For water and calendar years 2019, Parker Dam is expected to release approximately the same amount of water as in 2018, and the water level in Lake Havasu will be regulated between an elevation of approximately 446 feet (136 meters) and 450 feet (137 meters).

Lakes Mohave and Havasu are scheduled to be drawn down in the late summer and fall months to provide storage space for local storm runoff and will be filled in the winter to meet higher summer water needs. This drawdown also corresponds with normal maintenance at both Davis and Parker powerplants scheduled for September through March.

Bill Williams River

Alamo Lake elevation and storage decreased during water year 2018. Alamo Lake started water year 2018 at elevation 1,113.58 feet (339.42 meters) with 0.120 maf (148 mcm) in storage, and ended water year 2018 at elevation 1,094.40 feet (333.57 meters) with 0.067 maf (83 mcm) in storage.

In coordination with Reclamation and the Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) released additional water to lower the elevation of Alamo Lake by about 10 feet to facilitate required maintenance activities at Alamo Dam. The additional release began on March 12, 2018, peaked at approximately 4,930 cfs (140 cms) on March 15, 2018, and gradually decreased until the completion of the release on April 1, 2018. Approximately 0.028 maf (35 mcm) of water was released from Alamo Lake from March 12 through April 1, 2018. Of this volume, approximately 0.007 maf (8.6 mcm) reached Lake Havasu.

Other than the period from March 12 through April 1, 2018 noted above, average daily releases from Alamo Lake in water year 2018 ranged from about 1.4 to 50 cfs (0.04 to 1.42 cms). Water released from Alamo Lake totaled 0.046 maf (57 mcm) for water year 2018.

Senator Wash and Laguna Reservoirs

Senator Wash Reservoir is an off-stream regulating storage facility below Parker Dam (approximately 142 river miles downstream) and has a storage capacity of 0.014 maf (17 mcm) at full pool elevation of 251.00 feet (76.50 meters). The reservoir is used to store excess flows from the river caused by water user cutbacks, side wash inflows due to rain, and other factors. Stored waters are utilized to meet the water demands in Arizona and California and the delivery obligation to Mexico.

Since 1992, elevation restrictions have been in place on Senator Wash Reservoir due to potential piping and liquefaction of foundation and embankment materials at West Squaw Lake Dike and Senator Wash Dam. Senator Wash Reservoir is restricted to an elevation of 240.00 feet (73.15 meters) with 0.009 maf (11 mcm) of storage, a loss of about 0.005 maf (6.2 mcm) of storage from its original capacity. Senator Wash Reservoir must not exceed an elevation of 238.00 feet (72.54 meters) for more than 10 consecutive days. This reservoir restriction is expected to continue in 2019.

Laguna Reservoir is a regulating storage facility located approximately five river miles downstream of Imperial Dam and is primarily used to capture sluicing flows from Imperial Dam. The storage capability of Laguna Reservoir has diminished from about 0.0015 maf (1.9 mcm) to approximately 0.0004 maf (0.5 mcm) due to sediment accumulation and vegetation growth. Sediment accumulation in the reservoir has occurred primarily due to flood releases that occurred in 1983 and 1984, and flood control or space building releases that occurred between 1985 and 1988 and from 1997 through 1999.

Sediment removal at Laguna Reservoir to reestablish operational sluicing began in 2013 and is nearing completion. In total, the Laguna Basin Dredging project will dredge approximately 2.25 million cubic yards (1.73 mcm) of sediment, reestablishing 140 acres (0.57 square kilometers) of open water. As of August 2018, approximately 2.11 million cubic yards (1.61 mcm) of material have been removed. All dredged material has been disposed of in a designated area adjacent to the project site. The project has incorporated the use of both land-based and waterborne heavy equipment. The project permit was obtained from the USACE in May 2013 and is valid through May 2019.

Imperial Dam

Imperial Dam is the last diversion dam on the Colorado River for United States water users. From the head works at Imperial Dam, water is diverted into the All-American Canal on the California side of the dam and into the Gila Gravity Main Canal on the Arizona side of the dam. These diversions provide water to the Gila Project, the Yuma Project, the Imperial Irrigation District (IID), the Coachella Valley Water District, and the City of Yuma, and through Siphon Drop and Pilot Knob to the Northerly International Boundary (NIB) for diversion at Morelos Dam in Mexico. Flows arriving at Imperial Dam for calendar year 2018 are projected to be 5.59 maf (6,900 mcm). The flows arriving at Imperial Dam for calendar year 2019 are projected to be 5.45 maf (6,720 mcm).

