

Colorado River Conversations Project

Scenario Planning Workshops Summary

Introduction

This document summarizes the Final Report from three Scenario Planning workshops that were hosted by the University of Arizona between June of 2019 and April of 2020, within the Colorado River Conversations Project (CRC). This overview introduces scenario planning, including its use in the Colorado River Basin and the process used by CRC to develop a unique six-step scenario planning process. Each of the six steps used in the scenario planning process are briefly described, including examples and results from the workshops. For complete descriptions of the project and associated reports, please visit <https://ccass.arizona.edu/colorado-river-conversations-project>.

Background: The Colorado River Conversations Project Scenario Planning Workshops

The Colorado River, often called the lifeblood of the Southwestern United States, provides water supplies to nearly 40 million people in seven U.S. Basin States, two Mexican states, and twenty-nine Tribal Nations. It is a highly managed system that has been shaped through extensive supply, delivery, and storage infrastructure projects over the past 100 years, and, more recently, by climate change. Its two largest reservoirs, Lakes Mead and Powell, are approaching levels that could trigger shortages in the Lower Basin, threatening the sustainability of hydrological, ecological, economic and environmental resources.

In the context of increasing pressure on the Colorado River, the CRC Project was designed to help build broad, interdisciplinary support and a scientific foundation for management efforts in the basin. The Scenario Planning component of the CRC was focused on helping to identify, consider the implications of, and find common solutions for, extreme events that affect the balance of supplies and demands in the Basin. The project was led by University of Arizona’s Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions (CCASS) in collaboration with Martin & McCoy LLC. It was funded by the Walton Family Foundation.

Table 1. CRC Scenario Planning Workshops

	Date	Location	Objectives
Phase 1	June 2019	Boulder, Colorado	Set the context Identify and rank “nightmare” drivers Select plausible low probability/high probability consequence scenarios
Phase 2	October 2019	Tucson, Arizona	Present detailed scenarios Discuss impacts across the Basin
Phase 3	April 2020	Virtual*	Identify common solutions that address multiple scenarios Describe useful ideas and research paths forward

** Due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the April 2020 workshop was held virtually on Zoom, featuring breakout groups and methods of online polling.*

As part of this initiative, the CRC team supported an innovative three-phased scenario planning process involving 30 people with diverse interests across the seven Basin States, Tribal Nations, and Mexico (Table 1). The overarching goal of the scenario development process and associated discussions was to create a space for the collective exploration of uncertainty related to more extreme events than are considered in most planning discussions. Participants co-produced a broad set of scientifically supported “what if” storylines that explored the implications of low probability/high consequence climate events in conjunction with a range of other drivers that influence risk.

What is Scenario Planning?

Scenario planning is a decision-making tool that allows managers to consider alternative futures and plan under conditions of deep uncertainty. Scenario planning is not a means of predicting the future, rather a systematic way of bracketing uncertainty (Moore et al. 2013). The involvement and contributions of diverse participants is key to building a shared understanding of risks, trade-offs, and possible management actions. In developing scenarios around climate change and other stressors, the process can articulate the potential consequences of uncertainty while empowering decision makers to prepare and respond.

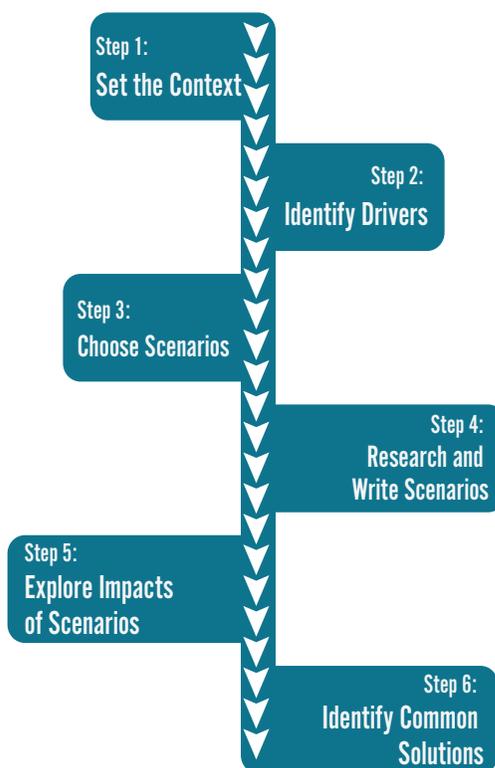
Scenarios are “plausible and often simplified description[s] of how the future may develop, based on assumptions about driving forces and key relationships.” (IPCC 2008). These “plausible futures” can be near-term and simple, or they may be long-term and complex, addressing highly uncertain interactions (Moore et al. 2013). They can integrate a range of conditions, including historically average projections, extremes, and low probability but highly disruptive events. Scenarios can use qualitative data, including popular opinions about climate change, as well as quantitative data, such as climate models.

