

The Colorado River Commission of Nevada (Commission) meeting was called to order by Chairwoman Premsrirut at 1:32 pm.

**A. Conformance to Open Meeting Law.**

Executive Director Eric Witkoski confirmed that the meeting was posted in compliance with the Open Meeting Law.

**B. Comments from the public. (No action may be taken on a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action will be taken.)**

Chairwoman Premsrirut asked if there were any comments from the public. There were none.

**C. For Possible Action: Approval of minutes of the August 11, 2020 meeting.**

Commissioner Puliz moved for approval of the minutes. The motion was seconded by Vice Chairwoman Kelley and approved by a unanimous vote.

**D. For Possible Action: Consideration of and possible action to by the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (Commission) to adjust the amount of collateral posted by the Commission's retail industrial contractors for Calendar Year 2021.**

Assistant Director, Hydropower, Gail Bates explained that NRS 538.181(2) requires that certain of the Commission's power contractors provide collateral "in such sum and in such manner as the Commission may require, conditioned on the full and faithful performance" of their power contracts. NAC 538.744 requires "during October of each operating year, and at any other time it deems necessary, the Commission will conduct a review to determine creditworthiness of each of its contractors." Based on that review, the Commission establishes the amount and prescribes the way the contractor is required to furnish collateral pursuant to its contracts with the Commission.

To determine the collateral required for each industrial contractor for Calendar Year 2021, Staff calculated the minimum collateral requirement which is 25 percent of that contractor's Gross Annual Purchases during the test period of October 1, 2019 through September 30, 2020. The contractor's "Gross Annual Purchase" reflects the contractor's power and related expenses during the test period and does not include revenues that might become available to the contractor to offset those expenses. Staff also reviewed each contractor's payment history.

Based on its review, Staff recommends that the collateral requirement for each of its retail contractors be set at the minimum collateral requirement with the exception of EMD Acquisition, LLC d.b.a. Borman Specialty Materials (Borman).

Staff recommends no change in Borman's collateral. Borman has paid late twice in the last 12 months and is forecasting an increase in its load of approximately 22 percent. Market prices during the summer can be quite volatile and are projected to exceed \$100/MWh during the summer of 2021 during the peak periods. Consequently, if the Commission needs to acquire market purchases for Borman, especially during the Summer of 2021, the Commission faces increased financial risk. Because uncertainty in contractor loads and high prices forecasted in the market can introduce additional financial risk to the Commission, Staff recommends the collateral for Borman be maintained at the current level.

All of the Commission's retail contractors have posted cash collateral except for Titanium Metals Corporation which has posted a letter of credit. Staff recommends no change in the form of collateral being posted.

Staff recommends that the Commission set the amount of the required collateral for each retail industrial contractor as shown below.

Contractor	Minimum Collateral Requirement	Recommended Collateral Requirement	Present Collateral	Change from Present
Basic Water Company	\$275,211.50	\$275,211.50	\$270,983.82	\$4,227.68
Lhoist North America	\$21,078.60	\$21,078.60	\$18,978.84	\$2,099.76
Borman Specialty Materials	\$706,081.55	\$750,000.00	\$750,000.00	\$0.00
Olin Chlor Alkaline Products	\$67,641.39	\$67,641.39	\$77,023.62	(\$9,382.23)
Titanium Metals Corporation	\$2,002,197.30	\$2,002,197.30	\$2,693,081.13	(\$690,883.83)

Chairwoman Premsrirut asked if these collateral requirements, excepting those for Borman Specialty Materials (Borman), were calculated using a single mathematical formula.

Ms. Bates affirmed that this was correct, and that the rate for Borman could be adjusted if necessary. Additionally, she explained that Staff may reevaluate and readjust the collateral requirements at mid-year to account for any economic fluctuations.

Vice Chairwoman Kelley asked if there had been any significant comment from these contractors on the subject of these collateral requirements.

Ms. Bates answered that the only comment received was from Titanium Metals Corporation (TIMET), respectfully requesting a reduction in their collateral requirement due to a decrease in production and load. Ms. Bates relayed that her explanation to TIMET had been that the Commission could not do so due to regulations requiring Staff to set the requirement to the minimum, however, Staff

would be able to readjust their requirement at a later time if their fiscal situation warranted.

