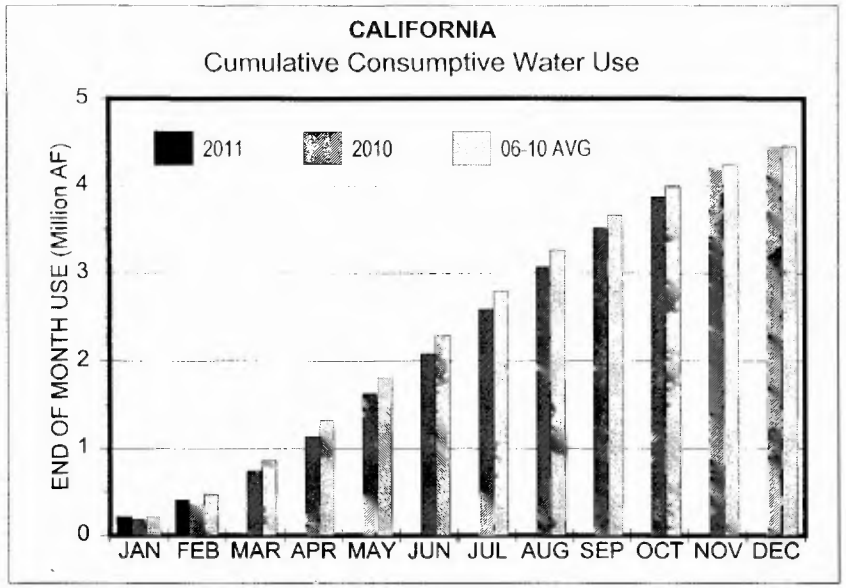
a. Based on measurements below Pilot Knob (assumed to be equal to USBR Article V data after credit is given for unmeasured California return flows between Imperial Dam and Pilot Knob). In addition, Salton Sea mitigation is not part of IID's use but is included in IID total diversion. USBR Operations consists of Salton Sea Operations 0 acre-feet and Warren H. Brock Reservoir Operations 4,040 acre-feet.

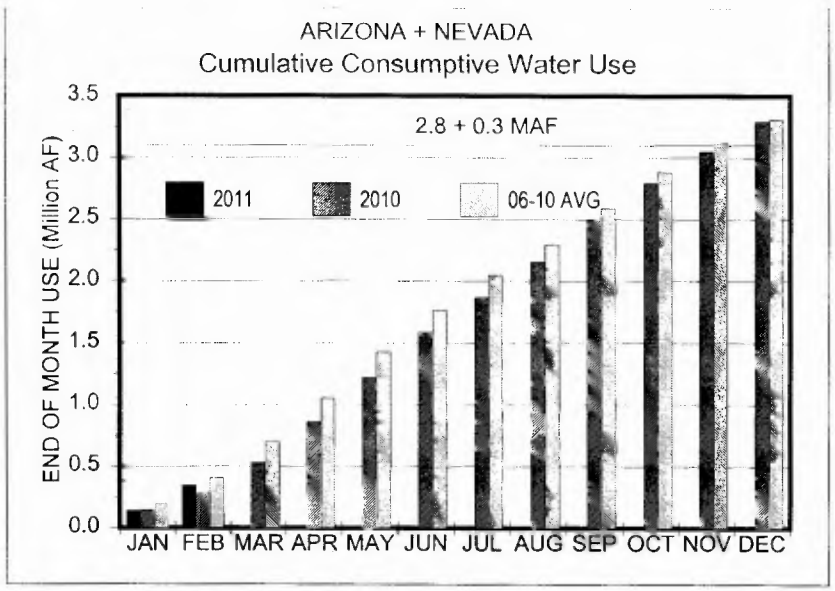
b. Return flow estimates based on averages of past returns as calculated by USBR for Article V data.

c. Starting January 2011 consumptive use value is diversion minus returns as reported by Reclamtion.

d. An estimated residual made by the Colorado River Board of California combining such items as small diversions along the river, unmeasured groundwater return flow, etc., which, when combined with other quantities listed to arrive at the State's total, presents an estimate of the State's Consumptive use of Lower Colorado River water.

e. Nevada use in January 2011 not available in USBR/LC website, the January 2010 use numbers were assumed in this months calculation and will be revised later when data are available.


CALIFORNIA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
1
2
3
4
5
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


ARIZONA + NEVADA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
2.8 + 0.3 MAF
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0.0
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
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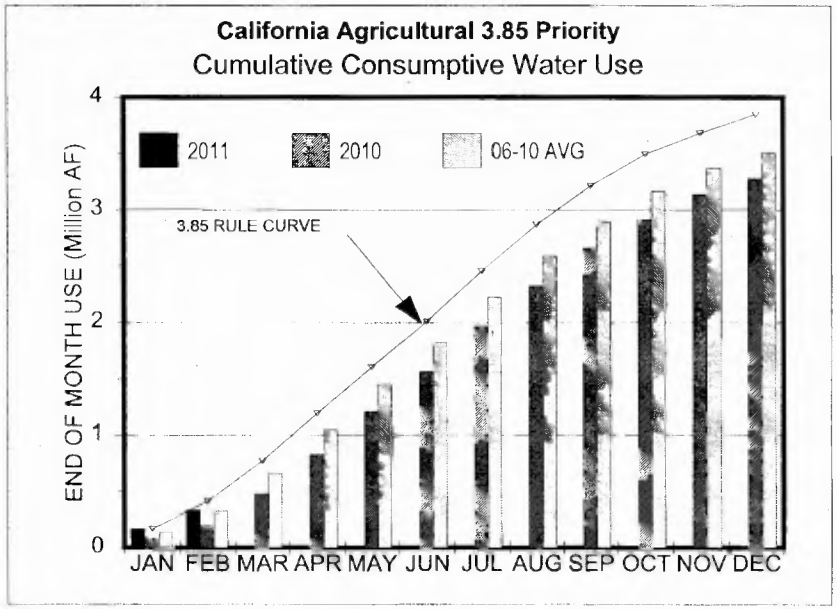
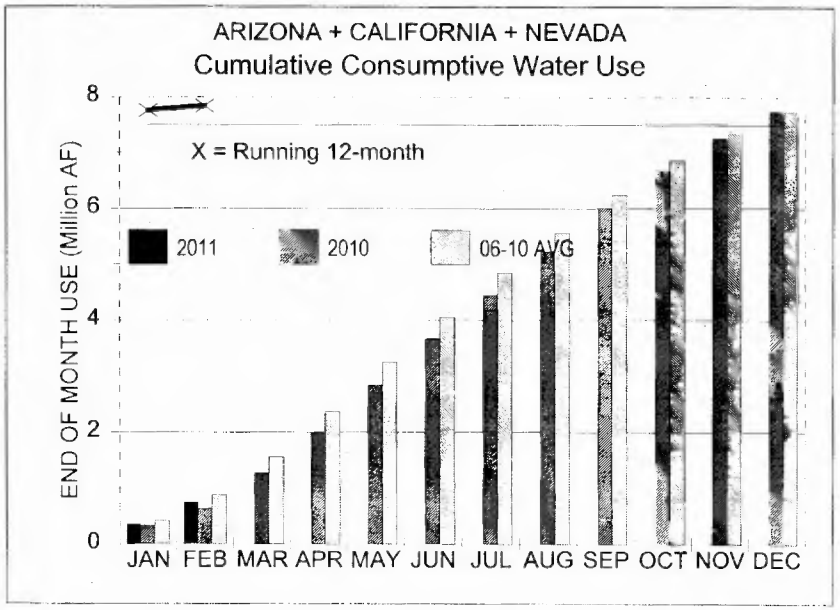
3.0
3.5
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


California Agricultural 3.85 Priority
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
1
2
3
4
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
3.85 RULE CURVE
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC


ARIZONA + CALIFORNIA + NEVADA
Cumulative Consumptive Water Use
X = Running 12-month
END OF MONTH USE (Million AF)
0
2
4
6
8
2011
2010
06-10 AVG
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC

May 4, 2011, Observed Colorado River Flow into Lake Powell (1) (Million Acre-feet)

	USBR and National Weather Service		Change From Last Month's Projected	
	April-July 2011	Water Year 2011	April-July 2011	Wat Yr 2011
Maximum (2)	12.800	17.784	3.300	4.708
Mean	11.500 *	15.384 **	2.000	2.308
Minimum (2)	10.200	13.084	0.700	0.008

* This month's A-J observed is 145% of the 30-year A-J average shown below.
** This month's W-Y observed is 128% of the 30-year W-Y average shown below.

Comparison with past records of Colorado River inflow into Lake Powell (at Lee Ferry prior to 1962)

	April-July Flow	Water Year Flow
Long-Time Average (1922-2010)	7.741	11.519
30-yr. Average (1961-90)	7.735	11.724
10-yr. Average (2001-2010)	5.203	8.449
Max. of Record	15.404 (1984)	21.873 (1984)
Min. of Record	1.115 (2002)	3.058 (2002)
Year 2000	4.352	7.310
Year 2001	4.301	6.955
Year 2002	1.115	3.058
Year 2003	3.918	6.358
Year 2004	3.640	6.128
Year 2005	8.810	12.614
Year 2006	5.318	8.769
Year 2007	4.052	8.231
Year 2008	8.906	12.356
Year 2009	7.804	10.633
Year 2010	5.795	8.738
Total Years 2000 - 2004	17.326	29.809
5-Year Average (2000-2004)	3.465	5.962

(1) Under conditions of no other Upper Basin reservoirs.