Although scenario planning has been used previously in the Colorado River Basin, earlier versions did not explicitly focus on the potential for a combination of extreme climate, socioeconomic, and policy conditions as the CRC effort did. The most prominent previous Scenario Planning effort at the basin-scale was the US Bureau of Reclamation’s (Reclamation) 2012 Colorado River Basin Water Supply and Demand Study (Basin Study). It examined several possible futures at the intersection of four water supply and six water demand scenarios. Reclamation modeled the effects of increasing demand and sought public input on solutions to address the deficit. Follow-up efforts included the Moving Forward process and the 2018 Colorado River Basin Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study, which examined future tribal water demand in the basin and included a scenario planning process. The Ten Tribes Study included four storylines of future tribal water development. Effects were quantified through modeling simulations, and challenges and opportunities were identified. Information on the 2012 Water Supply and Demand Study, the Moving Forward process, and the Ten Tribes Partnership Tribal Water Study can be found at <https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/crbstudy.html>.

CRC Approach to Scenario Planning

The CRC’s approach to Scenario Planning drew from the expertise of various Scenario Planning experts and review of prior studies. The CRC team worked with Ralph Marra, of Southwest Water Resources Consulting and reviewed previous Scenario Planning efforts related to Climate Adaptation (Garfin et al. 2015; Star et al. 2016; Scenario Planning Workshop Report 2015). The four primary sources of information used to craft the methodology for this three-part workshop are included in the References. The team consulted on a regular basis with an Advisory Committee comprised of experts across the Basin. The Advisory Committee’s guidance was essential in tailoring the design and evolution of the project, including helping to select workshop participants who represented various interests (e.g. water utilities, agriculture, academia, environmental NGOs, etc.) across the seven U.S. basin states, Tribal Nations, and Mexico. The following section describes the six-step scenario planning process, which evolved in real-time from its initial design based on participant input over the 10-month process (Figure 1).

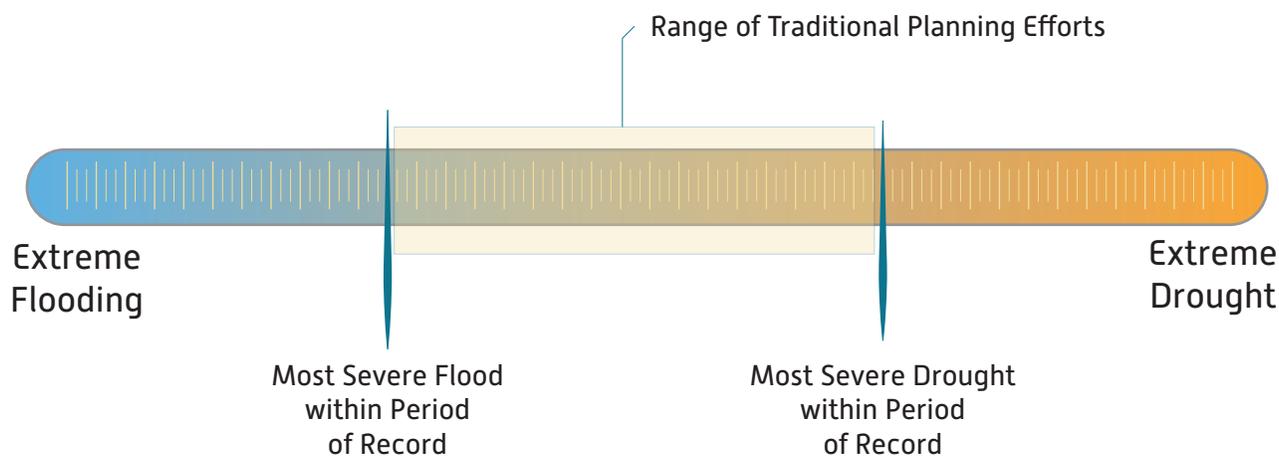
Figure 1. Colorado River Conversations Project Scenario Planning Approach



Step 1: Set the Context

The CRC scenario planning process began by explaining the purpose of this scenario planning effort and setting the context for participants. This process was unique because it sought to explore the areas of uncertainty outside the parameters of most planning discussions. It focused on low probability, yet plausible “black swan events” that could occur within the context of extreme climate conditions (Figure 2). Project goals were agreed on by participants to develop a series of scenarios at the basin scale that could also be useful for states, utilities, NGOs or organizations to consider within their own processes. The geographic scope was defined: the entire Colorado River basin within the U.S., Mexico, and Tribal Nations. Finally, the planning horizon was selected: the present to 2050, to incorporate the near-term policy efforts, as well as longer-term management conditions under new guidelines.