Commissioner Winterton asked if there had been any issues with late payments from contractors since collateral requirements were last raised.

Ms. Bates answered that Staff has had periodic issues with late payments, but that most recently, late payment has been due to the COVID-19 shutdown, and Staff took that emergency into account in terms of late payment calculations. In general, all contractors have improved their payment timeliness since Staff made changes to their late payment policies.

**Vice Chairwoman Kelley moved for approval of all Staff recommendations for contractor collateral requirements. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Jones and approved by unanimous vote.**

**E. *For Possible Action:* Consideration of and possible action to approve Letter Agreement No. 20-DSR-12963 between Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (Commission) for the Tracking and Transfer of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) using the Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS).**

Assistant Director, Hydropower Gail Bates introduced this item and Assistant Hydropower Program Manager Lisa Ray presented further information.

A copy of the report is attached and made a part of the minutes. (See Attachment A.)

#### **A. Renewable Portfolio Standard and SB 358 (2019)**

Nevada enacted a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) that requires retail electric energy providers to deliver a certain percentage of renewable energy to its end-use customers. Senate Bill 358, which was signed into law on April 22, 2019, increased the RPS for retail electric energy providers to 50% by 2030 and allowed federal hydropower resources to be used to meet the Nevada RPS.

SB358 also imposed a requirement on certain entities, including the Commission, to report to the Nevada Office of Energy, on their progress toward meeting the Nevada RPS. The Commission is subject to this reporting requirement for service to its full requirements contractors at the Black Mountain Industrial Complex. Some of the Commission's contractors have similar reporting requirements to the Nevada Office of Energy or the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada (PUCN).

#### **B. Boulder Canyon Project (BCP) (aka Hoover) Contract Provisions**

Subsection 6.11.6 of the Commission's contract with the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) for the purchase of power from Hoover gives the CRCNV

the right to use the Environmental Attributes available from Hoover generation for compliance purposes and the state Hoover contracts passes that right to the CRCNV's contractors. The Environmental Attributes include what WAPA refers to as Renewable Energy Certificates or RECs and what Nevada calls Portfolio Energy Credits or PECs.

### **C. Letter Agreement between the Commission and WAPA**

The attached Letter Agreement with WAPA is intended to implement the provisions of Subsection 6.11.6 of the BCP Energy Service Contract. The Letter Agreement with WAPA provides for WAPA to transfer Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to the Commission. A REC is an electronic certificate created by an independent third party, and stored in a tracking system, that certifies that the energy produced by a generator is "renewable" energy. Certificates are tracked in a system for transparency and to prevent the double counting of RECs toward meeting compliance obligations.

Under the Letter Agreement WAPA and the Commission are agreeing to use the Western Renewable Energy Generation System (WREGIS) for tracking the certificates. WREGIS is operated by the Western Energy Coordinating Council in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Once the RECs are in the system, RECs can be stored for future compliance, transferred to another entity, retired by the entity that has a compliance obligation, or taken out of circulation. In accordance with the WAPA agreement, WAPA will establish a WREGIS account so that they can register Hoover as a renewable resource and transfer RECs to the Commission. The Commission will establish an account with WREGIS and accept the transfer of RECs from WAPA. WAPA will charge the Commission for its costs to transfer RECs to the Commission, including fees charged to it by WREGIS. The total cost for WAPA's fees and Commission's fees is estimated to be approximately \$15,363.66 annually. These fees will be paid by the CRCNV's BCP contractors.

Once RECs are transferred from WAPA to the Commission, the RECs will be handled in accordance with each contractor's instructions.

### **D. Commission REC Program**

The attached document entitled "*CRCNV REC Program Use of Hydropower Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) to Meet the Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS)*" (aka CRCNV REC Program) provides further details about the Commission's proposed REC program.

### **E. Contractor Outreach**

Staff had informal meetings with contractors about ways to comply with the RPS and track the certificates. In October, Staff provided contractors with a copy of this CRCNV REC Program document and a draft of the proposed WAPA agreement.

