

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MONTHLY REPORT
TO THE
COLORADO RIVER BOARD OF CALIFORNIA**

June 10, 2003

ADMINISTRATION

Fiscal Year 03/04 Budget of the Colorado River Board

Included in the Board folder is a copy of Standard Agreement No. 35, to be signed by the Colorado River Board Chairman and Executive Director, approving the funding arrangements for the Board's Fiscal Year 2003-2004 Budget. The Colorado River Board's budget for Fiscal Year 2003-2004 is \$1,067,000 versus last year's budget of \$1,133,000. The State's General Fund will provide \$192,000, the California Environmental License Plate Fund will provide \$14,000, and the Six Agency Committee will provide the remaining \$861,000.

AGENCY MANAGERS MEETING

The Agency Managers have not met since the last Board meeting.

PROTECTION OF EXISTING RIGHTS

Colorado River Water Report

As of June 1, 2003, storage in the major Upper Basin reservoirs decreased by 849,000 acre-feet and storage in the Lower Basin reservoirs increased by 463,000 acre-feet during May. Total System active storage as of June 5th was 35.493 million acre-feet (maf) or 60 percent of capacity, which is 5.865 maf less than one year ago.

May releases from Hoover, Davis, and Parker Dams averaged 16,540, 15,530 and 11,550 cubic feet per second (cfs), respectively. Planned releases from those three dams for the month of June 2003 are 16,500, 15,900, and 13,000 cfs, respectively. The June releases represent those needed to meet downstream water requirements including those caused by reduced operation of Senator Wash reservoir.

The final June 5, 2003, projected April through July 2003 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell was 4.000 maf, which is 50 percent of the 30-year average for the period 1961-1990. The final June 5, 2003, projected unregulated inflow into Lake Powell for the 2003-04 water year was 6.678 maf, or 56 percent of the 30-year average.

The Lower Division States' consumptive use of Colorado River water for calendar year 2003, as calculated by Board staff, totals 7.837 maf and is distributed as follows: Arizona, 2.971 maf; California, 4.555 maf; and Nevada, 0.311 maf. Unmeasured return flow credits of 0.264 maf would reduce the total amount of projected consumptive use to 7.573 maf. For calendar year 2003, it is estimated the Central Arizona Project (CAP) will divert 1.594 maf, of which 0.273 maf is to be credited

to the Arizona Water Bank. The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is projected to divert 0.664 maf.

The preliminary end-of-year estimate for 2003 California agricultural consumptive use of Colorado River water under the first three priorities and the sixth priority of the 1931 *California Seven Party Agreement* is 3.833 maf. This estimate is based on the collective use through April 2003 by the Palo Verde Irrigation District, the Yuma Project Reservation Division (YPRD), the Imperial Irrigation District, and the Coachella Valley Water District. Figure 1, found at the end of this report, depicts the historic projected end-of-year agricultural use for the year.

Colorado River Operations

Navajo Nation vs. Department of the Interior

On March 14, 2003, the Navajo Nation filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona alleging that the Department of the Interior in its management of the Lower Colorado River and by its actions, including, but not limited to, establishment of the Interim Surplus Guidelines, failed to consider the water rights of the Navajo Nation or to protect the interests of the Navajo Nation. In its action, the Navajo Nation is seeking relief for: 1) breach of trust responsibility in implementation of the Interim Surplus Guidelines; 2) breach of trust responsibility in the adoption of the FEIR Implementation Agreement, Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy and Related Federal Actions; 3) breach of trust responsibility in the implementation of the Interstate Banking Regulations; 4) breach of trust responsibility in refusing to contract for delivery of Central Arizona Project water to the Navajo Nation; 5) violation of NEPA and the Administrative Procedures Act; and 6) a breach of trust responsibility by failing to provide Colorado River water to meet the needs of the Navajo people.