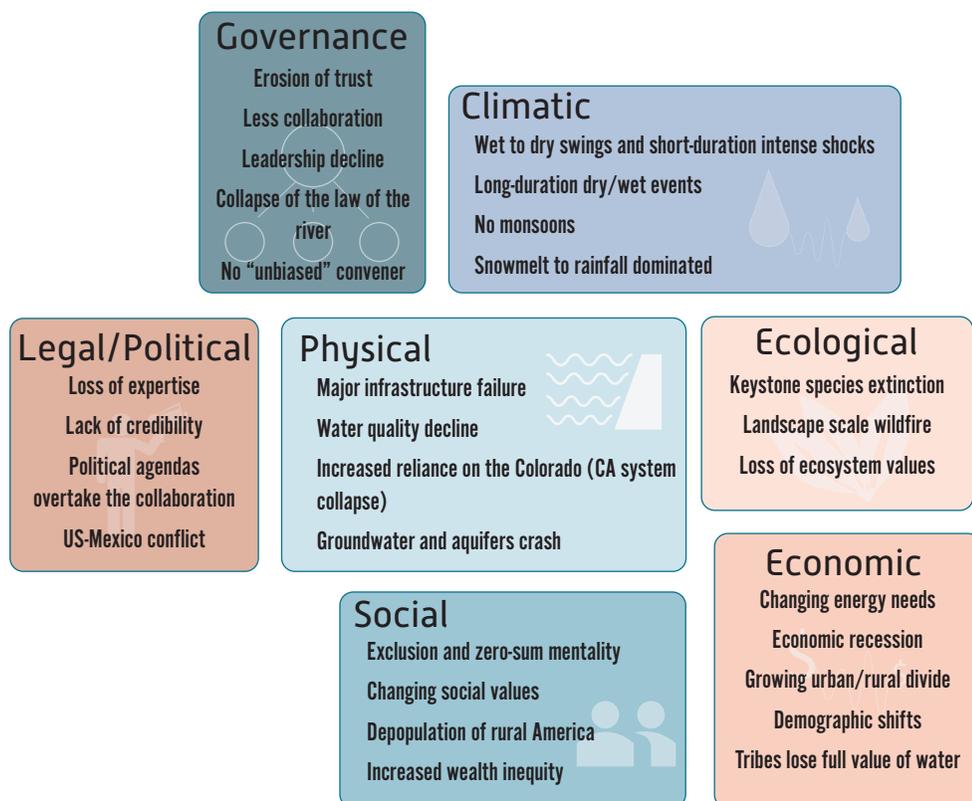
Figure 2. Scope of CRC Scenario Planning Workshops



Step 2: Identify Drivers

In step two, participants developed a broad list of possible drivers of change and identified the trends, possible impacts, and/or disruptors for each. The drivers were deliberately selected to create a broad array of possible disruptions which could lead to extreme outcomes. In many cases, it was important to note the initial conditions for these drivers (e.g., precipitation shifting from snow melt to rainfall). Given the objective of the CRC project, climate extremes were set as the “master drivers,” (meaning that there was at least one climate driver in each scenario) but participants also focused on identifying non-climatic drivers related to: governance, ecological, economic, social, legal/political, and physical factors (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Key Drivers Identified in June 2019 Workshop

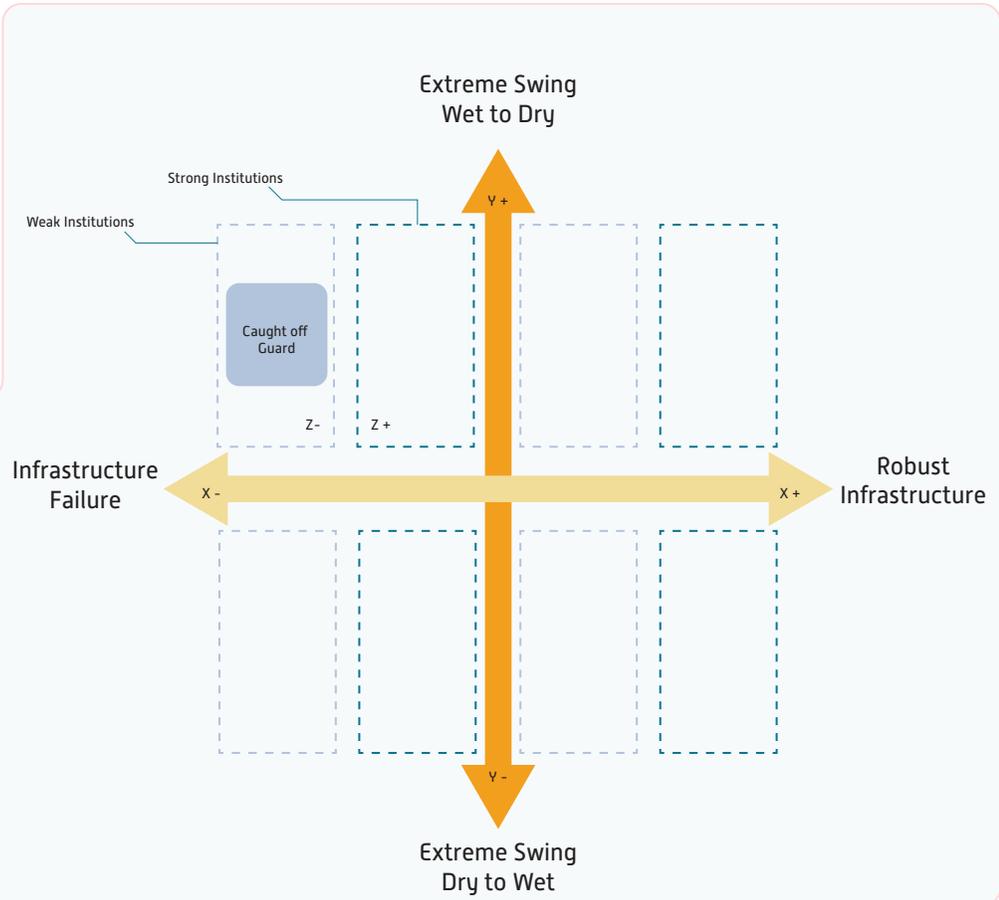


Step 3: Choose Scenarios

In step three, participants broke out into small groups to develop scenarios by choosing three of the identified important drivers and mapping them using three axes (X, Y, and Z) as shown in Figure 4, below. Eight possible futures emerged from the intersection of the high and low (+, -) presentations of these three drivers. Participants named and described the eight scenarios. Finally, each small group prioritized the scenario(s) that should be developed into more detailed storylines. This process encouraged the development of scenarios that are plausible to participants, distinct from one another, and included long-term trends or threshold-type drivers of change.

