



Advancing Solutions for Water Scarcity



WATER SUPPLY & SERVICE AREA



3.1 MAFY

Apportionment



2.6

MAFY Present Perfect Rights



≈500,000

AFY QSA Conservation



1,563

Square Mile Water Service Area



448,000+

Irrigated Acres



97%

Agriculture Use



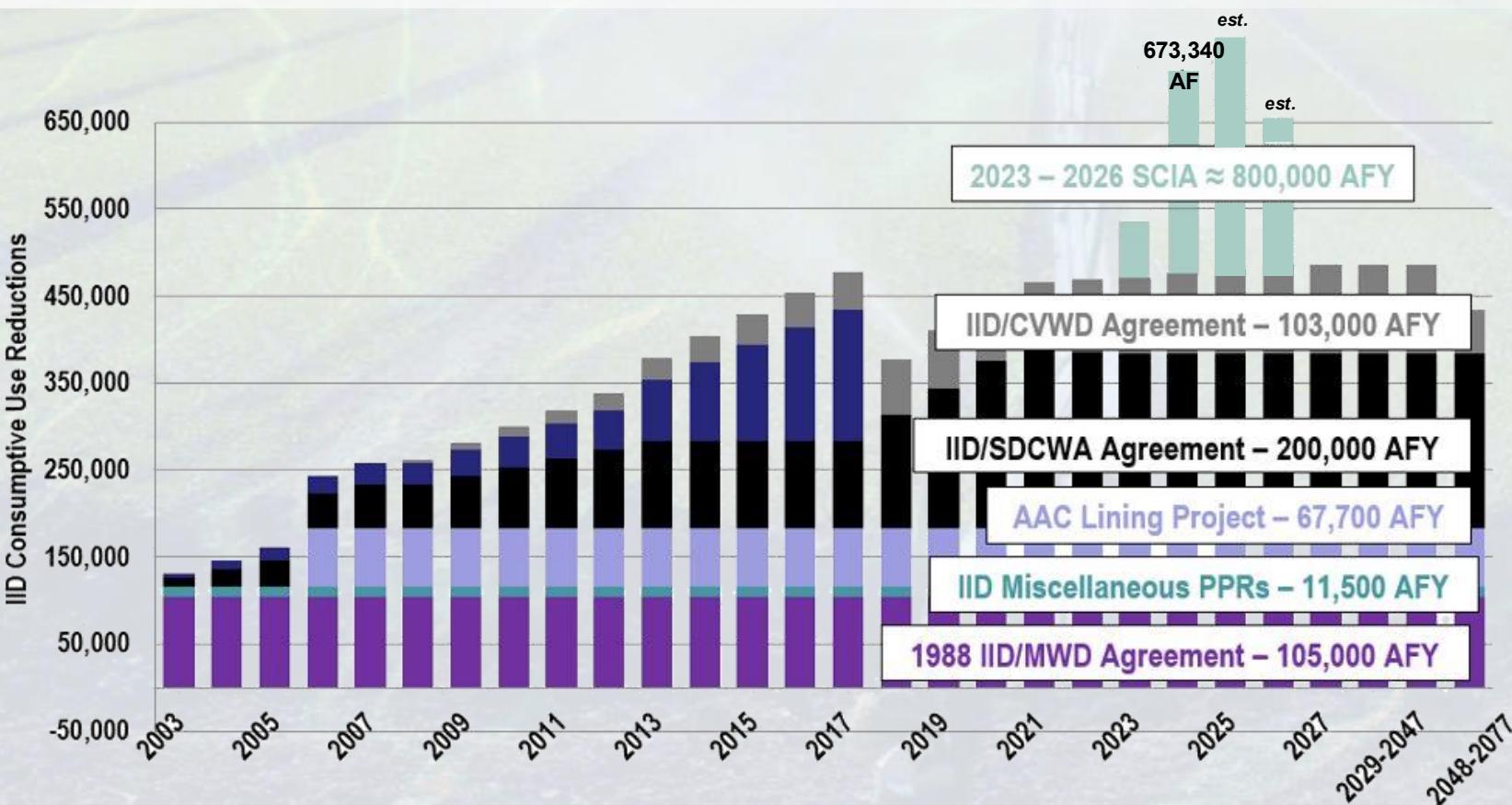
IID

"What's Growing On" Video Series

CONSERVATION

>9.1 MAF

2003-2025 Total Verified
Conservation



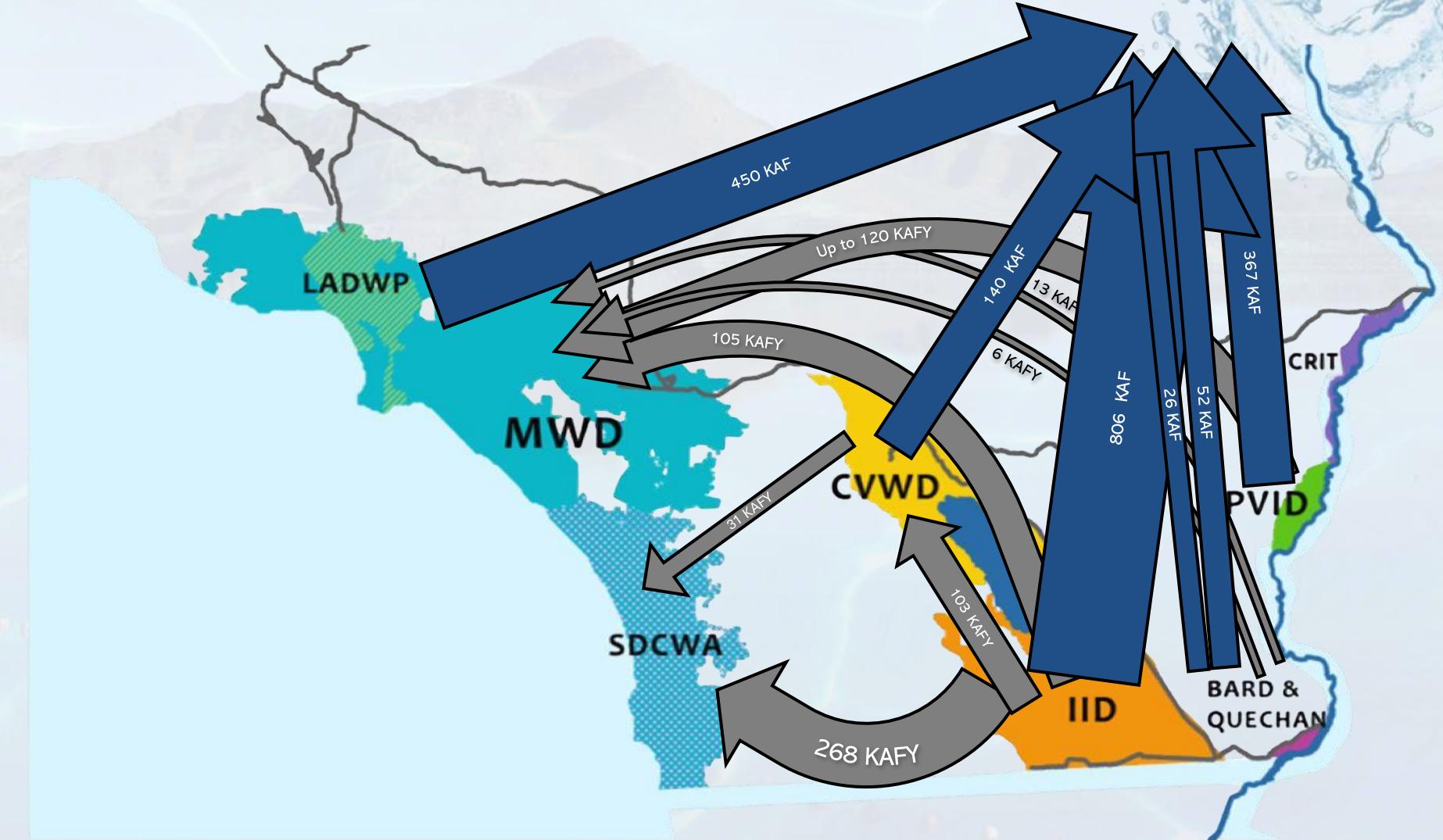
- 50% more water savings than IID's 2025 QSA conservation obligations
- In 2025, SCIA and OFECP conservation together generated water savings equivalent to more than 23% of IID's 3.1 MAFY entitlement.

COLLABORATION

- California's
Intrastate Conserved
Water
Transfer Collaborations
(≈ 650 KAFY)

IID/MWD	105 KAFY
PVID/MWD	Up to 120 KAFY
IID/CVWD	103 KAFY
IID/SDCWA	268 KAFY
Quechan/MWD	13 KAFY
BARD/MWD	6 KAFY
CVWD/SDCWA	31 KAFY

- 2022 – 2026 Lake Mead
System Conservation
(≈ 1.9 MAF) Est.