Included in the Board folder, are the individual filings by the states of Arizona and Nevada and the Southern Nevada Water Authority, for Motions to Intervene. In their defense, the parties state the Plaintiff's Complaint is barred due to;

- Failure to state a cause of action;
- Statute of limitations;
- Equitable doctrine of Laches because of the Navajo Nation's delay in bringing action;
- Res judicata and collateral estoppel because of the preclusive effect of the decrees in the original jurisdiction of *Arizona v. California*;
- Equitable estoppel because of Arizona's detrimental reliance on the actions of the Secretary;
- The plaintiff's failure to exhaust its administrative remedies;
- Plaintiff's claim of relief could be interpreted as seeking an amendment to any of the decrees of opinions in *Arizona v. California*, which Court lacks jurisdiction.

2004 Annual Operating Plan (2004 AOP)

The first consultation meeting of the Colorado River Management Work Group was held on June 3rd to discuss the 2004 Annual Operating Plan for the Colorado River System Reservoirs (2004 AOP). During the meeting, Reclamation provided an update on the status of the hydrological conditions in the Colorado River Basin. Reclamation representatives stated that with the current reservoir conditions the operation of the reservoir system in the 2004 AOP would be under a normal condition if the Interim Surplus Guidelines are not reinstated and under a partial surplus if the Interim Surplus Guidelines are reinstated. A draft of the 2004 AOP will be made available prior to the next meeting of the Work Group, which is scheduled for August 6, 2003.

Also, during the June 3rd meeting Reclamation provided an update on the status of its review of the Long-Range Operating Criteria for the Colorado River Reservoirs and its development of Interim 602(a) Storage Guidelines. Reclamation staff indicated that the decision regarding its review of the Long-Range Operating Criteria is still at the Department of the Interior. Regarding the Interim 602(a) Storage Guidelines, an administrative draft of the Biological Assessment (BA) has been prepared and after that review the draft BA will be released for public review and comment. The draft BA is expected to be released later this summer.

43 CFR Part 417 Process

After U.S. District Court Judge Whelan issued a preliminary injunction in March barring the Department of the Interior (DOI) from cutting Imperial Irrigation District's (IID) water order by about 300,000 acre-feet, the DOI, on April 24, 2003, published a notice in the *Federal Register* announcing: (1) its intent to initiate a Part 417 process for determination of beneficial use of Colorado River water in the IID and (2) it would accept comments no later than May 29, 2003.

The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), the State of California, and National Audubon Society were among 31 groups to file comments with Reclamation. CVWD's comments focused on the amount of runoff, or tail water, that spills from the farmers' fields and drains into the Salton Sea. The State of California's (Attorney General's Office) comments urged the federal government to consider the state's beneficial use criteria in its review. The National Audubon Society is concerned about how Reclamation will define the term "reasonable and beneficial use." It argues that IID's traditional agricultural practices which allowed substantial tailwater and groundwater flows to reach the Salton Sea were never challenged for reasonable and beneficial use and any change should be considered a "major federal action," requiring NEPA review. The IID provided testimony in support of its traditional farming methods.

Arizona Water Settlement Act

On February 25, 2003, Arizona's U.S. Senator Kyl introduced S.437 (the "Arizona Water Settlement Act") (the Act) into the 108th Congress to provide adjustments to the Central Arizona Project, to authorize the Gila River Indian Community water rights settlement, and to authorize and amend the Southern Arizona Water Rights Settlement Act of 1982. The Act reallocates 60,647 acre-feet

of agricultural priority water to the Indian tribes, for a 100 year period. Section 105 of the Act is titled "Firming of Central Arizona Project Indian Water." The intended purpose of this section is to develop a program so that this newly allocated water has the same priority as M&I water during water shortages.

Arizona and the federal government have reached an agreement on each parties responsibilities in firming up this water. Arizona has agreed to firm up 23,724 acre-feet while the federal government has agreed to firm up 36,923 acre-feet. Arizona is considering using the Arizona Water Banking Authority as the vehicle to firm up this water supply for the Indian tribes.

Unauthorized Use of Colorado River Water

Representatives from Reclamation and the Lower Division States are continuing to meet on how to handle the unauthorized diversions and uses of Colorado River water. A meeting was held on June 2, 2003, to continue those discussions.