(2) USBR and NWS forecasts indicate the probability of 95 percent of the time the actual flow will not exceed the maximum value, and will not be less than the minimum value.

VI. Scheduled Flows to Mexico — Arrivals and excess arrivals of Water for Calendar Year 2011

(Acre-feet)

	(1) Scheduled Flow [9]	(2) Total Arrivals	(3) Excess Arrivals in accord with Minute 242	(4) Other Excess Arrivals	(5) Total Excess Arrivals	(6) Cumulative Excess Arrivals	(7) Flow Through NIB and Limitrophe	(8) Flow By-Pass Southerly International Boundary
Jan.	128,113	146,704	5,905	12,686	18,591	18,591	130,960	5,905
Feb.	155,921	179,145	5,785	17,439	23,224	41,815	162,997	5,785
March	195,427							
April	192,064							
May	110,741							
June	119,566							
July	120,829							
August	92,600							
Sept.	89,307							
Oct.	67,821							
Nov.	109,270							
Dec.	118,341							
	1,500,000	325,849	11,690	30,125			293,957	11,690

Column (1). Flow schedule requested by Mexico. In surplus years as determined by the United States, Mexico can schedule up to 1.7 rather than 1.5 million acre-feet.

(2). Total Colorado River waters reaching Mexico. It is the sum of: 1) Colorado River water measured at the Northerly International Boundary, 2) drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary near San Luis, Arizona, and 3) Wellton-Mohawk drainage waters measured at the Southerly International Boundary. It is the sum of Columns (1) + (5).

(3). Arizona's Wellton-Mohawk Irritation and Drainage District drainage water. This water is discharged to the Santa Clara Slough in Mexico via a concrete-lined canal.

(4). Excess arrivals other than Wellton-Mohawk drainage. It is the sum of: 1) a delivery of about 5,000 a. f. per year to ensure that Mexico receives what is scheduled, 2) releases from Parker Dam which are not used due to unexpected rainfall in the Palo Verde, Coachella, Imperial, and and Yuma areas, 3) controlled flood releases on the Gila and Colorado River, and 4) local runoff.

(5). Sum of Columns (3) and (4).

(6). Cumulation of Column (5).

(7). Including Colorado River flow at the Northerly International Boundary plus flow from Cooper, 11-mile, and 21-mile spillways.

(8). Including flow at the Southerly International Boundary, from the East and West Main canals, Yuma Valley Main, 242 Lateral plus diversions from Lake Havasu for Tijuana.

(9). Revised schedule of Calander Year 2010 as of July 14, 2010

WEIGHTED MONTHLY SALINITY AT
SELECTED COLORADO RIVER STATIONS
AND RUNNING 12-MONTH NIB-IMPERIAL FLOW-WEIGHTED SALINITY DIFFERENTIAL
(in parts per million)

	Below Hoover Dam			Below Parker Dam 3/			Palo Verde 3/ Canal Near Blythe			At Imperial Dam			At Northerly International Boundary			Running 12-Month Flow-Wtd. Differential 2/	
	5-Year avg.1/			5-Year avg.1/			5-Year avg.1/			5-Year avg.1/			5-Year avg.1/				
	1974-78	2010	2011	1974-78	2010	2011 4/	1974-78	2010 4/	2011 4/	1974-78	2010	2011	1974-78	2010	2011	2010	2011
Month																	
Jan.	690	623	606	709	630	620	751	660	640	913	756	714	1,041	831	882	130.7	143.3
Feb.	675	628	612	706	660	640	732	690	620	835	729	686	998	856	779	131.2	137.9
March	684	622		699	640		727	650		805	663		925	746		125.8	
April	680	613		700	630		714	650		801	672		892	752		123.6	
May	677	614		698	630		709	640		822	685		962	951		130.6	
June	678	607		695	610		712	640		812	672		956	909		136.3	
July	682	611		688	620		709	620		797	658		909	834		139.8	
August	690	594		686	620		706	620		800	678		907	888		142.7	
Sept.	672	590		686	620		737	650		815	676		952	843		144.0	
Oct.	680	592		689	620		739	630		854	694		1,070	783		141.1	
Nov.	682	609		692	640		746	650		897	692		1,010	816		142.9	
Dec.	681	596		702	620		731	650		877	733		999	819		137.3	

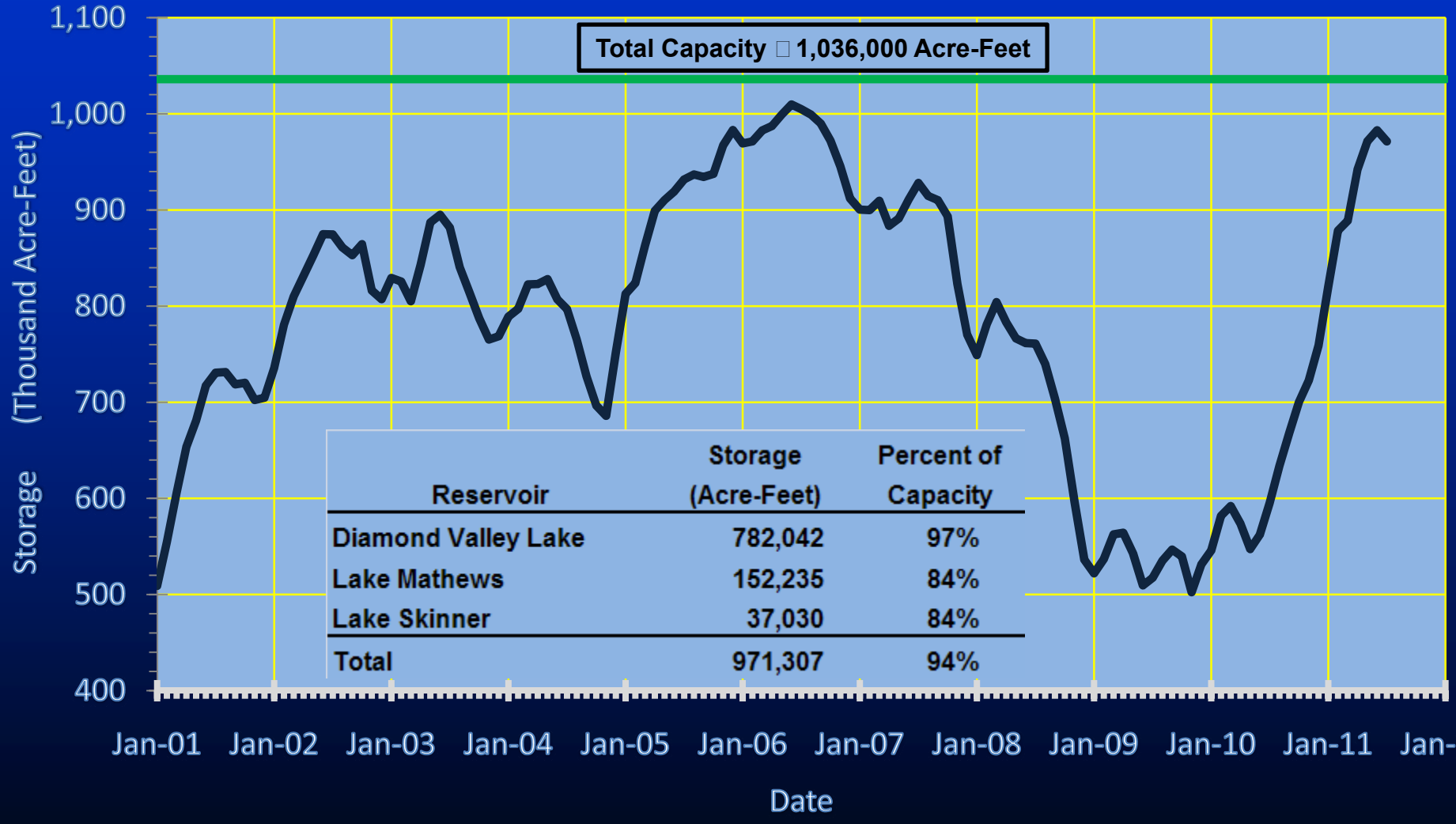
General Notes:

1/ 5-Year averages are arithmetical.
2/ 12-month flow-weighted differential between NIB and Imperial Dam through month shown in left column.
3/ Operational values only.
4/ Values are grab samples (one or two samples per month) and are rounded to represent general magnitude of salinity at Parker Dam and Palo Verde Canal..