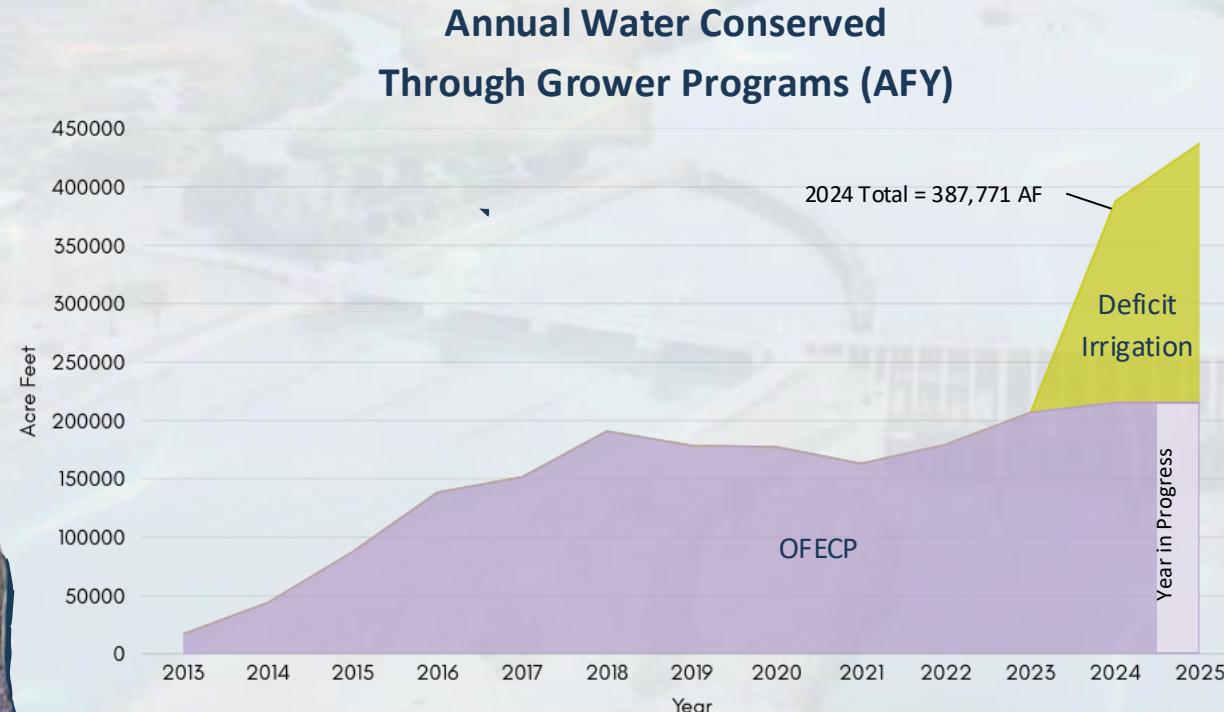
GROWER PROGRAMS

On-Farm Efficiency Conservation Program



2024
215,382 AF
376,289 Acres

2025
TBD AF (In Progress)
397,348 Acres



2.3 MAF
Conserved in 2013 - 2025 Grower Programs

Deficit Irrigation Program



2024
172,389 AF
154,245 Acres

2025
222,274 AF
150,520 Acres



System Conservation 2023-2026



Conservation Summary 2003-2025





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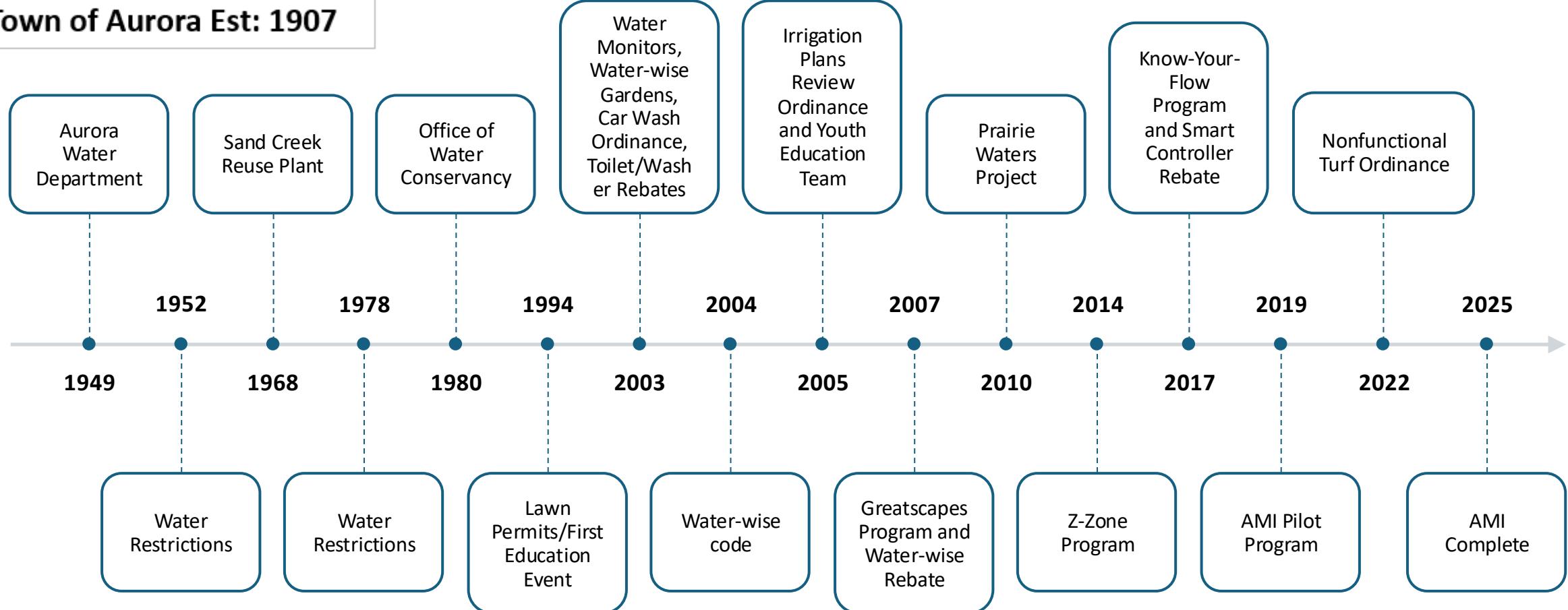
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Alexandra L. Davis
Aurora Water Assistant General Manager
Water Supply and Demand
CRWUA 2025
Captured On: Fri August 02 2024 12:00:19

Water Conservation History

Town of Aurora Est: 1907



Potable Reuse - Prairie Waters

Planned and developed after the 2002 drought

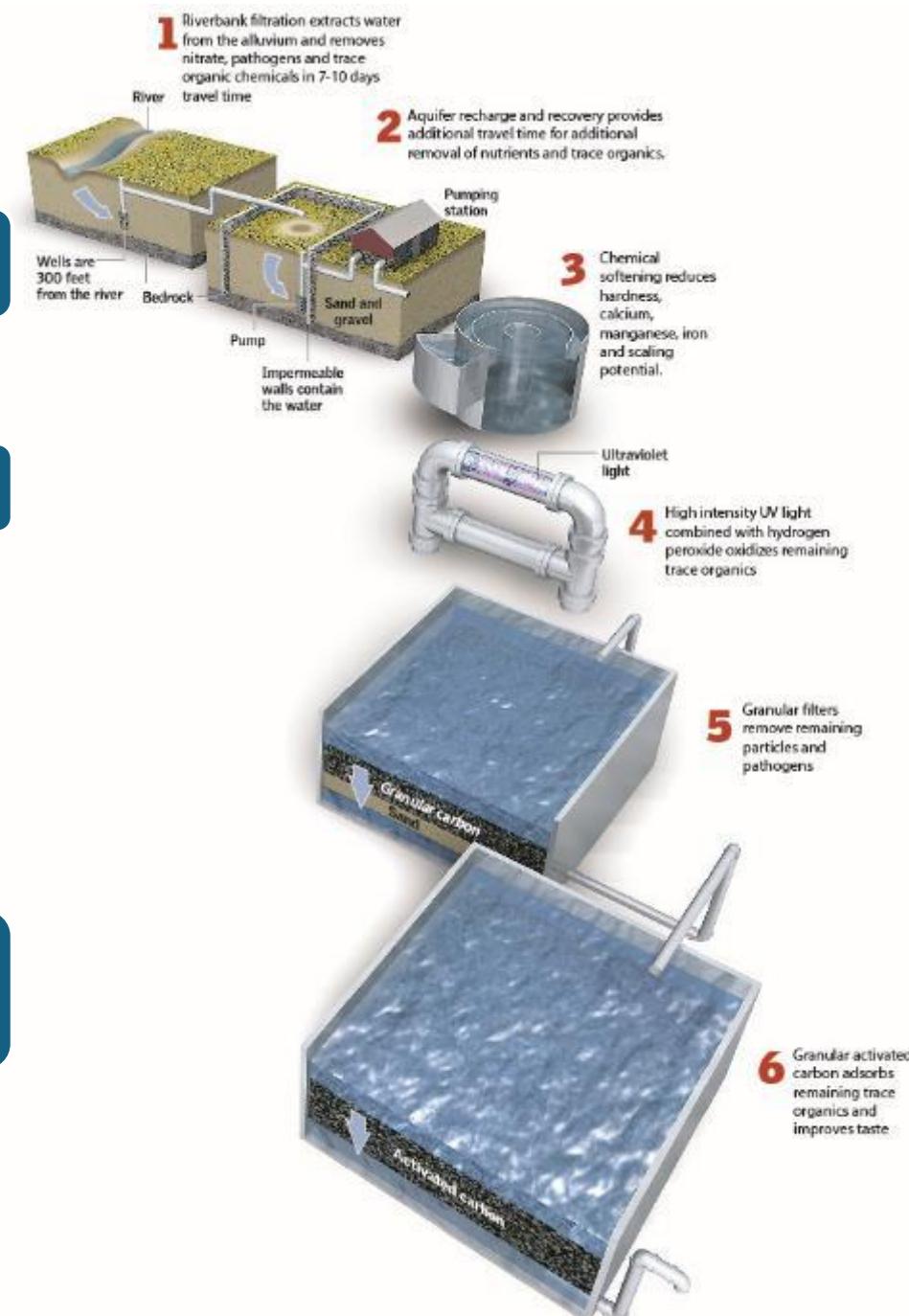
- Source water is fully consumable (return flows & effluent)
- Built to expand capacity over time