Gila River Flows

During water year 2018, there was below average snowfall in the Gila River Basin, including the Salt and Verde River watersheds. The Salt River Project did not release water from its system in excess of diversion requirements at Granite Reef Diversion Dam in water year 2018. No water reached or was released from Painted Rock Dam by the USACE in water year 2018.

Warren H. Brock Reservoir

The Warren H. Brock (Brock) Reservoir is located near the All-American Canal in Imperial County, California. The purpose of the 0.008 maf (9.9 mcm) Brock Reservoir is to reduce nonstorable flows and to enhance beneficial use of Colorado River water within the United States. The reservoir reduces the impact of loss of water storage at Senator Wash due to operational restrictions and provides additional regulatory storage, allowing for more efficient management of water below Parker Dam.

Yuma Desalting Plant

The Yuma Desalting Plant (YDP) was authorized in 1974 under the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (Public Law 93-320)[47] which authorized the federal government to construct the YDP to desalt the drainage flows from the Wellton-Mohawk Division of the Gila Project. This would allow the treated water to be delivered to Mexico as part of its 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty allotment. The United States has met salinity requirements established in IBWC Minute No. 242 primarily through use of a canal to bypass Wellton-Mohawk drain water to the Ciénega de Santa Clara (Ciénega), a wetland of open water, vegetation, and mudflats within a Biosphere Reserve in Mexico. In calendar year 2018, the amount of water discharged from the Wellton-Mohawk Division through the bypass canal is anticipated to be 0.101 maf (125 mcm) measured at station 0+00 and 0.126 maf (155 mcm) measured at the Southerly International Boundary (SIB), at an approximate concentration of total dissolved solids of 2,417 parts per million (ppm).

Off-stream Storage Agreements

Colorado River water may be stored off-stream pursuant to individual SIRAs and 43 CFR Part 414 within the Lower Division States. The Secretary shall make ICUA available to contractors in Arizona, California, or Nevada pursuant to individual SIRAs and 43 CFR Part 414. SNWA plans to make 0.0135 maf (16.7 mcm) of unused Nevada basic apportionment available for storage by the Arizona Water Banking Authority (AWBA)[48] in calendar year 2018. SNWA may propose to make unused Nevada basic apportionment available for storage by MWD[49] in calendar years 2018 and 2019 and/or by AWBA in calendar year 2019.

Intentionally Created Surplus

The 2007 Interim Guidelines included the adoption of the ICS mechanism that, among other things, encourages the efficient use and management of Colorado River water in the Lower Basin. ICS may be created through several types of activities that include improvements in system efficiency, extraordinary conservation, tributary conservation, and the importation of non-Colorado River System water into the Colorado River mainstream over the course of a calendar year. Several implementing agreements[50] were executed concurrent with the issuance

[47] Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/pao/pdfiles/crbsalct.pdf.
[48] Storage and Interstate Release Agreement among The United States of America, acting through the Secretary of the Interior; The Arizona Water Banking Authority; the Southern Nevada Water Authority; and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, December 18, 2002. Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/contracts/SIRAfinal.pdf.
[49] Storage and Interstate Release Agreement among The United States of America, acting through the Secretary of the Interior; The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California; the Southern Nevada Water Authority; and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada, October 21, 2004. Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/contracts/SNWA_MWDSIRAfinal.pdf.
[50] Information on forbearance and delivery agreements related to the creation and delivery of ICS can be found at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/documents.html.

of the ROD for the 2007 Interim Guidelines. ICS credits may be created and delivered in calendar years 2018 and 2019 pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines and the implementing agreements. ICS balances by state, user, and type of ICS may be found in the annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report, Arizona, California, and Nevada.[51]

IBWC Minute No. 319[52] identified cooperative measures that the United States and Mexico would take through December 31, 2017, including a pilot program for Intentionally Created Mexican Allocation (ICMA)/ICS Exchange. Consistent with Section III.6.e.iii of IBWC Minute No. 319, a total of 0.124 maf (153 mcm) of water was converted from water deferred under Section III.1 of IBWC Minute No. 319 for use in the United States on December 14, 2017.