5.b. - State and Local Water Reports

MWD's Combined Reservoir Storage as of July 1, 2011

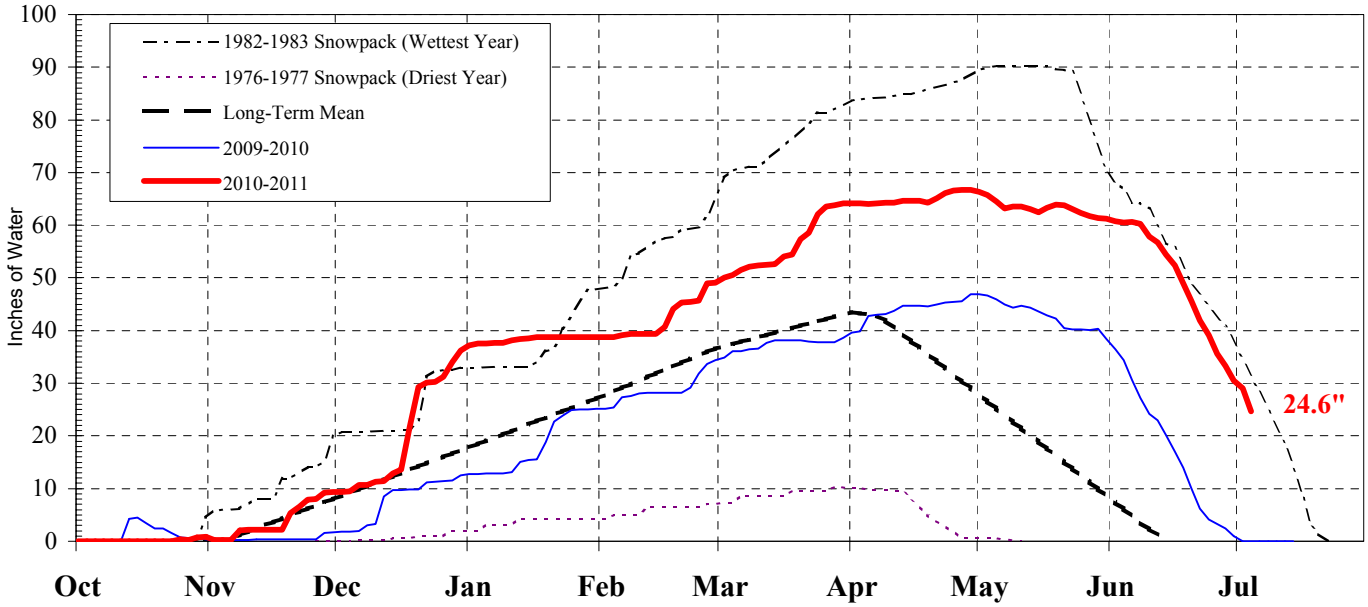
Lake Skinner, Lake Mathews, and Diamond Valley Lake



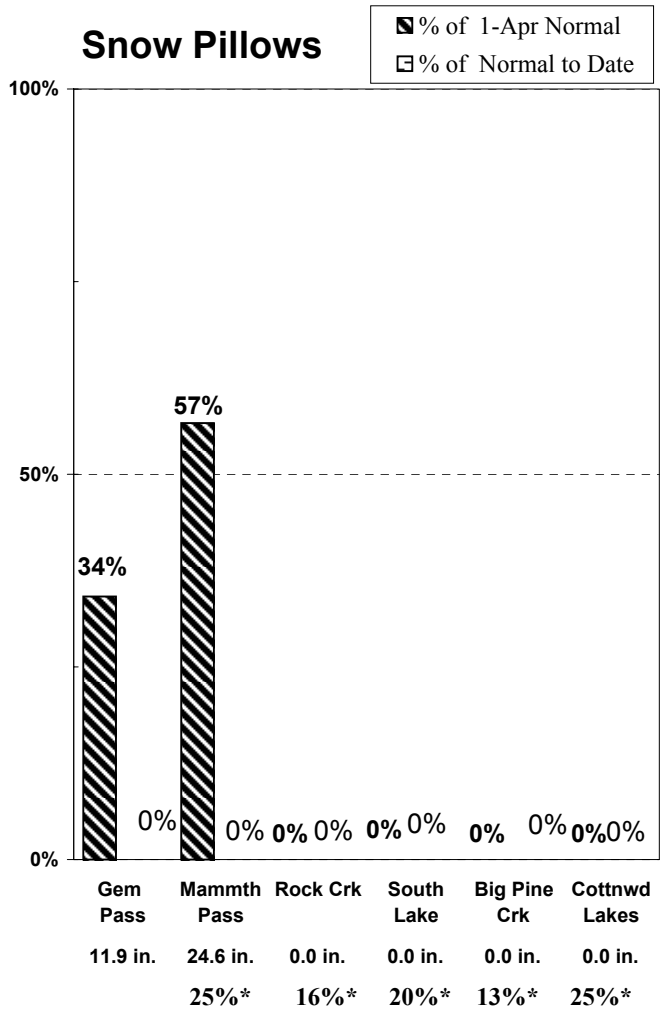
Reservoir	Storage (Acre-Feet)	Percent of Capacity
Diamond Valley Lake	782,042	97%
Lake Mathews	152,235	84%
Lake Skinner	37,030	84%
Total	971,307	94%

EASTERN SIERRA
CURRENT PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS
As of July 5, 2011

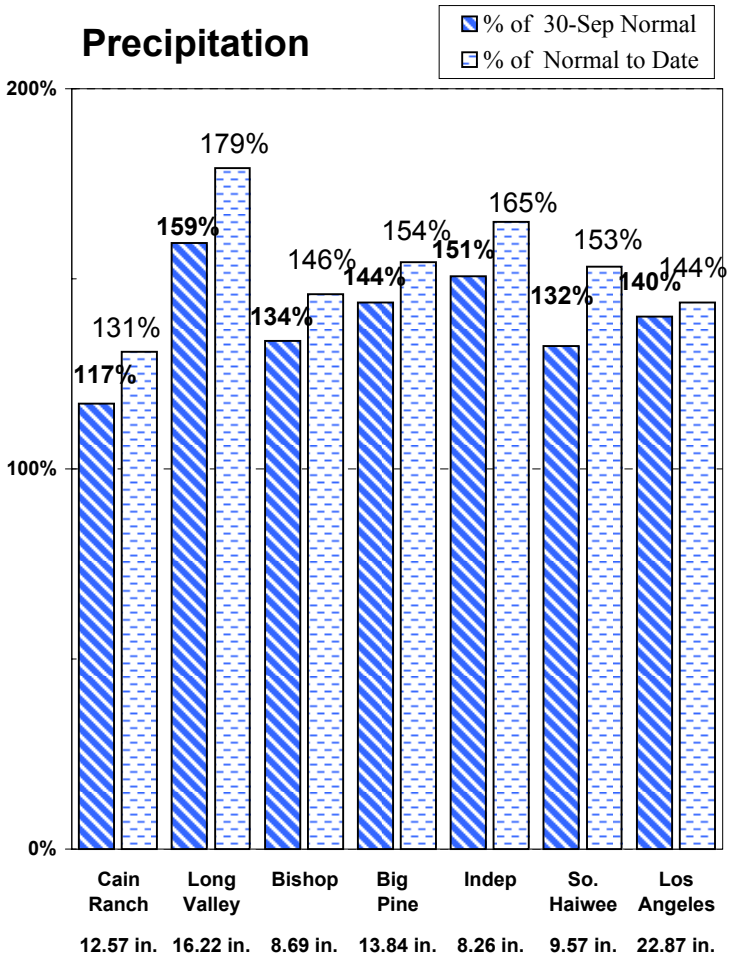
Mammoth Pass Snowpack



Snow Pillows



Precipitation



*** Individual snow pillow represents an area that contributes this percent of the total Owens River Basin runoff.**

Measurement as Inches Water Content; Precipitation totals are cumulative for water year beginning Oct 1

5.c. - Colorado River Operations

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO:
LC-4211
PRJ-23.00

JUN 27 2011

Honorable Edward Drusina, P. E.
Commissioner, United States Section
International Boundary and Water Commission
The Commons, Building C, Suite 306
4171 North Mesa Street
El Paso, TX 79902

Subject: Revised Schedule of Calendar Year 2011 Water Deliveries to Mexico

Dear Commissioner Drusina:

The Bureau of Reclamation received your letter dated May 20, 2011, informing us of Mexico's request to modify the 2011 delivery schedule of Colorado River water to Mexico to effect deliveries of arranged water to the Santa Clara Wetland pursuant to Minute No. 316. The requested modification consists of an increase of 3,628 thousand cubic meters (2,941 acre-feet) for the month of June with a decrease in the same amount for the month of August.

Reclamation confirms its ability to execute the requested deliveries according to the schedule provided by your office, which shows deliveries at the Northerly International Boundary, deliveries at the Southerly Land Boundary, and diversions at Parker Dam for deliveries to Tijuana. These deliveries of Colorado River water to Mexico during calendar year 2011 are in accordance with Article 15 of the Treaty between the United States of America and Mexico, Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, dated February 3, 1944, and Minutes No. 242, 314, and 316 of the International Boundary and Water Commission. The enclosed schedule shows the monthly deliveries provided by your office converted to acre-feet for use in our forecast.