Figure 4. Three-dimensional Matrix Example from Workshop.

This matrix is an example constructed by workshop participants. Each group developed three different matrices. Each matrix included three organizing drivers, arranged on a spectrum. In this example, the drivers are climate "swings" (unexpected changes in climate), infrastructure failures, and governance failure. The scenario, "Caught Off Guard" was created from this matrix and is used as an example in this summary.



Step 4: Research and Write Scenarios

In step four, a small set of scenarios were chosen for further development based on those prioritized by participants in step three. Figure 5 summarizes the four final storylines that were developed by the CRC team based on the matrices developed by the participants. Each selected three-dimensional scenario was developed into a titled storyline to narrate an accessible and theoretically plausible picture of future conditions. Each storyline was developed using background evidence and/or trend information, including a range of recent climate studies, as well as a list of references for each of the three drivers.

Figure 5. Colorado River Conversations Scenarios
Four storylines developed through the CRC workshops are presented below, each with its three drivers. To see a detailed description of each scenario, including the fact-based evidence, trend information, and references, please visit the CRC webpage.



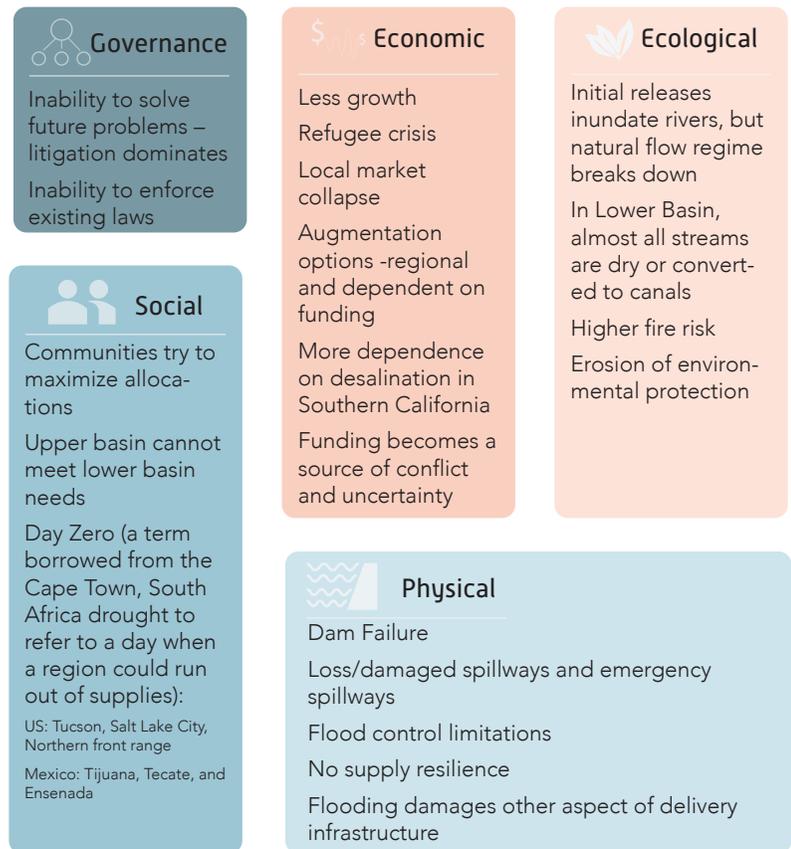
Step 5: Explore Impacts of Scenarios

In step five, organizers facilitated a discussion of impacts across the basin for each of the storylines. Participants were asked to consider six categories of impacts.

- Legal/Political
- Governance
- Ecological
- Physical
- Social
- Economic

By design, the storylines were diverse. For example, the Caught Off Guard storyline, which described climate swings from wet to dry, infrastructure failure, and governance failure, could result in the impacts outlined in Figure 6.