Staff conducted virtual meetings with interested contractors. Following those meetings, Staff issued a notice to its contractors (sample attached) informing the contractors that the Commission would be implementing this program and informing them that the Commission would be passing through the cost of implementation for the program as provided for in section 13 of the Commission's Contract for the Sale of Electric Service from the Boulder Canyon Project with each of its contractors. Staff also requested that each contractor return a signed Exhibit 1 containing the specific instructions that Staff should follow to dispose of their RECs.

Staff recommends the Commission approve Letter Agreement No. 20-DSR-12963 with WAPA and authorize the Executive Director to execute.

Chairwoman Premsrirut asked if the sample letter attached to the agenda item materials was the same as that sent to all contractors.

Ms. Ray affirmed that yes, all contractors received this letter along with an exhibit explaining the agreement.

Chairwoman Premsrirut asked how frequently contractors were allowed to alter the disposition of their RECs.

Ms. Ray answered that changing REC disposition was allowed on an as-needed basis.

**Commissioner Jones moved for approval of Letter Agreement No. 20-DSR-12963 with WAPA and authorization for the Executive Director to execute. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Puliz and approved by unanimous vote.**

<p><b>F. <i>For Possible Action:</i></b> Consideration of and possible action to approve a four-year contract in the amount of \$1,200,000 for services of an independent contractor among PAR Electrical Contractors, Inc. (PAR) and the Colorado River Commission of Nevada (Commission) for Transmission and Distribution System Support Services.</p>
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**Agenda Item F: Contract – was withdrawn and will be heard at a future meeting.**



**G. For Information Only: Update on Legislative, Audit, and Budget matters.**

Executive Director Eric Witkoski briefly updated the Commission on a potential relocation of the Commission's primary office in 2023, which would take place alongside all other agencies housed within the Grant Sawyer Building. This relocation would be done by the Buildings and Grounds division and paid for by the state. He indicated that discussions with Buildings and Grounds resulted in Staff withdrawing the budget request to move from the Sawyer building as a singular entity.

Chief of Finance and Administration, Douglas Beatty, presented additional information on budgetary and administrative matters.

Mr. Beatty indicated that the Commissioners may be aware that many state agencies have been required to submit budgetary plans to implement an 11% reduction in expenditures this fiscal year. He indicated that the Commission is not an agency reliant on the State of Nevada's General Fund and that the Commission was thus not required to submit the 11% budget reduction plan to the Governor's Office. However, Commission staff will be required to utilize furlough days, most likely starting in calendar 2021. However, the Governor's Office staff have not finalized the furlough plan and Staff is waiting for further instructions.

Mr. Beatty then explained that Staff has been in contact with the Governor's Office and the Legislative Counsel Bureau's (LCB) fiscal staff regarding the Commission's adjusted base budget request for the upcoming biennium and has answered a number of questions related to the budget. Staff estimates that the adjusted base for the next biennium will be finalized and agreed to in December. Once this base has been agreed upon, the requested budget enhancement units will then be reviewed and discussed in Legislative session. When budget committee hearings are scheduled, Staff will appear before the Legislature to address the enhancement units and any further changes to the budget.

Mr. Beatty said that Staff held meetings with its contractors in October of 2020 regarding the Commission's budget and contractors were informed at that time that the previously planned move of the Commission's primary office utilizing Commission funds had been removed from the budget. In addition, the status of the administrative revenues and hydropower administrative reserve balances were discussed.

Commissioner Stewart asked to verify if the funding reserves for the Commission were projected to be exhausted by 2022, and if so, what that projection was based on.

Mr. Beatty answered that the projections are only through June of 2021 and that at that time, if there were no change to Commission funds, the reserves would be reduced to about \$600,000 but not exhausted. If there were still no changes in projected revenues between June and December of 2021, the reserve levels may

need to be addressed. Staff will continue to monitor the revenues and reserves and keep both the customers and commission informed.

Mr. Stewart then asked what the regulatory minimum was for these reserves.

Mr. Beatty answered that there was no regulatory minimum, and the minimum necessary fund levels are determined by Staff and depend on the economic environment. Currently, Staff has a tentative minimum of about \$300,000.

Commissioner Puliz asked if, in the event individual contractors decrease their load, could that unused power then be sold to a different contractor.

