

## 5.6 Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

### 5.6.1 Introduction

The 32,000-acre Fort Mojave Indian Reservation (Reservation) lies at the juncture of Arizona, California, and Nevada with land in all three states. The Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's (FMIT or Tribe) Tribal Headquarters is in Needles, California.

The 2012 Census lists the population of the Reservation as 1,657, most of whom live in four more or less equal-sized communities.

The original Fort Mojave Indian Reservation was formed by Executive Order in 1890 from the former Camp Mojave military reservation and the non-contiguous and Camp Mojave Hay and Wood Reserve. These were connected in 1901 and in 1911, 33 even-numbered sections in the Mohave Valley were added.

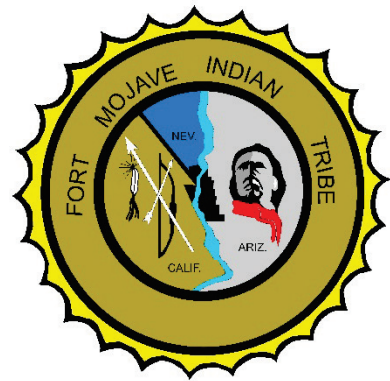


Figure 5.6-A presents a general location map with boundaries, communities, and major facilities.

### 5.6.2 Physical Setting

The Reservation lies in the first floodplain valley on the Lower Colorado River. The dominant feature of the area is the Colorado River and most of the Reservation is in the historic floodplain. The Valley is bounded on the east by the Black Mountains of Arizona, on the west by the Dead Mountains of California, on the north by the City of Bullhead City, Arizona, and on the south by the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge. The elevation ranges from 455 to 925 feet above sea level.



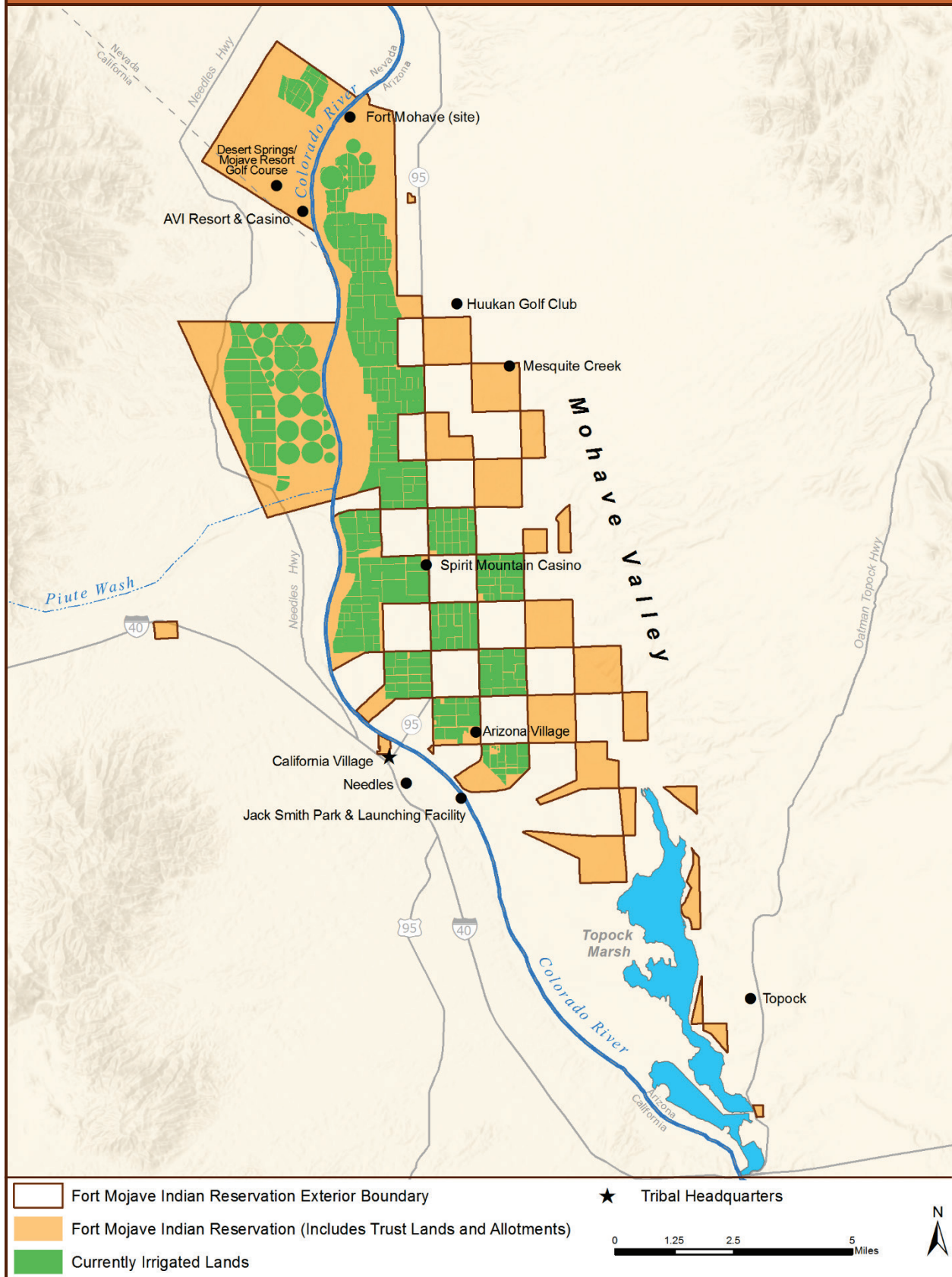
Desert Springs Golf Course located on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

