The Southwest’s reliance on the Colorado River is hard to overstate – 40 million people, 5 million acres of farmland, the economies of seven states and diverse ecosystems and wildlife depend on its water. But that reliance is being challenged as climate change, unprecedented drought and growing demands have caused flows on the Colorado River to drop dramatically and storage levels in the system’s two largest reservoirs – Lake Mead and Lake Powell – to do the same. In response, the federal government, states and urban and agricultural water districts that depend on the Colorado River are working together toward a solution. The result is the Drought Contingency Plan – a collection of proposed agreements within and among the seven western states in the Colorado River Basin to boost storage levels in Lake Mead and Lake Powell and prevent the reservoirs from reaching critically low levels. The Metropolitan Water District has been a leader in this ongoing collaboration and is committed to working cooperatively within California and beyond to ensure the plan’s success.

Supporting the Southwest

Seven states and part of the country of Mexico are dependent on the well-being of the Colorado River. Under the proposed DCP, the Lower Basin states would agree to contribute water to keep water levels higher in Lake Mead. The Upper Basin states gain tools, including coordinated reservoir management and water banking, to maintain higher levels in Lake Powell.

Benefits of Working Collaboratively

- Reduces risk of Lake Mead reaching critically low levels that would trigger severe mandatory cuts in the Lower Basin
- Secures stability in deliveries, allowing states to develop long-term solutions to structural imbalance on Colorado River
- Avoids protracted litigation and political, legislative mandates
- Protects power generation at Hoover Dam
- Allows Metropolitan access at lower elevations to its conserved water stored in Lake Mead
- Supports flexibility built into Metropolitan’s system reliability, including diverse storage, water transfer and land fallowing programs
Contributing to the Solution

Under a 2007 agreement reached by the seven Colorado River Basin states, if Lake Mead’s level drops to 1,075 feet – about 5 feet below the current level – an official shortage would be declared. That declaration would trigger cuts in water deliveries to Arizona and Nevada. According to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, there is a more than 50 percent chance of Lake Mead reaching shortage level by 2020. Further decline in lake levels would have additional, increasingly severe consequences. If approved, the Drought Contingency Plan would help avoid these larger declines and the significant challenges they would bring.

Approval Deadline:
The federal government has given water agencies in the seven Basin states until Jan. 31 to approve the proposed DCP. Metropolitan and others have given their approval, but several agencies in California and Arizona have not yet. The DCP then needs approval from the state of Arizona and Congress.

TOTAL LOWER BASIN CONTRIBUTIONS WITH DCP BY LAKE MEAD ELEVATION

- California DCP Contribution
- Nevada DCP Contribution
- Arizona DCP Contribution
- Nevada Shortage (agreed to in 2007)
- Arizona Shortage (agreed to in 2007)

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION

Under the Proposed DCP:

Lake Mead Level Below 1,045 feet = California contribution 200,000-350,000 acre feet/year

More Collaboration on the Horizon

With Colorado River supplies already over-allocated, climate change is expected to exacerbate the imbalance by further decreasing flows on the Colorado River as temperatures warm. Effective through 2026, the proposed DCP would provide stability while states and water agencies develop longer-term solutions to the existing Colorado River imbalance.

ABOUT METROPOLITAN

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is a state-established cooperative of 26 member agencies – cities and public water agencies – that serve nearly 19 million people in six counties. Metropolitan imports water from the Colorado River and Northern California to supplement local supplies and helps its members develop increased water conservation, recycling, storage and other resource management programs.

OUR MISSION

The mission of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California is to provide its service area with adequate and reliable supplies of high-quality water to meet present and future needs in an environmentally and economically responsible way.

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