Mr. Witkoski answered that yes, any unused power could be re-sold.

Mr. Beatty added that the Commission's Industrial contractors are the only contractors for whom the Commission is a full-service provider, and load for these contractors includes market purchases. As load decreases, the market power is the first to be reduced and no other customer will utilize the Commission for market purchases as the other contractors purchase power from elsewhere. Thus, the loss of market power is not made up by sales to other customers and the revenue stream for that portion of Commission resources is lost. Hydropower resources are resold to other customers as Mr. Witkoski indicated and that portion of revenue stream is received.

Commissioner Puliz asked what percentage the administrative fee was of the market value power sales.

Mr. Beatty estimated the hydropower administrative fee resulted in about \$1.2 million while the market power administrative fee typically resulted in around \$400,000.

**H. For Information Only: Update on pending legal matters, including Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or Public Utilities Commission of Nevada filings.**

Special Counsel Christine Guerci presented an update on pending legal matters involving the Commission.

In the case of *Save the Colorado v. Department of the Interior*, there is still a pending motion by the plaintiffs, Save the Colorado, concerning a dispute over the contents of the administrative record and the decision by the Federal Government to not provide a privilege log for withheld documents. The Intervener States, including Nevada, have taken no position on the motion. Until the court has ruled on this motion, litigation is pending.

Vice Chairwoman Kelley asked in which court this case is currently awaiting litigation.

Ms. Guerci answered that *Save the Colorado v. Department of the Interior* is before Federal District Court in Arizona.

Vice Chairwoman Kelley asked if this case has been delayed due to the COVID-19 emergency.

Ms. Guerci answered that yes, the progression of this case has been delayed due to COVID-19, and the documentation in this case is lengthier than average, necessitating additional research time.

In *Navajo Nation v. Department of the Interior*, oral argument was held on Friday, October 16, 2020 by the Ninth Circuit via Zoom and YouTube. The Navajo argued that the Federal Government had breached their fiduciary responsibilities to the tribe by failing to secure the tribe an allocation of water from the Colorado River. The Federal Government argued that there was no breach of any recognized duty. The Intervener States, including Nevada, argued that the Ninth Circuit had no jurisdiction to hear a dispute that centers on the allocation of water from the Colorado River because the exclusive jurisdiction for such a claim resides with the United States Supreme Court as set out in *Arizona v. California*. The Parties are now awaiting a decision by the court.

Chairwoman Preamsrit asked if, in Ms. Guerci's estimation, the Ninth Circuit was likely to issue a full ruling on *Navajo Nation v. Department of the Interior* or if they would address the jurisdictional issue as their threshold for this case.

Ms. Guerci stated that it was difficult to surmise, but that it seemed that the Ninth Circuit had little interest in the Intervener States' argument of jurisdiction; all questions asked from the panel during the most recent oral argument all regarded the breach of fiduciary duties as well as the Navajo Nation's current access to water. Ms. Guerci stated that she believed the Ninth Circuit would not issue an allocation, but may send the case back to District Court for more information on the breach of fiduciary duties.

Chairwoman Preamsrit asked if there might be a third iteration of this case.

Ms. Guerci stated that there could be, and that the Ninth Circuit Court seemed sympathetic to the water access issues of the Navajo Nation.



**I. For Information Only: Status update from Staff on the hydrological conditions, drought, and climate of the Colorado River Basin, Nevada's consumptive use of Colorado River water, the drought contingency plan, impacts on hydropower generation, electrical construction activities and other developments on the Colorado River.**

Dr. Warren Turkett, Natural Resource Analyst, gave a status update on the hydrological conditions, drought, and climate of the Colorado River Basin, Nevada's consumptive use of Colorado River water, and other developments on the Colorado River.

- Summary of Lake Powell, Lake Mead, and Nevada Water Supply
- Precipitation and Temperature
- Upper Basin Snowpack Accumulation
- Water Use in Southern Nevada
- Unregulated Inflow, Current and Projected Reservoir Status

A copy of the report is attached and made a part of the minutes. (See Attachment B.)

**J. Comments from the public. (No action may be taken on a matter raised under this item of the agenda until the matter itself has been specifically included on an agenda as an item upon which action may be taken.)**

Chairwoman Premsrirut asked if there were any other comments or questions from the from the public. There were none.