#### 5.6.2.1 Watersheds

The watershed is the west slope of the 5,000 foot Black Mountains, the east slope of the 4,000 foot Dead Mountains and the watershed of Piute Wash which drains 1,000 square miles of desert and mountainous terrain. The inflow to the Reservation from the local mountains is rare and comes from the occasional heavy rains associated with the summer monsoon season. The watershed of Piute Wash contains mountains with an elevation of up to 6,500 feet. It too, only flows during heavy storms but can exceed 10,000 cubic feet per second and has caused severe flooding.

**FIGURE 5.6-A**  
Fort Mojave Indian Reservation Map





### 5.6.2.2 Hydrogeology

The Reservation is located on part of the floodplain of the Colorado River in an area of undifferentiated alluvial sediments and sedimentary rocks of Quaternary Age that includes floodplain deposits derived from the surrounding mountains. Groundwater is generally shallow ranging from ten to twenty feet. Groundwater in the Mohave Valley is considered to be Colorado River water for accounting purposes; however, it is partially derived from the surrounding mountains.



Looking northwest toward Nevada across the Colorado River from the Arizona sector of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

### 5.6.2.3 Climate

The Reservation lies in the transition zone between the Mojave and Sonoran deserts. The climate is similar to the other low desert valleys of the Southwest (Köppin Climate Classification BWh). Summers are very hot and winters are generally mild. The average mid-winter temperatures are 67 °F and 38 °F although the coldest nights can be 20 °F or less, and periods of 80 °F weather are not uncommon. Average mid-summer temperatures are 106 °F and 71 °F although the warmest days can approach or exceed 120 °F. The average annual rainfall is 4.39 inches, most of which occurs in winter, but severe local storms do occur in the late summer monsoon period. The wettest month is February with an average of 1.11 inches; the driest is May with an average of 0.02 inches. Snowfall is very rare. The Reservation normally experiences periods of high winds in the spring and fall. Weather records on the Reservation go back to 1992 and can be accessed through the University of Arizona's Arizona Meteorological Network System.

### 5.6.3 Historical Use and Cultural Importance of Water

The FMIT made good use of the desert resources, but it was the Colorado River and its associated riparian zone that provided the food and shelter for what is thought to have been up to 30,000 people. The Colorado River originally was a wide and braided life-giving river. The River had many more times the bank line than exists now. The River would flood every spring with the snowmelt from the Rocky Mountains and slowly recede through the summer and fall. This allowed several plantings of crops such as corn, beans, squash, and melons.



Looking southwest at the Colorado River separating the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation's Nevada and Arizona holdings; pictured is the Tribe's Avi Hotel complex and the Veterans' Memorial Bridge (connecting Fort Mohave, AZ to Laughlin, NV).

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

In the recent past, cultural use of the River has been non-consumptive. The Tribe is planning to use a share of its decreed water right to restore backwaters and some shoreline to a semblance of their pre-dam condition.



Mojave Golf Resort adjacent to the Avi Hotel and Desert Springs golf community on the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in southern Nevada.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe



Veterans' Memorial Bridge connecting Fort Mohave, AZ to Laughlin, NV; Fort Mohave Indian Tribe's Avi Hotel lies at the upper-right.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

### 5.6.4 Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Water Supply

Pursuant to the Supreme Court Consolidated Decree of 2006, federal reserved water rights for Colorado River water were quantified for the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in Arizona with priority dates of September 18, 1890, and February 2, 1911; and in California and Nevada with a priority date of September 18, 1890. The amounts, including added lands, priority dates, and states where the water rights are perfected are presented in Table 5.6-A.

