



● **Board of Directors**
Water Planning and Stewardship Committee

3/12/2019 Board Meeting

8-1

Subject

Authorize participation in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan on behalf of California; the General Manager has determined that the proposed action is exempt or otherwise not subject to CEQA

Executive Summary

Authority is requested for Metropolitan to participate in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) on behalf of California if the boards of one or more of the other California Contractors do not authorize their agencies to sign the Lower Basin DCP Agreement; conforming revisions to interstate DCP agreements and related intrastate DCP implementation agreements authorized by the Metropolitan Board on December 11, 2018 (attached for reference only **Attachment 1 – 10**) may be necessary, in a form reviewed and approved by the General Counsel.

Timing and Urgency

Since the Metropolitan Board took action at its December board meeting authorizing Metropolitan to enter into both the interstate DCP Agreements and related intrastate implementation agreements, the Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) extended the deadline for the parties to give necessary authorization until March 18, 2019. The only entities that have not yet provided authorization of the interstate DCP agreements are the Imperial Irrigation District (IID) and the state of Arizona. The state of Arizona has indicated that it intends to meet the deadline and authorize the DCP by March 18. The IID board authorized the intrastate DCP agreements at its December 10, 2018 board meeting with conditions that likely cannot be met by the March 18 deadline.

Metropolitan has nearly 600,000 acre-feet (AF) of Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) in Lake Mead. Without the DCP, if Lake Mead declines to an elevation of 1,075 feet or below, a shortage declaration in the Lower Basin will be made and Metropolitan could lose the ability to access this ICS. Current Reclamation modeling forecasts that the first ever shortage declaration is likely to be made next year. In order to protect Metropolitan's ongoing access to its ICS, it is proposed that Metropolitan agree to the DCP on behalf of California.

Details

The Colorado River Basin has been in a historic drought since 2000. In response to the drought and declining reservoir elevations in both Lake Powell and Lake Mead, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior worked with the seven Colorado River Basin States to develop the 2007 Colorado River Interim (Guidelines). Since the Guidelines were adopted, the Colorado River has remained in the historic drought and the risk of reaching critical Lake Mead elevations has increased from under 10 percent when the Guidelines were developed to the current risk, which is over 45 percent.

The Drought Contingency Plans are a short-term set of agreements designed to lower the risk of reaching critically low reservoir elevations to the risk level projected at the time the Guidelines were adopted in 2007. Beginning no later than 2020, the Secretary, seven Basin States, and Contractors, including Metropolitan, will begin work on the renegotiation of the Guidelines. That process is expected to result in new rules for management and operation of the Colorado River after 2026.

At Metropolitan's December 11, 2018 board meeting, the Board authorized participation in the Lower Basin DCP Agreement (**Attachment 1 and 2**), the seven States agreement regarding implementation of the Lower Basin DCP and the Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan (**Attachment 3 , 4, and 5**), an agreement that permits Lower Division State sharing of DCP Contributions and ICS storage capacity (**Attachment 6**) and intrastate implementation agreements with each of the following California Contractors: the Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID), the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), and IID (**Attachment 7, 8, and 9**), as well as an amendment to the California ICS agreement (**Attachment 10**).

The Lower Basin DCP Agreement would be an overlay to the current Guidelines that govern operations of Lake Mead through the end of the Interim Period in 2026. In this agreement, each of the Lower Division States commits to make DCP Contributions in defined amounts, at specified reservoir elevations in Lake Mead. Arizona and Nevada will take shortages as required by the Guidelines and those states further agree to make additional DCP Contributions beginning at Lake Mead elevation 1,090 feet.

The DCP increases each Lower Division State's ICS capacity by 200,000 AF. If the DCP becomes effective, California's total ICS capacity would be 1.7 million acre-feet. Given California's increased ICS storage capacity, Metropolitan has developed new ICS Exhibits (attached for information only, **Attachment 11**) that would enable additional ICS creation to be stored in Lake Mead. This would both build up California's ICS balance if a DCP Contribution is required of California at some time during the term of the DCP, and realize the benefit of the additional storage capacity available to Metropolitan.

In Metropolitan's agreement with IID (authorized by the Metropolitan Board in December 2018), IID would agree to make 125,000 AF of California's DCP Contribution per year for the first two years that California is required to make a DCP Contribution. Metropolitan would agree to exchange IID's ICS stored in Metropolitan's system as either "Excess EC ICS" or "Additional Excess EC ICS" with an equal amount of Metropolitan's ICS stored in Lake Mead. That exchanged water would then be credited to IID's ICS account.

At its December 10, 2018 board meeting, the IID Board approved this agreement "but their implementation is suspended until the following conditions are met:

1. All seven Colorado River Basin States and the United States have approved the interstate DCP documents in the form voted on and approved by the IID Board of Directors in a public meeting.
2. The IID Board of Directors have voted on and approved in a public meeting any proposed federal legislation that is to be submitted to Congress in conjunction with the DCP.
3. The State of California and the United States have irrevocably committed to providing sufficient funding for the full completion of the 10 year Salton Sea Management Plan at a 1:1 federal to state funding commitment in addition to mitigating any and all future considerations as a result of the implementation of the Intra-California Agreement and the Interstate DCP Agreements."

The third condition that the IID board placed on the effectiveness of their intrastate agreement with respect to securing a federal commitment for funding the 10-year Salton Sea Management Plan likely cannot be secured before Reclamation's deadline of March 18 to provide DCP authorization. In fact, it is unclear if this condition could ever be met.

If IID does not authorize the Interstate DCP Agreements by Reclamation's March 18, 2019 deadline, it is proposed that Metropolitan assume responsibility to make the up to 250,000 AF of California's DCP Contribution that IID had agreed to make, and Metropolitan's agreement to store water for IID in 2018 and other ICS related provisions would not become effective unless IID takes action to authorize participation in the Lower Basin DCP.

It should also be noted that after the Metropolitan Board authorized participation in the Interstate DCP Agreements at the December 2018 board meeting, Arizona requested minor edits to the Lower Basin DCP relating to that State's largest Contractor, the Central Arizona Water Conservation District, agreeing to participate in the DCP, even though the State of Arizona will be the only entity in Arizona to sign the Interstate DCP Agreements. Those edits are reflected in **Attachment 1 and 2**.

Milestones

Reclamation published a notice in the Federal Register on February 1, 2019, asking the Basin States to submit recommendations for potential Department of the Interior action in the event that the DCPs cannot be completed and promptly adopted by March 3, 2019. The comment period ends March 18, 2019. If all seven States have authorized the DCPs by that date, Reclamation will rescind the Federal Register notice. Given this deadline and the risk that Metropolitan's ICS storage may become inaccessible next year without the DCP, Metropolitan staff is recommending a path for California to participate in the Lower Basin DCP without participation of all California Contractors.

Potential Risks and Benefits to Metropolitan

Metropolitan has worked diligently to develop ICS and bank that water in Lake Mead. This water gives Metropolitan greater operational flexibility and enables Metropolitan to sustain stable pumping operations, because fluctuations in available Colorado River supplies can be buffered by adding to or withdrawing from ICS storage. ICS storage also provides valuable dry year protection, ensuring that Metropolitan can augment base Colorado River supplies to achieve full aqueduct deliveries. Under the 2007 Guidelines, Metropolitan could lose this flexibility when shortage is declared in the Lower Basin of the Colorado River.

However, if the Board authorizes Metropolitan to step in and participate in the Lower Basin DCP Agreements without all California Contractors, taking that action would increase the risk of Metropolitan making larger DCP Contributions. Metropolitan would also benefit by gaining access to additional storage space. Under the best case scenario, California will not be required to make a DCP Contribution through the term of the agreement and Metropolitan would get all of the benefits of DCP – increased ICS capacity, more favorable system assessments and flexibility in accessing ICS – without being required to make a DCP Contribution.

Policy

By Minute Item 51427, dated December 11, 2018, the Board authorized entering into seven agreements (Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement, DCP Contributions and ICS Accumulation Limits Sharing Agreement, Companion Agreement, agreements with PVID, CVWD, and IID, an amendment to the California ICS Agreement) that would implement the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (Lower Basin DCP) Agreement, as set forth in Agenda Item 8-11 board letter.

By Minute Item 41222, dated January 10, 1995, the Board adopted a set of Colorado River Basin Management Policy Principles that include continuing to seek ways to increase the reliability of Metropolitan's Colorado River supplies and collaborate with the other Colorado River Basin states and the Department of the Interior on innovative strategies requiring interstate cooperation.

Metropolitan Water District Administrative Code Section 11104: Delegation of Responsibilities

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

CEQA Determination for Option #1

On December 11, 2019, the Board authorized Metropolitan to enter into Interstate DCP Agreements and related intrastate implementing agreements. These actions were determined by the General Manager to be categorically and statutorily exempt under the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code Section 21080(b)(14)) and the State CEQA Guidelines (Sections 15277 and 15301).

The current Board action would authorize moving forward with intrastate implementing agreements with those California Contractors who choose to participate, which represents only a minor modification to what was authorized in December 2018. Hence, the previously asserted CEQA exemptions are still applicable. Accordingly, the General Manager has determined that no further CEQA documentation is necessary for the Board to approve the proposed action.

CEQA determination for Option #2:

None required

Board Options

Option #1

Authorize participation in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan on behalf of California.

Fiscal Impact: None

Business Analysis: Metropolitan's participation in the Lower Basin DCP would assist in reducing the risk that Lake Mead elevations will decline to elevation 1,020 feet or below before the end of 2026, thereby reducing the potential for curtailments of water deliveries to California agencies, including Metropolitan. The Lower Basin DCP enhances Metropolitan's ability to access ICS water when Lake Mead is under elevation 1,075 feet, increases ICS capacity and grants more favorable system assessment charges.

Option #2

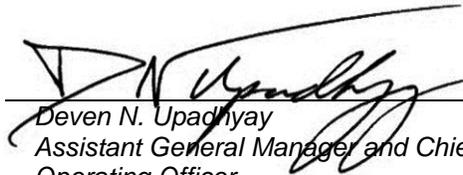
Do not authorize the General Manager to enter into the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement on behalf of California.

Fiscal Impact: None

Business Analysis: If Metropolitan does not participate in the Lower Basin DCP it would result in a lost opportunity to increase the amount of water in storage in Lake Mead, limit Metropolitan's ability to access ICS and subject Metropolitan's current ICS balance to higher system losses and evaporative charges.

Staff Recommendation

Option #1

 <hr/> Deven N. Upadhyay Assistant General Manager and Chief Operating Officer	3/1/2019 Date
 <hr/> Jeffrey Knightlinger General Manager	3/1/2019 Date

- Attachment 1 – Final Review Draft of Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement as of 2.1.2019 (2)
- Attachment 2 – Final Review Draft Exhibit 1 Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement LBDCP Operations 2.1.2019 (2)
- Attachment 3 – Final Review Draft Agmt Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Mgmt and Operations
- Attachment 4 – LCRB Drought Contingency Plan 20181024_DROAAgreement_FinalReviewDraft
- Attachment 5 – LCRB Drought Contingency Plan 20181024_DMStorageAgreement_FinalReviewDraft
- Attachment 6 – Draft Sharing Agreement
- Attachment 7 – Approve Proposed Drought Contingency Plan MWD-PVID DCP 9-14-18 (2)
- Attachment 8 – MWD-CVWD DCP 11-29-18 final
- Attachment 9 – IID MWD DCP
- Attachment 10 – 3rd Amend to Cal ICS
- Attachment 11 – MWD Draft Addl ICS Exhibits 011619

Attachment B to the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations (“Companion Agreement”)

LOWER BASIN DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN AGREEMENT

This LOWER BASIN DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN AGREEMENT (“LB DCP Agreement”) is made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2019, by and among the United States of America (“United States”), represented by the Secretary of the Interior (“Secretary”) and acting through the officer executing this LB DCP Agreement, the State of Arizona acting through the Director of the Arizona Department of Water Resources, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Imperial Irrigation District, the Coachella Valley Water District, the Palo Verde Irrigation District, the City of Needles, the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority, each of which is at times referred to individually as “Party” or collectively as “Parties”, pursuant to the Act of Congress approved June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), designated the Reclamation Act, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto; the Act of January 12, 1927 (44 Stat. 957, 43 U.S.C §397a); the Act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat.1057), designated the Boulder Canyon Project Act; and the Act of September 30, 1968 (82 Stat. 885), designated the Colorado River Basin Project Act, all of which acts are part of the body of law commonly known and referred to as Federal Reclamation law.

RECITALS

A. WHEREAS, as a result of actual operating experience subsequent to the adoption of the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (“2007 Interim Guidelines”), as well as emerging scientific information regarding the increasing variability and anticipated decline in Colorado River flow volumes, the Parties recognize and acknowledge that entities that rely on the Colorado River as a water source face increased individual and collective risk of temporary or prolonged interruptions in water supplies, with associated adverse impacts on the society, environment and economy of the southwestern United States.

B. WHEREAS, the Parties recognize that for decades dating back to 1970, reliance on pragmatic and cooperative Colorado River operational strategies has proven more durable, adaptable, and effective than approaches that would rely exclusively on a determination of precise legal rights and obligations. This approach has also served to avoid destabilizing inter- or multi-state litigation, thereby preserving operational flexibility to respond to changing conditions and societal concerns.

C. WHEREAS, the parties recognize the need to develop and test, on an interim basis, additional operational tools through December 31, 2025 (through preparation of the 2026 Annual Operating Plan for Colorado River reservoirs developed by the Secretary to implement the Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs Pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act of September 30, 1968), to address and reduce the likelihood of the continued decline of the elevation of Lake Mead.

D. WHEREAS, the Parties, in consultation with the States of Colorado, New Mexico,

Utah, and Wyoming, and stakeholders throughout the Colorado River Basin, have developed the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations (“LBOps”) attached hereto as Exhibit “1” and incorporated herein by this reference, which, among other things, provides for the storage of water in Lake Mead under varying conditions, and incentivizes the creation and storage in Lake Mead of Intentionally Created Surplus (“ICS”) under the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

E. AND WHEREAS, for their individual and mutual benefit, the Parties make the commitments set forth herein recognizing the individual and collective harm that could occur from prolonged interruptions in Lower Basin water supplies from the Colorado River.

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, and other valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

1. **Definitions.** Terms defined in the LBOps or 2007 Interim Guidelines have the same meaning when used in this LB DCP Agreement.

2. **Term.** This LB DCP Agreement shall commence on the date first set forth above and terminate on the later of (i) December 31, 2026; or (ii) the date on which all ICS Accounts and DCP ICS Accounts are reduced to zero (in either case, the “Term”).

3. **Agreements of the Secretary.** Subject to applicable law, including the availability of appropriations:

a. ***Implementation of LBOps.*** Beginning on the Effective Date of the LBOps, the Secretary shall perform those Secretarial actions required in the attached LBOps.

b. ***Development of Colorado River System Water.*** The Secretary will take affirmative actions to implement Lower Basin programs designed to create or conserve 100,000 acre-feet per annum or more of Colorado River System water to contribute to conservation of water supplies in Lake Mead and other Colorado River reservoirs in the Lower Basin. Prior to implementing affirmative actions pursuant to this Section, the Secretary will meet and confer with the other Parties. The other Parties hereto shall not request delivery of, and the Secretary shall not deliver to any Party or Contractor, the volumes of Colorado River System water conserved through programs implemented by the Secretary under this Section. For informational purposes, there are a number of Lower Basin system efficiency activities/projects that the Secretary may undertake in fulfillment of this commitment.

c. ***Additional Appropriations.*** The Secretary will explore mechanisms to arrange for additional appropriations or other funding mechanisms to assist the Parties in taking additional Lower Basin drought response actions in a manner consistent with the goals of this LB DCP Agreement.

4. **Agreements of the non-federal Parties.**

a. ***Intra-State DCP Agreements.*** Prior to or concurrent with the execution of this LB DCP Agreement, the non-federal Parties shall enter into and implement Intra-State DCP Agreements as necessary to carry out the obligations of the non-federal Parties in the LBOps and enable the Secretary to perform the Secretarial actions required in the LBOps.

b. ***ICS.*** The non-federal Parties agree that no Party or Contractor may claim

as surplus under Article II.B.6 of the Consolidated Decree any DCP ICS created under the LBOs. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in existing Lower Basin ICS agreements dated December 13, 2007; November 20, 2012; and September 21, 2017, ICS shall be available according to the terms and conditions of the LBOs.

c. **Implementation of LBOs.** Beginning on the Effective Date of the LBOs, the non-federal Parties shall perform those actions necessary to fulfill the requirements of the LBOs, including, without limitation, the obligation to make DCP Contributions as and when required.

d. **Future ICS Exhibits.** Each of the Parties to the 2007 Lower Basin Intentionally Created Surplus Agreement (“ICS Agreement”) agrees to consider and approve or reject any newly proposed or amended exhibit to the ICS Agreement within 120 days of the proposal. If a party rejects the exhibit, that party shall provide a meaningful explanation of the basis for its rejection.

e. **Sharing Agreement.** Concurrently with the execution of this LBDCP Agreement, certain Parties are executing the DCP Contributions and ICS Accumulation Limits Sharing Agreement, which provides:

- i. Pursuant to Section IV(C) of the LBOs, SNWA and CRCN shall make up to 50,000 acre-feet of ICS accumulation space available for use by Contractors in Arizona under the conditions described therein; and
- ii. Pursuant to Section IV(C) of the LBOs, Metropolitan shall make up to 50,000 acre-feet of ICS accumulation space available for use by Contractors in Arizona under the conditions described therein.

5. Additional Provisions.

a. **No Waiver.** The failure of any Party to enforce a provision of this LB DCP Agreement shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of that provision.

b. **No Precedent.** This LB DCP Agreement does not establish or act as precedent for any future agreement or undertaking.

c. **Reservation of Rights.** Except as expressly provided herein or in the LBOs, nothing in this LB DCP Agreement or the LBOs shall be deemed to diminish or waive the rights of any Party under Federal Reclamation Law, the Law of the River (as defined in the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations (“Companion Agreement”)), or under any other state, federal, or local law.

d. **Actual Operating Experience.** Adoption of the additional provisions related to ICS in the LBOs does not preclude exploration of additional provisions for operational flexibility during the Interim Period in light of actual operating experience.

e. **Uncontrollable Forces.** No Party shall be considered to be in default in the performance of any of its obligations under this LB DCP Agreement when a failure of performance shall be due to any cause beyond the control of the Party affected, including but not limited to, facilities failure, flood, earthquake, storm, lightning, fire, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, labor disturbance, sabotage, and restraint by court or public authority which by exercise of due diligence and foresight such Party could not have reasonably expected to avoid. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this LB DCP Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall give

prompt written notice of such act to the other Parties and shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch.

f. **Representations and Warranties.** Each Party warrants and represents to each of the other Parties, as a material inducement to enter into this LB DCP Agreement and not as a mere recital, the following:

1. The Party has all legal power and authority to enter into this LB DCP Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder on the terms set forth in this LB DCP Agreement, and the execution and delivery hereof by each Party and the performance by each Party of its obligations hereunder shall not violate or constitute an event of default under the terms or provisions of any agreement, document, or instrument to which each of the Parties is a Party or by which each Party is bound.

2. The individual executing this LB DCP Agreement on behalf of the Party has the full power and authority to bind the Party he or she represents to the terms of this LB DCP Agreement.

3. This LB DCP Agreement constitutes a valid and binding agreement of each Party, enforceable against each Party in accordance with its terms.

4. The Party is authorized by, and has undertaken all prerequisite actions required by, applicable Federal and State laws and regulations to perform the obligations and exercise the rights contemplated herein.

g. **Governing Law.** This LB DCP Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and construed under applicable Federal law. To the extent permissible under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable Federal authority, venue for adjudication of any disputes under this LB DCP Agreement shall be in an appropriate Federal court.

h. **Successors and Assigns.** The provisions of this LB DCP Agreement shall apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment or transfer of this LB DCP Agreement or any right or interest herein shall be valid until consented to in writing by all Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

i. **Amendments and Modifications.** This LB DCP Agreement may be amended or modified, but only by the written agreement of the Parties after consultation as set forth in Paragraph I of the Companion Agreement.

j. **Drafting Considerations.** Each Party and its counsel have participated fully in the drafting, review, and revision of this LB DCP Agreement, each of whom is sophisticated in the matters to which this LB DCP Agreement pertains, and no one Party shall be considered to have drafted this LB DCP Agreement.

k. **Notices.** All notices and requests required or allowed under the terms of this LB DCP Agreement shall be in writing and shall be mailed first class postage paid to the following entities at the following addresses:

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION]

A Party may change its contact information by giving the other Parties notice of the change in writing.

l. **Third-Party Beneficiaries; Consultation.** The Central Arizona Water Conservation District (“CAWCD”) shall be a third-party beneficiary for the purposes described in this Section 5.l. This LB DCP Agreement and any agreements made or actions taken pursuant hereto are made solely for the benefit of the Parties and for CAWCD. No Party to this LB DCP Agreement intends for this LB DCP Agreement to confer any benefit upon any person or entity other than the Parties and CAWCD upon a theory of third-party beneficiary or otherwise. The purposes for which CAWCD is a third party beneficiary are sections 4.c, 5.m, and 5.n of this LB DCP Agreement. In addition, the Parties agree that CAWCD shall be invited to fully participate in any consultation conducted pursuant to sections 5.i and 5.m of the LB DCP Agreement, and sections III(D) and V(B) of the LBOs.

m. **Resolution of Claims or Controversies.** The Parties recognize that judicial or administrative proceedings are not preferred alternatives to the resolution of claims or controversies concerning the Law of the River. In furtherance of this LB DCP Agreement, the Parties desire to avoid judicial or administrative proceedings, and agree to pursue a consultative approach to the resolution of any claim or controversy. If any Party becomes concerned that there may be a claim or controversy under this LB DCP Agreement or, specific to the Secretary, Section 601 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 (43 U.S.C. § 1551), and all applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, such party shall notify all other Parties in writing, and the non-federal Parties shall in good faith meet to resolve such claim or controversy by mutual agreement prior to initiating any judicial or administrative proceeding. No non-federal Party shall initiate any judicial or administrative proceeding arising out of this LB DCP Agreement against any other Party, and no claim hereunder shall be ripe, until such consultation has been completed. Notwithstanding any other provision of this LB DCP Agreement, this Section 5.m shall survive for a period of five (5) years following the expiration of this LB DCP Agreement.

n. **Joint Defense Against Third-Party Claims.** The Parties have certain common, closely parallel, or identical interests in supporting, preserving, and defending the LBOs and this LB DCP Agreement. The nature of this interest and the relationship among the Parties present common legal and factual issues and a mutuality of interests. Because of these common interests, the Parties will mutually benefit from an exchange of information relating to the support, preservation, and defense of the LBOs and this LB DCP Agreement, as well as from the coordinated investigation and preparation for discussion of such interests. In furtherance thereof, in the event of any challenge by a third party to the LBOs or this LB DCP Agreement, the Parties will proceed with reasonable diligence and use best efforts to support and defend the LBOs and this LB DCP Agreement in any lawsuit or administrative proceeding challenging the legality, validity or enforceability of any term of the LBOs or this LB DCP Agreement, and will, to the extent appropriate, enter into joint defense or common interest agreements. Each Party will bear its own costs of participating in the defense of the LBOs and this LB DCP Agreement under this Section 5.n.

o. **Counterparts.** This LB DCP Agreement may be executed in counterparts,

each of which shall be an original and all of which, together, shall constitute only one LB DCP Agreement.

p. The Parties are hereby notified of A.R.S. section 38-511.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this LB DCP Agreement on the day and year written above.