As in previous years, Reclamation will continue to advise your office regarding Colorado River operations as they proceed. We appreciate your cooperation and assistance in planning river operations and in dealing with other issues associated with management of the Colorado River. If you have questions regarding Reclamation's ability to execute the requested deliveries, please call Mr. Paul Matuska, Water Accounting and Verification Group Manager, at 702-293-8164.

Sincerely,

Lorri Gray-Lee

Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

Enclosure

cc: Ms. Anna Morales
Area Operations Manager, Yuma Office
International Boundary and
Water Commission
1940 South Third Avenue, Suite A
Yuma, AZ 85364

Ms. Sandra A. Fabritz-Whitney
Director
Arizona Department of
Water Resources
3550 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012

Mr. John D'Antonio
State Engineer
State Engineer's Office
State of New Mexico
PO Box 25102
Santa Fe, NM 87504-5102

Ms. Jennifer Gimbel
Director
Colorado Water
Conservation Board
1313 Sherman Street, Room 721
Denver, CO 80123

Mr. Don A. Ostler
Executive Director
Upper Colorado River Commission
355 South 400 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(w/encl to ea)

Mr. Christopher Harris
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Board of
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770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100
Glendale, CA 91203

Mr. James D. Salo
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Commission of
Nevada
555 East Washington Avenue, Suite 3100
Las Vegas, NV 89101

Mr. Patrick Tyrell
State Engineer
State Engineer's Office
State of Wyoming
Herschler Building, 4th Floor East
122 West 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82022-0370

Mr. Dennis Strong
Director
Utah Division of Water Resources
PO Box 146201
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-6201

CY2011 COLORADO RIVER WATER DELIVERIES FOR MEXICO

27-May-11

	PREVIOUS SCHEDULE Colorado River at Morelos Dam (NIB)		CHANGE		NEW SCHEDULE Colorado River at Morelos Dam (NIB)		Land Boundary near San Luis, SA		Diversions at Parker Dam to Effect Emergency Deliveries to Tijuana		Deliveries to Santa Clara Wetland in accordance with Minute No. 316		TOTAL DELIVERY	
Month	Acre-Feet	KCM	KCM	%	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM	Acre-Feet	KCM
JAN	116,170	143,295	0	0%	116,170	143,295	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	128,113	158,026
FEB	143,978	177,595	0	0%	143,978	177,595	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	155,921	192,326
MAR	183,484	226,325	0	0%	183,484	226,325	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	195,427	241,056
APR[1]	177,180	218,549	0	0%	177,180	218,549	11,943	14,731	0	0	2,941	3,628	192,064	236,908
MAY[2]	99,569	122,817	0	0%	99,569	122,817	11,172	13,781	0	0	0	0	110,741	136,598
JUN[2,3]	101,741	125,497	3628	3%	104,682	129,125	11,943	14,731	0	0	2,941	3,628	119,566	147,484
JUL[1]	108,886	134,310	0	0%	108,886	134,310	11,943	14,731	0	0	0	0	120,829	149,041
AUG[3]	83,985	103,594	-3628	-4%	81,043	99,966	11,557	14,256	0	0	0	0	92,600	114,222
SEP	78,135	96,379	0	0%	78,135	96,379	11,172	13,781	0	0	0	0	89,307	110,160
OCT	56,799	70,061	0	0%	56,799	70,061	10,437	12,874	585	722	0	0	67,821	83,656
NOV	97,713	120,528	0	0%	97,713	120,528	11,557	14,256	0	0	0	0	109,270	134,784
DEC	106,451	131,307	0	0%	106,451	131,307	11,890	14,666	0	0	0	0	118,341	145,973
TOTAL	1,354,091	1,670,256	0		1,354,090	1,670,256	139,443	171,999	585	722	5,882	7,256	1,500,000	1,850,233

Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated Jan 11, 2011.

1/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated April 1, 2011. Schedule dated Mar 8, 2011.

2/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated April 1, 2011. Schedule dated Mar 14, 2011.

3/ Water delivery schedule based on schedule received from IBWC in letter dated May 20, 2011. Schedule dated May 3, 2011.

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION
Lower Colorado Regional Office
P.O. Box 61470
Boulder City, NV 89006-1470

IN REPLY REFER TO:
LC-4220
WTR-4.03

JUN 28 2011

CERTIFIED - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Honorable Timothy Williams
Chairman
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363

Subject: Calendar Year 2011 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy (IOPP) Payback Obligation for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe (Tribe) in California (Your Letter Dated June 1, 2011)

Dear Chairman Williams:

I am in receipt of your letter responding to my request of March 17, 2011, that the Tribe submit a revised IOPP payback plan demonstrating how it will meet its payback obligation for calendar year 2011. Your letter identified several concerns regarding the Bureau of Reclamation's administration of the IOPP and the ability of the Tribe to implement additional conservation measures during the remainder of calendar year 2011 in order to meet its payback obligation.

As your letter notes, Reclamation and the Tribe have historically maintained a good working relationship, and I am confident this will lend itself to the development of a cooperative solution. I welcome the opportunity to meet with you and other tribal representatives, and agree that bringing people together may help us to engage in a constructive dialogue and develop a strategy for moving forward in a manner that addresses the Tribe's concerns. A member of my staff will contact your office to arrange a meeting date and time that are mutually convenient.

If you have questions, please contact Mr. Steven C. Hvinden, Chief, Boulder Canyon Operations Office, at 702-293-8414.

Sincerely,

Lorri Gray-Lee
Regional Director

cc: See next page.

Subject: CY 2011 Payback Obligation for the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

cc: Ms. Janice Staudte
Superintendent
Colorado River Agency
Bureau of Indian Affairs
12124 First Avenue
Parker, AZ 85344

Mr. Christopher Harris
Acting Executive Director
Colorado River Board of California
770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100
Glendale, CA 91203-1035

Mr. James D. Salo
Interim Executive Director
Colorado River Commission of Nevada
555 East Washington Avenue, Suite 3100
Las Vegas, NV 89101-1065

Ms. Catherine Wilson
Supervisory Water Rights Specialist
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Western Regional Office
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4th Floor Mailroom
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Mrs. Sandra A. Fabritz-Whitney
Director
Arizona Department of Water Resources
3550 North Central Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85012-2105

Mr. John Algots
Director
Department of Physical Resources
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363-2299

Ground broken in Blythe for massive solar plant

Friday, June 17, 2011

(06-17) 14:27 PDT Blythe, Calif. (AP) --

What will be the world's largest solar power plant is a major milestone in the nation's march toward a renewable energy world and a more stable economy, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar said Friday during a groundbreaking ceremony.

His department is working on 19 renewable energy projects on public lands, he said. "The goal is to secure the energy future of the United States of America and we will give priority to these projects," Salazar said. Most of the projects are in the West.

Government and corporate leaders lifted shovels full of dirt to toast the largest of the projects, the Blythe Solar Power Project in the California desert, 225 miles east of Los Angeles.

The estimated cost of the plant is $4 billion. The U.S. Department of Energy has pledged a $2.1 billion loan guarantee to support it.

The first phase of construction will put 1,000 people to work and create hundreds of permanent jobs. The second phase will do the same, Salazar said. When finished, the plant will generate enough electricity to power 300,000 homes, he said.

The Blythe project was developed by Solar Millennium, a German solar developer. The firm didn't cut corners and didn't skip any environment checks or balances, Salazar said.

The Bureau of Land Management required Solar Millennium to provide funding for more than 8,000 acres to mitigate the project's impact on desert tortoise, western burrowing owl, bighorn sheep and Mojave fringe-toed lizard habitat.

President Barack Obama wants to generate 80 percent of the nation's electricity from clean energy sources by 2035. Friday's groundbreaking is "proof we are meeting our ambitious goals," Salazar said.

"This was a true partnership and it is winning on every single level," said John Laird, California's secretary of natural resources. "It creates thousands of jobs, balances habitat protection with renewables and lessens dependence on foreign oil and fossil fuels."

Public lands are owned by 300 million Americans, said Bob Abbey, director of the Bureau of Land Management. So approved projects have to have public benefits, and there was no question about the Blythe plant, he said.

"California has been a mecca for pioneers, for creators, for people who break new ground," Gov. Jerry Brown said.

"We can give full vent to our imagination and make commitments to investments that create California jobs that deal with our energy needs and, at the same time, respect our environment," Brown said.

"Nay bobs of negativity" claim California has a dysfunctional government and a bad business climate and there may be some truth in both allegations, Brown said.

"But today we are looking out at the possibility of unimagined wealth that can be produced with cooperation, risk-taking, government assistance and hard old-fashioned work of manufacturing, transportation and all the other things that go to making stuff happen."

http://sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/n/a/2011/06/17/state/n142728D37.DTL

PACIFIC INSTITUTE

Municipal Deliveries of Colorado River Basin Water

Michael J. Cohen

June 2011

Executive Summary

The iconic Colorado River supplies water to millions of people in fast-growing cities in the Colorado River's watershed, such as Las Vegas, Mexicali, Phoenix, and St. George, Utah (see Figure ES-1 at the end of the Executive Summary). Tens of millions of people outside the watershed, from Denver to Albuquerque and from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles, San Diego, and Tijuana, also receive water exported from the basin to meet at least some of their residential and commercial water needs. More than half of the people receiving water from the basin live in southern California. In fact, about 70 percent of the people that receive water from the basin do not actually live in the basin. This study reports population and water delivery data and trends for 100 cities and water agencies that use Colorado River basin water, compiling such information for the first time in one location.