**K. Comments and questions from the Commission members.**

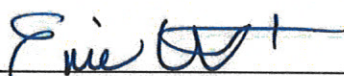
Chairwoman Premsrirut asked if there were any other comments or questions from the commission members. There were none.

**L. Selection of the next possible meeting date.**

The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for 1:30 p.m. on Tuesday, December 8, 2020, at the Clark County Government Center, Commission Chambers, 500 South Grand Central Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada.

**M. Adjournment.**

The meeting was adjourned at 2:47 pm.

  
Eric Witkoski, Executive Director

APPROVED:

Kara J. Kelley on behalf of Ms. Pemsrirut  
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Puoy K. Pemsrirut, Chairwoman

# Colorado River Commission of Nevada

Renewable Energy Certificate Program

Lisa Ray, Asst. Hydropower Program Mgr.

November 10, 2020





# Agenda

- Senate Bill 358
- RECs and WREGIS
- CRCNV REC Program
- Agreements for the Transfer and Tracking of RECs
- Contractor Payment for RECs
- Contractor Discussions
- Questions



## Senate Bill 358 (SB 358)

- Signed into law on April 22, 2019
- Increased Nevada Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to 50% by 2030
- Allows certain federal hydropower for use in meeting Nevada RPS, including:
  - Boulder Canyon Project (BCP)
  - Parker-Davis Project (P-DP)
  - Salt Lake City Area Integrated Projects (SLCAIP)
- Compliance Reporting:
  - Entities subject to the Public Utilities Commission of Nevada
  - Entities, including the CRCNV subject to the Nevada Office of Energy in accordance with subsection 4 of Nevada Revised Statute (NRS) 704.7825
    - Customers at BMI Complex





# RECs and WREGIS

What is a REC?

- A Renewable Energy Certificate (REC) represents all renewable and environmental attributes per MWh of electricity generated from a renewable energy generating Unit.
- An electronic record of reported generation and its attributes.
- Certificates include:
  - Total MWhs
  - Facility location, generating technology, fuel type, nameplate capacity
  - Month/year of generation
  - Program eligibilities



# RECs and WREGIS

What is WREGIS and what do they do?

- Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS) is an independent renewable energy registry and tracking system for the Western Interconnection in the geographic area covered by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)
  - Proprietary information system (software/platform)
  - Administrative operations are housed at WECC
- Certify, issue, and track environmental attributes generated from renewable energy generating units
- Policy-neutral; use independent, verifiable, and reliable data; protect against double-counting
- The WREGIS system will create exactly one Certificate per MWh of generation that occurs from a registered generating unit or that is imported from a Compatible Tracking System



## CRCNV REC Program

- Maintain consistency with WAPA policies and its hydropower contracts with the CRCNV
- Use of Western Renewable Energy Generation Information Systems (WREGIS) to manage and track RECs in a consistent and transparent manner
- The Commission of the CRCNV must approve third-party sales, transfers, or exchanges to an entity outside of the CRCNV and its current Contractors
- RECs remain associated with the hydropower energy generated - when hydropower is laid off or pooled, the recipient will also receive the associated RECs
- Manage RECs in accordance with Contractor chosen method of disposition



## Agreements for the Transfer and Tracking of RECs

Letter Agreement No. 20-DSR-12963 between WAPA and the CRCNV:

- Remains in effect until December 31, 2025, and automatically renews for successive 5-year commitments, but not beyond September 30, 2067
- 6-month advance notice for either party to terminate
  - Requires agreement to a different arrangement for the use of environmental attributes, and
  - Termination not effective until all obligations under the agreement have been completed
- WAPA to register as a Generator Agent with WREGIS and provide qualified reporting entity services, establish accounts to facilitate the transfer of RECs to CRCNV
- Provides for quarterly generation reports and when REC transfers will occur
- CRCNV to register and establish a WREGIS account and accept transfer of RECs
  - Pay WAPA and WREGIS fees billed to WAPA