[INSERT SIGNATURES]

DRAFT

Exhibit 1 to the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement

LOWER BASIN DROUGHT CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

I. Relationship to 2007 Interim Guidelines and Implementing Agreements

These Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations (LBOs) shall, in addition to the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (2007 Interim Guidelines) and the Implementing Agreements accompanying the 2007 Interim Guidelines, govern the operation of Lake Mead for the various periods set forth herein and as otherwise set forth in the 2007 Interim Guidelines. Terms defined in Section XI.F. of the 2007 Interim Guidelines shall have the same meaning when used in these LBOs. In the event of any inconsistency between the provisions of the 2007 Interim Guidelines and Implementing Agreements on the one hand, and these LBOs on the other, the provisions of these LBOs shall control; provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to impact the implementation of coordinated operations of Lakes Powell and Mead during the Interim Period as set forth in Section XI.G.6 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

II. Definitions

“**Binational ICS**” shall mean Binational Intentionally Created Surplus as that term is used in the Interim Operating Agreements for Minutes 319 and 323 to the 1944 Mexican Water Treaty.

“**Creation of Non-ICS Water**” under these LBOs occurs when, and to the extent, the amount of Colorado River water available for use by a state in a given Year under Article II(B) of the Consolidated Decree (after adjustments for reductions, Developed Shortage Supply creation or delivery, and ICS creation or delivery under the 2007 Interim Guidelines), exceeds the amount of Colorado River mainstream water consumptively used by that state in such Year. Such water shall not be DCP ICS.

“**DCP Contributions**” shall mean those contributions benefiting Lake Mead through any of the following:

- Conversion of existing Extraordinary Conservation ICS to DCP ICS
- Conversion of Extraordinary Conservation, System Efficiency, or Binational ICS created after the effective date of these LBOs to DCP ICS
- Simultaneous creation and conversion of Extraordinary Conservation, System Efficiency, or Binational ICS to DCP ICS
- Creation of Non-ICS Water

“**DCP ICS**” shall mean Intentionally Created Surplus converted from Extraordinary Conservation ICS, System Efficiency ICS, or Binational ICS as set forth in these LBOps. Reductions in Colorado River water available to a state pursuant to Section XI.G.2.D. of the 2007 Interim Guidelines shall not constitute DCP ICS.

“**DCP ICS Account**” shall mean records established by the Secretary regarding DCP ICS.

“**Effective Date**” means the date first set forth in the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Agreement.

“**Intra-State DCP Agreements**” means agreements among, as appropriate, the United States, a Lower Division State, Contractors, Tribes and local government entities within such state setting forth the relative rights and obligations among Contractors within the state regarding DCP Contributions.

III. **Operational Provisions**

A. **Reservoir Elevation Projections**

In making projections of Lake Mead water surface elevations as required throughout these LBOps, the Secretary shall use the Bureau of Reclamation’s August 24-Month Study for the most probable inflows unless expressly provided otherwise herein.

B. **DCP Contributions**

In addition to any reductions provided in Section XI.G.2.D. of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, from the Effective Date of these LBOps through December 31, 2025 (through preparation of the 2026 AOP), and consistent with applicable Intra-State DCP Agreements, the states of Arizona, California, and Nevada, shall make DCP Contributions as follows:

1. **Arizona**

a. **Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,090 feet**

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,090 feet on January 1, the state of Arizona shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 192,000 acre-feet.

b. **Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,045 feet**

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be at or below 1,045 feet on January 1, the state of Arizona shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 240,000 acre-feet.

2. **Nevada**

- a. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,090 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,090 feet on January 1, the state of Nevada shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 8,000 acre-feet.

- b. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,045 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be at or below 1,045 feet on January 1, the state of Nevada shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 10,000 acre-feet.

3. **California**

- a. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,040 feet and at or below 1,045 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be above 1,040 feet and at or below 1,045 feet on January 1, the state of California shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 200,000 acre-feet.

- b. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,035 feet and at or below 1,040 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be above 1,035 feet and at or below 1,040 feet on January 1, the state of California shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 250,000 acre-feet.

- c. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,030 feet and at or below 1,035 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be above 1,030 feet and at or below 1,035 feet on January 1, the state of California shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 300,000 acre-feet.

- d. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,030 feet

In Years when Lake Mead elevation is projected to be at or below 1,030 feet on January 1, the state of California shall make annual DCP Contributions in the total amount of 350,000 acre-feet.

4. **DCP Contributions for the benefit of another State**

Contractors within one or more Lower Division States may make all or any portion of the DCP Contributions required of another Lower Division State under this Section III(B) or DCP ICS repayment as required under Section III(F); provided

- (i) each of the Lower Division States and affected Contractors agree to any such contribution(s) in writing consistent with any applicable Intra-State DCP Agreements;
- (ii) drafts of such agreements are provided to the Secretary and the Upper Division States prior to any required board authorizations;
- (iii) DCP Contributions on behalf of another state through conversion of ICS to DCP ICS shall accrue to the DCP ICS Accounts of applicable Contractors in the contributing state and not the state on whose behalf the contribution is made; and
- (iv) notwithstanding the foregoing subsection (iii), the volume of any DCP ICS contributions made for the benefit of another state shall count against the storage limit set forth in Section IV(C) below and the ICS delivery limit set forth in Section IV(D) below of the state on whose behalf the contribution is made and not the contributing state.

C. Combined DCP Contributions and 2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages

For purposes of illustrating the combined DCP Contributions volumes set forth in these LBOps and the shortages required under Section XI.G.2.D of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, Table 1 combines the applicable volumes by elevation for each state.

Table 1 – DCP Contributions and 2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages by State

Projected January 1 Lake Mead Elevation (feet msl)	2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages		DCP Contributions			Combined Volumes (2007 Interim Guidelines Shortages & DCP Contributions)			
	Arizona	Nevada	Arizona	Nevada	California	Arizona	Nevada	California	Lower Division States Total
	<i>(thousand acre-feet)</i>								
At or below 1,090 and above 1,075	0	0	192	8	0	192	8	0	200
At or below 1,075 and at or above 1,050	320	13	192	8	0	512	21	0	533
Below 1,050 and above 1,045	400	17	192	8	0	592	25	0	617
At or below 1,045 and above 1,040	400	17	240	10	200	640	27	200	867
At or below 1,040 and above 1,035	400	17	240	10	250	640	27	250	917
At or below 1,035 and above 1,030	400	17	240	10	300	640	27	300	967
At or below 1,030 and at or above 1,025	400	17	240	10	350	640	27	350	1,017
Below 1,025	480	20	240	10	350	720	30	350	1,100

D. Water Deliveries/DCP Contributions

1. ***Process regarding DCP Contributions***

In any year that DCP Contributions are required, the Secretary shall meet and confer at least once each quarter with any Contractor that is required to make DCP Contributions (consistent with applicable Intra-State DCP Agreements) for the purpose of ensuring that the best available information regarding DCP Contribution status and the source of the DCP Contribution is available to both the Secretary and the affected Contractor. The Secretary shall consult upon request with any other Contractor regarding the implementation of DCP Contributions.

2. ***Delivery Schedule Adjustments***

The Secretary shall adjust as necessary any scheduled deliveries of Colorado River water in a manner that ensures each state's DCP Contributions are within 25,000 acre-feet of the amounts set forth in Section III.B by the end of the Year in which such DCP Contributions are required. Such adjustments shall be in accordance with any Intra-State DCP Agreements. Prior to making any delivery schedule adjustment pursuant to this section, the Secretary shall provide the affected Contractor the maximum practicable notice and an opportunity to meet and confer with the Secretary.

3. ***DCP Contributions Not Surplus***

The Secretary shall not release pursuant to Article II.B.6 of the Consolidated Decree any DCP Contribution during the Year of the DCP Contribution.

E. **DCP Contributions Accounting Matters**

1. ***DCP Contributions***

On an annual basis, the Secretary shall document and publish in its Accounting Report pursuant to Article V of the Consolidated Decree, the amount of each of the DCP Contributions made pursuant to these LBOs.

2. ***DCP ICS and System Benefit***

- a. In the annual Water Accounting Report the Secretary shall separately account for and verify the creation and delivery of DCP ICS in a manner consistent with Section XI.G.3.D. of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.
- b. Any delivery of DCP ICS pursuant to Section III.F of these LBOs shall be limited to amounts documented and published by the Secretary pursuant to this Section III.E.2.
- c. Beginning in 2027, and each Year thereafter, the Secretary shall diminish each DCP ICS Account by three percent (3%) for the benefit of the Colorado River system.
- d. The provisions for DCP ICS accounting shall remain in effect through December 31, 2057, for any amounts remaining to be delivered on December 31, 2026.

3. ***Conversion of Excess DCP ICS to ICS***

In the event Lake Mead's January 1 elevation in a given Year is higher than that projected in the preceding August 24-Month Study, any DCP ICS creation that would not have occurred in such Year if the DCP Contribution had been determined based on Lake Mead's actual January 1 elevation rather than a projection will instead remain available as the type of ICS originally created to the extent such volumes are the result of conservation actions consistent with Exhibits to the Lower Colorado River Basin Intentionally Created Surplus Forbearance Agreement and any subsequent Exhibits executed pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines and these LBOps.

4. ***DCP Contribution Deficiency***

Notwithstanding Section III.D.2, above, in the event that any final Water Accounting Report indicates that a state's DCP Contribution in any prior Year is less than the exact amount required in Section III.B above, the state shall make DCP Contributions in the amount of the deficiency during the Year in which such final Water Accounting Report is published in addition to any DCP Contributions required by Section III.B for that Year.

5. ***Cumulative DCP Contributions Accounting***

If at any time the cumulative volume of DCP Contributions is greater than or equal to 3.35 million acre-feet of contributions from Arizona, California and Nevada, the Secretary shall separately account for all such volumes in excess of 3.35 million acre-feet, and such volumes shall be available for delivery pursuant to Section III.F notwithstanding Section IV.C, below.

F. Delivery of DCP ICS

1. ***Annual Limits***

Delivery of DCP ICS pursuant to this Section III.F shall be combined with and count toward the limitations on delivery of ICS set forth in Section XI.G.3.C.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines .

2. ***Effective Period of Annual limits***

The annual limitations on delivery set forth in Section III.F.1 above shall remain in effect through December 31, 2057, for any amounts remaining to be recovered on December 31, 2026.

3. ***Delivery of DCP ICS through December 31, 2026; repayment obligations***

a. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,110 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,110 feet, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada shall be permitted to schedule delivery of DCP ICS without any repayment obligation.

- b. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,110 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,110 feet, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada shall be permitted to have short-term access to existing DCP ICS (adjusted to reflect any borrowing or repayment pursuant to this Section) as reflected in the most recent final Water Accounting Report, with the obligation that such volumes be repaid by December 31 of the Year following delivery. If there are insufficient repayments, the Secretary shall make appropriate delivery schedule adjustments consistent with Section III.D.2 to ensure that DCP ICS delivered pursuant to this Section III.F.3.b is fully and timely repaid.

- c. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,025 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be at or below 1,025 feet, delivery of DCP ICS shall not be permitted.

4. ***Delivery of DCP ICS from January 1, 2027, through December 31, 2057; repayment obligations***

- a. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,110 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,110 feet, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada shall be permitted to schedule delivery of DCP ICS without any repayment obligation.

- b. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,075 feet and at or below 1,110 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,075 feet and at or below 1,110 feet, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada may schedule delivery of DCP ICS and shall, not later than the fourth Year following the Year in which the water was delivered, elect one of the following repayment options:

1. Repay such quantities before or during the fifth Year following the Year in which the water was delivered; or
2. Instruct the Secretary to reduce the DCP ICS Account from which the water was borrowed by an additional twenty percent (20%) of the amount borrowed before or during the fifth Year following the Year the water was delivered.

In the event there is insufficient DCP ICS repaid under option 1, or insufficient DCP ICS in the DCP ICS Account to make the adjustment contemplated in option 2, the Secretary shall make appropriate delivery schedule adjustments consistent with Section III.D.2 to ensure that DCP ICS

delivered pursuant to this Section III.F.4.b is fully repaid by the end of the fifth Year following the Year in which it was delivered.

- c. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,075 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,075 feet, the states of Arizona, California and Nevada shall be permitted to have short-term access to existing DCP ICS (adjusted to reflect any borrowing or repayment pursuant to this Section) as reflected in the most recent final Water Accounting Report, with the obligation to repay any such quantities by December 31 of the Year following the Year in which the water was delivered. If there are insufficient repayments, the Secretary shall make appropriate delivery schedule adjustments consistent with Section III.D.2 to ensure that DCP ICS delivered pursuant to this Section III.F.4.c is fully and timely repaid.

- d. Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,025 feet

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be at or below 1,025 feet, delivery of DCP ICS shall not be permitted.

5. ***No System Assessment for DCP ICS Repayments***

There shall be no system assessment on the creation of any ICS for conversion to DCP ICS as repayment pursuant to Sections III.F.3.b, III.F.4.b, and III.F.4.c above.

IV. **Incentives for Enhanced Creation of Intentionally Created Surplus Benefitting Lake Mead**

A. **Provisions Relating to System and Evaporation Assessments**

1. ***Total assessed losses – existing Extraordinary Conservation ICS***

The amount of Extraordinary Conservation ICS available as of the Effective Date in each ICS Account maintained by the Secretary is provided in the table attached hereto as Appendix "1" and incorporated herein by this reference. On the Effective Date, the Secretary shall assess additional losses as necessary such that the total assessed losses (including both system assessments and evaporation) for all ICS set forth in Appendix 1 is ten percent (10%). Through December 31, 2026, these volumes shall not be subject to any further assessments for system or evaporation losses.

2. ***Total assessed losses – Extraordinary Conservation, Tributary, or Imported ICS created after the Effective Date***

There shall be a one-time deduction of ten percent (10%) of any Extraordinary Conservation, Tributary, or Imported ICS created after the Effective Date. Through December 31, 2026, these volumes shall not be

subject to any further assessments for system or evaporation losses.

3. ***Replenishment Incentive***

Notwithstanding Section IV.A.2 above, there shall be no assessment made upon the creation of Extraordinary Conservation ICS to the extent of the volume of Extraordinary Conservation ICS delivered to the same Contractor in the preceding Year.

4. ***Total assessed losses – System Efficiency ICS***

System assessments and evaporation losses for System Efficiency projects created after the Effective Date, if any, will be determined on a case-by-case basis through exhibits to forbearance agreements.

B. Creation Limits Flexibility Consultation

If one but not all of the Lower Division States reaches its annual Extraordinary Conservation ICS creation limit as set forth in Section XI.G.3.B.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, and if there remains a desire to create additional amounts of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, the Secretary, provided there is no objection by any Lower Division State not reaching its annual limit, may authorize additional Extraordinary Conservation ICS creation within the total annual limitation set forth in Section XI.G.3.B.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines (625,000 acre-feet).

C. Storage Limits Augmentation and Sharing

The maximum total amount of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS, and DCP ICS that may be accumulated in all ICS Accounts, at any time, is limited to the following:

1. 1.7 million acre-feet for California Contractors
2. 500 thousand acre-feet for Nevada Contractors
3. 500 thousand acre-feet for Arizona Contractors

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the appropriate entities in Arizona, California, and Nevada may agree that one or more Lower Division State may make available ICS accumulation space within the limits set forth above to another Lower Division State for use by such state's Contractors; provided (i) such agreements are in writing; and (ii) drafts of such agreements are provided to the Secretary and the Upper Division States prior to any required board authorizations.

D. Delivery of ICS

In addition to any Developed Shortage Supply, Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS, and System Efficiency ICS shall be available for delivery as follows:

1. ***Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,075 feet***

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,045 feet and at or below 1,075 feet, the combined total delivery of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS, System Efficiency ICS and DCP ICS shall be limited to the quantities set forth in Section XI.G.3.C.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

2. ***Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,045 feet***

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,025 feet and at or below 1,045 feet, the combined total delivery of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS, System Efficiency ICS, DCP ICS, and the conversion of ICS to DCP ICS shall be limited to the quantities identified in Section XI.G.3.C.4 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

3. ***Lake Mead January 1 elevation projected to be at or below 1,025 feet***

In Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be at or below 1,025 feet, delivery of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS and System Efficiency ICS shall not be permitted.

E. Additional Cooperative Measures

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary within 43 C.F.R. Part 414 (Offstream Storage Of Colorado River Water And Development And Release Of Intentionally Created Unused Apportionment In The Lower Division States), interstate water transactions shall be permitted in Years when Lake Mead's January 1 elevation is projected to be above 1,045 feet.

F. Additional Intentional Conservation

The Secretary shall not release pursuant to Article II of the Consolidated Decree water intentionally conserved by a conservation program within a Lower Division state in which the Secretary participates and that results in reductions in consumptive use.

V. **LBOps Implementation**

A. AOP Process

The Secretary shall utilize the AOP process to determine operations under these LBOps in addition to those pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

B. Consultation

The Secretary shall consult with the Lower Division States on the implementation of these LBOps in circumstances including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1 . If any 24-Month Study for the most probable inflows projects that Lake Mead will reach an elevation of 1,075 feet or below by December 31 of the Year in which such study is produced, the Secretary and Lower Division States shall meet and consult at least twice annually to review current and projected operations and associated projected Lake Mead elevations, and to consider whether any adjustments to projected Lower Basin operations are prudent or necessary.
- 2 . A position has not been formally expressed regarding a goal of operationally protecting a specific elevation of Lake Mead. In light of the foregoing, and for their individual and mutual benefit, the parties to the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement have formally acknowledged their commitment to individual and collective action in the Lower Basin to avoid and protect against the potential for the elevation of Lake Mead to decline to elevations below 1,020 feet. Such parties made these commitments recognizing the individual and collective harm that could occur from prolonged interruptions in Lower Basin water supplies from the Colorado River and will implement the commitment identified in this paragraph as follows:

If any 24-Month Study for the minimum probable inflows projects that Lake Mead elevations will be at or below 1,030 feet anytime within the succeeding two Years, the Secretary and Lower Division States shall consult and determine what additional measures will be taken by the Secretary and Lower Division States to avoid and protect against the potential for Lake Mead to decline to below 1,020 feet.

C. Term

These LBOps will remain in effect from the Effective Date through the Interim Period except for those matters for which longer periods are specified.

After the Interim Period the provisions for the accounting and delivery of DCP ICS shall remain in effect through December 31, 2057, as set forth in Section III.E.2.d, III.F.2 and III.F.4 above.

The provisions for the delivery of ICS set forth in Section IV.D.above shall remain in effect through December 31, 2036, for any ICS remaining in an ICS Account on December 31, 2026.

The period during which Tributary Conservation ICS, Imported ICS, or Developed Shortage Supply may be created and delivered are unchanged from the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

AGREEMENT CONCERNING COLORADO RIVER DROUGHT CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

This Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations ("Companion Agreement") is entered into this ____ day of _____, 201__ by and among [INSERT PARTIES TO THE UB AND LB DCPs]

RECITALS

A. Background

1. Federal law and practice (including, but not limited to, Section 16 of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, 43 U.S.C § 6170 and Section 602(b) of the 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1552(b), the Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs Pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act, and the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead ("2007 Interim Guidelines")) contemplate that in the operation of Lakes Powell and Mead, the Secretary of the Interior ("Secretary") consults with the Colorado River Basin States and such state representatives as each Governor may designate. Through this law and practice, the Governors' representatives and state agencies have in the past reached agreements among themselves and with the Secretary on various aspects of Colorado River reservoir operation. This Companion Agreement is entered into in furtherance of this law and practice.
2. The signatories to the April 23, 2007, Agreement Concerning Colorado River Management and Operations ("2007 Seven States' Agreement") intended to improve cooperation and communication among them; provide additional security and certainty in the water supply of the Colorado River System for the benefit of the people served by water from the Colorado River System; and avoid circumstances which could otherwise form the basis for claims or controversies over interpretation or implementation of the Colorado River Compact and other applicable provisions of the Law of the River.¹
3. The signatories to the 2007 Seven States' Agreement subsequently submitted to the Secretary a recommendation ("States' Recommendation") for operation of the Colorado River System, including proposed guidelines to be incorporated in a record of decision at the conclusion of a decision-making process pursuant to the National

¹ The "Law of the River" as mentioned in this Companion Agreement refers to the body of law existing on the date of this Companion Agreement and affecting the interstate and international use, management, and allocation of water in the Colorado River System, including the 1922 Colorado River Compact, the Mexican Water Treaty of 1944, the 1948 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, several United States Supreme Court decisions, the Consolidated Decree of the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, and a host of federal laws and administrative regulations.

Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 through 4347.