These municipal deliveries – which include deliveries to the residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors, as well as some landscape irrigation, but do not include deliveries to agriculture, energy producers, or mining – comprise only about 15 percent of total Colorado River use (agriculture uses more than 70 percent). However, municipal deliveries are the fastest-growing sector, driving demands for additional water supplies, placing pressure on a river system that is over-allocated and facing a supply-demand imbalance, as well as the prospect of long-term declines in run-off due to climate change.

The number of people relying at least in part on water from the Colorado River basin increased by roughly 10 million people from 1990 to 2008, to a total of almost 35 million. Much of this increase occurred in areas experiencing extraordinary population growth: several cities in Arizona and Utah more than tripled in population between 1990 and 2008. The Las Vegas metropolitan area added upwards of a million people, more than doubling in size. Tijuana also roughly doubled in size, adding more than 800,000 people reliant on Colorado River water for an estimated 90 percent of their water supply.

Total water deliveries by these 100 agencies increased from about 6.1 million acre-feet in 1990 to about 6.7 million acre-feet in 2008. The volume of Colorado River basin water deliveries by these agencies also increased by about 0.6 million acre-feet over this period, from 2.8 million acre-feet to 3.4 million acre-feet, rising from 46 percent to 51 percent of total deliveries. The agencies delivering water in southern California actually delivered four percent less water in 2008 than they had in 1990, despite delivering water to almost 3.6 million more people. In fact, 28 water agencies in five different states delivered less water in 2008 than they had in 1990, despite population growth in their service areas.

Almost every one of the water agencies included in the study experienced declines in per capita deliveries from 1990 to 2008. People and business are demanding less water than they did in 1990. This report does not attempt to determine the causes of these declines, but it does quantify these changes over time, giving a picture of trends for municipal water providers. The majority of people receiving water from the Colorado River basin live in areas where per capita deliveries dropped an average of at least one percent per year from 1990 to 2008, generating substantial long-term declines. Many of these areas showed substantial reductions in per capita deliveries

from delivery rates that were already much lower than average for the 100 agencies; it was not just the high per-capita-use agencies that demonstrated large reductions in per capita deliveries. Because of these substantial per capita declines, municipal water deliveries were roughly two million acre-feet lower than they would have been had per capita deliveries remained constant from 1990 to 2008.

Nine agencies' per capita deliveries actually increased from 1990 to 2008, though these agencies provide water to only about two percent of the total population receiving water from the basin. If the water agencies in this study had all experienced per capita declines of at least one percent, total deliveries would have increased by about 300,000 acre-feet, only half as much as the actual increase in municipal deliveries by these agencies. While small in comparison with the two million acre-foot reduction already achieved, 300,000 acre-feet is still a sizeable volume of deliveries that could have been avoided if the agencies with less than one percent average annual per capita reductions had been more efficient.

Total municipal water deliveries by agencies delivering water from the Colorado River basin increased by more than 600,000 acre-feet between 1990 and 2008, taking water from a basin that faces a future challenged by diminished supply and continued population growth. Yet the water delivery trends of many of these water agencies offer a route forward, where growth can be accommodated within existing supplies and total demands on the basin actually decline over time. The large number of water agencies from many parts of the Colorado River basin states and Mexico that have already achieved substantial declines in per capita deliveries demonstrate what increased water efficiency and conservation can accomplish and should encourage the less successful agencies to promote conservation and efficiency more aggressively in their own service areas.

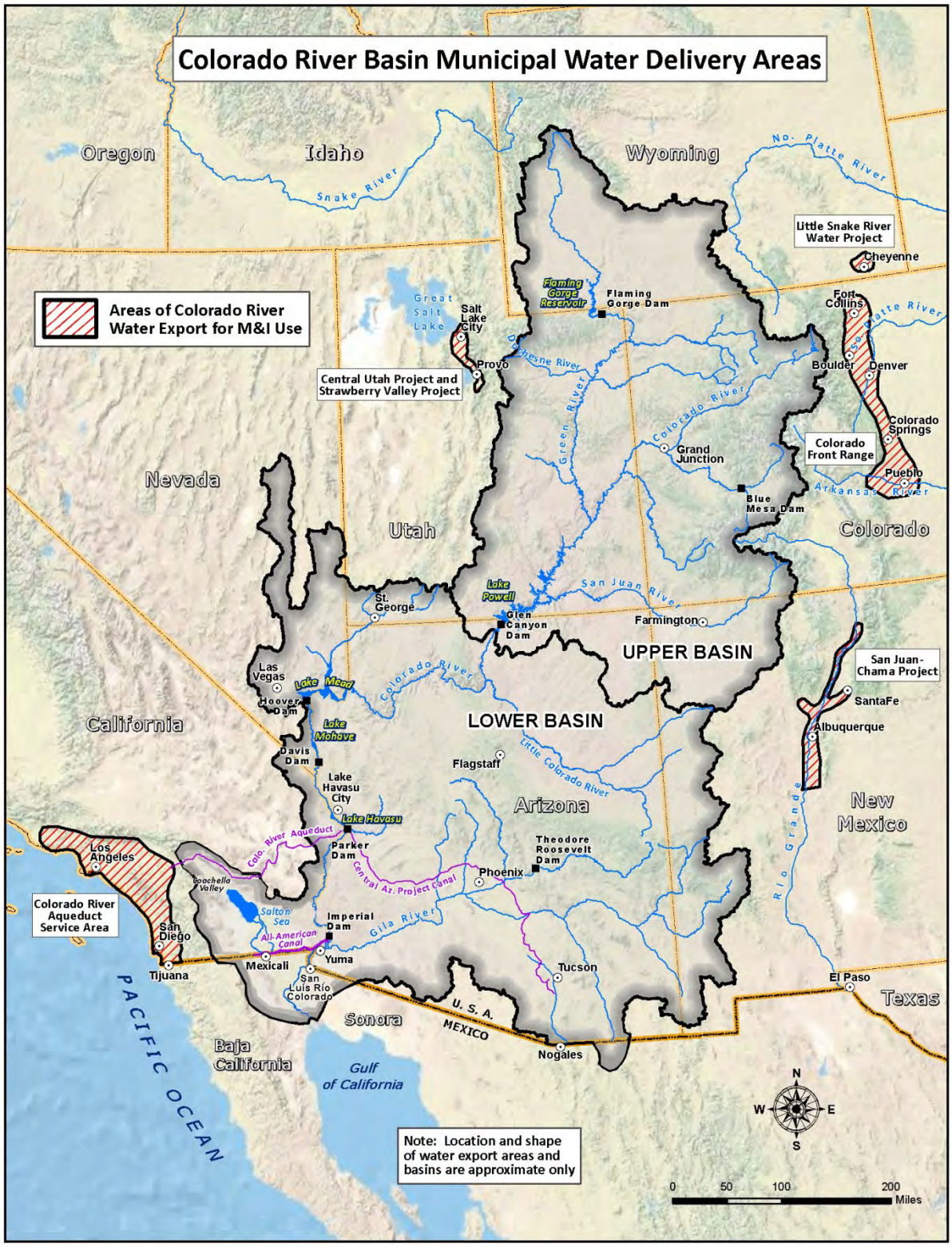


Figure ES-1. The Colorado River Basin and Service Areas of Agencies Delivering Colorado River water[1]

WYOMING BUSINESS REPORT

6/27/2011 - 2:22:20 PM

Pipeline developer wants to add hydropower

By Wyoma Groenenberg

The developer of a pipeline project that would pump water from Flaming Gorge Reservoir in southwestern Wyoming to Colorado's Front Range now is proposing to incorporate hydropower into the project.

According to the Denver Post, Aaron Million invited collaboration on his water project, which would pipe water from the reservoir, which is fed by the Green River, to the Front Range, now experiencing a boom. Million, owner of Million Conservation Resources Group, also has invited collaboration on his $3 billion project.

Moving water could help generate electricity for the nation's power grid, as well, Million said. He recently asked the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which regulates construction in wetlands, to suspend work on the environmental review of the project initiated by the agency.

He likely will pursue permitting through the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission instead, he said, due to the emerging "alternative energy" dimension. Million said elevation changes between Wyoming and Colorado enable generation of 70 megawatts of power and that this could be increased to 500 to 1,000 megawatts.

Army Corps regulatory specialist Rena Brand confirmed her review is on hold until July 5 while Million talks with FERC officials.

FERC's review process is more structured, Million said, with firm deadlines that could help him meet a 2-1/2-year timetable for securing permits.