## Agreements for the Transfer and Tracking of RECs

- Signed Notice and Exhibit 1 between the CRCNV and Contractor will be used to document Contractors desire for disposition of RECs and specify associated program costs
- Contractor options include:
  - transfer RECs to a WREGIS account held by the Contractor
  - hold the Contractors' RECs in an active sub account
  - retire RECs in WREGIS that the Contractor is claiming to be used to meet the Nevada RPS
  - place the RECs in a reserve account if the RECs have been transferred out of the WREGIS system to a third party who is not a WREGIS Account Holder or have been exported to a tracking system other than WREGIS
- Note: RECs that are retired or placed in a reserve account will not be available for future use





## REC Program Costs

- Annual costs of approximately \$11,800 are expected to be charged by WAPA and \$3,500 are expected to be charged by WREGIS. Both costs will be included on CRC invoices and paid by the CRC contractors in proportionate shares to their hydropower allocations.
- There will be no additional charges from the CRCNV to administer the REC program



## Contractor Discussions

- **February - July 2020:** Held informal discussions
- **September - October 2020:** Held formal discussions
- **October 13, 2020:** Formal notice to contractors
- **October 20, 2020:** Signed Exhibit 1 due to CRCNV; (If needed more time due date was extended)



# Questions

- Contact Information:
  - Gail Bates, Assistant Director, Hydropower [gbates@crc.nv.gov](mailto:gbates@crc.nv.gov) 702-496-3162
  - Lisa Ray, Asst. Hydropower Program Mgr. [lray@crc.nv.gov](mailto:lray@crc.nv.gov) 702-539-2558



## Appendix - REC Program Timeline - CY2021

- **November:** Prior calendar year, WAPA bills and CRCNV pays contract costs for upcoming calendar year; *November 2020 for calendar year 2021 and November 2021 for calendar year 2022*
- **December:** Prior calendar year, CRCNV bills and Contractor pays REC program costs for upcoming calendar year; *December 2020 for calendar year 2021 and October 2021 for calendar year 2022*
- **Quarterly Reports:** WAPA provides CRCNV a report of generation values uploaded to WREGIS by the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month following the end of each quarter for the previous three months of the calendar year
  - CRCNV provides Contractor with a report of generation values within 45 business days from the conclusion of each quarter during the calendar year
- **April 2:** WAPA, following settlements, transfers RECs to CRCNV for prior calendar year; *April 2022 for calendar year 2021 and April 2023 for calendar year 2022*
- **April 15:** Within 10 business days after CRCNV receives RECs from WAPA, CRCNV will administer Contractor RECs in accordance with Exhibit 1



# Colorado River Commission of Nevada

## Hydrology and Water Use Update

Warren Turkett

November 10, 2020







# Summary

## Lake Powell

- Water year<sup>1</sup> 2020 ended with 54% of average unregulated inflow.
- August through October were dry resulting in next years forecast to be below average.

## Lake Mead

- Lake Mead is forecasted to maintain elevations through the end of calendar year 2021.
- Lower Basin conservation programs have conserved roughly 3.5 million af or about 40 addition feet in Lake Mead.

## Nevada Water Supply

- Southern Nevada has 9 years of water supply banked. <sup>2</sup>
- **In 2019, Southern Nevada used 22% less than its annual allocation.**

Storage	Elevation (f)	% Capacity	Change since last year
Lake Mead	1,081.8	39%	-0.9 ft
Lake Powell	3,591.6	45%	-21.3 ft