4. On December 13, 2007, the Secretary adopted a record of decision, based in large part on the States' Recommendation, entitled the Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead, effective through December 31, 2025 (through preparation of the 2026 Annual Operating Plan) ("Interim Period").
5. Consistent with and pursuant to provisions in the 2007 Seven States' Agreement and the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the Parties have regularly consulted regarding various issues that have arisen prior to and during implementation of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.
6. Based on the actual operating experience gained after the adoption of the 2007 Interim Guidelines and emerging scientific information regarding the increasing variability and anticipated decline in Colorado River flow volumes, the Parties recognize and acknowledge that those relying on water from the Colorado River System face increased individual and collective risk of temporary or prolonged interruptions in water supplies, with associated adverse impacts on the society, environment, and economy of the Colorado River Basin. Therefore, the Parties have agreed that it is necessary and beneficial to pursue additional actions beyond those contemplated in the 2007 Interim Guidelines to reduce the likelihood of reaching critical elevation levels in Lake Powell and Lake Mead through the Interim Period.
7. The Parties have developed two drought contingency plans: the Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan ("Upper Basin DCP"), which affects operations above Lee Ferry, and the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan ("Lower Basin DCP"), which affects operations below Lee Ferry. Both the Upper Basin DCP and the Lower Basin DCP are supplemental to and in furtherance of the goals of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.
8. Beginning in 2008, the Parties began discussions with the International Boundary and Water Commission ("IBWC") and representatives of Mexico regarding potential cooperative actions in the Colorado River Basin pursuant to the United States-Mexico Treaty on Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande ("1944 Water Treaty"), culminating in several agreements ("Minutes") designed to implement the Treaty terms.
9. From 2015 through 2017, the Parties participated in negotiations with the IBWC and representatives of Mexico on Minute 323 to the 1944 Water Treaty, titled Extension of Cooperative Measures and Adoption of a Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan in the Colorado River Basin.
10. Minute 323, approved on September 27, 2017, includes a Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan for Mexico to participate in the equivalent of drought contingency

plan if a Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan is put into effect in the United States. The Binational Water Scarcity Contingency Plan is intended to allow Mexico to undertake water savings in parity with U.S. savings for drought contingencies which would be recoverable under specifically improved reservoir conditions.

B. Purpose

The Parties intend that the actions contemplated in and recognized by this Companion Agreement will allow the development and testing, on an interim basis, of tools to provide additional security and certainty in the water supply of the Colorado River System for the benefit of the people served by the System and to avoid circumstances which could otherwise form the basis for claims or controversies over interpretation or implementation of the Colorado River Compact and other applicable provisions of the Law of the River.

AGREEMENT

In consideration of the above recitals and the mutual covenants contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

A. Support for the Upper Basin DCP

For purposes of this Companion Agreement, the Upper Basin DCP includes the Agreement for Drought Response Operations at the Initial Units of the Colorado River Storage Project Act and the Agreement Regarding Storage at Colorado River Storage Project Act Reservoirs Under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program (“Demand Management Storage Agreement”) which are attached and incorporated herein as Attachments A1 and A2. The Parties agree that, when executed, the additional agreement(s) specified in Section III.B.3.b of the Demand Management Storage Agreement shall constitute additional components of the Upper Basin DCP. The Parties agree that the components of the Upper Basin DCP are likely to have a beneficial effect on the management of the Colorado River System. The Parties further agree to support steps necessary to achieve final adoption and implementation of the Upper Basin DCP.

B. Support for the Lower Basin DCP

The Lower Basin DCP, entitled Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement (including Exhibit 1 entitled Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations), is attached and incorporated herein as Attachment B. The Parties agree that the components of the Lower Basin DCP are likely to have a beneficial effect on the management of the Colorado River System. The Parties further agree to support steps necessary to achieve final adoption and implementation of the Lower Basin DCP.

C. Federal Legislation

Pursuant to Paragraph B of the Agreement Regarding Notice From the Secretary of the Interior for the Purpose of Implementing Section IV of Minute 323, the non-Federal Parties have worked through a consensus-based effort to develop and seek federal legislation to implement the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. The legislation developed by the non-Federal Parties is attached hereto as Attachment C.

D. Resolution of Claims or Controversies Related to the Upper Basin DCP or the Lower Basin DCP

Consistent with the purpose of this Companion Agreement, the Parties agree to pursue a consultative approach to resolution of any potential claim or controversy arising under or related to this Companion Agreement, the Upper Basin or Lower Basin DCPs, or the associated federal legislation. In the event any Party becomes concerned that there may be a claim or controversy under this Companion Agreement, the Upper Basin or Lower Basin DCPs, or the associated federal legislation, such Party shall notify all other Parties in writing, and the Parties shall meet in good faith in order to resolve such claim or controversy by mutual agreement. Further, the non-Federal Parties agree that before initiating any judicial or administrative proceeding against any other Party, no claim thereunder shall be ripe until such dispute resolution process set forth in this Paragraph D has been completed. All non-Federal Parties shall comply with any request by the Secretary for consultation in order to resolve any claim or controversy. Notwithstanding anything in this Companion Agreement to the contrary, the terms of this Paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this Companion Agreement.

E. Implementation and Enforcement

The Parties acknowledge and agree that implementation and operation of the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs consistent with this Companion Agreement are intended to further the goals and coordinated operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines, and to enhance conservation of water in the Colorado River System for the benefit of each of the Colorado River Basin States.

The Secretary shall provide and describe 24-Month Study assumptions and projected operations, including those related to Lower Basin water use, to the Parties prior to the completion of the April and August 24-Month Studies under the 2007 Interim Guidelines. In addition to the consultations under the Annual Operating Plan, the Secretary shall also provide and describe to the Parties an evaluation of actual calendar-year operations and identify any substantial variations from modeling assumptions.

The Parties agree to comply with this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. The Parties agree to act in good faith and with fair dealing entering into, implementing and performing their obligations under this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. In the event of failure to comply with this provision, any affected non-Federal party may maintain an action to enforce pursuant to 43 U.S.C. §1551(c).

F. Past Consultation

Consistent with the 2007 Interim Guidelines and the 2007 Seven States' Agreement, and consistent with the recent history of collaboration on the Colorado River to address and avoid circumstances that could form the basis for claims or controversies, consultation on the terms and application of this Companion Agreement and the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs, has occurred between the Governors' Representatives, Colorado River Basin States and the Secretary of the Interior. Such consultation was limited to the terms of this Companion Agreement and the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs, and was not for the purpose of the Secretary's formal review required in Section XI.G.7.D of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

G. Consultation on Operations

Any Party may request consultation with the other Parties on implementation or operation of this Companion Agreement including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. Upon such request, the Parties shall consult in good faith with each other to address questions, concerns or issues that may arise regarding implementation or operation of this Companion Agreement including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs.

H. Consultation Regarding Future Implementation

The Demand Management Storage Agreement contemplates certain future actions under specified conditions. Because the implementation of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program would relate to interests, rights and obligations regarding the Colorado River, the Parties agree to work together to seek consensus in finalizing an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. Specifically, the Upper Division States and the Secretary agree to consult with the Lower Division States regarding the following:

1. Verification of and accounting for the actual volume of conserved consumptive use, including consideration of water uses that may be eligible for designation as conserved consumptive use under a Demand Management Program, prior to reaching consensus on the feasibility thereof;
2. The methodology, process and documentation for verification of and accounting for the actual volume of conserved consumptive use considered during the Program Development stage prior to entering into any of the agreement(s) identified in Section III.B.3.b of the Demand Management Storage Agreement; and
3. Annual verification by the Upper Division States, through the Commission, and the Secretary of the volume of conserved water created, conveyed, and stored at the CRSPA Initial Units as set forth in Section III.A.4, III.A.11, and III.B.2.b.vi of the Demand Management Storage Agreement.

I. Consultation on Amendments or Modifications

No substantive amendment or modification of the Companion Agreement shall be made without

the written consent of the Parties.

No substantive amendment or modification to the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs shall be made without prior consultation among the Parties. If a Party requests consultation for amendments or modifications pursuant to this Paragraph, the Parties shall consult in good faith to assess and consider suggested amendments or modifications.

Notwithstanding the above provisions, no amendments or modifications to this Companion Agreement or the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs shall be made without a subsequent act of Congress if such amendments or modifications would conflict with the Colorado River Compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, the 1944 Water Treaty, the Consolidated Decree of the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, the Colorado River Storage Project Act or the Colorado River Basin Project Act.

J. Reservation of Rights

Notwithstanding the terms of this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs, in the event that for any reason the Parties cannot reach consensus on any matter after the processes set forth in this Companion Agreement have been satisfied, the Parties reserve, and shall not be deemed to have waived, any and all rights, including any claims or defenses, they may have as of the date hereof or as may accrue after the term hereof, under any existing federal or state law or administrative rule, regulation or guideline, including without limitation the Colorado River Compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, the 1944 Water Treaty, the Consolidated Decree of the Supreme Court in *Arizona v. California*, the Colorado River Storage Project Act, the Colorado River Basin Project Act and any other applicable provision of federal law, rule, regulation, or guideline.

Nothing in this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs, or any related or enabling legislation referenced in Paragraph C of this Companion Agreement shall be utilized against any other Party in any administrative, judicial or other proceeding, except for the sole purpose of enforcing the terms of this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. Notwithstanding anything in this Companion Agreement to the contrary, the terms of this Paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this Companion Agreement.

K. No Precedent/Reaffirmation of Existing Law

Except as provided in Section II of the Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Parties represent and agree, that nothing in this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs, or any related or enabling legislation referenced in Paragraph C of this Companion Agreement, shall be interpreted or construed as establishing a precedent for employing the operational tools contemplated by the Upper Basin or Lower Basin DCPs and any related federal legislative approval beyond the terms of the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs. The Parties hereby affirm the entitlement and right of each State under such existing law to use

and develop the water of the Colorado River System. Notwithstanding anything in this Companion Agreement to the contrary, this Paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this Companion Agreement.

L. Scope

The Parties represent and agree that actions to be employed under the Upper Basin DCP are limited to Colorado River operations above Lee Ferry, and actions to be employed under the Lower Basin DCP are limited to Colorado River operations below Lee Ferry.

M. Term

This Companion Agreement shall be effective as of the date that all Parties have executed this Companion Agreement. Unless earlier termination is agreed to, in writing, by all Parties, this Companion Agreement shall be effective through the Interim Period, unless otherwise specified in this Companion Agreement, including the Upper Basin and Lower Basin DCPs.

N. Representations and Warranties

Each Party warrants and represents to each of the other Parties, as a material inducement to enter into this Companion Agreement, the following:

1. The Party has all legal power and authority to enter into this Companion Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder on the terms set forth in this Companion Agreement, and the execution and delivery hereof by each Party and the performance by each Party of its obligations hereunder shall not violate or constitute an event of default under the terms or provisions of any agreement, document, or instrument to which each of the Parties is a Party or by which each Party is bound.
2. The individual executing this Companion Agreement on behalf of the Party has the full power and authority to bind the Party he or she represents to the terms of this Companion Agreement.
3. This Companion Agreement constitutes a valid and binding agreement of each Party, enforceable against each Party in accordance with its terms.

O. No Third-Party Beneficiaries

This Companion Agreement and any agreements made or actions taken pursuant hereto are made solely for the benefit of the Parties. No Party to this Companion Agreement intends for this Companion Agreement to confer any benefit upon any person or entity not a signatory upon a theory of third-party beneficiary or otherwise.

P. The Parties are hereby notified of A.R.S. section 38-511.

Q. Governing Law

This Companion Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and construed under applicable Federal law.

R. Actual Operating Experience

Adoption of this Companion Agreement does not preclude exploration of additional approaches for operational flexibility in light of actual operating experience.

S. Uncontrollable Forces

No Party shall be considered to be in default in the performance of any of its obligations under this Companion Agreement when a failure of performance shall be due to any cause beyond the control of the Party affected, including but not limited to, facilities failure, flood, earthquake, storm, lightning, fire, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, labor disturbance, sabotage, and restraint by court or public authority which by exercise of due diligence and foresight such Party could not have reasonably expected to avoid. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Companion Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall give prompt written notice of such Uncontrollable Force to the other Parties and shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch.

T. Successors and Assigns

The provisions of this Companion Agreement shall apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment or transfer of this Companion Agreement or any right or interest herein shall be valid until consented to in writing by all Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

U. Drafting Considerations

Each Party and its counsel have participated fully in the drafting, review, and revision of this Companion Agreement, each of whom is sophisticated in the matters to which this Companion Agreement pertains, and no one Party shall be considered to have drafted this Companion Agreement.

V. Notices

All notices and requests required or allowed under the terms of this Companion Agreement shall be in writing and shall be sent via electronic mail and mailed first class postage paid to

the following entities at the following addresses:

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION:]

A Party may change its address by giving the other Parties notice of the change in writing.

W. Joint Defense Against Third-Party Claims

The Parties have certain common, closely parallel, or identical interests in supporting, preserving, and defending this Companion Agreement. The nature of this interest and the relationship among the Parties present common legal and factual issues and a mutuality of interests. Because of these common interests, the Parties will mutually benefit from an exchange of information relating to the support, preservation, and defense of this Companion Agreement, as well as from the coordinated investigation and preparation for discussion of such interests. In furtherance thereof, in the event of any challenge by a third party to this Companion Agreement, the Parties will proceed with reasonable diligence and use best efforts to support and defend the Companion Agreement in any lawsuit or administrative proceeding challenging the legality, validity or enforceability of any term of this Companion Agreement, and will, to the extent appropriate, enter into joint defense or common interest agreements. Each Party will bear its own costs of participating in the defense of this Companion Agreement under this Paragraph.

X. Counterparts

This Companion Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which, together, shall constitute only one Companion Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Companion Agreement on the day and year written above.

[Signatures begin on following page.]

AGREEMENT FOR DROUGHT RESPONSE OPERATIONS AT THE INITIAL UNITS OF THE COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT ACT

This Agreement for Drought Response Operations (“Drought Response Operations Agreement”) at the Glen Canyon Dam, Flaming Gorge Dam, Curecanti (the “Aspinall Unit”), and Navajo Dam authorized by the Colorado River Storage Project Act (collectively referred to as the “CRSPA Initial Units” and individually as “CRSPA Initial Unit”), an element of the Upper Colorado River Basin’s Drought Contingency Plan, is hereby made and entered into by and between the Upper Colorado River Division States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (“Upper Division States”), through the Upper Colorado River Commission (“Commission”), and the Secretary of the Interior (“Secretary”) hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Parties.” The Secretary may delegate his or her duties under this Drought Response Operations Agreement to the Bureau of Reclamation (“Reclamation”).

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND/OBJECTIVE

Since 2000, drought conditions in the Colorado River Basin have led to marked fluctuations and decreases in water elevations at key Colorado River reservoirs. The Upper Division States, through the Commission, have developed a drought contingency plan to address the possibility of reservoir storage at Lake Powell declining below a target elevation. This Drought Response Operations Agreement is one element of that plan. Its primary goals are to minimize the risk of Lake Powell falling below a target elevation and thereby:

1. Help ensure the Upper Division States will continue fulfilling their interstate water compact obligations while exercising their rights to develop and utilize the Upper Colorado River Basin’s (“Upper Basin”) Colorado River System compact apportionment.
2. Maintain the ability to generate hydropower at Glen Canyon Dam so as to protect:
 - a. Continued operation and maintenance of the CRSPA Initial Units and participating projects authorized under the 1956 Colorado River Storage Project Act, as amended (“CRSPA”);
 - b. Continued funding and implementation of environmental and other programs that are beneficial to the Colorado River System;
 - c. Continued electrical service to power customers including municipalities, cooperatives, irrigation districts, federal and state agencies and Native American Tribes, and the continued functioning of the western Interconnected Bulk Electric System that extends from Mexico to Canada and from California to Kansas and Nebraska; and

- d. Safety contingencies for nuclear power plant facilities within the Colorado River Basin.
3. Minimize adverse effects to resources and infrastructure in the Upper Basin.

B. INTENT

The Parties intend through this Drought Response Operations Agreement to:

1. Prepare, in advance of drought conditions, drought response operations that will minimize the risk of low water storage conditions at Lake Powell, as well as ensure timely recovery of storage water at the upstream CRSPA Initial Units;
2. Reach consensus on a contingency framework for utilizing the CRSPA Initial Units to respond to drought conditions in the Upper Basin; and
3. Promote communication, coordination, and cooperation among themselves to provide additional certainty in Colorado River water management.

C. FRAMEWORK

The framework for this Drought Response Operations Agreement is developed in recognition of, and consistent with, the law and practice relevant to the Upper Basin as summarized herein:

1. The CRSPA directed and authorized the Secretary to construct and operate the CRSPA Initial Units to, among other things, allow the Upper Division States to utilize their apportionment of the Colorado River consistent with the Colorado River Compact.
2. Project-specific criteria govern the operation of each of the CRSPA Initial Units, including applicable Records of Decision and Biological Opinions to satisfy the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act, the authorized purposes for each facility, and state water right systems and decrees.
3. The 1977 Department of Energy Organization Act (“DOE Act”) generally transferred power marketing and transmission (“construction, operation, maintenance, and delivery”) functions, including the responsibility to market and deliver power and energy from the applicable CRSPA Initial Units, from the Department of the Interior to Western Area Power Administration.
4. Articles IV(c) of the Colorado River Compact and XV(b) of the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact (“Upper Basin Compact”) expressly recognize each compacting state’s rights and powers to regulate within its boundaries the appropriation, use, and control of water apportioned and available to the states by the Colorado River and Upper Basin Compacts.

5. Article VIII(d) of the Upper Basin Compact also establishes the Commission, which is composed of a commissioner representing each of the Upper Division States and a commissioner representing the United States, to perform all functions required by the Upper Basin Compact and do all things necessary, proper, or convenient in the performance of its duties either independently or in cooperation with any state or federal agency.
6. Federal law and practice (including, but not limited to, Section 602(b) of the 1968 Colorado River Basin Project Act, 43 U.S.C. § 1552(b), the Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs Pursuant to the Colorado River Basin Project Act, and the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead) contemplate that in the coordinated operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead, the Secretary will consult with the Colorado River Basin States through Governors' Representatives, who represent the Governors and their respective state agencies.

II. AGREEMENT

In consideration of the above introduction and covenants contained herein, the Parties agree as follows:

A. BASES OF MUTUAL AGREEMENT

1. Best Efforts: The Parties agree to implement their best efforts to coordinate and collaborate on an ongoing basis to achieve the purposes and implement the provisions of this Drought Response Operations Agreement.
2. Target Elevation: For purposes of this Drought Response Operations Agreement only, Lake Powell surface elevation 3,525 feet mean sea level ("msl") will be considered the "Target Elevation" for minimizing the risk of Lake Powell declining below minimum power pool (approximately elevation 3,490 feet msl) and to assist in maintaining Upper Division compliance with the Colorado River Compact. The Parties agree that this elevation appropriately balances the need to protect infrastructure, compact obligations, and operations at Glen Canyon Dam, as storage approaches minimum power pool with the Upper Division States' rights to put Colorado River System water to beneficial use.
3. Principles for Drought Response Operations: The Parties agree to consider the following principles when identifying appropriate drought response operations (see Section II.A.4 "Drought Response Process") at any CRSPA Initial Unit:

- a. *Definition of Drought Response Operations:* For purposes of this Drought Response Operations Agreement “drought response operations” refers to operational adjustments or releases made at or from the CRSPA Initial Unit(s) to minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation, as well as to provide for actions at the CRSPA Initial Unit(s) in subsequent years to recover storage at the same facility/facilities.
- b. *Scope of Drought Response Operations:* Any drought response operation, including drought response releases and recovery of storage operations, at a CRSPA Initial Unit will be managed with the maximum flexibility practicable consistent with: the Colorado River Compact; the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact; the Colorado River Storage Project Act; the Colorado River Basin Project Act; the San Juan-Chama Project Act (P.L. 87-483); the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act (P.L. 111-11); the project-specific criteria for each CRSPA Initial Unit, including the relevant Records of Decision, Biological Opinions and authorized purposes for each Unit (see Section I.C.2); legal obligations, including existing and future contracts related to water and/or hydropower; states’ water right administration systems and decrees; and all applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.
- c. *Participation from all CRSPA Initial Units:* Recognizing the shared risk of extended drought and acknowledging the Upper Division States’ continuing responsibilities to maintain compact compliance within the Upper Basin, a drought response operation contemplated by this Drought Response Operations Agreement shall ensure that ALL CRSPA Initial Units will be considered for drought response operations. To this end:
 - i. *Operational Adjustments at Lake Powell:* Operational adjustments in monthly volumes at Glen Canyon Dam will be considered first to minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation consistent with the Criteria for Coordinated Long-Range Operation of Colorado River Reservoirs, which is currently implemented through the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead.
 - ii. *All Initial Units Considered:* If operational adjustments at Glen Canyon Dam would not be sufficient to fully minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation, operations at all other CRSPA Initial Units will be uniformly considered through evaluations that include but are not limited to water availability, hydrology, resource conditions and operational limitations at each Initial Unit in

conjunction with adjustments at Glen Canyon Dam to provide additional drought protection at Lake Powell.

- iii. Multiple Drought Response Releases: If a CRSPA Initial Unit has participated in a drought response release, it will not be considered for another drought response release in subsequent years unless drought response releases from the other CRSPA Initial Units do not fully reduce the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation. In such instances, a CRSPA Initial Unit may participate in subsequent drought response releases regardless of whether it has fully recovered storage following a prior drought response release, but only to the extent that a) water is available at that CRSPA Initial Unit for the drought response operation; and, b) contributions from the other CRSPA Initial Units cannot otherwise protect the Target Elevation at Lake Powell.
- d. Effectiveness: The Parties agree that a drought response release from a CRSPA Initial Unit may be recommended even if it is determined that such release would not, by itself, fully achieve the intent or goals of this Drought Response Operations Agreement. Such releases, however, may not be recommended if they are ultimately determined to be futile to achieve the goals or intent of this Drought Response Operations Agreement.
- e. Recovery of Storage at CRSPA Initial Units: Recovery of storage at the CRSPA Initial Units is essential to any drought response operation. Consistent with Section II.A.3.b-c, the drought response operations process will be completed only after each CRSPA Initial Unit has recovered the storage as defined below. When implementing recovery of storage at the CRSPA Initial Units, the following considerations will apply:
 - i. Recovery of Storage Definition: For purposes of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, storage at a CRSPA Initial Unit is recovered when the first of either of the following occurs:
 1. The CRSPA Initial Unit, operating consistent with Section II.A.3.b, has recovered the cumulative volume of water that was released for implementation of drought response operations to minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation; or
 2. Water elevation at the CRSPA Initial Unit has reached the regular operating target elevation for that facility, for example, deicing target elevation at the Aspinall Unit, the current end-of-water-year storage target at Navajo Reservoir,

or the May 1 Upper Level Drawdown Elevation target at Flaming Gorge Reservoir.