Infrastructure

- 23 wells along South Platte River
- Aquifer Recharge and Recovery for pre-treatment
- 3 pump stations
- Numerous Gravel Pits
- 50 MGD advanced treatment plant
- Over \$1 Billion invested in reclaiming water

Allows water to be diverted when available outside of normal demands

- Drought protection
- Flexibility to operations



Policy Driven Conservation

- Water Service Connection/Tap Fees
- Municipal Code Sec. 138-191
 - Prohibits non-functional turf in new development
 - Limits turf in residential back yards
 - Prohibits ornamental water features
 - Prohibits the removal of water-wise landscape for the purpose of installing turf
 - Large Water User Guide
 - Prohibits the waste of water



Program Driven Conservation

- Incentive Programs
 - Commercial Washer Rebates
 - Grass Replacement Incentive Program
 - High-Efficiency Irrigation Components
 - Low-income Water Efficiency Program
 - “Smart” Irrigation Controller Rebates
 - Ultra-high Efficiency Toilet Rebates
 - GreatScapes Income-qualified Program
- New Development & Policies
 - Codes/Ordinances
 - Irrigation & Soil Inspections
 - Irrigation Plans Review
 - Water Management Plan Enforcement
 - Z-zone Program
- Efficiency & Education Programs
 - Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)
 - Leak Notification and Investigation
 - Conservation Education Program
 - High-Use Outreach and Investigations
 - Indoor Water Assessments
 - Know Your Flow
 - Large Property Watering Variance Program
 - Outdoor Water Assessments
 - Aurora Water-wise Garden
 - Water-wise Landscape Design Program
 - Contractor Engagement Seminar (annual)
 - Water-wise Day

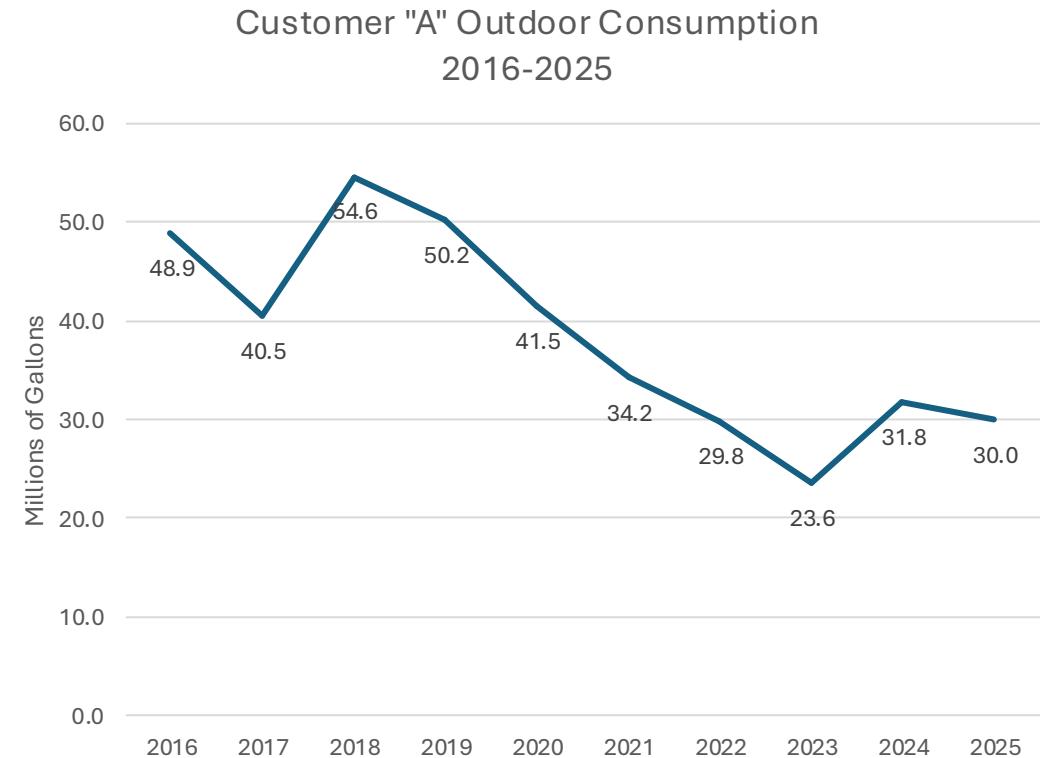
Innovations

- Prairie Waters
- AMI
- Turf Ordinance
- Direct Potable Reuse
- Large Water User Guide
- Volumetric Fee Structure/Allocations

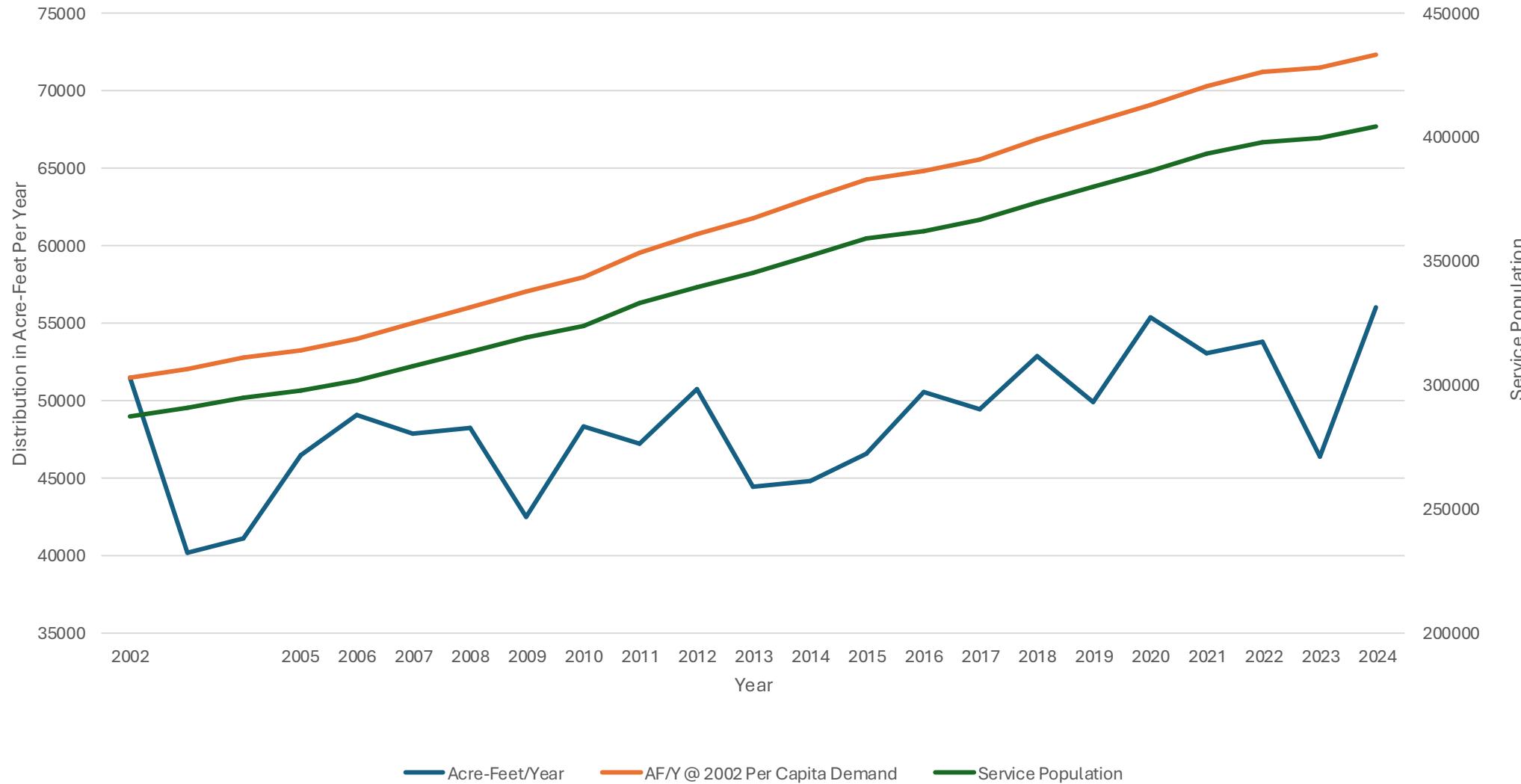
		Non-Recoverable Use			
		≤25%	26% - 50%	51% - 75%	76% - 100%
Volumetric Use (Avg gal/acre/day)	≤600	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use/ Moderate Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use/ High Non-Recoverable
	601-1,000	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use/ Moderate Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Low Volumetric Use/ High Non-Recoverable
	1,001 - 2,000	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Moderate Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ High Non-Recoverable
	2,001 - 2,500	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - Avg Volumetric Use/ Moderate Non-Recoverable	Allowed Under Exemption Only
	2,501 - 3,000	Allowed - High Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed - High Volumetric Use/ Low Non-Recoverable	Allowed Under Exemption Only	Not Allowed
	3,001 - 3,500	Allowed Under Exemption Only	Allowed Under Exemption Only	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
	3,501+	Allowed Under Exemption Only	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed

Allocation Agreement Rebate Success Story

- Large property, high water use customers
- Multi-year, phased implementation
- Customer “A” Success
 - Analysis, assessment, and education began 2018
 - “Smart” Irrigation Controller rebate (\$250K) 2020
 - Turf conversions began 2021 and have continued
 - Planned 160,000 square feet of conversions in 2026
 - 2025 demand was 75 acre feet less than 2018 demand
- New “allocations” set to vegetation cover and area
- If savings goals not met, rebate is paid back over time



Water Demand vs. Growth





Aurora's Water Conservation team is one of 5 platinum recognized teams in the country (and the only one in Colorado).

Questions?



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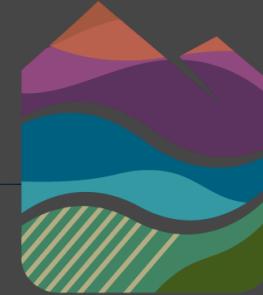
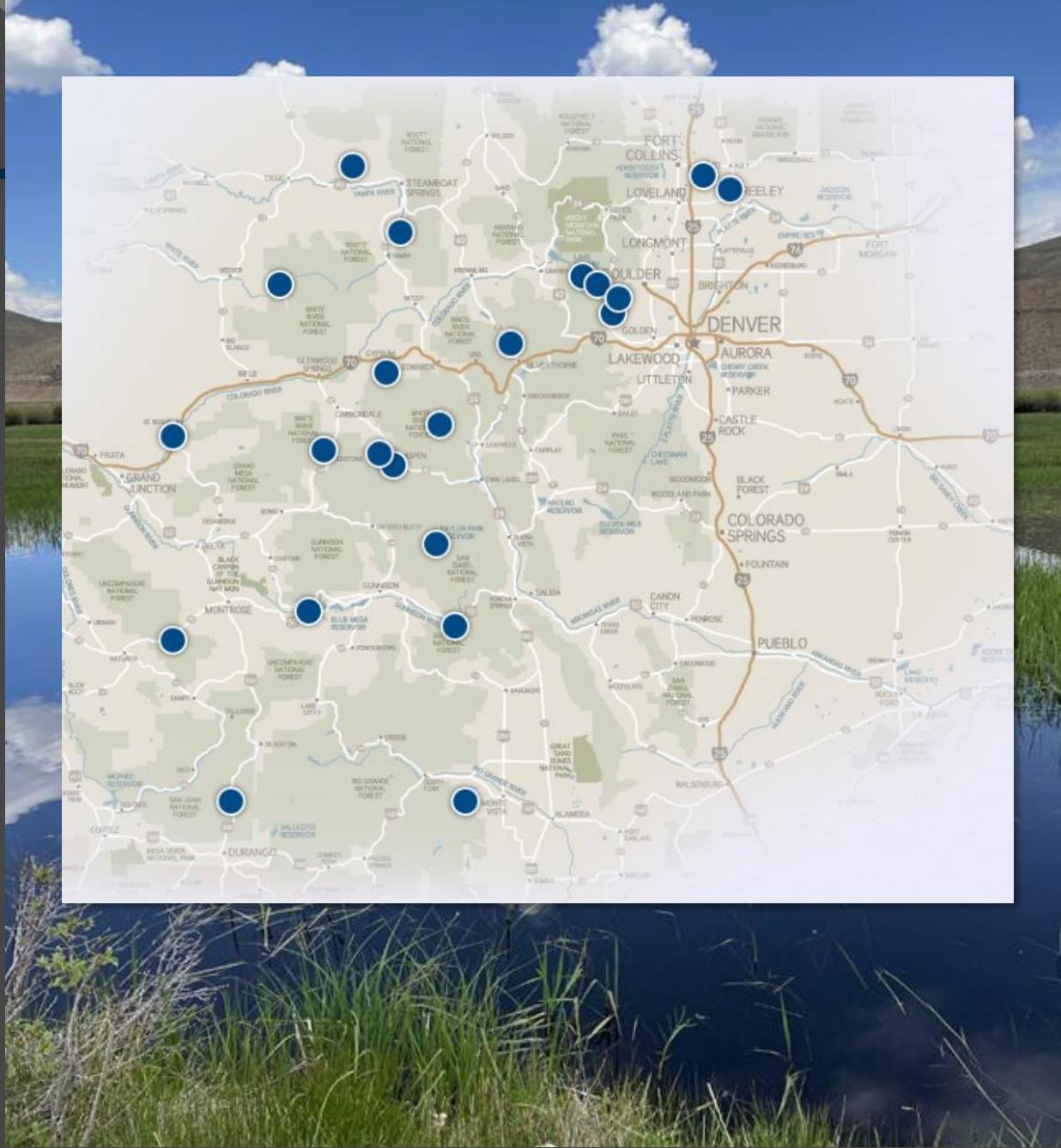


ENVIRONMENTAL WATER: SOLUTION TO SCARCITY



COLORADO
WATER TRUST

KATE RYAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CRWUA
DECEMBER 2025



COLORADO WATER TRUST

26 projects, acquiring
water rights to
add over 80,000 acre-feet
of water to
814 miles of natural
stream in Colorado



WHO WE ARE...

- ◆ Nonprofit organization, team of 9, \$2.5 million core budget, and we work statewide to restore water to **COLORADO'S** rivers
- ◆ Formed in **2001** to partner with Colorado's Instream Flow Program and amplify its work
- ◆ Work with water users to put together **VOLUNTARY TRANSACTIONS** to benefit the environment
- ◆ Transactions are **TAILORED** for each water right and each water system
- ◆ Work within the prior appropriation system and compensate water rights owners at **FAIR MARKET VALUE**



**COLORADO
WATER TRUST**
Just Add Water

**Our vision is
that every
Colorado river
and stream
has water that
supports our
ecosystems,
communities,
and local
economies.**

15-Mile Reach: 5000 AF/year to the Grand Valley



In exchange, CWT providing over \$800,000 to upgrade hydropower infrastructure



COLORADO
WATER TRUST

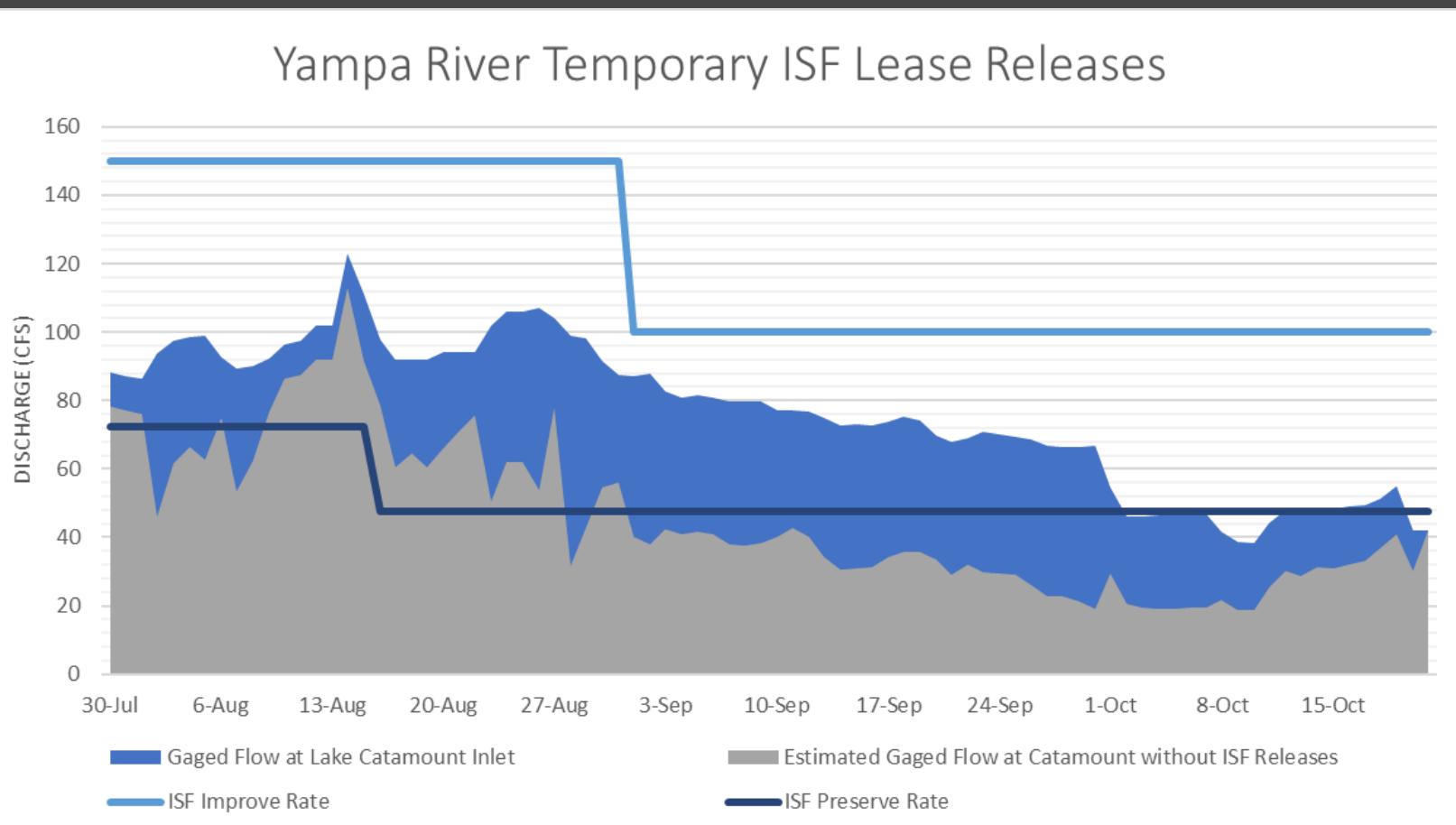
Project supports endangered fish species, agricultural water diversions, and local recreation