IBWC Minute No. 323 identified cooperative measures that the United States and Mexico will take through December 31, 2026, including water conservation projects in Mexico. Consistent with Section IX.A of IBWC Minute No. 323, these water conservation projects will generate or conserve a volume of water of which 0.109 maf (135 mcm) will be converted to Binational ICS for use in the United States and 0.050 maf (62 mcm) will be allocated to the system for the benefit of all users.

Extraordinary Conservation ICS. IID has an approved plan to create up to 0.025 maf (31 mcm) of Extraordinary Conservation ICS in 2018 and has submitted a plan to create up to 0.025 maf (31 mcm) in 2019. MWD has an approved plan to create up to 0.374 maf (461 mcm) of Extraordinary Conservation ICS in 2018 and is anticipated to submit a plan to create up to 0.299 maf (369 mcm) in 2019. Contractors with available Extraordinary Conservation ICS may request delivery of ICS credits in 2018 and 2019.

System Efficiency ICS. In 2018 and 2019, CAWCD, MWD, and SNWA may request delivery of Brock Reservoir System Efficiency ICS credits. The annual maximum delivery of Brock Reservoir System Efficiency ICS is 0.065 maf (80 mcm). In 2018 and 2019, CAWCD, MWD, and SNWA may request delivery of YDP Pilot Run System Efficiency ICS credits.

Tributary Conservation ICS. SNWA has an approved plan to create up to 0.042 maf (52 mcm) of Tributary Conservation ICS in 2018 and has submitted a plan to create up to 0.042 maf (52 mcm) in 2019. Any Tributary Conservation ICS not delivered for use by SNWA in the calendar year created will, at the beginning of the following year, be converted to Extraordinary Conservation ICS pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

Imported ICS. SNWA may submit plans to create Imported ICS in 2018 and 2019. Any Imported ICS not delivered for use by SNWA in the calendar year created will, at the beginning of the following year, be converted to Extraordinary Conservation ICS pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

[51] Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/wtracct.html.
[52] IBWC Minute No. 319, Interim International Cooperative Measures in the Colorado River Basin Through 2017 and Extension of Minute 318 Cooperative Measures to Address the Continued Effects of the April 2010 Earthquake in the Mexicali Valley, Baja California dated November 20, 2012. Available online at: https://www.ibwc.gov/Files/Minutes/Minute_319.pdf.

Binational ICS. Parties to a funding agreement for the IBWC Minute No. 319 ICMA/ICS Exchange pilot program (CAWCD, IID, MWD, and SNWA) received Binational ICS credits in proportion to each party's net capital contributions and may request delivery of Binational ICS in 2018 and 2019 subject to any applicable provisions in the delivery agreements.

Delivery of Water to Mexico

Delivery to Mexico pursuant to the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty and IBWC Minute No. 323 is anticipated to be 1.493 maf (1,840 mcm) in calendar year 2018, reflecting the creation of approximately 0.0066 maf (8.1 mcm) for Mexico's Water Reserve pursuant to Section V of IBWC Minute No. 323 in calendar year 2018. Balances of Mexico's Water Reserve in previous years may be found in the annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report, Arizona, California, and Nevada.[53]

Of the scheduled delivery to Mexico in calendar year 2018, approximately 1.354 maf (1,670 mcm) is projected to be delivered at NIB and approximately 0.139 maf (171 mcm) is projected to be delivered at SIB. Under IBWC Minute No. 322 and the Emergency Delivery Agreement,[54] water may be delivered to Tijuana, Baja California through MWD, the San Diego County Water Authority, and the Otay Water District's respective distribution system facilities in California. In calendar year 2018, approximately 361 acre-feet (0.445 mcm) is scheduled to be delivered to Tijuana, Baja California.

Of the total delivery at SIB projected in calendar year 2018, approximately 0.110 maf (136 mcm) is projected to be delivered from the Yuma Project Main Drain and approximately 0.030 maf (37 mcm) is expected to be delivered by the Protective and Regulatory Pumping Unit (242 well field).

Excess flows arriving at the NIB are anticipated to be approximately 0.004 maf (4.9 mcm) in calendar year 2018. Excess flows result from a combination of factors, including heavy rain from seasonal storms, water ordered but not delivered to United States users downstream of Parker Dam, inflows into the Colorado River below Parker Dam, and spills from irrigation facilities below Imperial Dam.