During the June 2nd meeting, the U.S. Geological Survey discussed the reports that it has prepared to delineate the accounting surface and the areal extent of the Colorado River aquifer. Any well located within the accounting surface is assumed to be pumping Colorado River water, if the static water elevation in the well is at, or below, the elevation of the Colorado River at its normal stage. In conjunction with its efforts to delineate the accounting surface, the U.S. Geological Survey, under contract with Reclamation has undertaken an inventory of water wells located within the accounting surface. To date, 3,010 wells have been inventoried: 1,457 in Arizona, 1,549 in California, and 4 in Nevada. This well inventory by the U.S. Geological Survey is an ongoing effort and is being updated with new information as it becomes available. Currently, there are a number of the known wells in the Mohave Valley in Arizona, and in the Yuma and PVID areas that have not been inventoried and entered into the data base.

Also, as part of the well inventory project, the U.S. Geological Survey is identifying and locating river pumpers, those individuals pumping directly out of the Colorado River. To date, 265 such diversions have been identified: 91 in Arizona, 173 in California, and 1 in Nevada. Information regarding the wells and river pumpers can be accessed on the U.S. Geological Survey's website, located at <http://az.water.usgs.gov/lcr/pages/lcr.htm>.

During the meeting, the general sense of those present was that the use of Colorado River water by unauthorized diverters needs to be addressed. However, it was determined that there are several issues that still need to be addressed. These issues include: how is the best way to move forward (a rule, a Secretarial determination, litigation under *Arizona vs. California*, or other); is there a *de minimus* pumping standard; how should wells in the limitrophe section of the River be treated; should commingled ground water be treated different than commingled surface water; and should there be a distance from the River or flood plain standard?

Reclamation's Outreach Program

To date, Reclamation has held similar meetings in Arizona and in Blythe, Coachella and El Centro, California. Reclamation will hold two more public meetings in California in early June. On June 10, 2003, the meeting will be held in the San Diego area; and on June 11th, the meeting will be held in downtown Los Angeles at the Headquarters offices of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California. Included in the Board folder is a copy of the introductory remarks made by the Board staff which summarized California's historical use of Colorado River water; discussed California's Draft Colorado River Water Use Plan; current hydrologic conditions in the Colorado River System; and support for Reclamation's efforts to manage the available water supply better.

Board staff attended Reclamation's "Era of Limits" public outreach meeting, May 21, 2003, in Coachella, California. At the meeting, Reclamation staff provided an overview of Basinwide hydrology and future hydrologic forecasts, operations and reservoir system management, Article V Decree accounting requirements, Yuma Area operations, salinity management, and Mexican Treaty obligations. With Lower Basin demand at, or very near, the full 7.5 million acre-feet per year apportionment, Reclamation emphasized that the System must be managed more efficiently in the future.

The meeting in Coachella was well attended, with approximately 25-30 in the audience. Reclamation invited the audience to raise questions as they were identified during the presentations. There was significant concern expressed by representatives of the CVWD associated with impending the Part 417 process and determinations in the Imperial Irrigation District, as well as the impact to CVWD related to the loss of nearly 108,000 acre-feet of Colorado River mainstream water associated with the U.S. District Court's decision in *IID vs. United States* earlier this Spring. Local residents in the Coachella region were concerned that other California Colorado River water users were continuing to utilize significant quantities of mainstream water while those in the Palm Springs and Coachella regions were forced to cut back.

Perchlorate-State of Scientific Knowledge

At last month's Board meeting, there was a discussion regarding detectable levels of perchlorate in Colorado River water and the impact it has or may have on the environment. In response to that exchange, staff has prepared a report, which has been included in the Board folder.

The objective of this report is to provide an overview of the current information on perchlorate including; its characteristics, sources of perchlorate contamination; health effects of perchlorate in drinking water and food; standards for perchlorate and regulatory status; perchlorate contamination in California; and treatment options. It is an informational document prepared for members of the Colorado River Board of California.