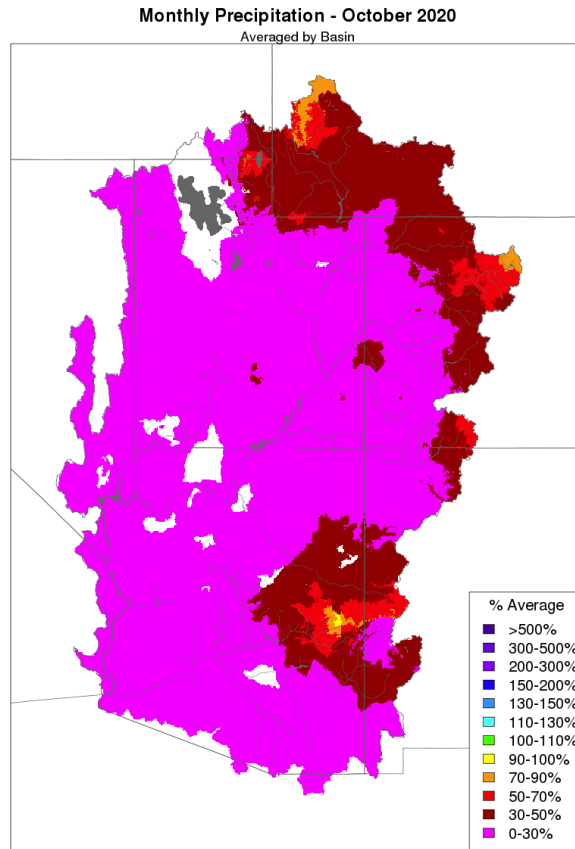
Data retrieved November 2, 2020

<sup>1</sup> Water year is defined as October through September.

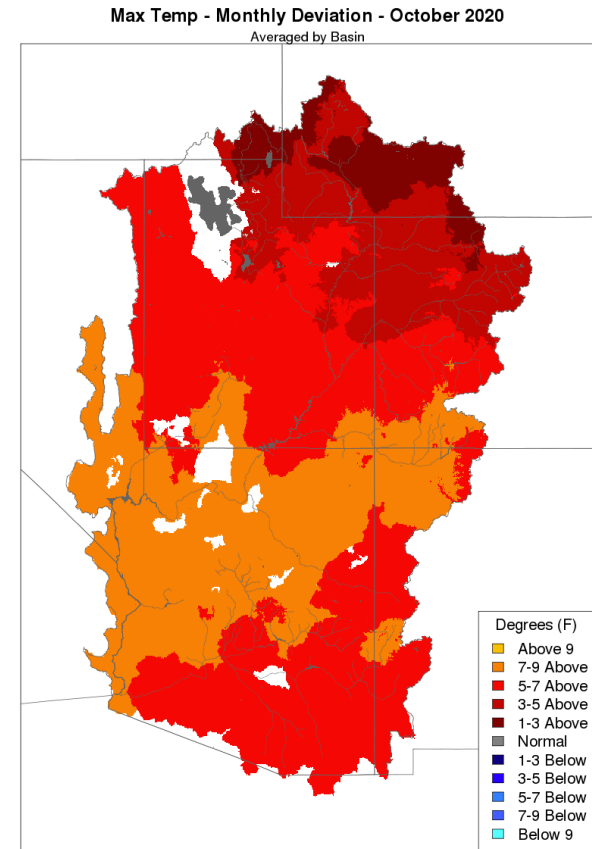
<sup>2</sup> Based on historical Southern Nevada water use.



# Precipitation and Temperature



Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center  
Salt Lake City, Utah, [www.cbrfc.noaa.gov](http://www.cbrfc.noaa.gov)