Pursuant to the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty, a volume of 1.500 maf (1,850 mcm) will be available to be scheduled for delivery to Mexico in calendar year 2019. In accordance with IBWC Minute No. 323, Mexico may create water for or take delivery of water from Mexico's Water Reserve pursuant to Section V of IBWC Minute No. 323. Approximately 0.140 maf (173 mcm) is projected to be delivered at SIB and the remainder of the water to be scheduled for delivery to Mexico in 2019 will be delivered at NIB. Mexico, through IBWC, may request water to be delivered to Tijuana in calendar year 2019, consistent with IBWC Minute No. 322 and the Emergency Delivery Agreement.

[53] Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/wtracct.html.
[54] Agreement for Temporary Emergency Delivery of a Portion of the Mexican Treaty Waters of the Colorado River to the International Boundary in the Vicinity of Tijuana, Baja California, Mexico and for Operation of Facilities in the United States, dated January 18, 2017.

Drainage flows to the Colorado River from the Yuma Mesa Conduit and South Gila Drain Pump Outlet Channels are projected to be 0.0148 maf (18 mcm) and 0.034 maf (42 mcm), respectively, for calendar year 2018. This water is available for delivery at NIB in satisfaction of the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty.

As stated in Minute No. 242, the maximum allowable salinity differential is 145 ppm by the United States' measurement or count and 151 ppm by the Mexican count. The salinity differential for calendar year 2018 is projected to be 140 ppm by the United States' count.

Mexico has identified four critical months for agriculture, September through December, regarding improving the quality of water delivered at SIB. Consistent with Section VI.B of IBWC Minute No. 323, the United States has improved the water quality delivered at the SIB to approximately 1,200 ppm during this four-month period.

2019 DETERMINATIONS

The AOP provides projections regarding reservoir storage and release conditions during the upcoming year, based upon Congressionally-mandated and authorized storage, release, and delivery criteria and determinations. After meeting these criteria and determinations, specific reservoir releases may be modified within these requirements as forecasted inflows change in response to climatic variability and to provide additional benefits coincident to the projects' multiple purposes.

Upper Basin

Section 602(a) of the CRBPA provides for the storage of Colorado River water in Upper Basin reservoirs and the release of water from Lake Powell that the Secretary finds reasonably necessary to assure deliveries to comply with Articles III(c), III(d), and III(e) of the 1922 Colorado River Compact without impairment to the annual consumptive use in the Upper Basin. The Operating Criteria provide that the annual plan of operation shall include a determination of the quantity of water considered necessary to be in Upper Basin storage at the end of the water year after taking into consideration all relevant factors including historic streamflows, the most critical period of record, the probabilities of water supply, and estimated future depletions. Water not required to be so stored will be released from Lake Powell:

- to the extent it can be reasonably applied in the States of the Lower Division to the uses specified in Article III(e) of the 1922 Colorado River Compact, but these releases will not be made when the active storage in Lake Powell is less than the active storage in Lake Mead;

- to maintain, as nearly as practicable, active storage in Lake Mead equal to the active storage in Lake Powell; and

- to avoid anticipated spills from Lake Powell.

Taking into consideration all relevant factors required by Section 602(a)(3) of the CRBPA and the Operating Criteria, it is determined that the active storage in Upper Basin reservoirs projected for September 30, 2019, under the most probable inflow scenario would be below the threshold required under Section 602(a) of the CRBPA.

Taking into account (1) the existing water storage conditions in the basin, (2) the August 2018 24-Month Study projection of the most probable near-term water supply conditions in the basin, and (3) Section 6.B of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the Upper Elevation Balancing Tier will govern the operation of Lake Powell for water year 2019. The August 2018 24-Month Study of the most probable inflow scenario projects the water year 2019 release from Glen Canyon Dam to be 9.00 maf (11,100 mcm). Given the hydrologic variability of the Colorado River System and based on actual 2018 water year operations, the projected water year release from Lake Powell in 2019 is likely to be in the estimated range of 8.23 maf (10,150 mcm) to 9.0 maf (11,100 mcm) or greater.

Lower Basin

Pursuant to Article III of the Operating Criteria and consistent with the Consolidated Decree, water shall be released or pumped from Lake Mead to meet the following requirements:

(a) 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty obligations;
(b) Reasonable beneficial consumptive use requirements of mainstream users in the Lower Division States;
(c) Net river losses;
(d) Net reservoir losses;
(e) Regulatory wastes; and
(f) Flood control.