COLORADO
WATER TRUST



2024 YAMPA RIVER RESERVOIR RELEASES



- 5,100 acre-feet released from July 30 – Oct. 20 (83 days)
- Release rates ranging from 10 cfs to 67.6 cfs
- 6 miles of ISF stream reach benefitted, 22+ miles of streamflow benefits
- 2025 operations keep downstream call off the Yampa River





WATER SHARING WITH AGRICULTURE

- Compensated leases in the Colorado, Yampa, and Gunnison Basins
- Permanent water sharing via joint ownership on the Little Cimarron River and Boulder Creek
- Proving that environmental water transactions, like CWSAs or ATMs can permanently protect local economies and water for agricultural production





COLORADO WATER TRUST

Just Add Water

COLORADO WATER TRUST
1312 17th St #766
Denver, CO 80202
www.ColoradoWaterTrust.org

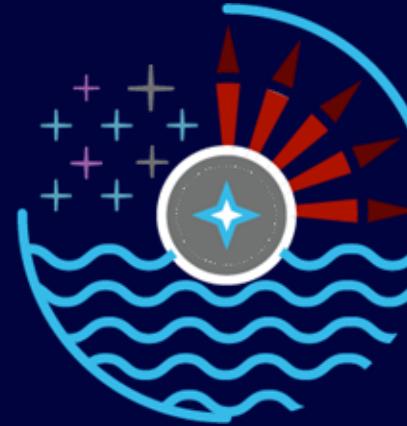
Kate Ryan
Executive Director
720-570-2897, ext. 1
kryan@coloradowatertrust.org

THANK YOU! ...Questions?



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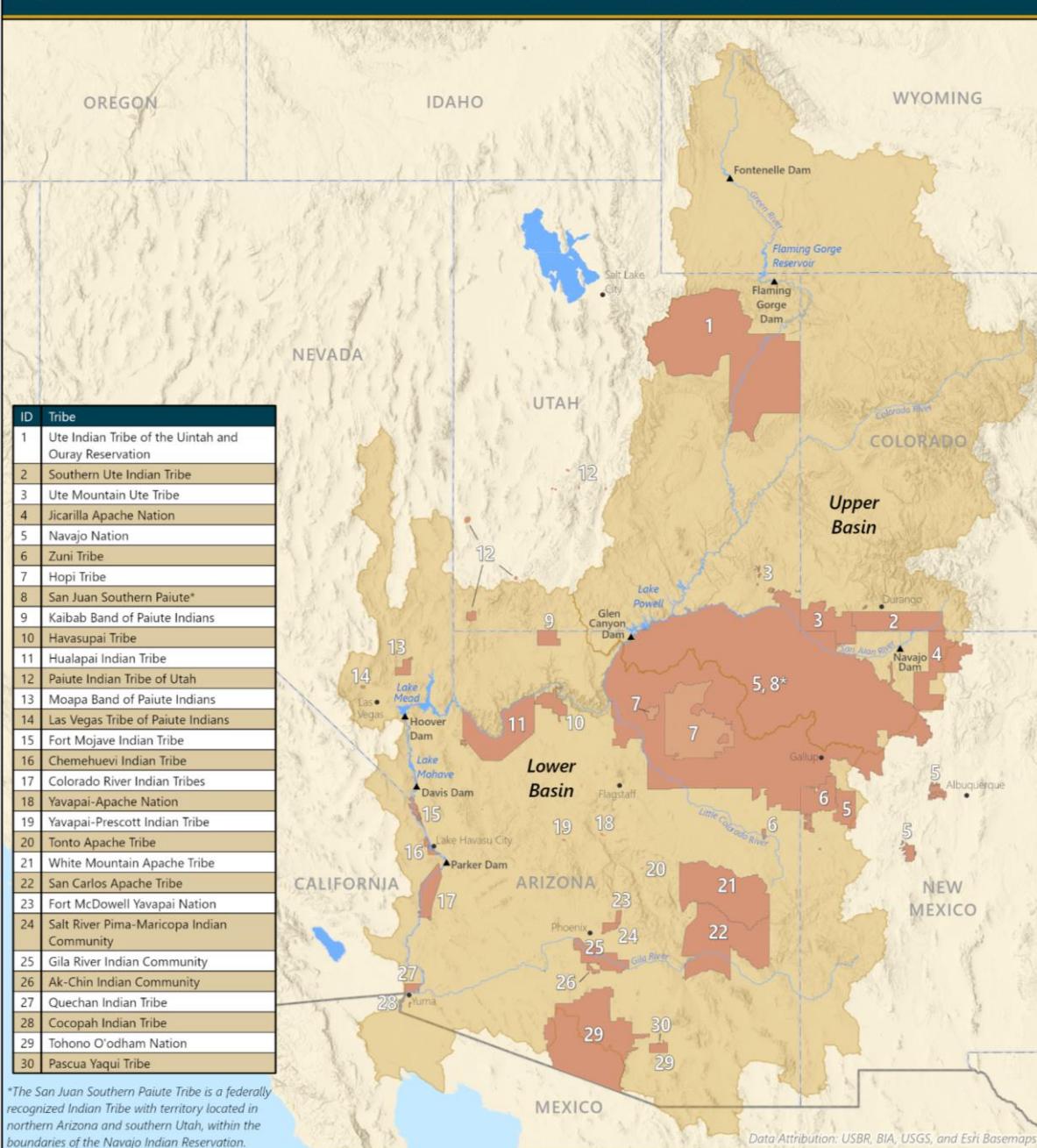
CRWUA 2025

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER
FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Initiative to Universal Access to Clean Water for Tribal Communities

The Initiative on Universal Access to Clean Water (UACW) was launched in 2020 to help close the water access gap for Tribal Communities and hold the federal government accountable under its treaty and trust responsibilities to Tribes.





Federal Trust Responsibility

The U.S. Government promised Tribes a permanent, livable homeland on their reservations.

This promise cannot be realized without access to clean drinking water.

The Water Access Gap

By some estimates, nearly 48% of Tribal homes do not have access to reliable water sources, clean drinking water, or basic sanitation.

Tribal homes are 19 times more likely than non-Tribal households to lack indoor plumbing.