Meanwhile, others have expressed skepticism and uncertainty about the project, which also causes concerns over environmental issues, the Post story says. A south-metro group is pressing ahead in a rival effort to sustain future growth by diverting Flaming Gorge water to Colorado.

Opponents are raising concerns that the proposals to divert 250,000 acre-feet would hurt fish and other aquatic life in the upper Colorado River Basin.

"This is an expensive and technically complicated wild goose chase," said Stacy Tellinghuisen, senior analyst at Boulder-based Western Resource Advocates, an environmental-policy group.

Launching a stakeholder dialogue now "makes no sense" and "will divert resources and attention from more realistic solutions," Colorado River District manager Eric Kuhn said in a memo to state round-table members.

The south-metro water group — led by Parker Water and Sanitation District manager Frank Jaeger and South Metro Water Supply Authority director Rod Kuharich — has been meeting with municipal authorities in Wyoming and Colorado.

"Collaboration on a project like this is critical," Million told the Denver Post. The company has received offers of "several hundred million dollars of equity capital" to build a pipeline, Million said, declining to give details.

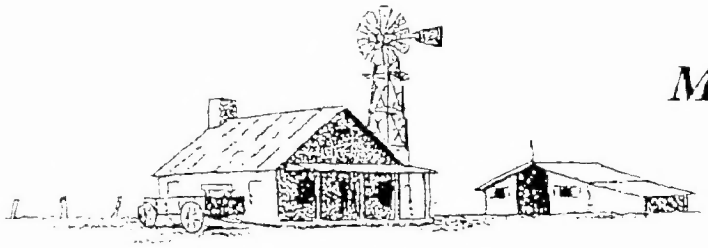
"The water is to be developed for the citizens of [Colorado]. We wanted to assist with the supply

in the municipal areas," Million told the Post. "On the agricultural side, we believe adding water to the system will help alleviate the continuing dry-up of agriculture along the Front Range."

There also has been opposition to moving water out of Flaming Gorge. Opponents have argued that the reservoir provides recreational opportunities and increases the amount of tourism dollars spent in the area. Others along the Wyoming I-80 corridor also have expressed opposition.

For example, in 2009, the City of Laramie opposed construction of the project and recommended that "the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Wyoming Board of Control withhold any and all permits and approvals for the proposed project," a resolution of the Laramie City Council shows.

The resolution continues saying that "250,000 acre-feet of water from the Green River upstream of Flaming Gorge Reservoir in Sweetwater County across the state of Wyoming, including a portion of Albany County [and] entails utilizing Lake Hattie in Albany County," which could facilitate the influx of invasive water species, noxious weeds, hurt Wyoming's fishing and agricultural industries, and more.



Mojave Desert Heritage and Cultural Association

15 June 2011

Subject: Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project

Dear East Mojave Neighbor:

The Cadiz Valley Water project is the resurrected plan of ten years ago by which Cadiz, Inc., a Los Angeles-based company and major landowner in the East Mojave, intends to use the Cadiz Valley aquifer for water storage and build a pipeline from the aquifer to the Colorado River Aqueduct for the purpose of making water transfers with other water agencies. Through their lead water agency, Santa Margarita Water District, Cadiz also intends to draw down water from the surrounding watersheds to cause additional water to flow into the Cadiz Valley aquifer. This last element is what causes us concern.

The Mojave Desert Heritage and Cultural Association (MDHCA) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit historical society operating a 75-acre cultural center in the community of Goffs, California. Like you, the MDHCA is a landowner in the East Mojave Desert and located within the so-called Fenner Watershed. In March of this year, the MDHCA received a Notice of Preparation of a Draft EIR (NOP) for the Cadiz Valley Water Conservation, Recovery and Storage Project which has raised some concerns among our board members.

The Fenner Watershed is a large 1,100-square-mile region of the East Mojave that extends from the New York Mountains in the north, to the Bristol Mountains in the west, to Goffs in the east, and south to Cadiz Valley. The project intends to draw down 50,000 acre feet of groundwater per year from the Cadiz Valley aquifer to induce water from the higher elevations to flow down and replenish the aquifer. That means groundwater from Round Valley, Gold Valley, Fourth of July Canyon, Pinto Valley, Lanfair Valley, Vontrigger, Fenner Valley and all points in between will be intentionally siphoned out from under our properties and the local springs to refill the Cadiz Valley aquifer 70 miles to the south.

The MDHCA is not averse to the concept of recovering groundwater that naturally discharges to the atmosphere or the concept of using an aquifer to store surplus surface water supplies and extracting these stored supplies during dry years. But we are concerned that the planned draw down of 50,000 acre feet per year (AFY) from the Fenner Watershed by the Cadiz Valley project may negatively impact the quality or quantity of the water of our wells in Goffs and the wells of you, our neighbors.

Goff's Schoolhouse
37198 Lanfair Road — G-15
Essex, California 92332

The projected draw down of 50,000 AFY is characterized by Cadiz as sustainable. Yet the recoverable water model illustrated in the Cadiz Water Conservation Project presentation by CH2M HILL dated February 8, 2010 indicates previous estimates of recoverable water as low as 2,070 to 10,343 AFY (USGS, 2000) to a high of 15,839 to 41,539 AFY (GSSI, 1999). Two aspects of this data are of concern;

1) the planned draw down of 50,000 AFY creates an annual water deficit of ~8,500 acre feet using the highest estimate (41,539 AFY) or an annual deficit of nearly 40,000 acre feet using the lowest estimate (10,343 AFY), and,

2) the estimates from the three sources cited (GSSI, USGS, Davison and Rose) vary so widely that it calls into question the reliability of any of the estimates.

Regardless of how one looks at the information it is difficult to see how the data supports characterizing the projected 50,000 AFY draw down as sustainable.

The MDHCA is resolute in the absolute need for early identification of any negative trend or the detection of any unanticipated impacts to the water in our wells and the wells of our many neighbors. Otherwise, it may be too late to reverse negative trends and impacts once a problem is detected. Therefore, the MDHCA has strongly recommended to Cadiz:

1) Including within the Cadiz Valley project a water monitoring program for the Fenner Watershed to measure any impacts, negative or positive, to the quality or quantity of water used for domestic, commercial, livestock, and agricultural purposes. Monitoring stations should be located near the highest point of the watershed (Lanfair Valley) and other critical points, and operate for one year prior to any draw down of water from the Fenner Watershed. The monitoring program should continue throughout the 50-year life of the project.

2) Setting thresholds of water quality and quantity for each station of the monitoring program to determine the occurrence of negative impacts to all water use. Any measurements falling outside the set thresholds of the Cadiz Valley project monitoring program should immediately initiate mitigation actions.

3) Including predefined mitigation actions that would immediately halt the draw down of water from the Fenner Watershed to avoid any further loss of water quality or quantity for those who are dependent upon it.

4) Having a third party conduct the monitoring program, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, or Bureau of Land Management. The data from the monitoring program should be shared with both Cadiz and the affected community.

Insufficient Notification to Landowners within the Fenner Watershed

The MDHCA has also recommended that the Cadiz Valley project recognize the vast amount of private land and the large number of residents with domestic wells within the

Fenner Watershed. It's worth noting the special status of private property within the Mojave National Preserve (MNP). The California Desert Protection Act (CDPA) of 1994 specifically states that private property within the boundaries of the MNP are under the jurisdiction and governance of the County of San Bernardino, California, and are not treated as federally managed public lands.

The MDHCA became aware of the Cadiz Valley project by means of a stakeholder package in the mail. Some of our board members are also residents and property owners within the Fenner Watershed. A survey of our neighbors confirmed that not all residents and property owners in the affected area were notified by Cadiz, Inc. of the potential impact of the Cadiz Valley project to their water and their property, *even though there are over 3,000 private properties in the East Mojave owned by about 2,000 unique individuals* (as of 2006). That is quite a large constituency for Cadiz to exclude from the project notification process. We believe you'll agree this is a significant omission and amounts to insufficient notification of stakeholders with regard to the Cadiz Valley project.