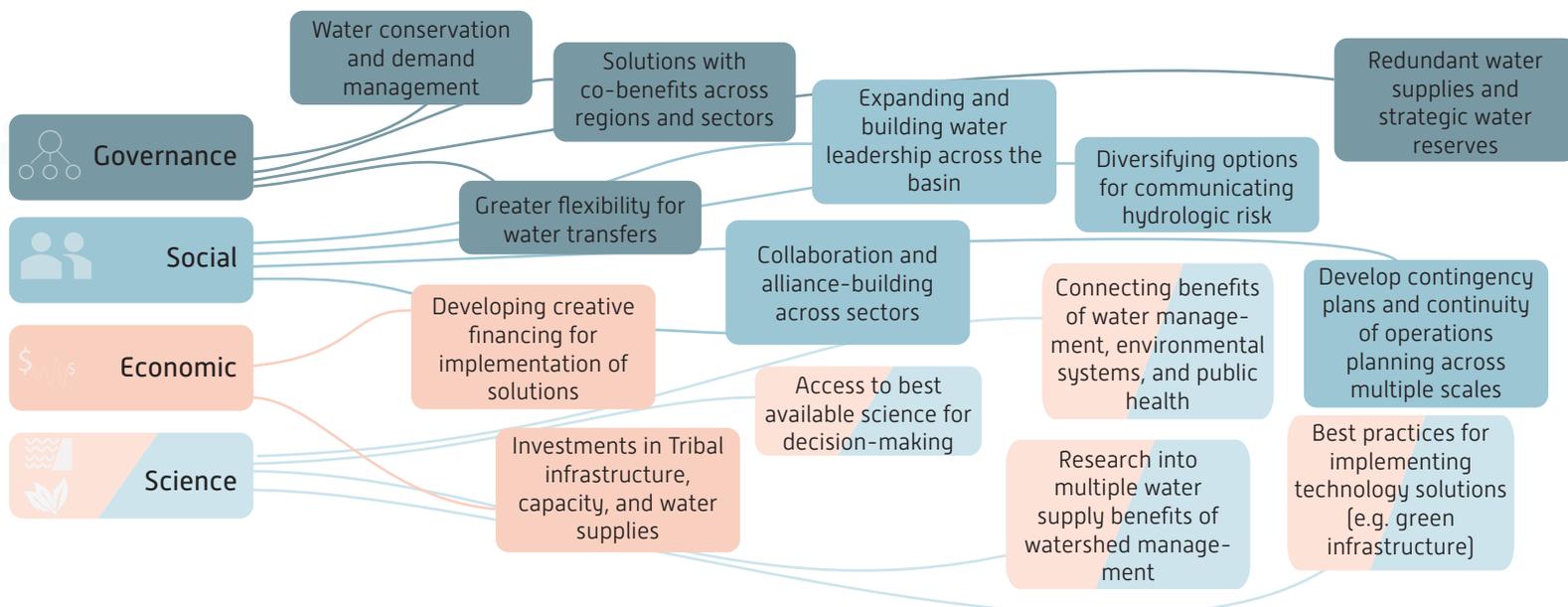
Figure 6. Impacts of the Caught Off Guard Storyline



Step 6: Identify Common Solutions

Step 6 identifies common solutions across the four final storylines. Participants broke into groups and discussed low-regrets solutions that could mitigate the impacts of each storyline, as well as trade-offs around the benefits and/or challenges of each solution. Then, participants considered which solutions were common across storylines. Finally, participants returned to a plenary discussion of cross-cutting solutions and ultimately developed a set of low-regrets solutions that could apply to many if not all of the storylines (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Summary of Low-regrets Solutions



Insights Gained

This scenario planning process highlighted the importance of providing safe and creative spaces to engage in difficult discussions about unsettling but plausible futures. Throughout the workshop series, participants acknowledged the range and level of risk to Colorado River water supplies and were able to identify preliminary steps to reduce risk. Individually and collectively, participants engaged in creative conversations about uncertainty and potential strategies to increase preparedness to unexpected future events. In addition, the group acknowledged that a diversity of perspectives, needs, and values is essential to create a well-rounded understanding of the realities and implications of water management in the basin.

The incredible complexity and uncertainties of the Colorado River makes planning difficult. Scenario planning as a framework can create opportunities for a diverse set of stakeholders to participate in thoughtful conversations, deepen understanding of the system and the people within it, and support solutions to respond to emerging challenges.

The enthusiasm expressed by participants about this process confirmed that academics can help to create a space for important conversations about topics that are difficult to discuss in other arenas. In sum, the workshop series underscored the importance of expanding the knowledge network within Colorado River management discussions.

Additional Resources

For additional information, please visit the Colorado River Conversations page of the CCASS website (<https://ccass.arizona.edu/colorado-river-conversations-project>). A full report of the three scenario planning workshops is available, as well as complete descriptions of the four storylines (also presented in Appendix A). Background on Colorado River Conversations and resources of the Colorado River are also provided.

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Acknowledgements

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Scenario 1: Caught Off Guard



Wet to Dry Swing
Infrastructure Failures
Governance Failure

After increasing variability (more frequent swings between very wet and very dry events), the Colorado River Basin enters a period of extreme precipitation. Heavy rain falls throughout the Basin, but especially in the Upper Basin. While snowpack declines overall, there are years with above average winter snow and summer rain that inundates rivers and fills reservoirs. As quickly as the extreme precipitation began, it stops. Conditions rapidly change to an extreme drying period.

As storage is maxed out during the wet cycle, dam infrastructure is compromised, stored water is released, and reservoirs function at less than half of capacity. Water managers turn their attention to infrastructure safety, repairs, and maintenance in an effort to prevent catastrophic damage. Water managers must immediately shift their attention away from managing for floods to managing against shortage. These conditions are worsened by the fact that reservoir capacity was compromised under the wet period and therefore local and basin-wide storage volumes are diminished at the onset of the extreme dry period.

Quite quickly, the policies and shared sense of collaboration under flood conditions disintegrate, as water users and communities tap into limited and tenuous storage supplies. Conflict erupts over how to manage for rapid and extreme shortages and governance structures can neither act quickly enough, nor expansively enough, to address expanding concerns across the basin. Cross jurisdictional collaboration that was bolstered during the wet period dissipates. Uncertainty amplifies under the dry period because of disputes over how to distribute water and manage demands as drought conditions severely limit supply replenishment.