The Operating Criteria provide that after the commencement of delivery of mainstream water by means of the Central Arizona Project, the Secretary will determine the extent to which the reasonable beneficial consumptive use requirements of mainstream users are met in the Lower Division States. Reasonable beneficial consumptive use requirements are met depending on whether a Normal, Surplus, or Shortage Condition has been determined. The Normal Condition is defined as annual pumping and release from Lake Mead sufficient to satisfy 7.500 maf (9,250 mcm) of consumptive use in accordance with Article III(3)(a) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(1) of the Consolidated Decree. The Surplus Condition is defined as annual pumping and release from Lake Mead sufficient to satisfy in excess of 7.500 maf (9,250 mcm) of consumptive use in accordance with Article III(3)(b) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(2) of the Consolidated Decree. An ICS Surplus Condition is defined as a year in which Lake Mead's elevation is projected to be above elevation 1,075.0 feet (327.7 meters) on January 1, a Flood Control Surplus has not been determined, and delivery of ICS has been requested. The Secretary may determine an ICS Surplus Condition in lieu of a Normal Condition or in addition to other operating conditions that are based solely on the elevation of Lake Mead. The Shortage Condition is defined as annual pumping and release from Lake Mead insufficient to satisfy 7.500 maf (9,250 mcm) of consumptive use in accordance with Article III(3)(c) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(3) of the Consolidated Decree.

The 2007 Interim Guidelines are being utilized in calendar year 2019 and serve to implement the narrative provisions of Article III(3)(a), Article III(3)(b), and Article III(3)(c) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(1), Article II(B)(2), and Article II(B)(3) of the Consolidated Decree for the period through 2026. The 2007 Interim Guidelines will be used annually by the Secretary to determine the quantity of water available for use within the Lower Division States.

Consistent with the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the August 2018 24-Month Study was used to forecast the system storage as of January 1, 2019. Based on a projected January 1, 2019 Lake Mead elevation of 1,079.50 feet (329.03 meters) and consistent with Section 2.B.5 of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the ICS Surplus Condition will govern releases for use in the states of Arizona, Nevada, and California during calendar year 2019 in accordance with Article III(3)(b) of the Operating Criteria and Article II(B)(2) of the Consolidated Decree. Water deliveries in the Lower Basin during calendar year 2019 will be limited to 7.500 maf (9,250 mcm) plus or minus any credits for ICS.

Article II(B)(6) of the Consolidated Decree allows the Secretary to allocate water that is apportioned to one Lower Division State but is for any reason unused in that state to another Lower Division State. This determination is made for one year only, and no rights to recurrent use of the water accrue to the state that receives the allocated water. No unused apportionment for calendar year 2019 is anticipated. If any unused apportionment becomes available after adoption of this AOP, Reclamation, on behalf of the Secretary, may allocate any such available unused apportionment for calendar year 2019 in accordance with Article II(B)(6) of the Consolidated Decree, the Unused Water Policy, and giving further consideration to the water conservation objectives of the July 30, 2014 agreement for the PSCP and the December 10, 2014 MOU for Lower Basin Pilot Drought Response Actions.

In calendar year 2019, water may be stored off-stream pursuant to individual SIRAs and 43 CFR Part 414 within the Lower Division States. The Secretary shall make ICUA available to contractors in Arizona, California, or Nevada pursuant to individual SIRAs and 43 CFR Part 414. SNWA may propose to make unused Nevada basic apportionment available for storage by MWD and/or AWBA in calendar year 2019.

The IOPP, which became effective January 1, 2004, will be in effect during calendar year 2019. Payback balances by state and user may be found in the annual Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Report, Arizona, California, and Nevada.[55]

In calendar year 2019, conserved Colorado River water is anticipated to be added to system reservoirs pursuant to system conservation agreements.

The 2007 Interim Guidelines included the adoption of the ICS mechanism that among other things encourages the efficient use and management of Colorado River water in the Lower Basin. The ICS Surplus Condition will govern Lower Basin operations in calendar year 2019 and ICS credits will be created and delivered pursuant to the 2007 Interim Guidelines and appropriate forbearance and delivery agreements.

Given the limitation of available supply and recent low inflow amounts within the Colorado River Basin, the Secretary, through Reclamation, will continue to review Lower Basin operations to assure that all deliveries and diversions of mainstream water are in strict accordance with the Consolidated Decree, applicable statutes, contracts, rules, and agreements.