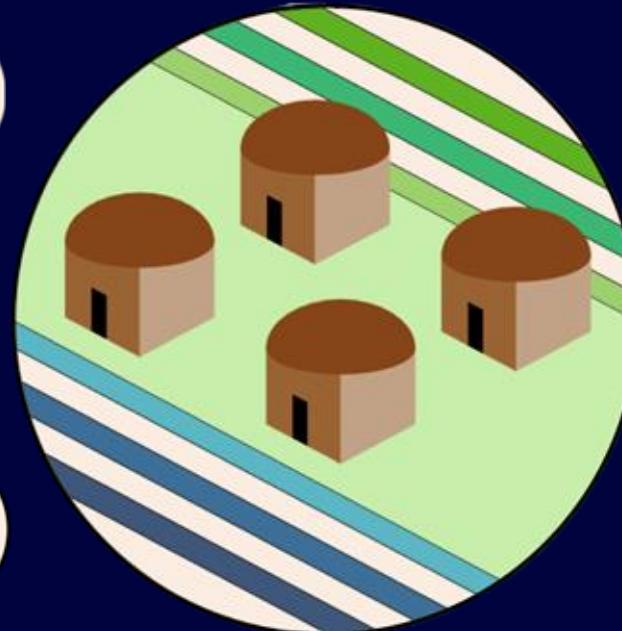


Elements of Secure Water Access

Sound
Infrastructure



Secure
Water
Quantity



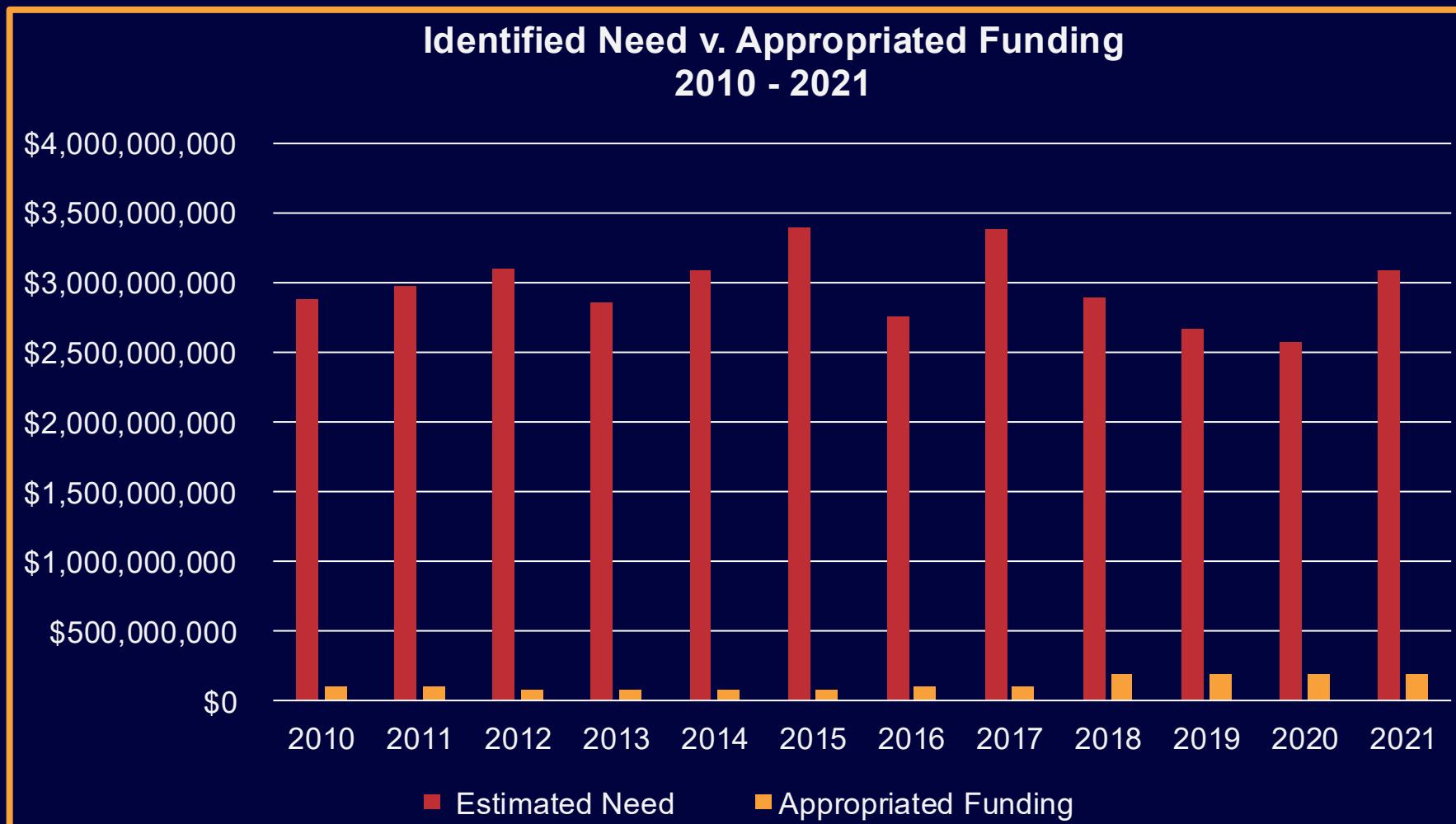
Sufficient
Water Quality



Sustained
Operations &
Maintenance



Indian Health Service



Source: Indian Health Service



Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Historic Investments in Drinking Water Infrastructure for Tribal Communities

- IHS - \$3.5 billion for Sanitation Deficiency
- EPA - Big plus ups for State Revolving Funds = \$700 million more in Tribal Set-Asides
- Reclamation:
 - \$1.0 billion for rural water supply projects
 - \$1.0 billion for WaterSMART



The Widening Gap

Vastly Reduced Federal Funding

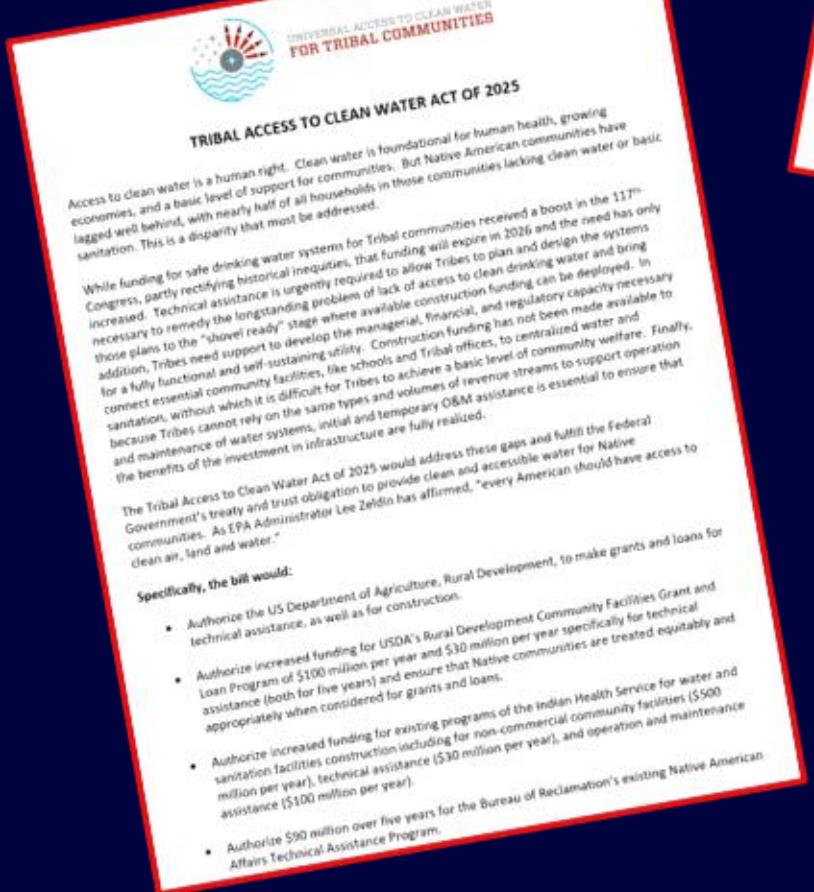
Growing Water Scarcity Across
the Basin

Need for Greater Public
Awareness



The Widening Gap

Fact Sheet on Legislation



TRIBAL ACCESS TO CLEAN WATER ACT OF 2025

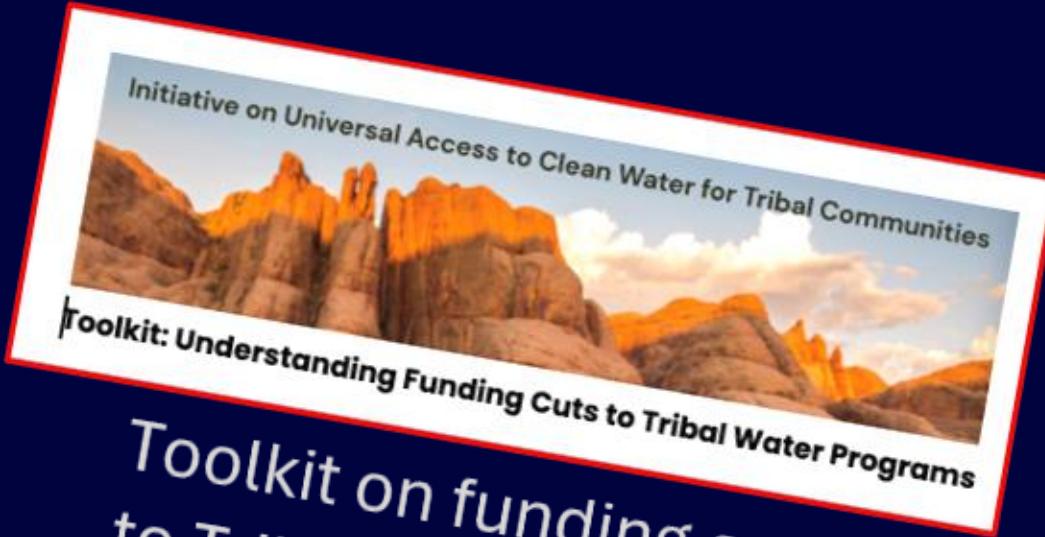
Access to clean water is a human right. Clean water is foundational for human health, growing economies, and a basic level of support for communities. But Native American communities have lagged well behind, with nearly half of all households in those communities lacking clean water or basic sanitation. This is a disparity that must be addressed.