Perchlorate has been found in drinking water throughout the southwestern United States. Ammonium perchlorate is manufactured for use as the primary component in solid propellant for rockets, missiles, and fireworks. In the body, perchlorate interferes with the uptake of iodine by the thyroid gland, causing disruption of thyroid hormone production.

To date, a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for perchlorate does not currently exist. In April 2003, two of the U.S. lawmakers proposed a legislation, which requires that a federal MCL for perchlorate be established by July 2004. The USEPA opposes this legislation because it would not provide the time needed to develop a standard based on science. The California Department of Health Services has proposed a Public Health Goal in the range of 2 to 6 ppb for perchlorate in drinking water and is required to adopt an MCL for perchlorate by January 1, 2004.

In California, as of April 2003, according to the DHS, over 300 surface water and groundwater sampling points within the State have detected perchlorate (ranging from 4 ppb to 159 ppb). Two of the State's lawmakers have sponsored legislation that would require companies to reveal whether they have possessed large quantities of perchlorate in the State at any time since 1950. SB 1004 was approved by the Senate last week.

California's Colorado River Water Use Plan

Status of the QSA Discussions and Activities

Included in the Board folder, as an information item, is a letter to Governor Davis and Secretary Nichols, from the Salton Sea Coalition, providing a list of eight issues it wished to be discussed at their upcoming meeting to ensure that the Quantification Settlement Agreement and water transfer lead to successful restoration of the Salton Sea. Listed below are the issues to be discussed:

1. The QSA agreements must be flexible enough to accommodate a restoration plan.
2. Both the QSA and related legislation must clarify that the primary purpose of restoration funding is to protect and restore wildlife habitat.
3. Interested stakeholders must be given the opportunity to participate in negotiations and receive full disclosure of the terms of the water transfer and all related agreements.
4. Environmental documents must be recirculated because the proposed mitigation for the Salton Sea impacts of the transfer has changed completely in the past year.
5. Proposition 50 funds must be used for restoration, rather than subsidizing the mitigation costs of the water agencies.
6. The QSA must also provide mitigation funding for the growth-inducing effect of the water transfer.
7. Any Joint Powers Authority established to oversee spending of state funds for mitigation must be required to work in coordination with the Salton Sea Authority, tribes, wildlife agencies, and the stakeholder advisory committee established by the Secretary of Resources pursuant to SB 482.
8. The QSA documents and related legislation must clarify who will be liable for future mitigation costs if Prop 50 funds are insufficient.

Adequacy of 1994 FEIR/EIR-All-American Canal

Included in the Board folder is a letter from Reclamation to DWR Director Tom Hannigan certifying the adequacy of the 1994 Record of Decision (ROD) for the All-American Canal Lining Project. As part of the certification, before state funds could be expended for the project, Reclamation

had to certify that measures will be taken for replacement of incidental fish and wildlife values adjacent to the canal forgone as a result of lining the canal. Mitigation measures are to be on an acre-for-acre basis, based on ecological equivalency and shall be implemented concurrent with the construction of the project.

Basin States/Tribes Discussions

Colorado River Basin States' Meeting

Meetings with representatives from the other six Colorado River Basin states are continuing to be held to address questions that the states have on specific terms contained in the revised March 12, 2003, Quantification Settlement Agreement (QSA) and the status of completing the various components related to execution of the QSA. The latest meeting among the Basin states representatives was held on May 27, 2003. During that meeting, the California parties provided an update on the status of the activities and addressed questions raised by the other Basin states.

Also, during the meeting, a technical group from the other Basin states reported that from their review of the revised March 12, 2003 QSA, there does not appear to be any additional risk to the Colorado River. The revised QSA accomplishes the same objectives and produces equivalent risks to those contained in the Basin states 2000 proposal. A Nevada representative remarked that he thought that the revised QSA was superior.