- ii. *Dual Operations*: Hydrologic variability within the Upper Basin may render releases from a CRSPA Initial Unit ineffective in achieving the intent and goal of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, see Section II.A.3.d, to reduce the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation. However, such a CRSPA Initial Unit could still recover storage following a prior drought response release. Moreover, drought response releases from any CRSPA Initial Unit do not preclude recovery of storage actions at another Unit simultaneously.
- f. *Natural Resource Considerations*: Drought response operations at the CRSPA Initial Units will consider the timing, duration, and magnitude of water releases to help minimize, to the extent practicable, impacts to natural resources conditions, recognizing the overall purpose of the drought response operations, and within the scope identified in Section II.A.3.b.
- g. *Impacts to Basin Fund and Bulk Electric System*: Drought response operations at CRSPA Initial Units will consider the timing, duration, and magnitude of water releases to help minimize, to the extent practicable, impacts to the Upper Colorado River Basin Fund and impacts to the reliability of the western Interconnected Bulk Electrical System, within the scope identified in Section II.A.3.b.
- h. *Monitoring*: The Parties agree to include monitoring activities as appropriate as part of any drought response operations (release or recovery of storage). The Parties will incorporate the results of such monitoring into consideration of whether to begin, end, or modify drought response operations.
- i. *Forecast Uncertainty*: Because modeling projections that will be considered and relied upon for any drought response operations cannot predict precise conditions at any given time in the Upper Basin, plans for drought response operations developed in accordance with Section II.A.4.b shall provide sufficient flexibility to begin, end, or adjust operations as needed based on actual hydrologic conditions.
- j. *Emergency¹ Action*: In light of the potential uncertainty associated with modeling projections, the Parties agree that notwithstanding the principles for implementing a drought response operation set forth in this subsection 3,

¹ The term "emergency" as used in this Drought Response Operations Agreement does not identify, describe or otherwise define what constitutes a general emergency under federal or state laws or other emergency situation at a Reclamation reservoir, a deficiency in the system under the Colorado River Compact, or an extraordinary drought under the 1944 Water Treaty between the United States and Mexico regarding the Colorado River.

the Secretary retains all applicable authority to make releases from the CRSPA Initial Units and perform subsequent recovery of storage operations if actual hydrology or actual operating experience demonstrate an imminent need to protect the Target Elevation at Lake Powell. Such action shall be performed, to the greatest extent practicable, with advance consultation and coordination with the Upper Division States, through the Commission, and following consultation with the Governors' Representatives of the Colorado River Basin States consistent with the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations ("Companion Agreement").

4. Drought Response Process: In an effort to achieve the primary goals of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, and to implement the "Principles" outlined in Section II.A.3, the Parties agree that, subject to Section II.A.3.j "Emergency Action", they will work to minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation by:
 - a. *Initiating drought response process*: The Parties will initiate a drought response process, which will include at a minimum:
 - i. *Notice*: The Secretary will notify the Commission and the Lower Division States when Reclamation's 24-Month Study model, using Minimum Probable hydrology based upon the inflow forecast provided by the Colorado Basin River Forecast Center, projects Lake Powell's elevation at or below the Target Elevation at any time during the subsequent 24-month period, or when emergency action becomes necessary as set forth in Section II.A.3.j.
 - ii. *Modeling*: The Secretary will commence monthly modeling of Minimum Probable, Maximum Probable and Most Probable hydrology for the subsequent 24-month period until the Minimum Probable 24-Month Study projects that Lake Powell will consistently remain above the Target Elevation for a 24-month period. Reclamation will report such modeling results to the Upper Division States and the Commission during monthly calls, see Section II.A.4.a.iii.
 - iii. *Monthly Calls/Meetings*: The Secretary will commence monthly drought operations planning and coordination calls or meetings with the Upper Division States and the Commission to discuss monthly modeling and tracking of hydrology forecasts, system conditions, and status of CRSPA Initial Units; each Party may, in its sole discretion, choose the individuals or entities that will attend.

- iv. *Duration*: The Secretary will continue the initiation of the drought response process under this subsection (a) until either:
 - 1. The 24-Month Study Minimum Probable hydrology projects Lake Powell elevations to be above the Target Elevation at all times during the subsequent 24-month period, at which time the drought response process may be suspended; or
 - 2. The 24-Month Study Most Probable hydrology projects Lake Powell elevations to be at or below the Target Elevation at any time during the subsequent 24-month period, at which time the Parties will begin developing a Draft Drought Response Operations Plan as set forth below in Section II.A.4.b.
- b. *Developing Draft Drought Response Operations Plan*: The Parties agree to develop a Draft Drought Response Operations Plan by:
 - i. Continuing the Monthly Calls/Meetings described in Section II.A.4.a.iii.
 - ii. Considering the Drought Response Principles set forth in Section II.A.3, including: *Definition of Drought Response Operations; Scope of Drought Response Operations, Participation from all CRSPA Initial Units; Effectiveness, Recovery of Storage; Natural Resource Considerations; Effects to Basin Fund and Bulk Electric System; Monitoring: Forecast Uncertainty; and Emergency Operations*. In doing so, the Draft Plan will to the greatest extent practicable identify how to: (1) Minimize the risk of Lake Powell declining below the Target Elevation; (2) Provide for timely adjustments in drought response operations based upon actual monthly hydrology to achieve the purpose and intent of this Drought Response Operations Agreement; and (3) Allow for subsequent recovery of storage at the CRSPA Initial Units, consistent with water contract obligations, relevant Records of Decision and Biological Opinions, and other state or federal legal requirements relevant to each facility.
 - iii. Providing the terms of a Draft Drought Response Operations Plan as contemplated by the Parties to the Lower Division States for review, and consulting with the Governors' Representatives of the Lower Division States consistent with the Companion Agreement to consider and address, as appropriate, any questions or concerns regarding the terms of the Draft Drought Response Operations Plan as contemplated by the Parties.
 - iv. Continuing the process described in Section II.A.4.b.i-iii until either:

1. The 24-Month Study Most Probable hydrology projects Lake Powell to remain above the Target Elevation at all times during the subsequent 24-month period, at which time the Parties will revert to the drought response process described in Section II.A.4.a; or
 2. The April 24-Month Most Probable hydrology projects Lake Powell to be at or below the Target Elevation at any time in the next 12-month period, at which time the Parties will finalize the Draft Drought Response Operations Plan as described in Section II.A.4.c.
- c. *Finalize Drought Response Operations Plan:* The Parties will finalize the Drought Response Operations Plan as follows:
- i. The Commission will review and consider a Final Drought Response Operations Plan after consultation with the Governors' Representatives of the Lower Division States as provided in Section II.A.4.b.iii.
 - ii. Upon approval of the Final Drought Response Operations Plan by both the Upper Division State Commissioners and the Commission, the Commission will forward that Final Drought Response Operations Plan to the Secretary for consideration and approval.
 - iii. In the event of any dispute or disagreement arising from development of the Plan, or if the Secretary wishes to modify or reject the Plan, the Secretary and Commission agree to meet to jointly assess what other drought contingency options may be available.
- d. *Implement Drought Response Operations Plan:* Upon the Secretary's approval of the Drought Response Operations Plan, the Parties agree to:
- i. Implement drought response operations at the agreed-upon CRSPA Initial Unit(s) in accordance with the Drought Response Operations Plan, and coordinate weekly, or at such other intervals as otherwise agreed to, on such operations.
 - ii. Be available to respond to the Lower Division States' questions or concerns, should they arise, regarding ongoing implementation of Drought Response Operations.
 - iii. Conclude the Drought Response Operations only after the CRSPA Initial Units have recovered the storage that would have otherwise been available to each Unit but for implementation of Drought Response Operations, as determined in accordance with Section II.A.3.e.
 - iv. If the Parties agree that the finalized Drought Response Operations Plan needs to be modified, amended, or supplemented for the purpose of

more specifically clarifying the scope and detail of recovery of storage, they will consult with the Lower Division States consistent with Section II.A.4.b.iii.

- v. In the event of any dispute or disagreement regarding implementation of the Drought Response Operations Plan, the Parties agree to meet to jointly assess what other drought contingency options may be available.
 - e. *Emergency Action*: Notwithstanding efforts to develop and implement a Drought Response Operations Plan as outlined above, in the event that actual hydrology or actual operating experience demonstrate an imminent need to protect the Target Elevation as set forth in Section II.A.3.j, the Secretary retains all applicable authority to make releases from the CRSPA Initial Units and perform subsequent recovery of storage operations. Such action shall be performed, to the greatest extent practicable, with advance consultation and coordination with the Upper Division States, through the Commission, and following consultation with the Governors' Representatives of the Colorado River Basin States consistent with the Companion Agreement.
5. Public Outreach: The Parties will coordinate on any public outreach for drought response operations at the CRSPA Initial Units. Such coordination will begin prior to outreach activities with the goal of streamlining discussions and avoiding or resolving differences. Except when an imminent need does not permit sufficient time, public outreach regarding drought response operations will include, but may not be limited to, notifying Native American Tribes, local governments, interested stakeholders, and operational and technical workgroups relevant to the respective CRSPA Initial Units of plans and concepts for drought response operations as they become available.
6. Term for Drought Response Operations: Drought response operations as contemplated through this Drought Response Operations Agreement will not extend beyond the term for operations as set forth in the Record of Decision for the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (December 31, 2025 but after finalization of the 2026 Annual Operating Plan, unless terminated sooner). Operations to recover storage after a drought response operation has been implemented will continue as long as necessary to recover from any drought response operations taken before October 1, 2026.

7. Voluntary Efforts: Drought response operations agreed to pursuant to this Drought Response Operations Agreement are voluntary and in the interest of comity. Nothing in this Drought Response Operations Agreement shall be construed to diminish or modify the rights of any Party under existing law.
8. Consistency with Existing Law and Compliance: For the purposes of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, storage of water in and release of water from the CRSPA Initial Units to accomplish a drought response operation does not, and shall not be construed to, violate the Colorado River Compact, Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, Colorado River Storage Project Act, Colorado River Basin Project Act, the San Juan-Chama Project Act (P.L. 87-483), the Northwestern New Mexico Rural Water Projects Act (P.L. 111-11), Records of Decision for each facility, Biological Opinions for each facility, or contracts for water or power, states' water right systems and decrees and all applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

B. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

1. Participation in Similar Activities: This Drought Response Operations Agreement in no way restricts the Parties from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations and individuals, as state and federal law may allow.
2. Term: This Drought Response Operations Agreement shall be effective as of the date all Parties provide their written approval and shall be effective as to any additional Party as of the date of execution by such Party. This Drought Response Operations Agreement will not extend beyond the term for operations as set forth in the Record of Decision for the 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (December 31, 2025 but after finalization of the 2026 Annual Operating Plan, unless terminated sooner) without the written consent of all the Parties.
3. Amendments and Modifications: This Drought Response Operations Agreement may be amended or modified, but only by the written agreement of the Parties after consultation as set forth in Paragraph I of the Companion Agreement.

4. Resolution of Claims or Controversies: The Parties recognize that judicial or administrative proceedings are not the preferred alternatives to the resolution of claims or controversies regarding this Drought Response Operations Agreement. In furtherance of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, the Parties desire to avoid judicial and administrative proceedings, and agree to pursue a consultative approach to the resolution of any claim or controversy triggered by this Drought Response Operations Agreement. If any Party becomes concerned that there may be a claim or controversy under this Drought Response Operations Agreement, or as a result of implementing this Drought Response Operations Agreement such Party shall notify all other Parties via electronic mail or other writing and the Parties shall in good faith meet in order to resolve such claim or controversy by mutual agreement prior to initiating any judicial or administrative proceeding. No Party shall initiate any judicial or administrative proceeding against any other Party under this Drought Response Operations Agreement, or as a result of implementing this Drought Response Operations Agreement until such consultation has been completed. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, this Paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this Demand Management Storage Agreement
5. Reservation of Rights and Authorities: Nothing in this Drought Response Operations Agreement alters the rights, obligations and authorities of the respective Parties. Moreover, nothing in this Drought Response Operations Agreement affects or shall be interpreted to affect the obligations that each Party may have related to natural resources at or around the CRSPA Initial Units under applicable law. Nor have the Parties waived any rights, claims, or defenses now or in the future under any applicable federal or state law or administrative rule, regulation or guideline.
6. No Waiver: The failure of any Party to enforce a provision of this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of that provision.
7. No Precedent: The Parties represent and agree that nothing in this Drought Response Operations Agreement, nor the execution of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, established or acts as any precedent for managing or operating the CRSPA Initial Units or administering water from the Colorado River System in the Upper Colorado River Basin. This Drought Response Operations Agreement also shall not be interpreted or construed as establishing a precedent for employing the plans or operational tools contemplated by this Drought Response

Operations Agreement. The Parties hereby affirm the entitlement and right of each State under such existing law to use and develop the water of the Colorado River System. Notwithstanding anything in this Drought Response Operations Agreement to the contrary, this provision shall survive termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement

8. Actual Operating Experience: Adoption of this Drought Response Operations Agreement does not preclude exploration of additional approaches for operational flexibility in light of actual operating experience.
9. Uncontrollable Forces: No Party shall be considered to be in default in the performance of any of its obligations under this Drought Response Operations Agreement when a failure of performance shall be due to any cause beyond the control of the Party affected, including but not limited to, facilities failure, flood, earthquake, storm, lightning, fire, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, labor disturbance, sabotage, and restraint by court or public authority which by exercise of due diligence and foresight such Party could not have reasonably expected to avoid. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Drought Response Operations Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall give prompt written notice of such Uncontrollable Force to the other Parties and shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch.
10. Governing Law: This Drought Response Operations Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and construed under applicable Federal law. To the extent permissible under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable Federal authority, venue for adjudication of any disputes under this Drought Response Operations Agreement shall be in an appropriate Federal court within the Upper Basin.
11. Successors and Assigns: The provisions of this Drought Response Operations Agreement shall apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment or transfer of this Drought Response Operations Agreement or any right or interest herein shall be valid until consented to in writing by all Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.
12. Drafting Considerations: Each Party and its counsel have participated fully in the drafting, review, and revision of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, each of whom is sophisticated in the matters to which Drought Response Operations

Agreement pertains, and no one Party shall be considered to have drafted this Drought Response Operations Agreement.

13. Notices: All notices and requests required or allowed under the terms of this Drought Response Operations Agreement shall be in writing and shall be sent via electronic mail and mailed first class postage paid to the following entities at the following addresses:

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION:]

A Party may change its address by giving the other Parties notice of the change in writing.

14. No Third-Party Beneficiaries: This Drought Response Operations Agreement is made for the benefit of the Parties. No Party to this Drought Response Operations Agreement intends for this Drought Response Operations Agreement to confer any benefit upon any person or entity not a signatory to this Drought Response Operations Agreement upon a theory of third-party beneficiary or otherwise.
15. Authority for Signing: The persons and entities executing this Drought Response Operations Agreement on behalf of the Parties are recognized by the Parties as representing the respective Upper Division States and the Commission and the Department of the Interior in matters concerning the Colorado River and operation of the CRSPA Initial Units, and as those persons authorized to bind the respective Parties to the terms hereof. Each person executing this Drought Response Operations Agreement represents that he or she has the full power and authority to bind the respective Party to the terms of this Drought Response Operations Agreement. This Drought Response Operations Agreement constitutes a valid and binding agreement of each Party, enforceable against each Party in accordance with its terms. No Party shall challenge the authority of any person or Party to execute this Drought Response Operations Agreement and bind such Party to the terms hereof, and the Parties waive the right to challenge such authority.
16. Joint Defense Against Third-Party Claims: The Parties have certain common, closely parallel, or identical interests in supporting, preserving, and defending this Drought Response Operations Agreement. The nature of this interest and the relationship among the Parties present common legal and factual issues and a mutuality of interests. Because of these common interests, the Parties will mutually benefit from an exchange of information relating to the support, preservation, and defense of this

Drought Response Operations Agreement, as well as from the coordinated investigation and preparation for discussion of such interests. In furtherance thereof, in the event of any challenge by a third party to this Drought Response Operations Agreement, the Parties will proceed with reasonable diligence and use best efforts to support and defend the Drought Response Operations Agreement in any lawsuit or administrative proceeding challenging the legality, validity or enforceability of any term of this Drought Response Operations Agreement, and will, to the extent appropriate, enter into joint defense or common interest agreements. Each Party will bear its own costs of participating in the defense of this Drought Response Operations Agreement under this Paragraph.

17. Counterparts: This Drought Response Operations Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which, together, shall constitute only one Drought Response Operations Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Drought Response Operations Agreement on the day and year written above.

[INSERT SIGNATURES]

**AGREEMENT REGARDING STORAGE AT COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT ACT RESERVOIRS
UNDER AN UPPER BASIN DEMAND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Upper Colorado River Division States of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming (“Upper Division States”) through the Upper Colorado River Commission (“Commission”), and the Secretary of the Interior (“Secretary”), collectively referred to as the Parties, hereby enter into this Agreement Regarding Storage at Colorado River Storage Project Act Reservoirs Under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program (“Demand Management Storage Agreement”), this ____ day of _____, 201__ to secure storage capacity at Initial Units authorized under the Colorado River Storage Project Act (“CRSPA”) pursuant to an operational Upper Basin Demand Management Program, if finalized and approved in the future. The Secretary may delegate his or her duties under this Demand Management Storage Agreement to the Bureau of Reclamation (“Reclamation”).

A. Recitals

1. Since 2000, the Colorado River Basin has experienced drought conditions that have contributed to decreased water supplies at key Colorado River reservoirs and increased uncertainty regarding water availability to sustain existing uses throughout the Basin.
2. The Parties have worked together and with the Lower Colorado River Division States of Arizona, California and Nevada (“Lower Division States”), relevant federal agencies and interested stakeholders to identify and develop a Drought Contingency Plan that will help minimize and mitigate the risks associated with drought in the Upper Basin. This Demand Management Storage Agreement is one element of that Plan.
3. For purposes of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Upper Basin Drought Contingency Plan includes exploring the feasibility of developing and implementing an Upper Basin Demand Management Program.
4. The purpose of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program will be to temporarily reduce Consumptive Uses in the Upper Basin or augment supplies with Imported Water, if needed in times of drought, to help assure continued compliance

with Article III of the Colorado River Compact without impairing the right to exercise existing Upper Basin water rights in the future.

5. The Parties have learned through investigating aspects of demand management that no Upper Basin Demand Management Program is likely to conserve enough water in any single year to help assure continued compliance with the Colorado River Compact during extended drought conditions. The Parties, therefore, recognize that an Upper Basin Demand Management Program will require the ability to store conserved water over multiple years.
6. The Parties acknowledge that securing the authorization for storage capacity for a Upper Basin Demand Management Program does not certify, warrant or otherwise guarantee the development and implementation of such a Program, nor does it predetermine the type of any Program that may be adopted in the future. However, the Parties understand that without securing the authorization for storage capacity at the CRSPA Initial Units for an Upper Basin Demand Management Program, investigation regarding the feasibility into development and implementation of such a Program is likely unwarranted.

B. Intent

Through this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Parties intend to:

1. Secure the authorization for storage capacity at CRSPA Initial Units to preserve the Parties' ability to explore the feasibility and development of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program, and implement such a Program if it is finalized;
2. Agree upon the minimum conditions under which the authorized storage capacity will be available for an Upper Basin Demand Management Program; and
3. Promote communication, coordination and cooperation among themselves to provide additional certainty in Colorado River water management and to remove causes of future controversy.

II. AUTHORIZATION

Upon approval of this Demand Management Storage Agreement by the Congress of the United States and full execution by the Parties, the Secretary is authorized to make Unfilled Storage Capacity at the CRSPA Initial Units available for use by the Upper Division States, through the Commission, at no charge and in accordance with the terms of this Demand Management Storage Agreement. The Secretary shall make such storage capacity available provided that the Commission requests use of the storage capacity for the purpose of storing water conserved as

part of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. The authorization in this Section II shall not expire, and shall survive the termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement.

III. AGREEMENT

In consideration of the above and the mutual covenants contained herein, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

A. Definitions

For purposes of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the following definitions shall apply:

1. “Colorado River Basin” shall have the same meaning as defined in the 1922 Colorado River Compact and the 1948 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.
2. “Colorado River System” shall have the same meaning as defined in the 1922 Colorado River Compact and the 1948 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.
3. “Consumptive Use” means the depletion of water for domestic and agricultural beneficial uses as those terms are defined and referred to in the 1922 Colorado River Compact. For purposes of this definition, Consumptive Use also includes the full amount of water: (i) consumed in association with the production of electrical power other than hydropower; and (ii) diverted from the Upper Colorado River System for which there are no return flows to that system, including, for example, diversions outside the natural Colorado River watershed.
4. “CRSPA Initial Units” refers to Glen Canyon Dam, Flaming Gorge, Curecanti (the “Aspinall Unit”), and Navajo Reservoir as authorized under the 1956 Colorado River Storage Project Act.
5. “Effective Date” means the date that all of the Commissioners to the Upper Colorado River Commission and the Secretary sign this Demand Management Storage Agreement.
6. “Imported Water” means water introduced to the Upper Colorado River System from outside the Colorado River System for the specific purpose of augmenting the supplies available for, or storing water as part of, an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. Such Imported Water need not have been previously consumptively used in its basin of origin.
7. “Unfilled Storage Capacity” means the storage space available at a given CRSPA Initial Unit after satisfying the legal storage obligations applicable to that Unit, consistent with applicable water rights administration requirements and decrees.

8. “Upper Basin” shall refer to the Upper Colorado River Basin and have the same meaning as defined in the 1922 Colorado River Compact and the 1948 Upper Colorado River Basin Compact.
9. “Upper Basin Demand Management Program” refers to a program approved by the Upper Colorado River Commission and each Upper Division State, acting through its Commission representative, consistent with this Demand Management Storage Agreement to reduce Consumptive Uses or augment water supplies with Imported Water, if needed, to help assure compliance with Article III of the Colorado River Compact without impairing the right to exercise any existing Upper Basin water rights in the future.
10. “Upper Colorado River System” means the Colorado River System within the Upper Basin.
11. “Verification” means the confirmation of the actual volume of Consumptive Use that is conserved, or Imported Water that is introduced, conveyed to and stored in a CRSPA Initial Unit under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program.