While funding for safe drinking water systems for Tribal communities received a boost in the 117th Congress, partly rectifying historical inequities, that funding will expire in 2026 and the need has only increased. Technical assistance is urgently required to allow Tribes to plan and design the systems necessary to remedy the longstanding problem of lack of access to clean drinking water and bring those plans to the “shovel ready” stage where available construction funding can be deployed. In addition, Tribes need support to develop the managerial, financial, and regulatory capacity necessary for a fully functional and self-sustaining utility. Construction funding has not been made available to connect essential community facilities, like schools and Tribal offices, to centralized water and sanitation, without which it is difficult for Tribes to achieve a basic level of community welfare. Finally, because Tribes cannot rely on the same types and volumes of revenue streams to support operation and maintenance of water systems, initial and temporary O&M assistance is essential to ensure that the benefits of the investment in infrastructure are fully realized.

The Tribal Access to Clean Water Act of 2025 would address these gaps and fulfill the Federal Government's treaty and trust obligation to provide clean and accessible water for Native communities. As EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin has affirmed, “every American should have access to clean air, land and water.”

Specifically, the bill would:

- Authorize the US Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, to make grants and loans for technical assistance, as well as for construction.
- Authorize increased funding for USDA's Rural Development Community Facilities Grant and Loan Program of \$100 million per year and \$30 million per year specifically for technical assistance (both for five years) and ensure that Native communities are treated equitably and appropriately when considered for grants and loans.
- Authorize increased funding for existing programs of the Indian Health Service for water and sanitation facilities construction (including for non-commercial community facilities (\$500 million per year), technical assistance (\$30 million per year), and operation and maintenance assistance (\$100 million per year).
- Authorize \$90 million over five years for the Bureau of Reclamation's existing Native American Affairs Technical Assistance Program.



Initiative on Universal Access to Clean Water for Tribal Communities

Toolkit: Understanding Funding Cuts to Tribal Water Programs

Toolkit on funding cuts to Tribal water programs

Available at uacw.org



Imagine a Colorado River Basin

...where we see ourselves in the other 40 million people with whom we share this river. We ALL need and deserve access to clean drinking water.

...where every Tribal family turns on the tap and clean water flows.

...federal commitments and infrastructure investments match the scale of need.

This is possible.

This is necessary.

This is the right thing to do.





Thank you





Advancing Solutions for Water Scarcity



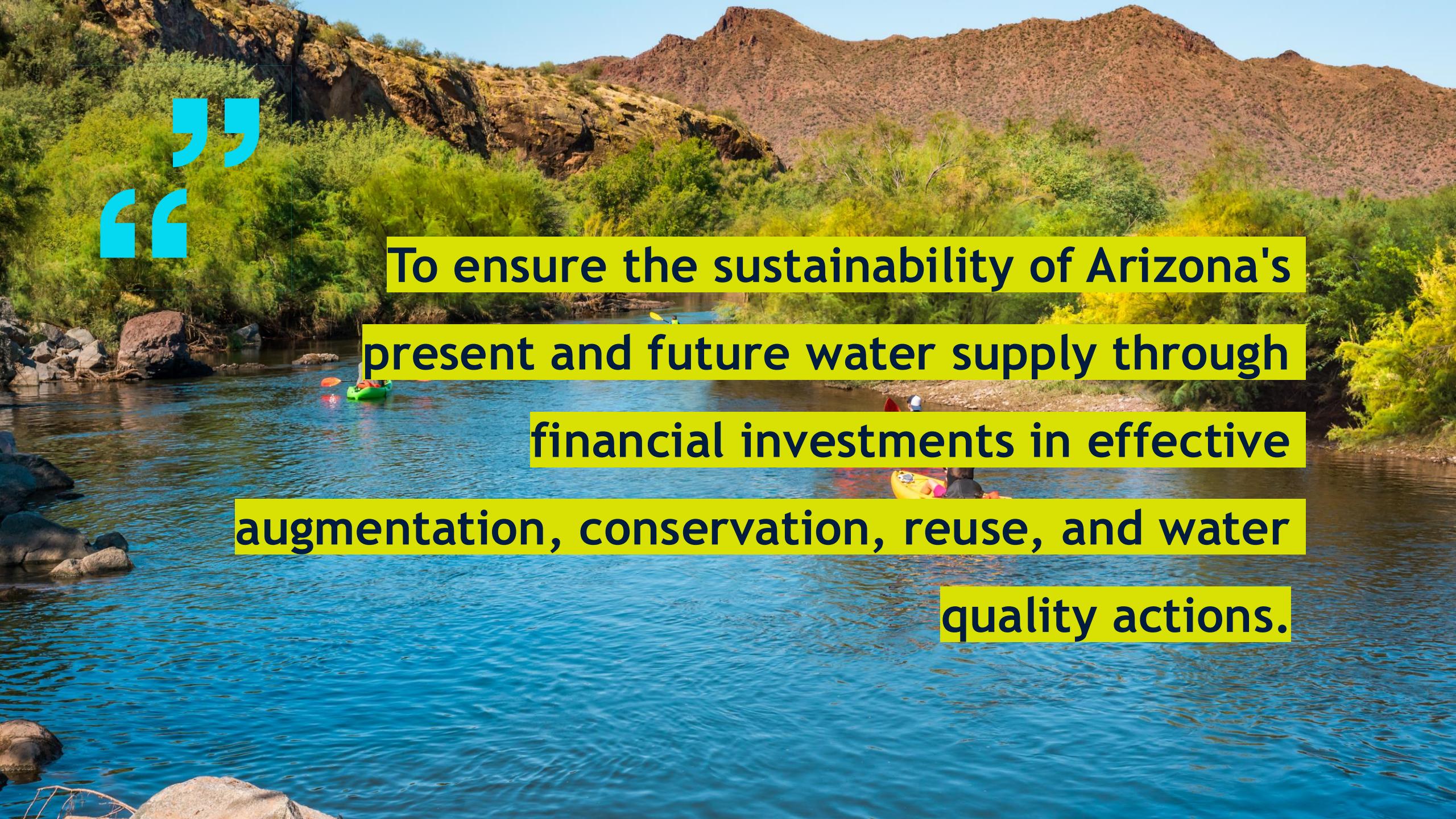


WIFA: Innovative Financing for Innovative Solutions

Advancing Solutions for Water Scarcity

“

To ensure the sustainability of Arizona's
present and future water supply through
financial investments in effective
augmentation, conservation, reuse, and water
quality actions.



Leveraging Resources, Driving Behavior

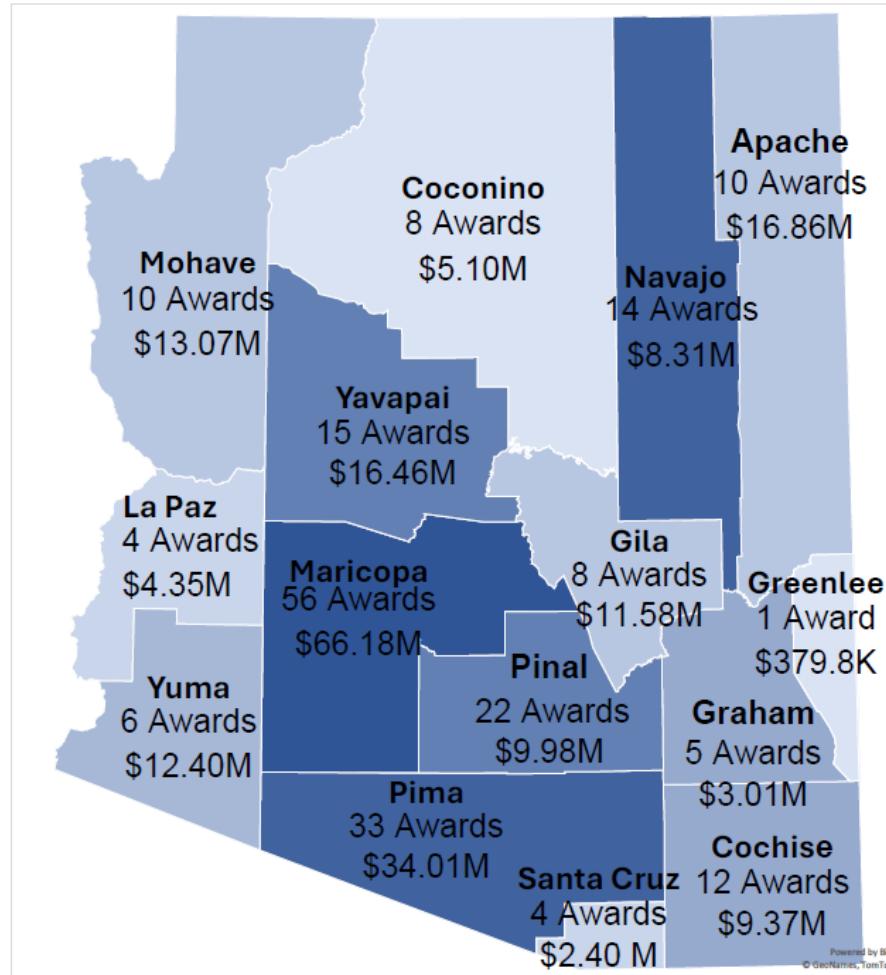


- **Clean Water State Revolving Fund**
Loans, technical assistance to political subdivisions for wastewater and stormwater projects
- **Drinking Water State Revolving Fund**
Loans, technical assistance to public water systems for drinking water infrastructure
- **Water Supply Development Revolving Fund**
Loans and technical assistance for water supply development outside of urban centers
- **Water Conservation Grant Fund**
Grants to governmental and non-governmental organizations for projects that promote conservation and decrease water use
- **Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund**
For projects that import water into Arizona and in-state augmentation projects

Water Conservation Grant Fund

WCGF – 2025

Applications Awarded as of June 19, 2025



\$214 million
AWARDED FOR CONSERVATION
GRANT FUND PROJECTS

UP TO
6.5 million
ACRE-FEET OF WATER
TO BE SAVED



Long-Term Water Augmentation Fund

100k-
500k
\$378M

Acre-feet in annual demand
for new water

State dollars to dedicate to
projects

17 Initial responses to RFQ

7 Unique projects identified
for further development



Proposed Water Importation Projects



Gulf of California Desalination and Binational Conveyance | Acciona-Fengate Water Augmentation Alliance (AFC)

As proposed by AFC, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept proposes developing a desalination plant in Mexico, including new infrastructure to move water across the U.S./Mexico border. Water produced by this facility would be delivered through existing Colorado River water delivery facilities. Water supplied by the desalination plant would be exchanged for a portion of Mexico's allocation of Colorado River water. This WIP is the initial concept proposed by AFC and includes three other parallel WIPs. The other potential projects are separate independent efforts that are designed to accelerate water delivery to Arizona.