Based upon the six Basin states review of the revised QSA, it is their intent to draft a letter commenting on the revised QSA. In developing the six Basin states' comment letter, additional questions have surfaced and they have requested another meeting with California representatives to discuss these questions. The meeting has been scheduled for June 13th in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Colorado River Delta International Forum

A meeting of the Colorado River Delta International Forum was held on June 4, 2003, in Las Vegas. This was the first meeting of this group that was formed by the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), United States Section, in response to Minute 306. Minute 306 deals with the establishment of a framework for cooperation by the United States and Mexico through the development of joint studies and recommendations concerning the riparian and estuarine ecology of the Colorado River in its Limitrophe Section and associated Delta based on the principle of an equitable distribution of resources. The Mexican Section of IBWC has scheduled a similar organizational meeting, that will soon be held.

During the meeting a draft of the "Terms of Reference" for the conduct of activities and the exchange of information by this International Forum was discussed. The next steps include: 1) IBWC reaching agreement on the Terms of Reference for the International Forum's activities, 2) A commitment by all of the parties for full participation and sharing of information, and 3) Establishment of priority project areas for the International Forum to work on. The next meeting of the United States Section will be set after the Mexican Section meets.

Colorado River Environmental Activities

Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program

On May 22, 2003, the SAIC/ISA Technical Consulting Team released the preliminary draft habitat conservation plan (HCP) and preliminary draft Biological Assessment (BA) components of the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program (LCR MSCP). These documents were prepared based upon the technical and policy-level guidance contained within the framework document resulting from the recent efforts of the Coordinating Team over the past few months.

The draft HCP describes the following types of information: (1) provides a background on the goals, objectives, and purposes of the LCR MSCP; (2) describes the proposed federal and non-federal "covered" projects; (3) describes the biological and ecological resources of the Lower Colorado River Ecoregion; (4) analyzes potential impacts and levels of species take; (5) describes the proposed Conservation Strategy; (6) describes the governance and implementation structure; (7) describes total estimated costs associated with implementation and potential sources of program funding; (8) describes the level of "assurances" sought by the non-federal participants; and (9) analyzes the proposed alternatives to take that were considered but rejected. Finally, the draft HCP contains a comprehensive set of technical appendices supporting the data described in the various chapters.

The preliminary draft BA addresses the federal covered projects (i.e., primarily Reclamation's, BLM's, and BIA's projects) and describes the potential impacts to federally-listed species. Specifically, the preliminary draft BA describes the following information: (1) lists and describes the federal actions being consulted on pursuant to ESA Section 7; (2) describes the non-federal "discretionary" covered activities (which are described and addressed in the preliminary draft HCP, discussed above); (3) describes the proposed "environmental baseline" of the Lower Colorado River Ecoregion; (4) describes the potential effects associated with the covered actions in the project area; (5) describes the potential effects related to the covered actions outside of the project area; (6) describes the cumulative effects; and (7) provides technical appendices supporting data and conclusions presented in the draft BA.

The LCR MSCP Work Group met on Friday, June 6, 2003 to review the draft documents and discuss the process for incorporating changes and addressing any policy-related questions. The draft documents are currently being reviewed by all of the LCR MSCP participating agencies. Comments on the draft documents are due by June 20, 2003. The technical contractors will revise the draft documents based upon comments and direction from the LCR MSCP Steering Committee. A revised set of the documents is slated to be released in the Fall. Prior to release of the next iteration of draft documents, the LCR MSCP participants will conduct another round of public scoping meetings. Currently, these meetings are scheduled to occur in early September 2003, and will be held in Laughlin, Nevada; Blythe, California; and Yuma, Arizona.

The LCR MSCP Steering Committee is currently developing the alternatives that will be analyzed in the NEPA and CEQA compliance documentation. These alternatives include various methods of implementing the conservation strategy, differing levels of conservation, and alternatives to taking of

LCR MSCP covered species. Additionally, alternatives considered, but rejected will be identified and described in the documents.