B. Upper Basin Demand Management Program

The Upper Division States, through the Commission, shall have access to the Unfilled Storage Capacity authorized in Section II only upon development and approval of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. In developing and approving such a Program, the following conditions and requirements, at a minimum, must be satisfied:

1. Feasibility: The Upper Division States, through the Commission, must investigate the feasibility of developing and implementing an Upper Basin Demand Management Program, and reach consensus on, among other things:
 - a. Verification of and accounting for the actual volume of conserved Consumptive Use;
 - b. Conveyance of the conserved Consumptive Use to appropriate destinations, and accounting for associated conveyance losses;
 - c. Providing for storage at and release from the CRSPA Initial Units of any conserved Consumptive Use;
 - d. Administration of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program;
 - e. Funding of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program; and
 - f. Compliance with federal and state laws within each Upper Division State.
2. Program Development: If the Upper Division States, through the Commission, agree that an Upper Basin Demand Management Program is feasible and pursue development of a Program, it must include, at a minimum, the following water conservation, storage and release considerations:

- a. Water conserved shall only be recognized as part of any Upper Basin Demand Management Program if:
 - i. The source of conserved water is Upper Colorado River System water, or Imported Water;
 - ii. The water is conserved, stored and released for the specific purpose of helping the Upper Division States assure continued compliance with Article III of the Colorado River Compact;
 - iii. For Upper Colorado River System water, the water must have been beneficially and consumptively used under valid water rights prior to being conserved as part of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program;
 - iv. For Upper Colorado River System water, the water must have been physically available for diversion in the year it was conserved, and would have been beneficially and consumptively used within a state or states of the Upper Division but for the conservation for the benefit of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program; and
 - v. The conserved or Imported Water has arrived at a CRSPA Initial Unit after accounting for any conveyance and associated losses.
- b. Any conserved water or Imported Water to be stored in a CRSPA Initial Unit for the purposes of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program shall be subject to:
 - i. Assessment of its proportionate share of evaporation during storage;
 - ii. Available Unfilled Storage Capacity;
 - iii. An annual creation limitation at the CRSPA Initial Units combined, which volume shall be determined as part of the feasibility investigation;
 - iv. A maximum combined storage limitation of 500,000 acre-feet at the CRSPA Initial Units;
 - v. Reduction, in any year in which water flows over or through the spillway at Glen Canyon Dam, by the amount of that flow on an acre-foot for acre-foot basis up to the full amount of water stored under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program; and
 - vi. Annual Verification by the Upper Division States, through the Commission, and the Secretary of the volume of conserved water created, conveyed, and stored at the CRSPA Initial Units.
- c. Any conserved water stored and released from a CRSPA Initial Unit under an Upper Basin Demand Management Program shall:
 - i. Be accounted for consistent with the provisions in Section III.B.2.b and this Section III.B.2.c until 2057;

- ii. Through the year 2057, not be released or cause a different release from Lake Powell than would have otherwise occurred under the 2007 Interim Guidelines or post 2026 operational rules. This provision shall survive termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement through 2057; and
 - iii. Be subject to release from any of the CRSPA Initial Units only at the request of the Commission to help assure continued compliance with Article III of the Colorado River Compact. This provision shall survive termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement through 2057.
3. Upper Basin Demand Management Program Approval: The following findings, agreement, consultation, and approvals must be made before any Upper Basin Demand Management Program can be finalized and made operational in the Upper Basin:
- a. *Commission Findings*: The Commission must make findings that demand management activities are necessary to help assure continued compliance with Article III of the Colorado River Compact;
 - b. *Agreement and Consultation*: The Upper Division States, through the Commission, and the Secretary must enter into agreement(s) on the methodology, process and documentation for Verification and accounting for the creation, conveyance, and storage of conserved water to be stored in and released from a CRSPA Initial Unit as part of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program. Before entering into such agreement(s), the Commission and Secretary must consult with the Lower Division States using the consensus-based approach as agreed to in the Agreement Concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations (“Companion Agreement”);
 - c. *Commission Approval*: The Commission must approve the Upper Basin Demand Management Program; and
 - d. *State Approval*: In addition to Commission approval, each Upper Division State, acting through its Commission representative, must approve the Upper Basin Demand Management Program.
4. Considerations - Post-2025: A position has not been formally expressed regarding implementation of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program after 2025. The Parties acknowledge and expect that operation and implementation of an Upper Basin Demand Management Program following the Term of this Demand Management Storage Agreement will be informed by and considered as part of the Secretary’s formal review to evaluate the effectiveness of the 2007 Interim Guidelines in consultation with the seven Colorado River Basin States, which is

scheduled to begin no later than December 31, 2020. (See Section XI.G.7.D of 2007 Interim Guidelines).

The Upper Division States and the Commission also acknowledge and expect that, at a minimum, any Upper Basin Demand Management Program implemented after 2025 would include the terms for feasibility and program development set forth in Section III.B.1 and III.B.2.a of this Demand Management Storage Agreement as well as the findings and approval provisions set forth herein.

C. Term

This Demand Management Storage Agreement will remain in effect from the Effective Date through December 31, 2025 (through preparation of the 2026 Annual Operating Plan) except for those provisions that survive termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement.

D. Additional Provisions

1. No Waiver: The failure of any Party to enforce a provision of this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of that provision.
2. No Precedent: Except for the Authorization provided in Section II of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Parties represent and agree that nothing in this Demand Management Storage Agreement establishes or acts as precedent for any future agreement or undertaking. In particular, this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall not be interpreted or construed as establishing a precedent for employing the operational tools contemplated in this Demand Management Storage Agreement. The Parties hereby affirm the entitlement and right of each State under existing law to use and develop the water of the Colorado River System. Notwithstanding anything in this Demand Management Storage Agreement to the contrary, this provision shall survive termination of this Demand Management Storage Agreement.
3. Reservation of Rights: Except as expressly provided herein, the Parties reserve, and nothing in this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall be deemed to diminish or waive, any and all rights, including any claims or defenses, they may have as of the date hereof or as may accrue after the term hereof, under any existing federal or state law, including without limitation the Colorado River Compact, the Boulder Canyon Project Act, the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact, the 1944 Water Treaty, the Consolidated Decree of the Supreme Court in *Arizona v.*

- California*, the Colorado River Storage Project Act, the Colorado River Basin Project Act.
4. Uncontrollable Forces: No Party shall be considered to be in default in the performance of any of its obligations under this Demand Management Storage Agreement when a failure of performance shall be due to any cause beyond the control of the Party affected, including but not limited to, facilities failure, flood, earthquake, storm, lightning, fire, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, labor disturbance, sabotage, and restraint by court or public authority which by exercise of due diligence and foresight such Party could not have reasonably expected to avoid. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Demand Management Storage Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall give prompt written notice of such Uncontrollable Force to the other Parties and shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch.
 5. Representations and Warranties: Each Party warrants and represents to each of the other Parties, as a material inducement to enter into this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the following:
 - a. The Party has all legal power and authority to enter into this Demand Management Storage Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder on the terms set forth in this Demand Management Storage Agreement, and the execution and delivery hereof by each Party and the performance by each Party of its obligations hereunder shall not violate or constitute an event of default under the terms or provisions of any agreement, document, or instrument to which each of the Parties is a party or by which each Party is bound.
 - b. The individual executing this Demand Management Storage Agreement on behalf of the Party has the full power and authority to bind the Party he or she represents to the terms of this Demand Management Storage Agreement.
 - c. This Demand Management Storage Agreement constitutes a valid and binding agreement of each Party, enforceable against each Party in accordance with its terms.
 6. Governing Law: This Demand Management Storage Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and construed under applicable Federal law. To the extent permissible under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable Federal authority, venue for adjudication of any disputes under this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall be in an appropriate Federal court within the Upper Basin.
 7. Successors and Assigns: The provisions of this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment or transfer of this Demand Management Storage Agreement or any right

or interest herein shall be valid until consented to in writing by all Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld.

8. Amendments or Modifications: Section II of this Demand Management Storage Agreement cannot be modified without a subsequent act of Congress. The remainder of this Demand Management Storage Agreement may be amended or modified, but only by the written agreement of the Parties after consultation among the Parties and the Lower Division States as set forth in Paragraph I of the Companion Agreement.
9. Drafting Considerations: Each Party and its counsel have participated fully in the drafting, review, and revision of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, each of whom is sophisticated in the matters to which this Demand Management Storage Agreement pertains, and no one Party shall be considered to have drafted this Demand Management Storage Agreement.
10. Notices: All notices and requests required or allowed under the terms of this Demand Management Storage Agreement shall be in writing and shall be sent via electronic mail and mailed first class postage paid to the following entities at the following addresses:

[INSERT CONTACT INFORMATION:]

A Party may change its address by giving the other Parties notice of the change in writing.

11. No Third Party Beneficiaries: This Demand Management Storage Agreement and any agreements made or actions taken pursuant hereto are made solely for the benefit of the Parties. No Party to this Demand Management Storage Agreement intends for this Demand Management Storage Agreement to confer any benefit upon any person or entity not a signatory upon a theory of third-party beneficiary or otherwise.
12. Resolution of Claims or Controversies: The Parties recognize that judicial or administrative proceedings are not preferred alternatives to the resolution of claims or controversies concerning the Law of the River. In furtherance of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Parties desire to avoid judicial or administrative proceedings, and agree to pursue a consultative approach to the resolution of any claim or controversy. If any Party becomes concerned that there may be a claim or controversy under this Demand Management Storage Agreement or, specific to the Secretary, Section 601 of the Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968 (43 U.S.C. § 1551), and all applicable rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, such Party shall notify all other Parties in writing, and shall in good faith

- meet to resolve such claim or controversy by mutual agreement prior to initiating any judicial or administrative proceeding. No Party shall initiate any judicial or administrative proceeding arising out of this Demand Management Storage Agreement against any other Party, and no claim hereunder shall be ripe, until such consultation has been completed. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, this Paragraph shall survive the termination or expiration of this Demand Management Storage Agreement.
13. Joint Defense Against Third-Party Claims: The Parties have certain common, closely parallel, or identical interests in supporting, preserving, and defending this Demand Management Storage Agreement. The nature of this interest and the relationship among the Parties present common legal and factual issues and a mutuality of interests. Because of these common interests, the Parties will mutually benefit from an exchange of information relating to the support, preservation, and defense of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, as well as from the coordinated investigation and preparation for discussion of such interests. In furtherance thereof, in the event of any challenge by a third party to this Demand Management Storage Agreement, the Parties will proceed with reasonable diligence and use best efforts to support and defend the Demand Management Storage Agreement in any lawsuit or administrative proceeding challenging the legality, validity or enforceability of any term of this Demand Management Storage Agreement, and will, to the extent appropriate, enter into joint defense or common interest agreements. Each Party will bear its own costs of participating in the defense of this Demand Management Storage Agreement under this Paragraph.
14. Counterparts: This Demand Management Storage Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which, together, shall constitute only one Demand Management Storage Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Demand Management Storage Agreement on the day and year written above.

DCP CONTRIBUTIONS AND ICS ACCUMULATION LIMITS
SHARING AGREEMENT

THIS DCP CONTRIBUTIONS AND ICS ACCUMULATION LIMITS SHARING AGREEMENT (“Sharing Agreement”) is made and entered into this ____ day of _____, 20__, by and between [certain entities in ARIZONA], THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (“MWD”), the COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION OF NEVADA, an agency of the State of Nevada (“CRCN”), and the SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER AUTHORITY a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (“SNWA”), each of which is at times referred to individually as “Party” or collectively as “Parties”.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section III(B)(4) of the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations effective as of _____ (“LBOps”), Contractors within one or more Lower Division States, subject to certain conditions, may make all or any portion of the DCP Contributions required of another Lower Division State under Section III(B) of the LBOps;

WHEREAS, MWD and SNWA, subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations set forth herein, desire that SNWA make up to 300,000 acre-feet of DCP Contributions on behalf of MWD to satisfy State of California DCP Contributions obligations through the Interim Period;

WHEREAS, the Parties desire that this Sharing Agreement constitute the agreement required by Section III(B)(4) of the LBOps for DCP Contributions made for the benefit of another state;

WHEREAS, Section IV(C) of the LBOps sets the maximum amount of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, Binational ICS, and DCP ICS that may be accumulated for each Lower Division State at 1.7 million acre-feet for California Contractors, 500,000 acre-feet for Arizona Contractors, and 500,000 acre-feet for Nevada Contractors (in each case an “ICS Accumulation Limit”);

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section IV(C) of the LBOps, one or more Lower Division States, subject to certain conditions, may agree to make available all or a portion of its ICS Accumulation Limit to another Lower Division State;

WHEREAS, the Parties desire that MWD and Nevada make available to the State of Arizona during the Interim Period up to 50,000 acre-feet each (not to exceed 100,000 acre-feet total) of their respective ICS Accumulation Limits;

WHEREAS, the Parties desire that this Sharing Agreement constitute the agreement required by Section IV(C) of the LBOps for ICS Accumulation Limits sharing;

AGREEMENT

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein and other valuable consideration, the sufficiency and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the Parties agree as follows:

I. DEFINITIONS

Terms defined in the LBOps or 2007 Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead (“2007 Interim Guidelines”) have the same meaning when used in this Sharing Agreement.

“**ICS Accumulation Limit**” shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in the recitals above.

“**Notice**” shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in Section III below.

II. SNWA DCP CONTRIBUTIONS ON BEHALF OF MWD; DCP ICS REPAYMENT

A. DCP Contributions

In any Year that MWD is required to make a DCP Contribution to satisfy a portion of California’s DCP Contribution obligation under the LBOps, SNWA agrees to make up to 100,000 acre-feet of such DCP Contribution; provided (i) The amount SNWA contributes in any Year shall not exceed the difference between Metropolitan’s required DCP Contribution and the sum of Metropolitan’s ICS Accounts available for

use as DCP Contributions in such Year; and (ii) the cumulative volume of DCP Contributions made by SNWA pursuant to this Sharing Agreement shall not exceed 200,000 acre-feet through 2023 or 300,000 acre-feet through the Interim Period. MWD shall provide the maximum practicable notice of any MWD request pursuant to this paragraph. SNWA shall retain discretion to select any DCP Contributions mechanism authorized in the LBOps to satisfy SNWA's obligation hereunder.

B. SNWA DCP ICS Delivery and Repayment Obligations

In the event SNWA takes delivery of DCP ICS pursuant to Section III(F)(4) of the LBOps, MWD shall satisfy, pursuant to Section III(B)(4) of the LBOps, any SNWA DCP ICS repayment obligation required by the LBOps; provided (i) MWD's is not obligated to make an annual repayment obligation on behalf of SNWA of more than 50,000 acre-feet; and (ii) MWD's total repayment obligation hereunder shall be the total volume of DCP Contributions SNWA makes on behalf of MWD pursuant to section II(A) of this Sharing Agreement.

III. SHARING OF ICS ACCUMULATION LIMIT BY CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA

If, during the Interim Period, the State of Arizona desires to accumulate ICS in excess of Arizona's ICS Accumulation Limit, the States of California and Nevada, through their respective signatories to this Sharing Agreement, agree to make available to the State of Arizona for Arizona Contractors, up to 50,000 acre-feet each (a total of up to 100,000 acre-feet) of their respective ICS Accumulation Limits, subject to the following conditions:

- (i) Arizona shall provide not less than one-year's written notice to MWD, Nevada, and the Secretary of its intention to use space made available by MWD and Nevada hereunder ("Notice");
- (ii) Any Notice shall indicate the extent to which Arizona's ICS Accumulation Limit will be exceeded by the creation of ICS by Arizona during the succeeding Year;

- (iii) MWD and Nevada shall share equally in the provision of space necessary for Arizona to store ICS in excess of Arizona's ICS Accumulation Limit under this Sharing Agreement.

IV. **ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS**

- A. No waiver. The failure of any Party to enforce a provision of this Sharing Agreement shall not be deemed to constitute a waiver of that provision.
- B. No Precedent. This Sharing Agreement does not establish or act as precedent for any future agreement or undertaking.
- C. Reservation of rights. Except as expressly provided herein or in the LBOPs, nothing in this Sharing Agreement or the LBOPs shall be deemed to diminish or waive the rights of any Party under Federal Reclamation Law, the Law of the River, or under any other state, federal, or local law.
- D. Uncontrollable Forces. No Party shall be considered to be in default in the performance of any of its obligations under this Sharing Agreement when a failure of performance shall be due to any cause beyond the control of the Party affected, including but not limited to, facilities failure, flood, earthquake, storm, lightning, fire, epidemic, war, riot, civil disturbance, labor disturbance, sabotage, and restraint by court or public authority which by exercise of due diligence and foresight such Party could not have reasonably expected to avoid. A Party rendered unable to fulfill any of its obligations under this Sharing Agreement by reason of an Uncontrollable Force shall give prompt written notice of such act to the other Parties and shall exercise due diligence to remove such inability with all reasonable dispatch.
- E. Representations and Warranties. Each Party warrants and represents to each of the other Parties, as a material inducement to enter into this Sharing Agreement and not as a mere recital, the following:
 - 1. The Party has all legal power and authority to enter into this Sharing Agreement and to perform its obligations hereunder on the terms set forth in this Sharing Agreement, and the execution and delivery hereof by each Party and the

performance by each Party of its obligations hereunder shall not violate or constitute an event of default under the terms or provisions of any agreement, document, or instrument to which each of the Parties is a Party or by which each Party is bound.

2. The individual executing this Sharing Agreement on behalf of the Party has the full power and authority to bind the Party he or she represents to the terms of this Sharing Agreement.
 3. This Sharing Agreement constitutes a valid and binding agreement of each Party, enforceable against each Party in accordance with its terms.
 4. The Party is authorized by, and has undertaken all prerequisite actions required by, applicable Federal and State laws and regulations to perform the obligations and exercise the rights contemplated herein.
- F. Governing Law. This Sharing Agreement shall be interpreted, governed by, and construed under applicable Federal law. To the extent permissible under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and other applicable Federal authority, venue for adjudication of any disputes under this Sharing Agreement shall be in an appropriate Federal court.
- G. Successors and Assigns. The provisions of this Sharing Agreement shall apply to and bind the successors and assigns of the Parties, but no assignment or transfer of this Sharing Agreement or any right or interest herein shall be valid until consented to in writing by all Parties, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld. Assignments made without the consent of each of the Parties in writing shall be void and not merely voidable.
- H. Amendments and Modifications. This Sharing Agreement may be amended or modified only by the written agreement of the Parties.
- I. Drafting Considerations. Each Party and its counsel have participated fully in the drafting, review, and revision of this Sharing Agreement, each of whom is

sophisticated in the matters to which this Sharing Agreement pertains, and no one Party shall be considered to have drafted this Sharing Agreement.

- J. Notices. All notices and requests required or allowed under the terms of this Sharing Agreement shall be in writing and shall be mailed first class postage paid to the following entities at the following addresses:

[Add party addresses]

A Party may change its address by giving the other Parties notice of the change in writing.

- K. No Third-Party Beneficiaries. This Sharing Agreement and any agreements made or actions taken pursuant hereto are made solely for the benefit of the Parties. No Party to this Sharing Agreement intends for this Sharing Agreement to confer any benefit upon any person or entity not a signatory upon a theory of third-party beneficiary or otherwise.

- L. Resolution of Claims or Controversies. The Parties recognize that judicial or administrative proceedings are not preferred alternatives to the resolution of claims or controversies concerning the Law of the River. In furtherance of this Sharing Agreement, the Parties desire to avoid judicial or administrative proceedings, and agree to pursue a consultative approach to the resolution of any claim or controversy. If any Party becomes concerned that there may be a claim or controversy under this Sharing Agreement, such party shall notify all other Parties in writing, and the Parties shall in good faith meet to resolve such claim or controversy by mutual agreement prior to initiating any judicial or administrative proceeding. No Party shall initiate any judicial or administrative proceeding arising out of this Sharing Agreement

against any other Party, and no claim hereunder shall be ripe, until such consultation has been completed. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Sharing Agreement, this Section ___ shall survive for a period of five (5) years following the expiration of this Sharing Agreement.

M. Joint Defense Against Third-Party Claims. The Parties have certain common, closely parallel, or identical interests in supporting, preserving, and defending the LBOs and this Sharing Agreement. The nature of this interest and the relationship among the Parties present common legal and factual issues and a mutuality of interests. Because of these common interests, the Parties will mutually benefit from an exchange of information relating to the support, preservation, and defense of the LBOs and this Sharing Agreement, as well as from the coordinated investigation and preparation for discussion of such interests. In furtherance thereof, in the event of any challenge by a third party to the LBOs or this Sharing Agreement, the Parties will proceed with reasonable diligence and use best efforts to support and defend the LBOs and this Sharing Agreement in any lawsuit or administrative proceeding challenging the legality, validity or enforceability of any term of the LBOs or this Sharing Agreement, and will, to the extent appropriate, enter into joint defense or common interest agreements. Each Party will bear its own costs of participating in the defense of the LBOs and this Sharing Agreement under this Section ___.

N. Counterparts. This Sharing Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which, together, shall constitute only one Sharing Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement No. _____ on the day and year first written above.

DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND
PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

This AGREEMENT between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID), (collectively, the Parties) is entered into as of this ____ day of _____, 2018.

RECITALS

- A. On _____, the Parties, along with _____ entered into the “Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement,” which, to help Lake Mead avoid reaching critically low elevations, provides that certain Colorado River users in the Lower Basin are to make Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) contributions if and when Lake Mead reaches certain elevations.
- B. The Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement provides that the United States Bureau of Reclamation’s annual August 24-month study’s projection of Lake Mead’s elevation will determine the amount of California DCP contributions for the subsequent year, if any.
- C. PVID’s portion of California’s DCP contributions under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement is 8%.
- D. On August 18, 2004, the Parties entered into the “Forbearance and Fallowing Program Agreement,” (Program Agreement) which established a 35-year program (Fallowing Program) for the fallowing of lands in PVID irrigated with Priority 1 Colorado River water. Under the Fallowing Program, MWD pays landowners for a specified number of acres to be fallowed in accordance with contracts executed by MWD and PVID with each landowner. The reduced irrigation results in conserved water that is available to MWD as junior priority holder to Colorado River water.
- E. MWD and PVID desire to utilize the Fallowing Program as a source of conserved water to meet PVID’s portion of California’s DCP Contributions.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. PVID’s portion of California’s DCP contributions under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement is 8%.
2. In any year in which California has a required DCP contribution under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement, MWD will utilize conserved water generated from the Fallowing Program to meet PVID’s 8% portion of California’s DCP Contributions.
3. PVID has no obligation to make any additional DCP Contributions.

4. In the event that MWD makes any DCP Contributions on behalf of PVID pursuant to this Agreement, MWD shall have access to that water in a future year pursuant to the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement. PVID waives any claim it might have to such water.

5. If there is a desire by both Parties to increase fallowing beyond the limitations in the Fallowing Program, MWD and PVID will meet at that time to attempt to reach mutually agreeable terms and conditions for any additional fallowing, which any farmer would have the opportunity to participate in at his or her discretion.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first written above.