Impacts of the Caught Off Guard Storyline

Governance

Inability to solve future problems – litigation dominates
Inability to enforce existing laws

Social

Communities try to maximize allocations

Upper basin cannot meet lower basin needs

Day Zero (a term borrowed from the Cape Town, South Africa drought to refer to a day when a region could run out of supplies):

US: Tucson, Salt Lake City, Northern front range
Mexico: Tijuana, Tecate, and Ensenada

Economic

Less growth
Refugee crisis
Local market collapse
Augmentation options -regional and dependent on funding
More dependence on desalination in Southern California
Funding becomes a source of conflict and uncertainty

Ecological

Initial releases inundate rivers, but natural flow regime breaks down
In Lower Basin, almost all streams are dry or converted to canals
Higher fire risk
Erosion of environmental protection

Physical

Dam Failure
Loss/damaged spillways and emergency spillways
Flood control limitations
No supply resilience
Flooding damages other aspect of delivery infrastructure

Scientific and Historic Evidence

Climate Drivers

Historical evidence of rapid swings from extreme wet to extreme dry can be found in streamflow reconstructions from Arizona tree-ring data, with one of the most extreme shifts occurring from 1201-1211 within the medieval drought (Meko et al. 2007; Woodhouse et al. 2010). Research on past floods also serves as a reference point for what can plausibly occur in the Colorado River Basin. Studies of peak discharges from measured, historical, and paleoflood records for tributaries throughout the Colorado River Basin show that maximum measured (gaged) floods have typically been lower in magnitude than historical floods and paleofloods. Results from these studies suggest that very large floods in the past were much more frequent than those in the gaged records and that the gaged record (1914 -2012) is biased towards low flows (Greenbaum et al. 2014). In addition, atmospheric rivers that contribute to extreme

weather and precipitation events are expected to decrease in frequency, but increase in duration and intensity in the western United States (Espinoza et al. 2018).

Infrastructure

A failure of a dam, particularly Hoover or Glen Canyon Dams, would have an immediate and significant impact on the Colorado River Basin and beyond. In 1983, three years after Lake Powell filled, a distinctly long winter was fueled by the 1982-2983 El Niño, dropping exceptional snowpack throughout the basin. Dam managers had projected a normal winter, but spring ended with a sudden influx of warm weather, snow melt and then rain. Upper Basin reservoirs were overwhelmed and water rushed into Lake Powell, placing stress on the structural components of Glen Canyon Dam (Bureau of Reclamation 1984). Disaster was averted; however, following this peak elevation, levels in Lake Powell dropped precipitously, at a speed that could not be accommodated today without substantial economic and environmental impacts. Among the many takeaways for the future, the 1983 flood and following years demonstrate a) how quickly conditions can change and b) how connected storage systems are along the entire river. In addition, dam and infrastructure failure or lowering reservoir elevations to prevent failure can limit storage capacity, further constraining available supplies as conditions shift from wet to dry.

Governance

While the Colorado River Basin has a recent history of collaborative actions to manage against shortage conditions (Bureau of Reclamation 2007; IBWC 2012, 2017; 116th Congress 2019), drought conditions can challenge the ability for states, tribes, and other jurisdictions to reach management solutions outside of litigation. Recent successes in Colorado River management have been strongly supported by the Secretary of the Interior and a highly professional team at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. If these agencies no longer played a trusted leadership role in the Basin, access to credible data and leadership of multi-jurisdictional planning processes could be compromised. Without such leadership, it would be difficult to navigate climate-related stress and the Colorado River Basin could follow the path of the Rio Grande Basin where disputes about allocations and priority rights are resolved through litigation.

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The North American Monsoon shifts significantly to a new pattern of fewer, but more intense, storms that cause localized flooding and alter the timing and location of groundwater recharge. Historically, the monsoons have provided over half of annual precipitation to Arizona, New Mexico, and portions of southern Colorado. Under the new pattern, the monsoon season starts later and ends earlier, at times delivering little to no rain in June, July, and August, which were historically the height of the monsoon season.

As the monsoon weakens, tributary and local streams are de-watered for longer periods of time. Localized flooding from dispersed high intensity storms affects the rate, timing, and distribution of streambed recharge and contributes to over-taxed and declining aquifers. Aquifers in the Lower Colorado River Basin, and in Arizona specifically, begin to crash. With climate-induced aquifer drawdown, water users look to other sources of water to shore up their supplies.

Tribes are fully engaged in water management decision-making in the Lower Basin and are essential players in both state water management processes and basin-wide conversations. Tribes have developed a diverse array of water management tools, including water banking and aquifer recharge projects, principally in Arizona.

Scientific and Historic Evidence

Climate Drivers

The North American Monsoon (NAM) provides approximately 70% of the total annual rainfall for the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico states (Sheppard et al. 2002). NAM is critical for soil moisture, groundwater recharge, ecosystem functions, rangeland grazing, and agriculture in Arizona and New Mexico in particular. Studies indicate that NAM may experience significant declines in early season precipitation (June-July) and increased precipitation later in the monsoon season (September-October) (Truettner et al. 2019; Cook and Seager 2013). In some years, these shifts may result in an overall reduction in precipitation in the Lower Basin (Pascale et al. 2017), though as the global climate warms, models suggest that there will be more extreme precipitation events that could also deliver average to above average precipitation, albeit in fewer storms that occur later in the season (Pascale et al. 2018; 2019).