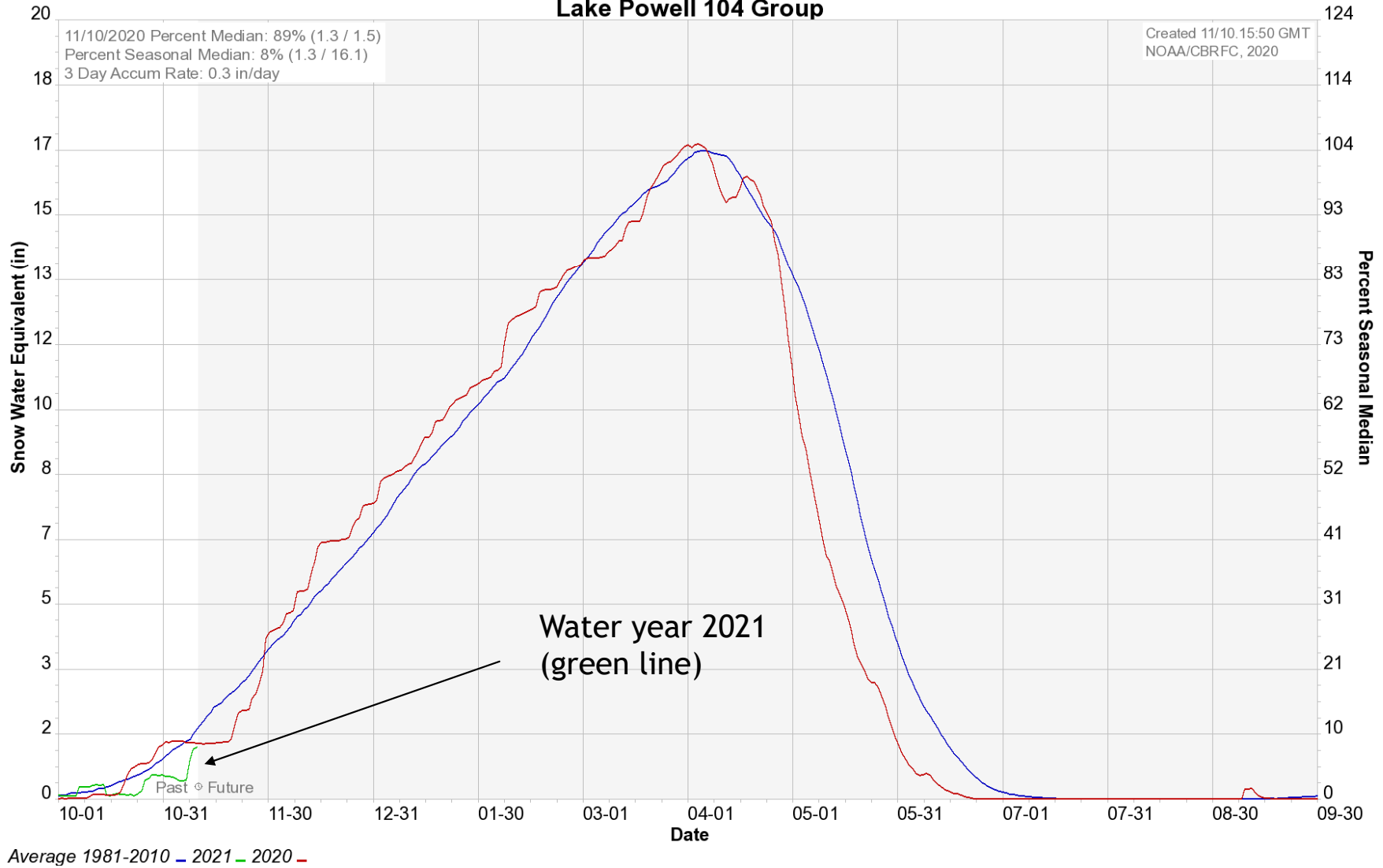
Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center  
Salt Lake City, Utah, [www.cbrfc.noaa.gov](http://www.cbrfc.noaa.gov)

Above Lake Powell October precipitation: 34%

Above Lake Powell water year 2021 cumulative precipitation: 34%



### Colorado Basin River Forecast Center Lake Powell 104 Group





## Unregulated Inflow, Current and Projected Reservoir Status

Projected unregulated inflow to Lake Powell	Acre-Feet	% Average
Water Year 2021	6,791,000	63%
April thru July 2021	4,550,000	64%

Reservoir	Current Elevation	Current Storage Acre-Feet	Current % Capacity	Projected Elevation on 1/1/2022 <sup>1</sup>
Lake Mead	1,081.8	10,164,000	39%	1,082.1
Lake Powell	3,591.6	10,970,000	45%	3,572.6

Data retrieved November 2, 2020

<sup>1</sup> Based on Reclamation's October 2020 24 Month Study Most Probable Inflow.



# Water Use In Southern Nevada

## Southern Nevada Water Use

## 2019 Actual Use in Acre-Feet

Nevada Annual Allocation	300,000
Diversion	472,314
Return Flows	238,318
Consumptive Use	233,996
Unused Allocation Available for Banking	66,004 (22%)

## Southern Nevada Water Use

## Diversions

## Return Flows

## Consumptive Use

January-September 2020	382,350	167,856	214,494
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## Banked Water (through end of 2019)

## Acre-Feet

Ground Water Recharge in So. Nevada	358,315
Banked in Lake Mead	785,913
Banked in California and Arizona	944,071
Total	2,088,299