Approved as to form:

PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Legal Counsel

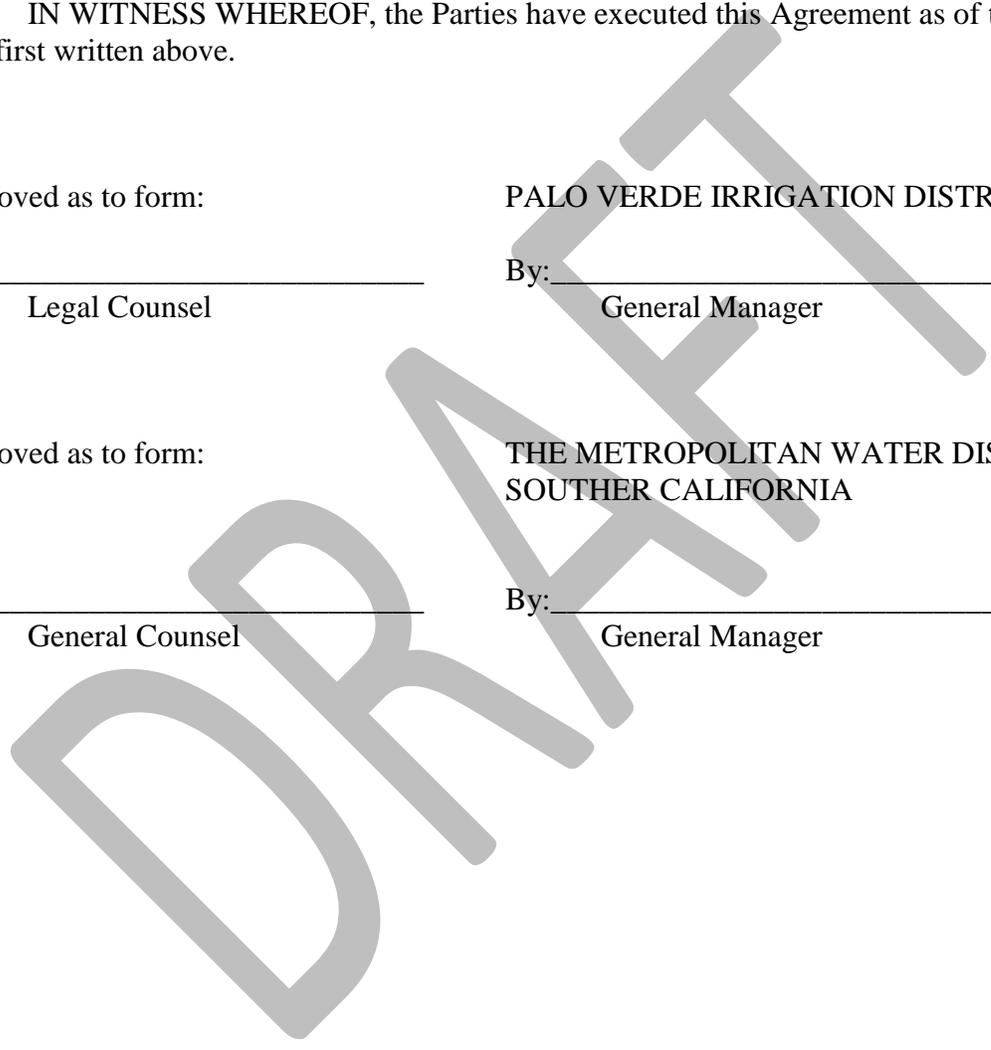
By: _____
General Manager

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHER CALIFORNIA

By: _____
General Counsel

By: _____
General Manager



**DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT
BETWEEN METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT**

This AGREEMENT between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), (collectively, the Parties) is entered into as of this ____ day of _____, 2018.

RECITALS

- A. On _____, the Parties, along with _____ entered into the “Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement,” which, to help Lake Mead avoid reaching critically low elevations, provides that certain Colorado River users in the Lower Basin are to make Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) contributions if and when Lake Mead reaches certain elevations.
- B. The Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement provides that the United States Bureau of Reclamation’s annual August 24-month study’s projection of Lake Mead’s January 1 elevation will determine the amount of California DCP contributions for the subsequent year, if any.
- C. CVWD’s portion of California’s DCP contributions under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement is 7%.
- D. On October 10, 2003, the Parties entered into the “Delivery and Exchange Agreement Between Metropolitan and Coachella for 35,000 Acre-Feet” (35 TAF Agreement) which provides that CVWD may request that MWD deliver to CVWD up to 35 TAF of MWD’s Colorado River water per year.
- E. On October 19, 2015, the Parties entered into the “First Amendment to Delivery and Exchange Agreement Between Metropolitan and Coachella For 35,000 Acre-Feet,” which amended Sections 2.10.1, 2.11.1, and 2.14 of the 35 TAF Agreement.
- F. Concurrent with the execution of this Agreement, the parties to the “California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus” (ICS) are amending that agreement to provide CVWD with the ability to create, accumulate, and take delivery of extraordinary conservation ICS under certain limited circumstances related to implementation of the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement.
- G. The Parties desire to implement CVWD’s portion of California’s DCP contributions through some combination of the following: (1) by CVWD creating and converting extraordinary conservation ICS to DCP ICS; and/or (2) by CVWD reducing its call under the 35 TAF Agreement and MWD reducing its Colorado River deliveries by an equivalent amount.
- H. This Agreement, together with Amendment No. 2 to the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of Extraordinary Conservation ICS, the Drought Contingency Plan

Implementation Agreement Between MWD and PVID, and the Agreement Between MWD and IID Apportioning Contributions to Lake Mead for Drought Contingency Plan Implementation shall constitute the California Intra-State DCP Agreements for purposes of Sections II, III.D.1, and III.D.2 of the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations attached as Exhibit 1 to the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement executed on _____.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. In any year in which California has a required DCP contribution under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement, CVWD will contribute 7% of California’s DCP contribution for that year by some combination of:

- A. creating extraordinary conservation ICS and converting it to DCP ICS; and/or
- B. reducing the amount of exchange water MWD will deliver to CVWD under the 35 TAF Agreement as amended.

2. CVWD has discretion to determine the combination it will use under Section 1 to meet its 7% DCP contribution requirement. CVWD will notify MWD of its plan by October 1 of the year preceding each year in which California has a required DCP contribution.

3. Under Section 1(B), MWD will reduce its USBR water order by an equivalent amount in that year to cover CVWD’s contribution. CVWD may not recover such water in the event DCP contributions become recoverable under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement in a future year.

4. In the event that Lake Mead’s January 1 elevation is higher than it was projected to be in the preceding August 24-Month Study pursuant to section III(E)(3) of the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations, CVWD’s obligation to make a DCP contribution in that year will be based on Lake Mead’s actual January 1 elevation, and MWD will create EC ICS to meet any obligation CVWD might have under this provision. To the extent MWD creates ICS under this provision, CVWD may not recover such water in the event DCP contributions become recoverable under the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement in a future year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first written above.

Approved as to form:

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: _____

By: _____

Legal Counsel

General Manager

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHER CALIFORNIA

By: _____
General Counsel

By: _____
General Manager

DRAFT

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT
APPORTIONING CONTRIBUTIONS TO LAKE MEAD FOR
DROUGHT CONTINGENCY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This AGREEMENT between The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) and Imperial Irrigation District, a California irrigation district (IID), (individually, Party and collectively, Parties) is entered into as of this [REDACTED] day of [REDACTED], 2018 (Date).

RECITALS

A. On [REDACTED], 201[REDACTED], the Parties, along with [certain entities in Arizona], [certain entities in California], the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, an agency of the State of Nevada (CRCN), and the Southern Nevada Water Authority, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (SNWA), entered into the “Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement” (LB DCP Agreement), which, to help Lake Mead avoid reaching critically low elevations, incentivizes the creation and storage in Lake Mead of Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) and provides for Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Contributions to be made if Lake Mead reaches certain critical elevations.

B. The LB DCP Agreement includes an Exhibit 1, the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations (LBOps), which is an operational document that will guide operation of Lake Mead through the Interim Period along with the Record of Decision for the “Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead,” dated December 13, 2007 (2007 Interim Guidelines). For purposes of this Agreement, the LB DCP Agreement and the LBOps are collectively referred to as the “LB DCP.” The LB DCP also provides that the projection of Lake Mead’s January 1 elevation according to the August 24-month study conducted by the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) will determine the amount of DCP Contributions for each of the Lower Basin States in the subsequent year, if any.

C. On December 13, 2007, the Parties, along with other California contractors, entered into the “California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus,” as amended (California ICS Agreement), which established the terms and conditions for the creation, accumulation and delivery of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) by California contractors pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

D. The 1931 California Seven-Party Agreement (Seven-Party Agreement) provides that Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID), the Yuma Project, IID, and Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) hold California’s first three priorities to Colorado River water and are collectively entitled to the beneficial consumptive use as reasonably required of not to exceed 3,850,000 acre-feet per year. The fourth and fifth priorities totaling 1,212,000 acre feet per year are held by MWD. The sixth priority of 300,000 acre-feet per year is held by IID, CVWD, and PVID. The seventh priority of all remaining water available for use within California is reserved for agricultural use in the Colorado River Basin within California, which includes the lands within IID, CVWD and PVID. MWD and CVWD also have surplus water delivery contracts with the

Secretary of the Interior, entitled “Contract for Delivery of Surplus Flows From the Colorado River,” dated on or about September 9, 1987 and March 8, 1987, respectively.

E. Based on the net consumptive use volumes available to IID, MWD, PVID, and CVWD taking into account conserved water transfers authorized in the 2003 Colorado River Water Delivery Agreement, California’s 4.4 million acre-foot apportionment is consumptively used by IID, MWD, PVID, and CVWD in the following approximate proportions: 60% by IID, 25% by MWD, 8% by PVID and 7% by CVWD. The apportionment of California’s DCP Contributions by the Parties are set out in the body of this Agreement below.

F. California’s DCP Contributions will be met by IID, MWD, PVID, and CVWD as follows. Based on the Seven-Party Agreement and the percentage of projected use of Colorado River water under the Colorado River Water Delivery Agreement, PVID is responsible for 8% of California’s DCP Contributions and CVWD is responsible for 7% of California’s DCP Contributions as provided in separate agreements among MWD, PVID, and CVWD. IID and MWD are entering into this Agreement to set forth the responsibilities for the remaining portion of California’s DCP Contributions.

G. The Parties desire to apportion California’s DCP Contributions and establish the terms and conditions for implementation of the LB DCP between IID and MWD through this Agreement and through a concurrently-executed Amendment No. 3 to the California ICS Agreement.

H. IID is responsible for implementing the nation’s largest agricultural water conservation and transfer program that provides approximately 500,000 acre-feet per year of conserved water to urban California water agencies, conserving in excess of 5 million acre-feet of water since the inception of the water conservation and transfer program, ensuring that California lives within its 4.4 million acre-foot annual normal apportionment to Colorado River water.

I. IID is reliant on the Colorado River as its sole water supply to serve its residents, industries and agricultural water users that feed the nation and ensure a safe and reliable domestic food supply year-round. IID recognizes the vital importance of sound water management policies and operational coordination to ensure a sustainable long-term Colorado River water supply for the basin and its water users. Despite its senior priority agricultural water right, IID agrees to assume responsibility for up to 250,000 acre-feet of California’s DCP Contributions under the LB DCP to support the Colorado River through the duration of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

J. MWD is responsible for providing a reliable water supply to its service area of approximately 19 million residents. To accomplish this, MWD has made over a billion dollars of investments in conservation and recycling programs that have saved over 5 million acre-feet of water. Since 2015, MWD has implemented the largest turf removal program in the country, investing \$450 million in this type of conservation alone.

K. MWD recognizes that the historic 19-year drought in the Colorado River basin has resulted in declining Lake Mead reservoir elevations. MWD also recognizes MWD and IID’s essential responsibility for remaining within California’s 4.4 million acre-foot Colorado River

normal apportionment through funding and implementation of existing long-term conservation and transfer programs. As such, MWD agrees to assume a responsibility of ensuring that California's DCP Contributions will be fulfilled under the LB DCP that is greater than the proportion of MWD's right to use Colorado River Water in the Seven-Party Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENT

1. Definitions

- A. All capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the LB DCP and the California ICS Agreement.

2. Apportionment of IID's and MWD's California DCP Contributions

- A. In the first year when a California DCP Contribution is required, IID will contribute 125,000 acre-feet of California's total DCP Contribution. In the second year when a California DCP Contribution is required, IID will contribute 125,000 acre-feet of California's total DCP Contribution. These two contributions shall constitute IID's total DCP Contributions for the duration of the LB DCP for a maximum cumulative limit of 250,000 acre-feet (DCP Contribution Limit). In the event that IID has reached its DCP Contribution Limit, IID will have fully satisfied its portion of California's DCP Contributions and will have no further portion or obligation for California's DCP Contributions under the LB DCP. Subject to IID's DCP Contribution Limit and PVID's 8% and CVWD's 7% portions of the California DCP Contributions, MWD will be responsible for the remaining portion of California's DCP Contributions.
- B. In years when a California DCP Contribution is required and IID has not reached its DCP Contribution Limit, IID will have the choice to use any of the methods for contributions allowed under the definition of "DCP Contribution(s)," except for the "Creation of Non-ICS Water."
- C. MWD is not responsible for making IID's portion of any California DCP Contributions that may be required due to IID's borrowing of DCP ICS and IID is not responsible for making MWD's portion of any California DCP Contributions that may be required due to MWD's borrowing of DCP ICS, unless the Parties otherwise mutually agree in writing.
- D. Each Party shall have access to its own DCP ICS in a future year pursuant to the LB DCP.

3. IID's ICS Stored in MWD's System

- A. Within one year of the Effective Date of the LB DCP, but upon the earliest date possible, IID's ICS stored in MWD's system, which is "Excess EC ICS" and "Additional Excess EC ICS" under the California ICS Agreement, as of the Date

of this Agreement will be exchanged with an equal amount of MWD's ICS stored in Lake Mead and will then be moved from MWD's ICS account in Lake Mead into IID's ICS account in Lake Mead. The Parties agree that losses will be trued up to the maximum extent possible within California.

4. Binational ICS under Minute No. 323

- A. Notwithstanding the "2017 Agreement between the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and Imperial Irrigation District Regarding the Opportunity to Participate Equally in Binational Intentionally Created Surplus" dated September 21, 2017, to the extent water in addition to the first 109,100 acre-feet of Binational ICS under Minute No. 323 becomes available, MWD will have the first right to provide funding for and receive such additional water. If MWD declines to fund and receive such additional water, IID may do so.

5. Amendment No. 3 to the California ICS Agreement

- A. The Amendment No. 3 to the California ICS Agreement will establish terms and conditions, not otherwise provided herein, for implementation of the LB DCP among the California parties. This Agreement shall not become effective unless and until the Amendment No. 3 to the California ICS Agreement becomes effective. This Agreement shall remain in effect only for the term the Amendment No. 3 to the California ICS Agreement is in effect.

6. Responsibility for Liability and Litigation Costs

- A. Each Party shall be severally but not jointly responsible for any liabilities, including impacts relating to the California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and federal Endangered Species Act, regarding each Party's own ICS creation and storage and each Party's responsibility for its portion of the California DCP Contributions as set forth in this Agreement and each Party shall bear its own litigation costs related to this Agreement.

7. Reservation of Rights

- A. Notwithstanding the terms of this Agreement, the Parties reserve, and shall not be deemed to have waived, any and all rights, including any claims or defenses, they may have as of the date hereof or as may accrue after the term hereof, under any existing federal or state law, or any administrative rule, regulation or guideline, or any agreement.

[Signatures are on the following page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Agreement as of the Date written above.

Approved as to form:

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Frank A. Oswalt, III
General Counsel

By: _____
_____, Division _
President

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHER CALIFORNIA

By: _____
General Counsel

By: _____
General Manager

DRAFT

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO THE
CALIFORNIA AGREEMENT FOR THE CREATION AND DELIVERY OF
EXTRAORDINARY CONSERVATION INTENTIONALLY CREATED SURPLUS

This AMENDMENT TO THE CALIFORNIA AGREEMENT FOR THE CREATION AND DELIVERY OF EXTRAORDINARY CONSERVATION INTENTIONALLY CREATED SURPLUS (Amendment) is entered into as of this ____ day of _____, 2018 by and among the PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (PVID), the IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT (IID), THE COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT (CVWD), THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MWD), and the CITY OF NEEDLES (NEEDLES), (collectively, the Parties).

RECITALS

A. On December 13, 2007, the Parties entered into the CALIFORNIA AGREEMENT FOR THE CREATION AND DELIVERY OF EXTRAORDINARY CONSERVATION INTENTIONALLY CREATED SURPLUS (Agreement). The Agreement established the terms and conditions for the creation, accumulation, and delivery of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) by California contractors pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and Coordinated Operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead. The Agreement also provided the terms and conditions for IID's creation, accumulation, and delivery of Excess EC ICS in MWD's system.

B. On October 20, 2015, the Parties entered into Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement, which established the terms and conditions for IID's creation, accumulation and delivery of Additional Excess EC ICS in MWD's system during 2015, 2016, and 2017. On _____, 2018, the Parties entered into Amendment No. 2 to the Agreement, which extended the terms of Amendment No. 1 to include 2018.

C. On _____, 201_ [certain entities in Arizona], [certain entities in California], the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, an agency of the State of Nevada (CRCN), and the Southern Nevada Water Authority, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (SNWA), entered into the "Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan Agreement" (LB DCP Agreement), which, to help Lake Mead avoid reaching critically low elevations, incentivizes the creation and storage in Lake Mead of Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) and provides for Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Contributions to be made by each Lower Division State if Lake Mead reaches certain critical elevations.

D. The LB DCP Agreement includes an Exhibit 1, the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Operations (LBOps), which is an operational document that will guide operation of Lake Mead through the Interim Period along with the Record of Decision for the "Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead," dated December 13, 2007 (2007 Interim Guidelines). For purposes of this Amendment, the LB DCP Agreement and the LBOps are collectively referred to as the "LB DCP."

E. Under this Amendment the Parties desire to encourage conservation for purposes of supporting Lake Mead elevation and flexibility in meeting water supply needs and achieving California's DCP Contributions under the LB DCP.

F. This Amendment, together with the Drought Contingency Plan Implementation Agreement Between MWD and CVWD, the Drought Contingency Plan Implementation Agreement Between MWD and PVID, and the Agreement Between MWD and IID Apportioning Contributions to Lake Mead for Drought Contingency Plan Implementation (MWD-IID Agreement) shall constitute the California Intra-State DCP Agreements under the LB DCP.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

AMENDMENT

1. This Amendment shall remain in effect through the term of the Agreement, except that if the LB DCP terminates prior to the termination of the Agreement or becomes ineffective for any reason, then this Amendment shall terminate and the Agreement shall continue in full force and effect without being amended as set forth herein, unless the Parties agree otherwise; except that the Parties agree that the deletion of the 12,000 acre-feet annual limit on IID for the creation of EC ICS by seepage recovery projects in Section 1 of the Agreement shall survive early termination of this Amendment.

2. Definitions. All capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the LB DCP, the Agreement and the Amendment No. 1 to the Agreement.

3. Allocation of California's Annual Extraordinary Conservation ICS Creation Limit. Section 1 of the Agreement is amended to the following extent:

- A. CVWD may create up to the amount of EC ICS in Lake Mead in any year necessary to meet its 7% portion of California's DCP Contribution for that year.
- B. IID may create up to 50,000 acre-feet of EC ICS in Lake Mead in any year, except that in any year that a California DCP Contribution is required and IID is required to make a contribution subject to its 250,000 acre-feet DCP Contribution Limit as set forth in the MWD-IID Agreement, IID may, if it lacks sufficient EC ICS to make its DCP Contribution, create up to the incremental amount of EC ICS in Lake Mead necessary to meet its portion of California's DCP Contribution. Additionally, IID may create any amount of ICS necessary to make a repayment of borrowed DCP ICS pursuant to the LB DCP. The 12,000 acre-feet annual limit on IID for the creation of EC ICS by seepage recovery projects shall be deleted.
- C. MWD may create up to 400,000 acre-feet of EC ICS in Lake Mead less any amount of EC ICS created by CVWD and IID in that year; provided that IID may create any EC ICS in Lake Mead for which there is remaining California ICS capacity not used by MWD or CVWD pursuant to written consent by MWD that

IID has created conserved water qualifying for the unused California ICS capacity.

4. Allocation of California's Total Extraordinary Conservation ICS Accumulation Limit.
Section 3 of the Agreement is amended to the following extent:

- A. The following provisions apply to both EC and DCP ICS as applicable as stated below.
- B. CVWD may not accumulate EC ICS, as any EC ICS CVWD creates must be converted to DCP ICS in the same year. CVWD's DCP ICS capacity is equal to CVWD's portion of the total California DCP Contributions through 2026 that CVWD creates under section 1(A) of the DCP Implementation Agreement between CVWD and MWD.
- C. IID may accumulate up to 350,000 acre-feet of EC and DCP ICS in Lake Mead; provided that IID may accumulate more than 350,000 acre-feet of EC and DCP ICS in Lake Mead pursuant to written consent by MWD.
- D. MWD may accumulate ICS in Lake Mead up to 1.7 million acre-feet, as provided for in the LB DCP, less any amount of ICS accumulated by CVWD and IID.

5. Allocation of California's Annual Extraordinary Conservation ICS Delivery Limit.
Section 4 of the Agreement is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

- A. The delivery of EC and DCP ICS shall be in accordance with the LB DCP, unless otherwise set forth below.
- B. CVWD may call for the delivery of up to 10,000 acre-feet of DCP ICS.
- C. Subject to the following paragraphs (i) and (ii), IID shall have priority to call for the delivery of up to 25% of California's EC and DCP ICS delivery capacity and may increase the call for the delivery by using any capacity MWD does not call for delivery.
 - i. In the event that IID takes delivery of any of the first 250,000 acre-feet of ICS accumulated in IID's ICS or DCP ICS Accounts, IID must return an equal amount to its ICS Account in the year following such delivery;
 - ii. For any ICS that IID accumulates in Lake Mead above a cumulative amount of 250,000 acre-feet, IID's ICS delivery is limited to years in which California is not required to make a DCP Contribution.
- D. MWD may call for the delivery of the remaining California EC and DCP ICS delivery capacity.