Aquifer Crash

Shifting monsoon patterns have a significant impact on water supply, including surface water and groundwater resources. From 1985-2010, roughly 40% of water withdrawals in the Lower Basin were derived from groundwater (Maupin et al. 2018). Variability in precipitation will influence the amount of water available for recharge and replenishment (Green et al. 2011, Niraula et al. 2017). Studies using various methodologies suggest that overall recharge rates will decrease in the western United States by up to 20%

Impacts of the Dig It Deeper Storyline

Governance

- Exceptions to water use limits enacted as drought measures
- Pressure to move water from Yuma to Central AZ
- Break down in governance

Economic

- Investment in infrastructure for tribal water and investment in augmentation
- Reduction in ag subsidies

Ecological

- Rivers completely dry-up
- No riparian habitat

Social

- Urban and rural divide
- Agriculture pumping increases until groundwater is gone

Physical

- Temperatures continue to increase
- More pressure on Lake Powell
- Importance of inflows to Lake Mead
- More pressure on other water supplies in the LB, like the Salt River Project
- Greater reliance on CAP, but without much resilience

and in the southwest U.S. regions by roughly 10-20% (Meixner et al. 2016, Niraula et al. 2017). Paired with decreasing streamflow and widespread acknowledgement that reservoir storage alone is inadequate to meet allocations, groundwater resources will be tapped more intensely and will decline more rapidly under this scenario, threatening water security locally and basin-wide (Castle et al. 2014).

Increased Tribal Water Engagement in the Lower Basin

Recent evidence of the increasing role of Tribes in water management activity can be seen in the Drought Contingency Plan negotiations in Arizona. This level of engagement sets the stage for increased flexibility in water management policies and authorities that enable Tribal communities to offer a range of ideas and solutions in state and Basin-wide policy negotiations and leads to overall more inclusive conversations. Tribes have been integral participants in the Lower Basin Pilot System Conservation Program and played an essential role in the intra-Arizona agreements that were necessary to finalize the Drought Contingency Plans. In addition, Tribes continue to pursue various innovative options to increase utilization of Tribal water off-reservation as a way to increase economic returns to Tribes and provide non-Tribal users greater access to reliable water supplies (USBR 2018).

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Warming temperatures across the Colorado River Basin shift snowfall patterns, especially in the Upper Basin. In areas that have historically relied upon and experienced heavy snowpack, snowfall occurs progressively later in the season, and snowmelt is beginning earlier in the season. In addition, increasing sublimation rates are acting to reduce the total amount of snowpack at any given time during the year.

As dry conditions set in, an earthquake in Northern California disrupts delivery systems and storage facilities in northern California are quickly drained. Reduction in water availability in the northern part of the state leads to significant reductions in deliveries to southern California populations centers from the State Water Project. This in turn places intense pressure on the Colorado River and local groundwater supplies to meet demands.

In the midst of these conditions, the United States economy slides into a recession similar in magnitude to the Great Depression. As markets begin to crash, industries downsize, and unemployment rates skyrocket. There are insufficient funds available to rebuild damaged infrastructure in northern California in a timely way.

Scientific and Historic Evidence

Climate Drivers

Snowpack is a key component of the Colorado River Basin’s water budget. Snow accumulates during the winter, melts during the spring and early summer to fill rivers and reservoirs, and provides water for agriculture, communities, and industry. Between 1950 and 1999, there was a significant shift in the trends of mountain precipitation, more winter precipitation falling as rain instead of snow (Hamlet et al. 2005) and with earlier snowmelts (Mote et al. 2005; Knowles et al. 2006). Snowpack studies show declining trends in snow accumulation across 90% of snow monitoring sites in the western United States (Mote et al. 2018), with increasing evapotranspiration rates from snow sublimation (Knowles et al. 2015). Currently, snowmelt-derived runoff currently contributes roughly two-thirds of the inflow into the major storage reservoirs, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that the contribution of snowmelt to total runoff will decrease by one third for the western United States (Li et al. 2017).

Collapse of California Water Systems

California derives nearly 75% of available water supplies from the northern third of the state

Impacts of the Disaster Strikes Storyline

 <p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in environmental protections Limited interest in regulations Focus on fixing the economy and immediate problems Water demands go way down due to survival conditions (no room for luxuries) Water buffalo mentality Relationship with Mexico degrades More federal participation and governing Resources directed towards California More litigation and pressure on transfers 	 <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer people move to recreational hubs People move north and to higher elevations to escape hot temperatures Collective memory loss of environmental values Shift to new recreational activities Loss of rural populations Stress in agricultural communities and cities Consumer behavior could drive a return to food crops Demographic shifts in the basin are different than in 2008 and 2009, because of differences in economic conditions and geographic scale of recession 	 <p>Ecological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Channelized rivers Grand Canyon flows not optimized Sediment issues Loss of biodiversity and wildlife Fires more abundant Decrease in water quality Warming temperatures Environmental values, Delta, Salton Sea, ESA and other environmental values gone Funding for those issues lost as well
 <p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of infrastructure to maximize water for existing users Assumption that California suffers the feared earthquake --> Disruption to Bay/California water project Climate and environmental changes impact Powell and Mead Pressure to keep CA aqueducts full 		 <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boom in the extractive industries Hit on recreational economies Lowered values for ranches and ranching economy Economic depression on global scale Tribes in a position to capitalize on the water markets