Defenders of Wildlife vs. Babbitt

On June 4, 2003, United States District Court Judge James Robertson issued an order denying the plaintiff's motion for reconsideration in the lawsuit. As you may recall, this lawsuit involved the Secretary of the Interior's management and operation of the Lower Colorado River system and facilities and potential impacts to "federally-listed endangered" species and the Colorado River delta in Mexico. In the Court's original decision, the Court determined that the Secretary and Reclamation had complied with the federal Endangered Species Act and that delivery of water to Mexico was governed by the 1944 Water Treaty and was non-discretionary. In the Court's recent order, Judge Robertson reiterated his earlier positions that the Secretary's Interim Surplus Guidelines had no bearing on water deliveries to Mexico, or that the Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy affected deliveries of mainstream water to Mexico. Additionally, the Court stated that the Off-Stream Storage Rule was nothing more than a "framework that the Secretary will utilize in reviewing and evaluating whether to execute a specific transaction for off-stream storage of Colorado River water under a Storage and Interstate Release Agreement." The Court denied the plaintiff's motion for reconsideration.

A copy of the Court's recent order has been included in the Board folder for your information.

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group

The Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group (AMWG) and Technical Work Group (TWG) recently held a special two-day session in Phoenix, Arizona, to discuss proposed conservation strategies for the federally-endangered humpback chub populations in the mainstream Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam. The Humpback Chub Ad Hoc Group developed a technical white paper which addressed potential mechanisms and strategies for safe-guarding these populations and preserving the species' genetic diversity. Generally, the options include a combination of the following: (1) remove the endangered fish from the riverine environment and protect them in isolated refugia (e.g., hatchery facilities); (2) implement aggressive non-native fishes control procedures to reduce non-native interactions with existing humpback chub populations; (3) reoperation of Glen Canyon Dam to benefit native endangered fishes and reduce impacts and effects of the non-native aquatic species (i.e., temperature control, and reproduction of the historic hydrograph, etc.); and (4) reintroduction of humpback chub in other reaches of the mainstream in order to create additional populations that may survive in the face of the non-native predator-prey interactions or other stochastic catastrophic events. The AMWG has still not determined the appropriate preferred course of action. It will reconsider this issue at its next meeting in mid-August 2003.

WATER QUALITY

Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum

Adoption of Water Quality Standards

On April 30, 2003, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) approved the 2002 Review, Water Quality Standards for Salinity, Colorado River Basin (2002 Triennial Review). This Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum document includes numeric criteria for salinity below Hoover and Parker Dams and at Imperial Dam, and a plan of implementation for controlling the salinity of Colorado River water.

On May 22nd, the SWRCB requested the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to approve the 2002 Triennial Review pursuant to the Clean Water Act Section 303.

Salinity Control Forum Meeting, Midway, Utah

On May 21, 2003, the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum (Forum) held its Spring meeting in Midway, Utah. Kathleen Clarke, Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), informed the Forum that BLM understands how important its upcoming report to Congress is on the Title I Salinity Control Program and that she would review the draft report prior to transmitting it to the Department of the Interior. John Keys, Commissioner of Reclamation, informed the Forum of the Bush Administration's support of the Salinity Control Program. Reclamation will issue a Request for Proposals for new salinity control projects this summer. This fiscal year, \$8.7 million has been appropriated to Reclamation for the Basinwide salinity control program. A representative of the Natural Resources Conservation Service reported that \$13.7 million in Environmental Quality Incentives Program monies will be available for Colorado River salinity control this year.

The Chairman of the Forum's Selenium Committee, Mr. Gary Beach (WY), reported that the selenium contribution to the Colorado River originates from the Grand Valley and Lower Gunnison region of Colorado (62%), the Green River in Utah (20%), and the San Juan River (8%). Over 70% of the selenium concentration in the river results from irrigation practices in geologic formations of Mancos Shale. Actual selenium concentration below Lake Powell is about 2.4 µg/ml, which with farming becomes concentrated in IID's drains to about 8-12 µg/ml. In order to better understand the mechanics of selenium entering the River, the Forum and Reclamation have been requested to research their records to determine if the selenium concentration has remained constant or decreased since the commencement of the salinity control program.