6. Temporary Use of IID Accumulated Extraordinary Conservation ICS by MWD. Section 5 of the Agreement is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:
 - A. MWD may temporarily use ICS created and accumulated in Lake Mead by IID up to the cumulative amount of 250,000 acre-feet subject to return pursuant to Section 7.
 - B. If MWD has taken delivery of all of its EC ICS credits, MWD may temporarily use ICS created and accumulated in Lake Mead by IID above the cumulative amount of 250,000 acre-feet subject to return pursuant to Section 7.
7. Return of Extraordinary Conservation ICS Created and Accumulated by IID in Lake Mead and Temporarily Used by MWD. Section 7 of the Agreement is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:
 - A. If, pursuant to Section 5 of the Agreement, MWD temporarily uses ICS created and accumulated in Lake Mead by IID up to the cumulative amount of 250,000 acre-feet, then MWD shall return that volume of ICS up to 250,000 acre-feet to IID in the year following such temporary use.
 - B. If, pursuant to Section 5 of the Agreement, MWD temporarily uses ICS created and accumulated in Lake Mead by IID above the cumulative amount of 250,000 acre-feet, then MWD shall return that volume of ICS to IID within two years following such temporary use; provided that MWD may extend the two-year return requirement pursuant to written consent by IID.
8. If the Secretary adjusts any scheduled deliveries to California Contractors pursuant to section III.D.2. of the LBOps, the Contractor or Contractors that are responsible for the shortfall will take an adjustment to its deliveries in proportion to that Contractor's shortfall of the total California shortfall. Under no circumstances shall CVWD be required to make any portion of the California DCP Contribution in excess of what CVWD has agreed to make under the Drought Contingency Plan Implementation Agreement Between MWD and CVWD. Under no circumstances shall IID be required to make any portion of any California DCP Contribution in excess of IID's DCP Contribution Limit as set forth in the MWD-IID Agreement. The Parties agree that, provided IID has met its obligations for IID's DCP Contribution Limit as set forth in the MWD-IID Agreement, an adjustment of IID's deliveries would not be in accordance with the California Intra-State DCP Agreements or the LB DCP.
9. Responsibility for Impacts and Litigation Costs
 - A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, each Party shall be severally but not jointly responsible for any liabilities, including impacts relating to the California Environmental Quality Act, California Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and federal Endangered Species Act,

regarding each Party's own ICS creation and storage and each Party's responsibility for its portion of the California DCP Contributions as set forth in this Amendment and each Party shall bear its own litigation costs related to this Amendment.

B. Nothing in this section is intended to rescind, repeal, amend or modify any existing agreements, permits or authorizations to which CVWD, IID, MWD, Needles or PVID may be a party that define their respective responsibilities for performing and/or funding environmental mitigation or species conservation measures relating to the delivery or use of Colorado River water pursuant to contracts under the Boulder Canyon Project Act, or related contracts for the creation, delivery or use of conserved water, or to deprive any of them of any benefits, immunities, rights of indemnity or rights of contribution under such contracts, permits or authorizations.

10. Each Party hereby agrees not to divert any ICS that is to be delivered to or created by any other Party in accordance with this Amendment.

11. Notwithstanding Section 20 of the Agreement, MWD may allocate its own rights under this Amendment to create, accumulate, and take delivery of EC ICS, to entities in Arizona and Nevada only to the extent provided in the LB DCP without approval of any other Party to this Amendment.

12. All provisions of the Agreement not modified by this Amendment remain in effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties have executed this Amendment as of the day and year first written above.

Attest:

PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
General Manager

By: _____
President

Approved as to form:

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
General Counsel

By: _____
President

Approved as to form:

CITY OF NEEDLES

By: _____
City Attorney

By: _____
Mayor

Approved as to form:

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: _____
Legal Counsel

By: _____
General Manager

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By: _____
General Counsel

By: _____
General Manager

DRAFT

Exhibit _

Landscape Transformation Program

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Other extraordinary conservation measures per Section 2.1 H of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: About 148 million square feet of lawn turf has been removed as a result of The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) turf removal program through development of more sustainable landscapes over the two-fiscal year period of 2014-15 and 2015-16. Metropolitan estimates that turf removal conserved 24,000 acre-feet in 2017. Metropolitan recently renewed its turf removal program in July 2018 to encourage additional outdoor conservation in Southern California. With an incentive of \$1 per square foot of removed lawn area and an annual budget limit of \$50 million, Metropolitan hopes to save over 6,700 acre-feet per year from 2018 through 2020—a total of 20,100 acre-feet over this three-year period, conserving a total of 37,400 acre-feet in 2019 and 44,100 acre-feet in 2020. Metropolitan Water District's Landscape Transformation program is being offered as a new program designed to promote water use reduction and sustainability. Following the success of other incentive programs focusing on landscaping and turf grass removal, the new Landscape Transformation Program aims to combine turf removal, irrigation modification and rainwater retention or filtration to support reuse or soil absorption of rainwater. Metropolitan's member and retail agencies also implement local residential water conservation programs within their respective service areas and receive Metropolitan incentives. Projects include turf removal programs. To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS), Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of water conserved by the turf removal component of the Landscape Transformation Program in its service area. Absent these programs, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of water conserved by turf removal in Metropolitan's service area, for example, 37,400 acre-feet in calendar year 2019, and that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: Metropolitan verifies that turf has been removed from each project by the photographs submitted by the applicant. In order to receive a rebate check, each applicant must submit a minimum of five pre-project photographs before they can obtain approval to proceed with their project. Once the project is completed, the applicant must submit at least

another five photographs of their finished project in order to receive payment. Metropolitan also randomly conducts aerial and physical inspections to ensure that project area measurements are correct. Metropolitan estimates water savings based on the amount of turf removed multiplied by a savings factor derived from previous outside agency studies. Metropolitan will, as part of its ICS Certification Report, provide records demonstrating the square footage of turf removed during that year and the corresponding amount of water conserved.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

- a) The amount of EC ICS that Metropolitan may create in any year is limited to the amount of Colorado River water that, if added to its consumptive use, would not result in an inadvertent overrun pursuant to the October 10, 2003 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy.
- b) The total amount of annual EC ICS created by this program is limited to the amount of water that could have been delivered for beneficial use from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Certification: Metropolitan will submit an ICS Certification Report demonstrating the amount of ICS created under this Exhibit and that the creation was consistent with an approved ICS Plan, this Exhibit, and a Delivery Agreement. Metropolitan acknowledges that, in accordance with Section 2.5.B of the Forbearance Agreement, the Secretary shall verify information in a Certification Report in consultation with the Lower Division States, and provide a final written decision to the Parties.

Delivery: Delivery of ICS created pursuant to this Exhibit __ shall be consistent with the terms of Delivery Agreement No. 07-XX-30-W0519 entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and Metropolitan.

In Witness of this Exhibit _ to the Forbearance Agreement, the Parties affix their official signatures below, acknowledging approval of this document on the __ day of _____, 2019.

Approved as to form:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA acting
through the ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
RESOURCES**

By: _____
Kenneth Slowinski
Chief Counsel

By: _____
Thomas Buschatzke
Director

Attest:

PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Ned Hyduke
Manager

By: _____
Charles Van Dyke
President

Attest and Approved:

IMPERIAL IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Frank Oswalt III
General Counsel

By: _____
James C. Hanks
President

Approved as to form:

THE CITY OF NEEDLES

By: _____
Robert Hargreaves
City Attorney

By: _____
Edward Paget, M.D.,
Mayor

Attest:

COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

By: _____
Steven B. Abbott
Legal Counsel

By: _____
James M. Barrett
General Manager

Approved as to form:

THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By: _____
Marcia L. Scully
General Counsel

By: _____
Jeffrey Kightlinger
General Manager

Approved as to form:

SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER

AUTHORITY

By: _____
Gregory J. Walch
General Counsel

By: _____
John J. Entsminger
General Manager

Approved as to form:

**COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA**

By: _____
Jennifer T. Crandell
Deputy Attorney General

By: _____
Executive Director

DRAFT

Exhibit _

Indoor Water Conservation Devices

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Other extraordinary conservation measures per Section 2.1 H of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description:*Existing Programs*

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) provides rebates to both residential and commercial consumers to encourage the use of water-efficient indoor and outdoor products. The conservation rebate program started in 1990, focusing mainly on indoor fixtures such as toilets, showerheads and faucet aerators. Current indoor rebates include high-efficiency clothes washers, premium high-efficiency toilets, zero/ultra-low water urinals, dry vacuum pumps, connectionless food steamers, air-cooled ice machines, laminar flow restrictors, and plumbing flow controls. Most rebates are processed through Metropolitan's regional rebate program, SoCal Water\$mart, where customers can easily get program information, apply online for a rebate and check their rebate status. Some of Metropolitan's member agencies also have their own indoor conservation programs where they may either directly install water efficient fixtures or have large product distributions along with issuing rebates. Water savings estimates are based on the manufacturers' specifications which provide a savings factor multiplied by the product life and the quantity installed. Table 1 summarizes the number of devices installed from 1990 to 2018, the projected 2019 water savings, lifetime savings with lives between two and 20 years depending upon the device, and rebates associated with existing programs. Water savings are calculated on an annual basis and begin being credited for the entire calendar year in which Metropolitan pays the rebate. Attachment 1 is a list of existing indoor water conservation devices. As new devices become available and desired to be implemented, they will be described in the annual Plan of Creation

Table 1 - Existing Indoor Water Conservation Devices				
Category	Number of Devices	2019 Yield (acre-feet)	Lifetime Savings (acre-feet)	Rebates to Date (million dollars)
Commercial	380,843	11,910	290,210	45.8
Residential	6,011,372	79,473	2,566,414	294.0
Total	6,392,215	91,383	2,856,624	339.9

Future Programs

Many of the same currently funded devices are proposed to be funded through 2026, and there are no new types of devices proposed at this time. For budgeting purposes, a consistent number of devices to be installed has been assumed, with the ongoing and new water savings beginning in 2020. Table 2 shows the number of devices from 2020-2026, the savings per year, and the lifetime savings of the devices to be installed between 2018 and 2051 with lives between five and 20 years depending upon the device.

Table 2 – Future Indoor Water Conservation Devices			
Category	Number of Devices*	Yield (acre-feet per year)	Lifetime Savings (acre-feet)
Commercial	141,715	317	130,287
Residential	399,000	978	551,435
Total	540,715	1,295	681,722
* 2020-2026			

To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) as a result of indoor conservation, Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of water conserved indoors in its service area. Absent this program, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of water conserved indoor in Metropolitan’s service area, for example up to 91,383 acre-feet in 2019, and that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: There are multiple processes in place to ensure that each indoor rebate application submitted by an applicant can be verified. In order to receive a rebate check, an applicant must submit a copy of the product receipt with the rebate application. The application is then validated by verifying that the product meets program requirements and that the applicant’s address is within Metropolitan’s service area boundaries. Past program

participation is also checked through Metropolitan's database to ensure non-duplication. Additionally, Metropolitan randomly conducts physical inspections to ensure that projects meet program requirements. Metropolitan will, as part of its ICS Certification Report, provide records demonstrating the number and types of devices installed and the corresponding amount of water conserved from these devices in each calendar year.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

- a) The amount of EC ICS that Metropolitan may create in any year is limited to the amount of Colorado River water that, if added to its consumptive use, would not result in an inadvertent overrun pursuant to the October 10, 2003 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy.
- b) The total amount of annual EC ICS created by this program is limited to the amount of water that could have been delivered for beneficial use from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Certification: Metropolitan will submit an ICS Certification Report demonstrating the amount of ICS created under this Exhibit and that the creation was consistent with an approved ICS Plan, this Exhibit, and a Delivery Agreement. Metropolitan acknowledges that, in accordance with Section 2.5.B of the Forbearance Agreement, the Secretary shall verify information in a Certification Report in consultation with the Lower Division States, and provide a final written decision to the Parties.

Delivery: Delivery of ICS created pursuant to this Exhibit __ shall be consistent with the terms of Delivery Agreement No. 07-XX-30-W0519 entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and Metropolitan.

In Witness of this Exhibit _ to the Forbearance Agreement executed on December 13, 2007, the Parties affix their official signatures below, acknowledging approval of this document on the ____ day of _____, 2019.

Approved as to form:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA acting
through the ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
RESOURCES**

By: _____
Kenneth Slowinski
Chief Counsel

By: _____
Thomas Buschatzke
Director

Attest:

PALO VERDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT

By: _____
Ned Hyduke
Manager

By: _____
Charles Van Dyke
President

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**COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA**

By: _____
Jennifer T. Crandell
Deputy Attorney General

By: _____
Executive Director

DRAFT

Existing Indoor Water Conservation Devices

Commercial
Connectionless Food Steamer
Cooling Tower Conditioning Meter
Dry Vacuum Pump
Flush Valve Kit
High Efficiency Urinal - Upgrade
High-Efficiency Toilet - Melded Rate
High-Efficiency Toilet - Upgrade
High-Efficiency Toilet
High-Efficiency Urinal
High-Efficiency Washer
Ice Machine
Laminar Flow Restrictor
Cooling Tower Controller for pH
Plumbing Flow Control
Premium High-Efficiency Toilet
Pre-Rinse Spray Head
Steam Sterilizer
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Dual Flush
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Flush Valve
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Tank Type
Ultra Low Flush Urinal
X-Ray Processor
Zero Water Urinal
Zero Water Urinal - Upgrade
Residential
Aerators
Flappers Replaced w/Survey
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer (WF 4)
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer (WF 5)
High-Efficiency Clothes Washer (WF 6)
High-Efficiency Toilet Melded Rate
High-Efficiency Toilet - Upgrade
High-Efficiency Toilet
High-Efficiency Washer
Premium High-Efficiency Toilet
Premium High-Efficiency Toilet (Melded Rate)
Showerheads

Showerheads - Distributed
Toilet Displacement
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Distribution
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Rebate
Ultra Low Flush - Dual Flush Upgrade
Ultra Low Flush Toilet - Dual Flush

DRAFT

Exhibit _

Local Resources Program Additional Groundwater Recovery Projects

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Other extraordinary conservation measures per Section 2.1 H of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) provides financial support to its member agencies to implement groundwater recovery projects in its service area. Groundwater recovery projects treat degraded or contaminated groundwater, which would not otherwise be used by agencies, for potable purposes.

Metropolitan established the Local Resources Program (LRP) in 1982 to provide financial support to its member agencies to implement local projects that reduce a demand on Metropolitan's imported water supplies. Local agencies can apply for LRP funding for groundwater recovery projects. Metropolitan enters into an agreement to pay for water produced by an individual project for a multi-year term. Metropolitan offers three LRP incentive payment options to choose from: sliding scale incentives up to \$340 per acre-foot (AF) over 25 years, sliding scale incentives up to \$475 per AF over 15 years, or fixed incentives up to \$305 per AF over 15 years.

In order to determine the appropriate Metropolitan contribution, agencies are required to submit to Metropolitan annual project costs and production data at the conclusion of each fiscal year of operation. Metropolitan verifies the amount of water production and associated project unit cost through an annual reconciliation process. In addition, Metropolitan periodically conducts an audit of agencies' production and costs' records pertaining to each project.

Each LRP agreement has its own terms specific to the associated project. LRP agreements for groundwater projects are usually for 25 years. A number of agreements have expired. When an agreement expires, Metropolitan stops making incentive payments for that project, but the project continues producing water and reducing a demand on imported supplies. The LRP program establishes projects and once the agreement expires the ongoing costs are funded locally.

A typical groundwater recovery project includes a treatment plant, pump stations, storage reservoirs, and connection to an existing potable water distribution system to deliver the treated groundwater to customers. The treatment level depends on the type of contamination or degradation and could include reverse osmosis, ion exchange, granulated activated carbon, or chemical and biological treatment process. Reverse osmosis is usually used to remove salt but it is capable of removing other contaminants. Ion exchange is usually used to remove nitrate and hardness from groundwater. Granular activated carbon can be used to remove organic material and heavy metals. Chemical or biological treatments are usually used to remove iron and manganese or other chemical or organic materials from groundwater.

Existing Projects

Since 1988, Metropolitan has included 25 groundwater recovery projects in the LRP and has paid about \$156 million for the production of about 924,000 AF of recovered water as shown in Table 1. Attachment 1 to this Exhibit contains a list of additional LRP groundwater recovery projects not covered under existing Exhibit M. These six projects listed in Attachment 1 have a contract yield of 11,875 acre-feet per year (AFY).

Table 1 - LRP Groundwater Recovery Projects Covered under Exhibit M				
Existing Agreements	Number of Projects	Contract Yield (acre-feet per year)	Deliveries to Date (acre-feet)	Incentives to Date (million dollars)
Groundwater Recovery	25	116,930	924,000	156
<p>Note: These values represent Metropolitan payment for delivered water under LRP agreements. Some LRP agreements have expired and Metropolitan no longer makes payments, but those projects are still producing water. This table does not include ongoing yields for projects once the agreements expire as these are then considered local supplies.</p>				

In addition to LRP projects, another 50,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of groundwater recovery are produced by local agencies through other funding sources. To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) as a result of recovering groundwater, Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of groundwater recovered in its service area. Absent these programs, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Future Projects

Metropolitan continues to accept LRP applications for new projects. The difference between current and future groundwater recovery projects is that current projects are used to desalt groundwater, and future projects will primarily address removing contaminants. Currently, Metropolitan is reviewing or discussing LRP applications for four proposed groundwater recovery projects with a capacity of about 8,600 AFY. Also, local agencies have indicated that they are planning additional LRP applications for 15 groundwater recovery projects with a combined capacity of 11,418 AFY. The total yield of future projects currently being contemplated is 20,118 AFY. Metropolitan would begin providing incentive payments for those projects that are approved by Metropolitan's Board of Directors in the future. Attachment 2 to this Exhibit contains a list of potential future LRP groundwater recovery projects.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of groundwater recovered in Metropolitan's service area, for example up to 11,875 acre-feet in 2019, and that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: On a contractual basis, a participating agency is required to meter and invoice Metropolitan for the amount of groundwater recovered and used each month. At the end of each fiscal year, Metropolitan verifies the amount of groundwater recovered through an annual reconciliation process in which Metropolitan reviews the metered production records and compares it to monthly invoices submitted during the fiscal year. In addition, Metropolitan periodically conducts an audit of agencies' records pertaining to groundwater recovery. Metropolitan will, as part of its ICS Certification Report, provide records to Reclamation for all of the groundwater recovery projects for which incentive payments have been provided. If a project agreement expires, Metropolitan will continue to obtain groundwater recovery data as long as the project is operational.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

- a) The amount of EC ICS that Metropolitan may create in any year is limited to the amount of Colorado River water that, if added to its consumptive use, would not result in an inadvertent overrun pursuant to the October 10, 2003 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy.
- b) The total amount of annual EC ICS created by this program is limited to the amount of water that could have been delivered for beneficial use from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Certification: Metropolitan will submit an ICS Certification Report demonstrating the amount of ICS created under this Exhibit and that the creation was consistent with an approved ICS Plan, this Exhibit, and a Delivery Agreement. Metropolitan acknowledges that, in accordance with Section 2.5.B of the Forbearance Agreement, the Secretary shall verify information in a Certification Report in consultation with the Lower Division States, and provide a final written decision to the Parties.

Delivery: Delivery of ICS created pursuant to this Exhibit __ shall be consistent with the terms of Delivery Agreement No. 07-XX-30-W0519 entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and Metropolitan.

In Witness of this Exhibit _ to the Forbearance Agreement executed on December 13, 2007, the Parties affix their official signatures below, acknowledging approval of this document on the ____ day of _____, 2019.

Approved as to form:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA acting
through the ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
RESOURCES**

By: _____
Kenneth Slowinski
Chief Counsel

By: _____
Thomas Buschatzke
Director

Attest:

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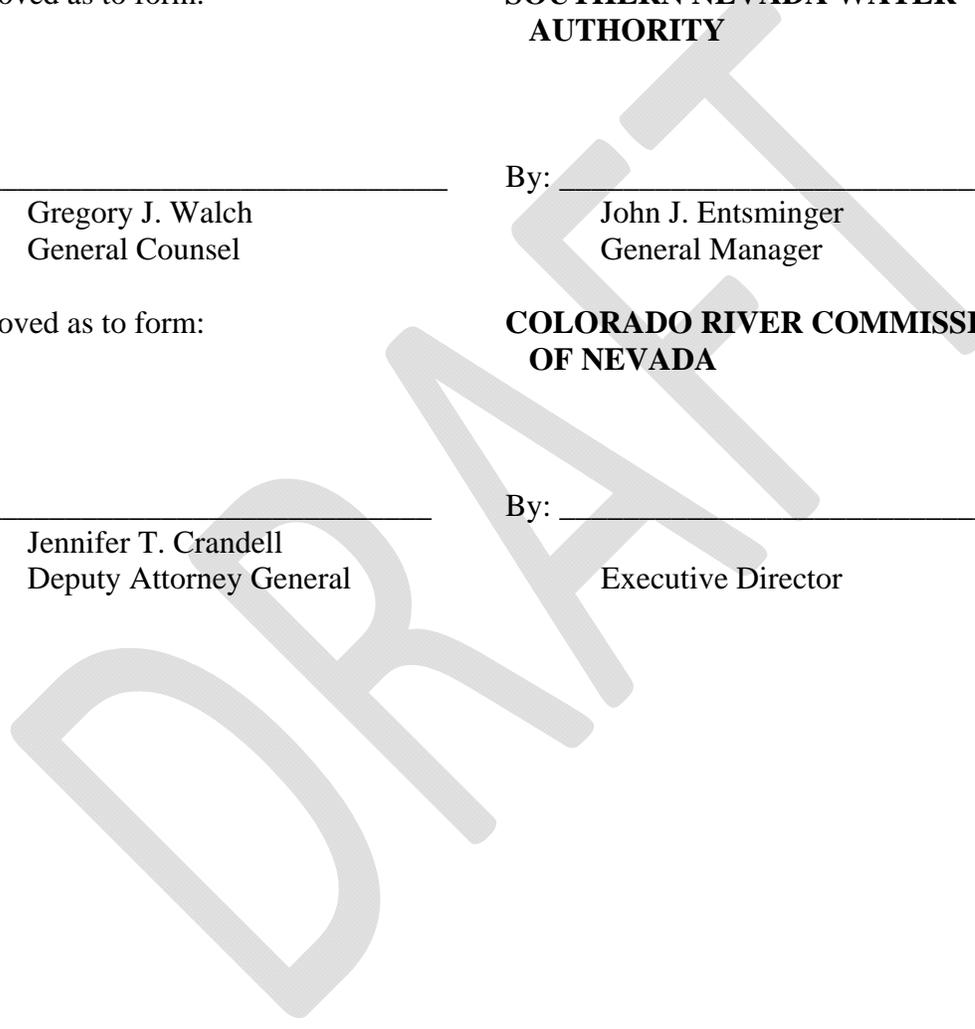
By: _____
John J. Entsminger
General Manager

Approved as to form:

COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION OF NEVADA

By: _____
Jennifer T. Crandell
Deputy Attorney General

By: _____
Executive Director



Existing Local Resources Program Additional Groundwater Recovery Projects

Project Name	Contract Yield (acre-feet per year)
Perris II Brackish Groundwater	5,500
Pomona Well #37-Harrison Well Groundwater Treatment	981
Glenwood Nitrate Water Reclamation	1,600
Juan Well Filter Facility	900
Westlake Wells-Tapia Water Reclamation Facility Intertie	150
Burbank Lake Street Granular Activated Carbon Treatment Plant	2,744
Total	11,875

Future Local Resources Program Groundwater Recovery Projects

Project Name	Contract Yield (acre-feet per year)
Santa Margarita River Conjunctive Use	3,100
CalWater	1,000
North Pleasant Valley	3,500
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Groundwater	1,000
Crescenta Valley Nitrate Removal Facility at Well 2	240
14 Other Identified Projects	11,178
Total	20,118

Exhibit _

Local Resources Program Recycling Projects

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Other extraordinary conservation measures per Section 2.1 H of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) provides financial support to its member agencies to implement water recycling projects in its service area. Water recycling projects treat municipal wastewater for beneficial uses outlined in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations. A typical water recycling project includes a treatment plant, pump stations, storage reservoirs, and distribution system to deliver the treated recycled water to end-users. The treatment level depends on the intended use. Tertiary treated recycled water can be utilized for non-potable uses such as landscape and agricultural irrigation, commercial and industrial uses, and groundwater recharge thorough spreading grounds. Advanced treated recycled water, using reverse osmosis or another treatment process, is needed for certain industrial uses, seawater barriers, and direct injections into groundwater. Recycled water for indirect potable uses such as surface water augmentation requires even further treatment.