(north of Sacramento), mainly from Sierra Nevada snowpack (State of California 2019). However, over 80% of California's water demand occurs in the southern two-thirds of the state (State of California 2019). The existing California State Water Project (SWP) was built to respond to this geographic disparity. It is a water storage and delivery system of reservoirs, aqueducts, power plants and pumping plants extending more than 700 miles—two-thirds the length of California. While this level of connectivity offers the state much needed flexibility, a major earthquake could dramatically impact the function of the State Water Project as well as conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Bad Economy

The Great Depression was brought on by a severe stock market crash that reverberated throughout the United States. Businesses closed, unemployment rose, and workers were displaced as they sought other forms of employment. In 2008 another economic disaster hit the United States, sending shock waves through the housing and financial industries. If the bailout of the major banks had not taken place, the impacts of that financial crisis could have spiraled further out of control and there likely would have been economic chaos across the globe and a very different recovery pattern. Currently, the United States is in the middle of an economic crisis brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic. Social and governance responses to the pandemic have significantly disrupted local, national, and international economies, dramatically increased unemployment, and put thousands of small businesses at risk, among other impacts to social stability and public health.

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A long-term drying trend has descended on the Colorado River Basin. Precipitation is variable, unreliable, and limited. Temperatures continue to rise, further decreasing run-off from the precipitation that does fall. Recharge rates drop and soil moisture levels decline, while evapotranspiration rates increase.

There is a growing gap between communities with sufficient resources and wealth, and those with limited access to economic development opportunities and capital. Relatively affluent cities and agricultural enterprises have the financial, technological, and legal resources to invest in infrastructure improvements to secure, treat, and deliver water. However, these investments continue to deepen the divide between users who can afford to pay higher prices for water and users with limited economic resources. Smaller communities with more constrained financial, technical, and legal resources fall behind and are increasingly unable to compete for scarcer and more expensive water supplies.

Upper Basin Tribes are trusted partners in water management in each state and with the Upper Colorado River Commission. They are fully integrated in all water management processes and are treated as equal partners in management decisions, which deepens the conversation and brings new ideas to the table.

Scientific and Historic Evidence

Climate Drivers

Historic hydroclimate reconstructions across western North America illustrate periods of extreme drought conditions, or “megadroughts”, during the Medieval era (Meko et al. 2007; Woodhouse et al. 2010; Cook et al. 2015). Evidence of past droughts, combined with global and down-scaled modelling (Ayers et al. 2016) suggest that the risk of long-term and persistent drought conditions throughout the Colorado River Basin is significant. A future of “hot drought” conditions that include rising temperatures are projected to reduce streamflow from 20% at mid-century to 35% by the end of the century (Woodhouse et al. 2016; McCabe et al. 2017; Udall and Overpeck 2017; Milly and Dunne 2020).

Increased Wealth Gap

The U.S. Census Bureau has been tracking income inequality in the United States and recent data show the highest level of income inequality in over 50 years (Semega et al. 2020). While this gap is unevenly distributed across the county, there are areas of acute poverty and extreme wealth within the Colorado River Basin. Recent history has shown that wealth inequality worsens impacts to individuals and communities under drought conditions, as recently seen during the “Day Zero” crisis in Cape Town, South Africa, and that people and communities with leaner resources are consistently more vulnerable to water stress, as witnessed during the water quality crisis in Flint, Michigan.

Impacts of the Social Shifts Storyline

<p>Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-invent legal structure for managing water systems New and revised rules for infrastructure Investment and quantification in areas with high priority water rights Speculative water investors Fractured relationships get worse Tribes are highly engaged in governance and water actions 	<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor communities lose Wealthy communities invest in water trading and water tracking, as well as health screenings Climate refugees and population migration Wealthy populations expand their land base 	<p>Ecological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers Collapse
<p>Physical</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement to Direct Potable Re-Use 		
<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pricing goes up Economy crashes Hedge funds take over Fast drought hurts rural people the most 		

Increased Tribal Engagement in the Upper Basin

Increased flexibility in water management policies and authorities allow Tribal communities to offer a range of ideas and solutions in state and Basin-wide policy negotiations, which lead to overall more inclusive conversations. In addition, Tribes pursue various innovative options to increase utilization of Tribal water off-reservation as a way to increase economic returns to Tribes and provide non-Tribal users greater access to reliable water supplies (Ten Tribes Partnership 2018). Recent evidence of the importance of consultation and coordination with Tribes can be seen in Colorado between the Colorado Water Conservation Board and two Colorado tribes, and as a stated Water Planning Goal in the development of the New Mexico Water Plan (NMISC 2020). These current activities provide an important and ongoing opening for Tribes in the Upper Basin to become more actively engaged in the Upper Colorado River Commission and in shaping water transaction concepts, processes, and accounting.

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