The MDHCA Board of Directors feel it our duty as neighbors and servants of society to bring this information to your attention. Although the MDHCA has made the above arguments to Cadiz on our own behalf, we suggest that you, our neighbors, contact the Cadiz Valley project, your county, state, and federal representatives to ensure your voices are heard. You can write to the project at:

Tom Barnes
ESA
626 Wilshire Boulevard, Ste. 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017

Email: cadizproject@esassoc.com

For more Cadiz Valley project information, browse the following online links:

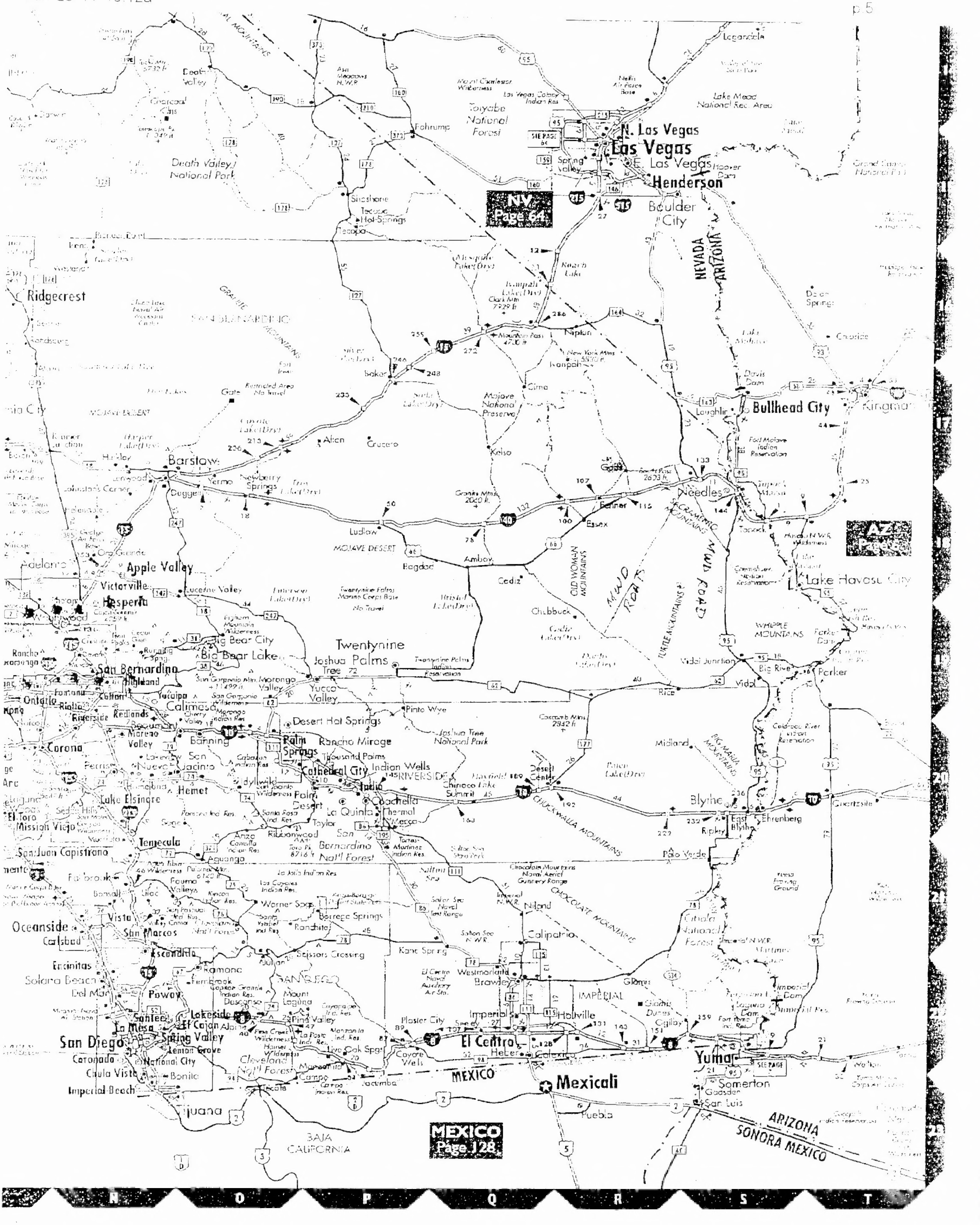
Santa Margarita Water District (lead agency) announcement
http://www.smwd.com/operations/the-cadiz-valley-project.html

Cadiz project overview and CH2M Hill Science Presentation
http://www.cadizinc.com/what-we-do/water/index.html

Cadiz Valley project in the news
http://www.delicious.com/guzzlernewsfeed/cadiz

Sincerely,

Chris S. Ervin
Director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Tecopa Hot Springs
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Laughlin
Bullhead City
Kingman
Barstow
Yermo
Daggett
Newberry Springs
Hinkley
Lenwood
Helendale
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Essex
Goffs
Ludlow
MOJAVE DESERT
Amboy
Bagdad
Cadiz
Chubbuck
Topock
AZ Page 6
Lake Havasu City
Parker Dam
Parker
Big River
Vidal
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East Blythe
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Ripley
Quartzsite
Palo Verde
CHUCKWALLA MOUNTAINS
CHOCOLATE MOUNTAINS
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Hemet
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Temecula
Aguanga
Anza
San Bernardino Nat'l Forest
Mission Viejo
El Toro
San Juan Capistrano
Fallbrook
Oceanside
Carlsbad
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Ramona
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Solana Beach
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Niland
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Brawley
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San Luis
Winterhaven
Puebla
MEXICO
BAJA CALIFORNIA
MEXICO Page 128
ARIZONA
SONORA MEXICO
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T

Back

River commission names new executive director

Posted: Jun 21, 2011 1:21 AM PDT
Updated: Jul 05, 2011 4:13 AM PDT

Posted By Kristen Kidman - email

LAS VEGAS (FOX5) - The Colorado River Commission of Nevada announced the appointment of Jayne Harkins as the new executive director.

She will serve as the commission's organizational leader and executive administrator starting Aug. 1.

Harkins had previously worked 27 years with the United States Bureau of Reclamation.

The Colorado River Commission provides water and power to customers in the southern part of Nevada, and represents the state in events pertaining to the Colorado River.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
U.S. Department of the Interior

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News Release

July 5, 2011
Contact: Kate Kelly (DOI) 202-208-6416
Barry Wirth (Reclamation) 801-524-3774 bwirth@usbr.gov
Maureen Oltrogge (Grand Canyon NP) 928-638-7779 maureen_oltrogge@nps.gov

Salazar Launches Development of a Long-Term Plan for Managing Glen Canyon Dam and Water Flows through the Grand Canyon

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar today announced that the Bureau of Reclamation and the National Park Service are starting the development of a Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) for Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River.

The public process being launched today will be the first comprehensive review of Glen Canyon Dam operations in fifteen years, and will ensure that flow regimes on the Colorado River meet the goals of supplying water for communities, agriculture and industry, and protecting the resources of the Grand Canyon, while providing clean hydropower.

"The Colorado River is the lifeblood of communities across the West, and its water is vital to the health of our lands and wildlife, to powering our communities, to feeding our families, and to the ecosystem of one of our national treasures," said Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. "We need to make use of the latest science to develop and implement a structured, long-term management plan for the Glen Canyon Dam that adheres to the Law of the River, respects the interests of the tribal nations, and sustains the health of the Grand Canyon and the communities that depend on its water, consistent with the Grand Canyon Protection Act."

The LTEMP, which will be developed based on public input and the latest science, will guide the development of future experimental and management actions as part of the ongoing Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (AMP.) The LTEMP will consider potential future modifications to Glen Canyon Dam operations and other resource management and protection action. It will also determine if a Recovery Implementation Program under the Endangered Species Act will be undertaken for endangered fish species below the dam.

Secretary Salazar noted that considerable scientific information has been developed since the Adaptive Management Program first began in 1996. All scientific studies and experimentation - particularly the new information developed since the AMP - will be considered in preparing the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the LTEMP.

Reclamation and the National Park Service will co-lead the LTEMP EIS. Reclamation has primary responsibility for operation of Glen Canyon Dam and the National Park Service has primary responsibility for Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

"We need to balance a very complex set of interests, but it is essential that we do so in order to protect both the unparalleled resources of one of our country's world heritage sites and the benefits provided by the Colorado River which provides essential water and power to the American Southwest," said Interior's Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Anne Castle, who chairs the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group. "We will build upon the good science and experimentation that has been ongoing through the Adaptive Management Program and put together a plan that incorporates that knowledge, but leaves flexibility for future adaptation."

"The LTEMP will incorporate the results of ongoing environmental analyses that establish a protocol for high flow releases from Glen Canyon Dam and investigate alternative methods of non-native fish control," added Interior's Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks Rachel Jacobson. "The partnership between Reclamation and the National Park Service is essential as we evaluate the science gathered over the past fifteen years and develop a plan for the future operation of Glen Canyon Dam."

Federal, state and Tribal governmental agencies will have the opportunity to become cooperating agencies in the EIS. Public meetings will be held later in the year to solicit comments on the scope of the LTEMP EIS and the issues and alternatives that should be analyzed. That information will be added to input received from the Adaptive Management Work Group. The meeting schedule and the period for receiving written comments will be announced at a later time.

Additional information, including a full copy of the Notice of Intent published today in the Federal Register, can be viewed here. The notice includes background information on Glen Canyon Dam, a summary of activities since 1996, the Grand Canyon Protection Act, and the "Purpose and Need for Action" for the upcoming EIS.