[Read more](#)



Irrigation Modernization | Acciona-Fengate Water Augmentation Alliance (AFC)

As proposed by AFC, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept proposes funding upgrades and irrigation infrastructure modernization to reduce water losses. Water conserved by the irrigation modernization and upgrades would be exchanged for a portion of California's, Utah's, and Mexico's allocations of Colorado River water.

[Read more](#)



Pacific Coast Desalination Plant | Acciona-Fengate Water Augmentation Alliance (AFC)

As proposed by AFC, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept proposes creating new water supply for Arizona through existing or planned desalination facilities in California and Baja California. Water supplied by the desalination plant would be exchanged for a portion of California's and Mexico's allocations of Colorado River water or brought to Arizona through direct conveyance.

[Read more](#)



Reclamation and Reuse | Acciona-Fengate Water Augmentation Alliance (AFC)

As proposed by AFC, this Water Importation Project concept proposes recovering, treating and reusing reclaimed water from Mexico and Colorado. The water supplier developed through these projects can be used locally by these communities, reducing their local withdrawal of Colorado River water. Water supplied by reclamation and reuse would be exchanged for a portion of Mexico's and Colorado's allocations of Colorado River water.

[Read more](#)



California Groundwater Storage and Recharge | EPCOR Water Innovation Partners

As proposed by EPCOR, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept would invest in and develop aquifer storage and recovery of excess rainfall water. Water supplier developed under this storage and recovery project would be exchanged for a portion of California's allocation of Colorado River water.

[Read more](#)



Northern Gulf of California Desalination Plant | EPCOR Water Innovation Partners

As proposed by EPCOR, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept would develop a desalination facility in Baja California, Mexico. The WIP concept would include the development of water for use by Mexico. The WIP concept would include the development of the desalination facility, and a pipeline to deliver the water north near the U.S./Mexico border for distribution and use within Mexico via the Colorado River. Arizona's investment would support the development of the desalination facility and the pipeline. Water supplied by the desalination plant would be exchanged for a portion of Mexico's allocation of Colorado River water.

[Read more](#)



South Bay Potable Water Reuse | EPCOR Water Innovation Partners

As proposed by EPCOR, this Water Importation Project (WIP) concept would use existing technology to treat wastewater currently being collected and treated in California for reuse in Mexico. The WIP concept would include the phased development of a potable reuse facility near the existing treatment plant. Arizona's investment would support the development of the facility. Water supplied by the potable reuse would be exchanged for a portion of Mexico's allocation of Colorado River water.

[Read more](#)

Long-Term Augmentation Fund

- Importation Landing Page:
 - <https://ltwaf.azwifa.gov/importation>
- Contracts & Task Orders
- Public Outreach
- Regional Outreach



Thank you!

Chelsea McGuire, Director

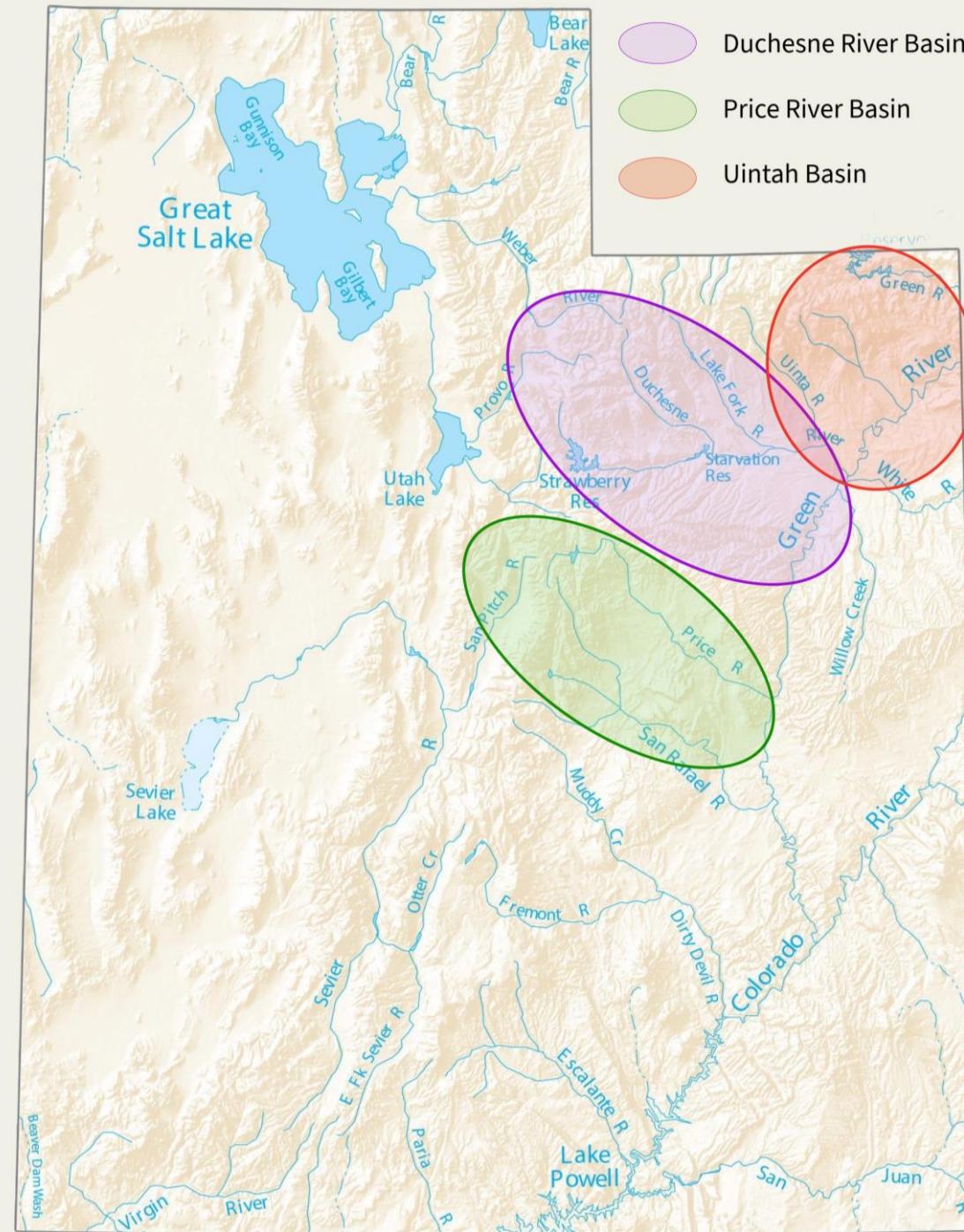
cmcguire@azwifa.gov



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State of Utah





Summary of Utah 2025 & 2026 Projects

All Cycle 1 & 2 Projects			
Project	Conserved Consumptive Use (acre-feet)		
	2025	2026	2025 & 2026
Full Season Lease - SE Tributary 1	2,631	2,313	4,944
Full Season Lease - E Green River	2,039	2,115	4,154
Storage - SE Tributary 1	1,377	1,442	2,819
Storage - E Tributary 1	1,000	4,500	5,500
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_01	-	63	63
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_03	-	280	280
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_04	-	137	137
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_05	-	468	468
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_06	-	256	256
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_07	-	633	633
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_08	-	73	73
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_09	-	130	130
Full Season Lease - DMPP26_10	-	190	190
Storage - DMPP26_11	-	278	278
Total	7,047	12,878	19,925

Tehran, Iran

*“Of all of our options, the most effective one is to reduce consumption by the citizens. To get there, **you must earn their trust.**”*

-Iran's Energy Minister, November 2025

SHAYNA KOROL

Bio



Mellat Park in Tehran, in early November, as Iran faces severe water shortages. Atta Kenare/AFP/Getty

The New York Times



Tehran Is at Risk of Running Out of Water Within Weeks

After a five-year drought and decades of mismanagement, a water crisis is battering Iran.



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