As provided in Section 7.C of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, the Secretary may undertake a mid-year review to consider revisions of the current AOP. For Lake Mead, the Secretary shall revise the determination in any mid-year review for the current year only to allow for additional deliveries from Lake Mead pursuant to Section 7.C of the 2007 Interim Guidelines.

[55] Available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/wtracct.html.

1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty

Under the minimum probable, most probable, and maximum probable inflow scenarios, water in excess of that required to supply uses in the United States and the guaranteed quantity of 1.500 maf (1,850 mcm) allotted to Mexico will not be available, subject to any increased amounts delivered consistent with Section V of IBWC Minute No. 323. Vacant storage space in mainstream reservoirs is substantially greater than that required by flood control regulations. Therefore, a volume of 1.500 maf (1,850 mcm) of water will be available to be scheduled for delivery to Mexico during calendar year 2019 subject to and in accordance with Article 15 of the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty and Minutes No. 242 and 322 of the IBWC. In accordance with IBWC Minute No. 323, Mexico may create water for or take delivery of water from Mexico's Water Reserve pursuant to Section V of IBWC Minute No. 323.

Calendar year schedules of the monthly deliveries of Colorado River water are formulated by the Mexican Section of the IBWC and presented to the United States Section before the beginning of each calendar year. Pursuant to the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty, the monthly quantity prescribed by those schedules may be increased or decreased by not more than 20 percent of the monthly quantity, upon 30-day notice in advance to the United States Section. Any change in a monthly quantity is offset in another month so that the total delivery for the calendar year is unchanged, subject to the provisions of the 1944 United States-Mexico Water Treaty (which contains specific provisions regarding adjustment of delivery schedules) and IBWC Minute No. 323.

DISCLAIMER

Nothing in this AOP is intended to interpret the provisions of the Colorado River Compact (45 Stat. 1057); the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact (63 Stat. 31); the Utilization of Waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande, Treaty Between the United States of America and Mexico (Treaty Series 994, 59 Stat. 1219); the United States/Mexico agreements in Minute No. 242 of August 30, 1973 (Treaty Series 7708; 24 UST 1968), Minute No. 322 of January 19, 2017, or Minute No. 323 of September 21, 2017; the Consolidated Decree entered by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Arizona v. California* (547 U.S 150 (2006)); the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057; 43 U.S.C. 617); the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774; 43 U.S.C. 618a); the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 105; 43 U.S.C. 620); the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 885; 43 U.S.C. 1501); the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act (88 Stat. 266; 43 U.S.C. 1951); the Hoover Power Plant Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 1333); the Hoover Power Allocation Act of 2011 (125 Stat. 777); the Colorado River Floodway Protection Act (100 Stat. 1129; 43 U.S.C. 1600); the Grand Canyon Protection Act of 1992 (Title XVIII of Public Law 102-575, 106 Stat. 4669); the Decree Quantifying the Federal Reserved Right for Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park (Case No. 01CW05, District Court, Colorado Water Division No. 4, 2008); or the rules, criteria, guidelines, and decisions referenced within this AOP.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMWG	Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Work Group
AOP	Annual Operating Plan
AWBA	Arizona Water Banking Authority
CAWCD	Central Arizona Water Conservation District
CBRFC	National Weather Service's Colorado Basin River Forecast Center
cfs	cubic feet per second
cms	cubic meters per second
CRBPA	Colorado River Basin Project Act of 1968
FGTWG	Flaming Gorge Technical Working Group
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico
ICMA	Intentionally Created Mexican Allocation
ICS	Intentionally Created Surplus
ICUA	Intentionally Created Unused Apportionment
IID	Imperial Irrigation District
IOPP	Inadvertent Overrun and Payback Policy
LTEMP	Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan
LTSP	Larval Trigger Study Plan
maf	million acre-feet
mcm	million cubic meters
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWD	The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
NIB	Northerly International Boundary
ppm	parts per million
PSCP	Pilot System Conservation Program
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
ROD	Record of Decision
Secretary	Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior
Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SCPP	System Conservation Pilot Program
SIB	Southerly International Boundary
SIRA	Storage and Interstate Release Agreement
SJRIP	San Juan River Basin Recovery Implementation Program
SNWA	Southern Nevada Water Authority
UCRC	Upper Colorado River Commission
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UCRIP	Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program
WAPA	Western Area Power Administration
YDP	Yuma Desalting Plant