Metropolitan established the Local Resources Program (LRP) in 1982 to provide financial support to its member agencies to implement local projects that reduce a demand on Metropolitan's imported water supplies. Local agencies can apply for LRP funding for water recycling projects. Metropolitan enters into an agreement to pay for water produced by an individual project for a multi-year term. Metropolitan offers three LRP incentive payment options to choose from: sliding scale incentives up to \$340 per acre-foot (AF) over 25 years, sliding scale incentives up to \$475 per AF over 15 years, or fixed incentives up to \$305 per AF over 15 years.

In order to determine the appropriate Metropolitan contribution, agencies are required to submit to Metropolitan annual project costs and production data at the conclusion of each fiscal year of operation. Metropolitan verifies the amount of water production and associated project unit cost through an annual reconciliation process. In addition, Metropolitan periodically conducts an audit of agencies' production and costs' records pertaining to each project.

Each LRP agreement has its own terms specific to the associated project. LRP agreements for recycled water projects are usually for 25 years. A number of agreements have expired. When an agreement expires, Metropolitan stops making incentive payments for that project, but the project is funded locally and continues producing water and reducing a demand on imported supplies.

Existing Projects

Since 1982, Metropolitan has included 81 water recycling projects in the LRP and has paid about \$475 million for the production of about 2.8 million acre-feet of recycled water as shown in Table 1. Attachment 1 to this Exhibit contains a complete list of LRP water recycling projects.

Table 1 - Existing LRP Water Recycling Projects				
Existing Agreements	Number of Projects	Contract Yield (acre-feet per year)	Deliveries to Date (acre-feet)	Incentives to Date (million dollars)
Water Recycling	81	312,000	2,760,000	475
<p>Note: These values represent Metropolitan payment for delivered water under LRP agreements. Some LRP agreements have expired and Metropolitan no longer makes payments, but those projects are still producing water. This table does not include ongoing yields for projects once the agreements expire as these are then considered local supplies.</p>				

In addition to LRP projects, another 287,000 acre-feet per year (AFY) of recycled water are produced by local agencies through other funding sources. To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) as a result of recycling water, Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of water recycled in its service area. Absent these programs, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Future Projects

Metropolitan continues to accept LRP applications for new projects. Currently, Metropolitan is reviewing LRP applications for four proposed recycling projects with a total capacity of about 46,000 acre-feet per year (AFY). Also, local agencies have indicated that they will submit additional LRP applications for 22 recycling projects with a combined capacity of about 43,000 AFY. Metropolitan would begin providing incentive payments for those projects that are approved by Metropolitan's Board of Directors in the future. Attachment 2 to this Exhibit contains a list of potential future LRP water recycling projects.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of recycled water produced in Metropolitan's service area, for example up to 311,653 acre-feet in 2019, and that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could

include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: On a contractual basis, a participating agency is required to meter and invoice Metropolitan for the amount of recycled water produced and used each month. At the end of each fiscal year, Metropolitan verifies the amount of recycled water production through an annual reconciliation process in which Metropolitan reviews the metered production records and compares it to monthly invoices submitted during the fiscal year. In addition, Metropolitan periodically conducts an audit of agencies' records pertaining to recycled water production. Metropolitan will, as part of its ICS Certification Report, provide to Reclamation Metropolitan's verification file for all of the water recycling projects for which incentive payments have been provided. If a project agreement expires, Metropolitan will continue to obtain recycling production data as long as the project is operational.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

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Approved as to form:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA acting
through the ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER**

RESOURCES

By: _____
Kenneth Slowinski
Chief Counsel

By: _____
Thomas Buschatzke
Director

Attest:

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**COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION
OF NEVADA**

By: _____
Jennifer T. Crandell
Deputy Attorney General

By: _____
Executive Director

DRAFT

Attachment 1

Local Resources Program Recycled Water Projects

Project Name	Contract Yield (acre-feet per year)
Alamitos Barrier Reclaimed Water Project	3,025
Anaheim Water Recycling Demonstration Project	110
Burbank Reclaimed Water System Expansion Project	850
Burbank Recycled Water System Expansion Phase II Project	960
Capistrano Valley Non Domestic Water System Expansion	1,011
Century / Rio Hondo Water Recycling Program	9,018
Development of Non-Domestic Water System in Ladera Ranch and Talega Valley	2,772
Direct Reuse Project Phase IIA	2,258
Dry Weather Runoff Reclamation Facility	210
Eastern Recycled Water Pipeline Reach 16 Project	820
El Toro Phase II Recycled Water Distribution System Expansion Project	350
El Toro Recycled Water System Expansion	1,175
Elsinore Valley Recycled Water Program	300
EMWD Recycled Water System Expansion Project	5,000
Encina Basin Water Reclamation Project Phases 1 and 2	5,000
Escondido Regional Reclaimed Water Project	993
Glendale Verdugo-Scholl and Brand Park Project	1,760
Griffith Park South Water Recycling Project	450

Groundwater Reliability Improvement Program Recycled Water Project	10,000
Groundwater Replenishment System Project	70,000
Hansen Area Water Recycling Phase I Project	2,115
Hansen Dam Golf Course Water Recycling Project	500
Harbor Water Recycling Project	5,000
Lake Mission Viejo Advanced Purification WTF	300
Leo J. Vander Lans Water Treatment Facility Expansion Project	3,475
Long Beach Reclaimed Water Master Plan Phase I System Expansion	2,750
Los Angeles Taylor Yard Park Water Recycling Project	150
Michelson/Los Alisos Water Reclamation Plant Upgrades and Distribution System Expansion Project	8,500
Moulton Niguel Water Reclamation System	9,276
North Atwater Area Water Recycling Project	50
North City Water Reclamation Project	14,566
North Hollywood Area Water Recycling Project	300
Olivenhain Recycled Project - Southeast Quadrant	1,788
Otay Recycled Water System	7,062
Oxnard Advanced Water Purification Facility Project	2,310
Padre Dam MWD Reclaimed Water System Phase I	850
Rancho California Reclamation Expansion Project	6,000
Rowland Water District Portion of the City of Industry Regional Recycled Water Project	1,017
San Clemente Recycled Water System Expansion Project	1,000

San Elijo Water Reclamation System	1,600
San Pasqual Water Reclamation Project, Phase I	1,100
Santa Maria Water Reclamation Project	400
Sepulveda Basin Sports Complex Water Recycling Project	350
Sepulveda Basin Water Recycling Project - Phase 4	445
Terminal Island Recycled Water Expansion Project	8,000
Trabuco Canyon Reclamation Expansion Project	800
USGVMWD Portion of the City of Industry Regional Recycled Water Project	2,234
Van Nuys Area Water Recycling Project	150
Walnut Valley Water District Portion of the City of Industry Regional Recycled Water Project	2,135
West Basin Water Reclamation Program	38,000
West Basin Water Recycling Program Phase V Project	8,000
Westside Area Water Recycling Project	150
Calabasas Reclaimed Water System Extension Project	700
Cerritos Reclaimed Water Extension Project	260
Conejo Creek Water Recycling Project	14,000
Eastern Reach I, Phase II Reclaimed Water System	1,700
Encina Water Pollution Control Facility Reclamation Project	165
Fallbrook Public Utility District Water Reclamation Project	1,200
Glendale Water Reclamation Expansion Project	500
Green Acres Reclamation Project (Coastal)	320

Green Acres Reclamation Project (OCWD)	2,160
Green Acres Reclamation Project (Santa Ana)	320
Irvine Reclamation Project	10,000
Lakewood Water Reclamation Project	440
Las Virgenes Reclamation - Triunfo County Sanitation District	2,700
Long Beach Reclamation Project	1,700
Los Angeles Greenbelt Project	900
Oak Park / North Ranch Recycled Water Distribution System	1,300
Oceanside Water Reclamation Project	200
Rincon Del Diablo Recycled Water Program	648
San Clemente Water Reclamation Project	500
Santa Margarita Water District Water Reclamation Expansion Project	3,600
Sepulveda Basin Water Reclamation Project	1,500
Shadowridge Water Reclamation Project	375
South Laguna Reclamation Project	860
Walnut Valley Water Reclamation Expansion Project	500
Eastern Regional Reclaimed Water System	4,830
IEUA Regional Recycled Water Distribution System	13,500
San Vicente Water Recycling Project	340
Total	311,653

Note: Total count is 81 projects as the following agreements have two projects:
Century / Rio Hondo Water Recycling Program
Glendale Verdugo-Scholl and Brand Park
Encina Basin Water Reclamation Project Phases 1 and 2
Moulton Niguel Water Reclamation System

Attachment 2

Future Local Resources Program Recycled Water Projects

Project Name	Yield (acre-feet per year)
Applications Under Review	
CBMWD Recycled Water Expansion Project	500
East County Advance Water Purification Project	11,600
La Puente Water Recycling Project	60
San Diego Pure Water Program - North City Phase 1	33,600
Subtotal	45,760
Anticipated Applications	
Culver City Water Recycling Project	400
Downtown Water Recycling Project	1,500
Glendale Chevy Oaks Homes	25
Glendale Hoover, Toll, and Keppel Schools	55
Los Angeles Groundwater Replenishment Project	5,000
IEUA proposed projects	7,790
Irvine Lake Pipeline Conversion Project	2,500
IRWD District-Wide Recycled Water Expansion	6,000
IRWD Seasonal Storage Project	2,000
Las Virgenes IPR Project	2,000
LAX Water Recycling Project	1,000
MNWD Phase V Recycled System Extension	2,000
Palos Verdes Lateral and others	1,800
Pasadena Non-Potable Water Project, Phase 1	700
San Clemente Recycled Water Expansion	250
SDCWA proposed projects	4,500
SJC Recycled Water System Expansion Project Phase 1	600
SJC Recycled Water System Expansion Project Phase 2	870
South El Monte Recycled Water Project	560
UCI Cooling Tower Project	125
West Basin Tesoro Refinery	2,500
Woodland Hills Water Recycling Project	500
Subtotal	42,675
Total	88,435

Exhibit _

Seawater Desalination Program

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Desalination programs in which the desalinated water is used in lieu of Mainstream water per Section 2.1 C of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: Seawater desalination projects treat seawater for potable purposes. A typical seawater desalination project includes a treatment plant usually using a reverse osmosis system, pump stations, storage reservoirs, and a distribution system to deliver the treated seawater to the point of connection to an existing potable water distribution system.

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) established the Seawater Desalination Program (SDP) in August 2001 to provide financial incentives to member agencies for the development of seawater desalination projects. Metropolitan signed agreements with the City of Long Beach, Municipal Water District of Orange County, and West Basin Municipal Water District to provide incentives for projects over a 25-year term. The City of Long Beach project is no longer under consideration. To date, none of the projects included under the SDP have begun operations. Seawater desalination also has been eligible for Local Resources Program (LRP) incentives since 2014.

Carlsbad Desalination Plant

The goal of the project is to treat up to 56,000 AFY of seawater for potable purposes. The project includes the Carlsbad Desalination Plant (CDP), storage and pump station, transmission pipeline, and necessary modifications to existing facilities. A 54-inch transmission pipeline connects the CDP to the Second San Diego Aqueduct, which is modified to allow for delivery of product water northward to the Twin Oaks Valley Water Treatment Plant (WTP), where there is 15-million gallons of storage for blending purposes. From the Twin Oaks Valley WTP, the blended water is delivered to customers via San Diego Pipelines 3 and 4. In addition, project water will be delivered directly to Vallecitos Water District and Carlsbad Municipal Water District for potable purposes. This project began operation in 2015.

An agreement for seawater desalination projects is usually for 25 years. The ultimate yield of the project, which must be approved by Metropolitan's Board of Directors for LRP funding, is about 56,000 acre-feet per year. This project produced about 41,000 acre-feet in fiscal year 2017/18.

Other Seawater Desalination Projects

There are two near term LRP project applications being prepared which would yield 27,100 AFY and are currently in the environmental review and permitting stage and may apply for funding under the LRP in the future.

There are two future LRP projects in planning which together would yield 84,000 AFY and are in the advanced planning stage and may apply for funding under the LRP in the future. The combined future yield of the four proposed projects, which must be approved by Metropolitan's Board of Directors for LRP funding, for example, is about 111,100 AFY. The projected yields of each of the projects are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Seawater Desalination Projects		
Project Name	Yield (acre-feet per year)	Year of Operation
Existing		
Carlsbad	56,000	2015
Subtotal	56,000	
Future		
Doheny	5,600	2021
Huntington Beach	56,000	2022
West Basin	21,500	2023
Rosarito Beach / Otay	28,000	2025
Subtotal	111,100	
Total	167,100	

To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) as a result of seawater desalination, Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of seawater desalinated in its service area. Absent these programs, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of desalted seawater produced in Metropolitan's service area, for example, up to 56,000 acre-feet in 2019, provided that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: On a contractual basis, a participating agency would be required to meter and invoice Metropolitan for the amount of seawater desalinated and used each month. At the end of each fiscal year, Metropolitan would verify the amount of seawater desalination

production through an annual reconciliation process in which Metropolitan would review the metered production records and compare them to monthly invoices submitted during the fiscal year. In addition, Metropolitan would periodically conduct an audit of agencies' records pertaining to seawater desalination production. Upon request, Metropolitan will make available to Reclamation for inspection Metropolitan's verification file for all seawater desalination projects.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

- a) The amount of EC ICS that Metropolitan may create in any year is limited to the amount of Colorado River water that, if added to its consumptive use, would not result in an inadvertent overrun pursuant to the October 10, 2003 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy.
- b) The total amount of annual EC ICS created by this program is limited to the amount of water that could have been delivered for beneficial use from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Certification: Metropolitan will submit an ICS Certification Report demonstrating the amount of ICS created under this Exhibit and that the creation was consistent with an approved ICS Plan, this Exhibit, and a Delivery Agreement. Metropolitan acknowledges that, in accordance with Section 2.5.B of the Forbearance Agreement, the Secretary shall verify information in a Certification Report in consultation with the Lower Division States, and provide a final written decision to the Parties.

Delivery: Delivery of ICS created pursuant to this Exhibit __ shall be consistent with the terms of Delivery Agreement No. 07-XX-30-W0519 entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and Metropolitan.

In Witness of this Exhibit _ to the Forbearance Agreement executed on December 13, 2007, the Parties affix their official signatures below, acknowledging approval of this document on the ____ day of _____, 2019.

Approved as to form:

**THE STATE OF ARIZONA acting
through the ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF WATER
RESOURCES**

By: _____
Kenneth Slowinski
Chief Counsel

By: _____
Thomas Buschatzke
Director

Attest:

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Jennifer T. Crandell
Deputy Attorney General

By: _____
Executive Director

Exhibit _

Regional Recycled Water Program

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Other extraordinary conservation measure per Section 2.1 H of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: The proposed Regional Recycled Water Program (RRWP) consists of a new advanced water treatment (AWT) plant at the Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's Joint Water Pollution Control Plant (JWPCP) in Carson and a new regional conveyance system for indirect potable reuse. These facilities would produce and deliver a reliable source of purified water to recharge regional groundwater basins. These groundwater resources are vital to the region's water supply reliability and currently rely, in part, on imported water for replenishment.

The proposed RRWP would produce and recharge up to 168,000 acre-feet per year into the West Coast, Central, Main San Gabriel, and Orange County groundwater basins, resulting in higher, more stable groundwater levels and increased storage in the region. This would improve supply reliability for the region, particularly in dry years or other shortage conditions. It would also provide emergency storage benefits by making the basins a more reliable water supply during emergencies when in-region storage and uninterrupted recycled supplies are critical. As the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (Metropolitan) 2015 Integrated Resources Plan target for local resources reflects, stable local supplies for the region are essential to Metropolitan's resource planning. The timeline for completion of the full build-out of the project is from 10 to 17 years depending upon phasing. To create Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS) as a result of regionally recycling water, Metropolitan would reduce its use of Colorado River water in an amount up to the amount of water regionally recycled in its service area. Absent these programs, such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is limited to the amount of regionally recycled water produced in Metropolitan's service area, for example, up to 112,000 acre-feet in 2025, provided that Metropolitan reduces its use of Colorado River water from the amount which would otherwise be approved by the Bureau of Reclamation by an equal amount.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could include but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: Metropolitan will verify the amount of water produced at the plant by metering the plant effluent.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of EC ICS, as amended:

- a) The amount of EC ICS that Metropolitan may create in any year is limited to the amount of Colorado River water that, if added to its consumptive use, would not result in an inadvertent overrun pursuant to the October 10, 2003 Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy.
- b) The total amount of annual EC ICS created by this program is limited to the amount of water that could have been delivered for beneficial use from the Colorado River Aqueduct.

Certification: Metropolitan will submit an ICS Certification Report demonstrating the amount of ICS created under this Exhibit and that the creation was consistent with an approved ICS Plan, this Exhibit, and a Delivery Agreement. Metropolitan acknowledges that, in accordance with Section 2.5.B of the Forbearance Agreement, the Secretary shall verify information in a Certification Report in consultation with the Lower Division States, and provide a final written decision to the Parties.

Delivery: Delivery of ICS created pursuant to this Exhibit __ shall be consistent with the terms of Delivery Agreement No. 07-XX-30-W0519 entered into between the Secretary of the Interior and Metropolitan.

In Witness of this Exhibit _ to the Forbearance Agreement executed on December 13, 2007, the Parties affix their official signatures below, acknowledging approval of this document on the __ day of _____, 2019.

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Executive Director

Exhibit _

Seasonal Fallowing Programs

ICS Category: Extraordinary Conservation (EC) ICS, Fallowing of Land that currently is, historically was, and otherwise would have been irrigated in the next year per Section 2.1 A of the Forbearance Agreement.

Term: January 1, 2020 – December 31, 2025, or the end of the Interim Guidelines

Project Description: In 2016 and 2017, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) and Bard Water District conducted a two-year pilot seasonal fallowing program with farmers in Bard Water District's service area. Metropolitan has begun discussions with the Bard Water District and the Quechan Indian Tribe regarding future seasonal fallowing programs. Under these Programs, incentive payments will be provided upon verification, for fallowing portions of land during the spring and summer months. The Programs are anticipated to begin in 2020 with an estimated water savings of up to 2 acre-feet per acre of fallowed land. Other irrigation districts may also be interested in entering into agreements with Metropolitan for voluntary seasonal fallowing or deficit irrigation programs with farmers in their service areas.

The volume of water that becomes available to Metropolitan is governed by the October 10, 2003 Quantification Settlement Agreement¹ and the October 10, 2003 Colorado River Water Delivery Agreement². Under these agreements:

- Metropolitan must reduce its consumptive use of Colorado River water by that volume of consumptive use by Palo Verde Irrigation District (PVID) and holders of Priority 2 that is greater than 420,000 acre-feet in a calendar year, or
- Metropolitan may increase its consumptive use of Colorado River water by that volume of consumptive use by PVID and holders of Priority 2 that is less than 420,000 acre-feet in a calendar year.

In both cases, each acre-foot of reduced consumptive use by Bard Water District or the Quechan Indian Tribe is an additional acre-foot that becomes available to Metropolitan. Absent the creation of Extraordinary Conservation Intentionally Created Surplus (EC ICS), such water would have otherwise been beneficially used.

Annual ICS Creation Amount: The amount of EC ICS that can be created during any year is estimated to be up to 100,000 acre-feet per year.

Quantification Methodology: A description of the method for quantifying the volume of water conservation will be developed in coordination with the Bureau of Reclamation and submitted as part of the annual Plan for Creation of Extraordinary Intentionally Created Surplus. Steps could

¹ The parties to the Quantification Settlement Agreement are Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), and Metropolitan.

² The parties to the Colorado River Water Delivery Agreement are the United States, IID, CVWD, Metropolitan, and San Diego County Water Authority.

include, but are not limited to: identifying and acre-foot per acre calculation; measuring against a baseline; referencing applicable history of use; and implementing flow measurement devices.

Verification Methodology: Similar to Metropolitan's other fallowing programs, verification will be conducted by a Metropolitan representative visiting the participating fields, in this case, when fallowing begins and ends to verify that fallowing conditions have been met. Additionally, Reclamation would conduct third party verification of the fallowed fields. Calendar year Fallowed Land Verification Reports will be prepared by Metropolitan in cooperation with Bard Water District, the Quechan Indian Tribe and any other participating irrigation districts, with documenting photos taken from field verifications. The amount of water saved could be determined based on averaging historical past water use on the fallowed land.

Limitations on the ICS Creation Amount: The volume of water conserved annually pursuant to this program to be devoted to the creation of EC ICS credits is further limited to the quantities set forth in the following, and the California Agreement for the Creation and Delivery of ICS dated December 13, 2007:

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