Colorado River Basin Water Accounts: 1-page summary

Why Care

• 26 Colorado River managers and experts constructively improved basin water accounts as a framework to transition emergency reservoir operations into more sustainable, equitable, and adaptive water uses.

- Time commitment was 1 to 3 hours per participant during Summer and Fall 2021.
- In an online model session, up to 6 participants together consumed, saved, and traded water in six basin accounts in a combined Lake Powell-Lake Mead water bank (Figure 1).
- At each session end, participants shared what they liked and what to improve (Figure 2).

Additional Contributions to Basin Management

- Counted all evaporation and evapotranspiration from Lake Powell down to U.S.-Mexico border.
- Accounts for First Nations and Colorado River Delta.
- **3.** A *Shared Reserve* controlled reservoir drawdown below critical levels.
- **4.** Participants choose each year's Lake Powell natural flow (Figure 3).
- **5.** Additional political decisions to implement:
 - a. Decide number and extent of accounts.
 - **b.** Divide current reservoir storage above critical levels among accounts.
 - **c.** Divide each year's basin natural flow among accounts.
 - **d.** Divide end-of-year combined storage between Lake Powell and Lake Mead.

Find and Share Materials

- Model repository, Let's Start Guide, and Linked Online Help (Hydroshare.org).
- <u>10 Lessons Learned</u> (Digital Commons).

Next Step

1. Downscale operations that adapt to annual whole basin flow to a monthly timestep.

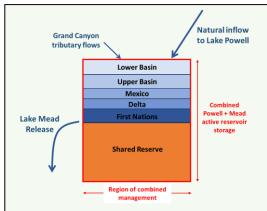


Figure 1. Account balances were the water stored in a combined Lake Powell-Lake Mead bank (account balances not to scale).