With regard to the question, "Should the Forum consider modifying its cost-effectiveness criteria to encourage selenium control?", the Forum decided that additional research by the Policy Subcommittee was required. Historically, the Forum has focused on downstream economic damages caused by the concentration of total dissolved solids. Since the Forum would begin dealing with a toxic substance, i.e., selenium, Committee members questioned whether this could result in a change in the

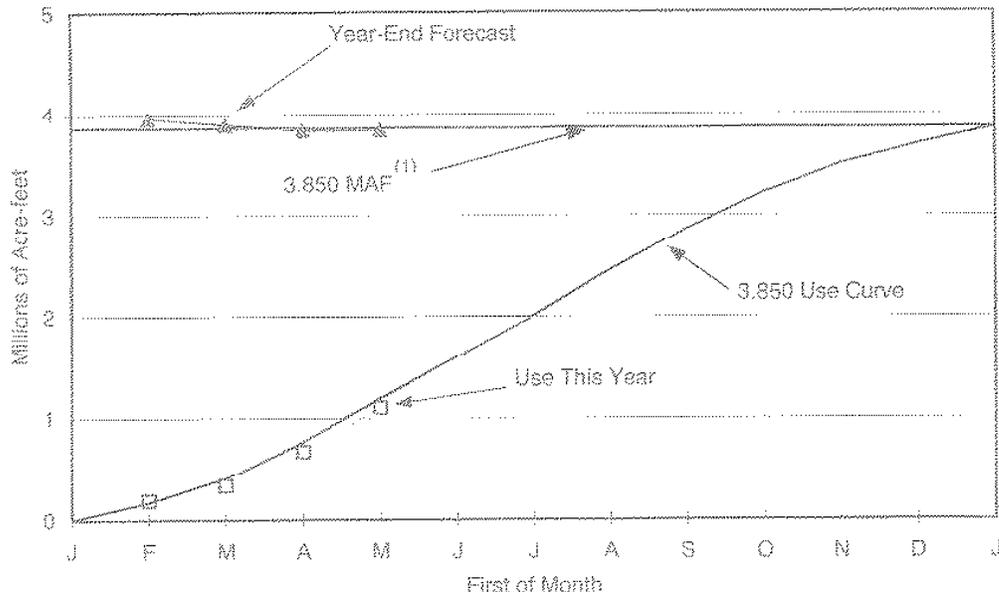
Forum's relationship with the US EPA. A significant issue that will have to be addressed by the Lower Basin States is, "Do the Lower Basin States wish to depart from the cost effectiveness criteria for selecting projects based on the control of total dissolved solids concentration in order to reduce the selenium concentration in Colorado River water?" It was suggested that the Forum may wish to consider partnering with other agencies, whose funds could assist in improving the cost-effectiveness from the Forum's standpoint, benefitting both salinity control in general and selenium control in particular. The Committee was charged with preparing a draft report, for the fall meeting, discussing the pros and cons of the Forum targeting the control of selenium in the Colorado River.

Finally, the California State Water Resources Control Board Revised Water Rights Order 2002-13 which directed the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin (Regional Board) to address the mass loading of selenium issue through the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process or any other appropriate process. The Regional Board has stated that "the proposed selenium TMDL would focus on selenium throughout the Upper and Lower Colorado River Basin States (Colorado River Watershed), and would address selenium reduction at the sources, but could also include management practices to address concentrating of selenium in Imperial Valley."



Gerald R. Zimmerman
Executive Director

FIGURE 1
JUNE 1 FORECAST OF 2003 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	0.190	3.951	-0.206
Mar	0.339	3.882	-0.137
Apr	0.676	3.827	-0.022
May	1.102	3.833	-0.088
Jun			
Jul			
Aug			
Sep			
Oct			
Nov			
Dec			
Jan			

(1) The forecast of unused water is based on the availability of 3.745 million acre-feet under the first three priorities of the water delivery contracts which accounts for the 104,940 acre-feet of conserved water available during 2002 respectively in accordance with the 1988 IID-MWD Conservation Agreement and the 1989 IID-MWD-CVWD-PVID Approval Agreement.