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4310-MN-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Reclamation

National Park Service

Notice of Intent to Prepare a Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Conduct Public Scoping on the Adoption of a Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan for the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam

AGENCY: Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: On December 10, 2009, Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) Ken Salazar announced that the development of a Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) for Glen Canyon Dam was needed. The Secretary emphasized the inclusion of stakeholders, particularly those in the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP), in the development of the LTEMP. The Department of the Interior (Department), through the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) and the National Park Service (NPS), will prepare a draft environmental impact statement (EIS) and conduct public scoping for the adoption of a LTEMP for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam. The Department's decision to develop the LTEMP is a component of its efforts to continue to comply with the ongoing requirements and obligations established by the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-575) (GCPA). Reclamation and the NPS will co-lead this effort because Reclamation has primary responsibility for operation of Glen Canyon Dam and the NPS has primary responsibility for Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Beverley Heffernan, telephone (801) 524-3712; facsimile (801) 524-3826; e-mail LTEMPEIS@usbr.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The GCDAMP was established by, and has been implemented pursuant to the Secretary's 1996 Record of Decision on the Operation of Glen Canyon Dam (ROD), in order to comply with monitoring and consultation requirements of the GCPA. The GCDAMP includes a Federal advisory committee known as the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG), a technical work group, a scientific monitoring and research center administered by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and independent scientific review panels. The AMWG makes recommendations to the Secretary concerning Glen Canyon Dam operations and other management actions to protect resources downstream of Glen Canyon Dam consistent with the GCPA and other applicable provisions of Federal law.

The purpose of the proposed LTEMP is to utilize current, and develop additional scientific information, to better inform Departmental decisions and to operate the dam in such a manner as to improve and protect important downstream resources while maintaining compliance with relevant laws including the GCPA, the Law of the River, and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process will document and evaluate impacts of the alternatives described in the EIS. The LTEMP is intended to develop and implement a structured, long-term experimental and management plan, to determine the need for potential future modifications to Glen Canyon Dam operations, and to determine whether to establish an ESA Recovery Implementation Program for endangered fish species below Glen Canyon Dam.

A primary function of the LTEMP will be to identify adaptive management

experiments that have been successfully completed under the GCDAMP and to evaluate potential future experiments that may further inform management decisions. Revised dam operations and other actions under the jurisdiction of the Secretary will be considered for alternatives in the EIS, in keeping with the scope of the GCPA. The LTEMP will be the first EIS completed on the operations of Glen Canyon Dam since the 1995 EIS, which was intended to allow the Secretary to "balance and meet statutory responsibilities for protecting downstream resources for future generations and producing hydropower, and to protect affected Native American interests." Given that it has been 15 years since completion of the 1996 ROD on the operation of Glen Canyon Dam, the Department will study new information developed through the GCDAMP, including information on climate change, so as to more fully inform future decisions regarding the operation of Glen Canyon Dam and other management and experimental actions.

As stated above, the LTEMP will build on more than a decade of scientific experimentation and monitoring undertaken as part of the GCDAMP. Accordingly, Reclamation and the NPS intend, where appropriate, to incorporate by reference, or tier from, earlier NEPA compliance documents prepared as part of the Department's Glen Canyon Dam adaptive management efforts, see 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.4(i), 1502.20, and 1508.20(b), such as the Environmental Assessment for an Experimental Protocol for High-Flow Releases from Glen Canyon Dam and the Environmental Assessment for Non-Native Fish Control in the Colorado River Downstream from Glen Canyon Dam that are currently in preparation.

Environmental documentation and updated information developed for the Long-Term Experimental Plan (LTEP) EIS (that was partially developed during 2006-2007)

will be utilized. In a *Federal Register* notice published on February 12, 2008 (73 FR 8062), the LTEP EIS was put on hold until completion of environmental compliance on a five-year plan of experimental flows (2008-2012), including a high-flow test completed in March 2008 and yearly fall steady flows to be conducted in September and October of each year from 2008-2012.

This *Federal Register* notice provides notice that the LTEP EIS, initiated in a *Federal Register* notice dated November 6, 2006 (71 FR 64982), will be superseded by the LTEMP EIS. In addition, this notice provides the public with initial information regarding the anticipated development and purpose of the LTEMP, and notice of the Department's commitment to analyze the LTEMP in an EIS pursuant to NEPA.

Public scoping meetings will be held to solicit comments on the scope of the LTEMP and the issues and alternatives that should be analyzed. These meetings will serve to expand upon the input received from meetings and recommendations of the AMWG. Additional information regarding the dates and times for the upcoming meetings and identification of relevant comment periods will be provided in a future *Federal Register* notice, as well as through other methods of public involvement as the NEPA process is undertaken and the LTEMP is developed and prepared.

Background

Glen Canyon Dam was authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act of 1956 and completed by Reclamation in 1963. Below Glen Canyon Dam, the Colorado River flows for 15 miles through the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area which is managed by the NPS. Fifteen miles below Glen Canyon Dam, Lees Ferry, Arizona, marks the beginning of Marble Canyon and the northern boundary of Grand Canyon

National Park.

The major function of Glen Canyon Dam is water conservation and storage. The dam is specifically managed to regulate releases of water from the Upper Colorado River Basin to the Lower Colorado River Basin to satisfy provisions of the 1922 Colorado River Compact and subsequent water delivery commitments, and thereby allow states within the Upper Basin to deplete water from the watershed upstream of Glen Canyon Dam and utilize their apportionments of Colorado River water.

Another function of Glen Canyon Dam is to generate hydroelectric power. Between the dam's completion in 1963 and 1990, the dam's daily operations were primarily to maximize generation of hydroelectric power. Over time, concerns arose with respect to the operation of Glen Canyon Dam, including effects on the downstream riparian ecosystem and on species listed pursuant to the ESA. In 1992, Congress passed and the President signed into law the GCPA which addresses potential impacts of dam operations on downstream resources in Glen Canyon National Recreation Area and Grand Canyon National Park.

The GCPA required the Secretary to complete an EIS evaluating alternative operating criteria that would determine how Glen Canyon Dam would be operated "to protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established." The final EIS was completed in March 1995. Consistent with section 1802 of the GCPA, the Preferred Alternative (Modified Low Fluctuating Flow Alternative) was selected as the best means to operate Glen Canyon Dam in a ROD issued on October 9, 1996. In 1997 the Secretary adopted operating criteria for Glen Canyon Dam (62 FR 9447) as required

by Section 1804(c) of the GCPA.

Additionally, the GCPA required the Secretary to undertake research and monitoring to determine if revised dam operations were achieving the resource protection objectives of the final EIS and ROD. These provisions of the GCPA were incorporated into the 1996 ROD and led to the establishment of the GCDAMP, administered by Reclamation, and of the Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center within the USGS.

Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to fully evaluate dam operations and identify management actions and experimental options that will provide a framework for adaptively managing Glen Canyon Dam over the next 15 to 20 years consistent with the GCPA and other provisions of applicable Federal law. The proposed action will help determine specific alternatives that could be implemented to meet the GCPA's requirements and to minimize – consistent with law – adverse impacts on the downstream natural, recreational, and cultural resources in the two park units, including resources of importance to American Indian Tribes. The need for the proposed action stems from the need to utilize scientific information developed over the past 15 years to better inform Departmental decisions on dam operations and other management and experimental actions so that the Secretary may continue to meet statutory responsibilities for protecting downstream resources for future generations, conserving ESA listed species, and protecting Native American interests, while meeting water delivery obligations and for the generation of hydroelectric power.

Proposed Federal Action

The proposed Federal action is to (a) develop and implement a structured, long-term experimental and management plan for the operation of Glen Canyon Dam and (b) to determine whether to establish a Recovery Implementation Program for endangered fish species below Glen Canyon Dam.

Public Disclosure

Before including a name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in the comment, please be advised that the entire comment – including personal identifying information – may be made publicly available at any time. While a commenter may request that Reclamation and the NPS withhold personal identifying information from public review, Reclamation and the NPS cannot guarantee that the Department will be able to do so.

Dated: June 23, 2011

Signed: _____
Anne J. Castle
Assistant Secretary for Water and Science

Signed: _____
Rachel Jacobson
Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Public Notice
Review of Colorado River Water Quality Standards
June, 2011

In 1975, the seven Colorado River Basin States adopted water quality standards with respect to salinity for the entire Colorado River Basin in the United States. This was required under the then newly enacted Clean Water Act. Every three years the states, through their organization, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (Forum), have reviewed these standards in compliance with the Clean Water Act.

The Forum has now approved a draft of the 2011 Review. The Forum and each of the states are now looking for public comments on this 2011 Review. The draft review can be found at either: www.crb.ca.gov or www.ColoradoRiverSalinity.org. Comments should be sent to the below address by August 15, 2011. If you have questions concerning this effort, please contact Christopher S. Harris, Acting Executive Director, at (818) 500-1625.

In general, the findings of the Review are that: 1) the salt load in the Colorado River has been reduced by 1.2 million tons per year thus far through implementation of the Salinity Control Program, 2) there is not a need to change the adopted numeric criteria, 3) there is a Plan of Implementation identified to remove another 644,000 tons of salt per year by the year 2030, and 4) with the plan of implementation in place, there is a low probability of exceeding the numeric criteria below Hoover Dam, below Parker Dam or at Imperial Dam between now and 2030. Damages due to the use of Colorado River water in the Lower Basin remain high. The Review states that the Forum and the states intend to continue their support of an aggressive salinity control program.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Christopher S. Harris, Acting Executive Director, at the following address:

Colorado River Board of California
770 Fairmont Avenue, Suite 100
Glendale, California 91203-1068
Phone: (818) 500-1625
Fax: (818) 543-4685
email: crb@crb.ca.gov