TABLE 5.6-A Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Colorado River Diversion Right					
Reservation	State	Diversion Water Right (AFY) <sup>1</sup>	Net Acres	Priority Within State	Priority Date
Fort Mojave Indian Reservation	Arizona	27,969	4,327	1	Sept. 18, 1890
		75,566	11,691	1	Feb. 2, 1911
	California	16,720	2,587	1	Sept. 18, 1890
	Nevada	12,534	1,939	1	Sept. 18, 1890
<b>Totals</b>		<b>132,789</b>	<b>20,544</b>		

<sup>1</sup> Source: Consolidated Decree of March 27, 2006. The quantity of water in each instance is measured by (i) diversions or (ii) consumptive use required for irrigation of the respective acreage and for satisfaction of related uses, whichever of (i) or (ii) is less.

AFY – Acre-feet per year

## 5.6.5 Current Water Use and Operations

Currently water is used for agriculture, turf irrigation, domestic needs, and cooling water for a generating plant. Over 90 percent of the FMIT’s total diversion goes to irrigated agriculture. Agricultural water is pumped directly from the mainstream using ten pumping stations that range from 100 to 500 horsepower. The pumps deliver water to concrete lined, gravity canals that bring water to the fields. There are no irrigation projects on the Reservation and these systems are owned, operated, and maintained by individual farms. Domestic water is pumped from wells.

### 5.6.5.1 Irrigated Agriculture and Livestock Water Use Category

Approximately half of the Reservation is devoted to intensively farmed, irrigated agriculture and it is the largest consumer of water on the Reservation. The crops produced vary from year to year depending on market conditions, but upland cotton and alfalfa hay are the dominant crops. Olives, sudan, okra seed, wheat, barley, milo, grain hay, and other hays are also produced.



Alfalfa fields managed by AKA Farms at the northern Arizona sector of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation, looking south.  
Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe



Irrigation Canal (north-south) at the SW corner of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation in Mohave Valley.  
Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe





Olive Trees (80,000) planted at AKA Farms' south-central California section within a center pivot system, the first of its kind in the world.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Table 5.6-B presents the amount of water diverted for agricultural purposes to farms in Arizona, California, and Nevada from 2009 through 2013. Table 5.6-C describes the practices used to apply irrigation water.

<b>TABLE 5.6-B</b> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Irrigated Agriculture and Livestock Water Diversions (2009 – 2013)					
<b>Diversions by State</b>	<b>Year (AF)</b>				
	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Nevada	3,204	2,582	2,969	2,365	2,816
Arizona	64,03	59,218	68,116	64,700	60,966
California	18,099	11,720	14,762	15,782	15,259
<b>Totals</b>	<b>85,346</b>	<b>73,520</b>	<b>85,847</b>	<b>82,847</b>	<b>79,041</b>

<b>TABLE 5.6-C</b> Average Agricultural Crop Data (2009 – 2013)					
<b>Crop</b>	<b>Average Acreage</b>	<b>Average Water Delivery (AFY)</b>	<b>Percent Flood (Acres)</b>	<b>Percent Sprinkler (Acres)</b>	<b>Percent Drip (Acres)</b>
Field	11,805	78,768	85	12	3

**5.6.5.2 Domestic, Commercial, Municipal, and Industrial Water Use Category**

The electric generating plant pumps its water directly from the Colorado River. As with the farms, the water allocation is embodied in the lease. Irrigation water for the two Tribally owned golf courses is pumped from onsite wells, again, individually operated. Domestic water for residences and Reservation businesses is pumped from wells and delivered by the Tribally owned Fort Mojave Tribal Utilities Authority which also provides sewer on (and off) the Reservation.



One of several commercial centers on Fort Mojave Indian Reservation land in Fort Mohave, AZ – near the northernmost reach of the Reservation.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe



The Southpoint natural gas-fired electric generating plant at the extreme SE corner of the Fort Mojave Indian Reservation.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe



Fort Mojave Tribal Utilities Authority Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facility holding pond at the south-central Reservation; the facility serves residential, industrial, and commercial entities throughout the region of Mohave Valley and Fort Mohave.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

<b>TABLE 5.6-D</b>					
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Domestic, Commercial, Municipal, and Industrial Water Diversions (2009 – 2013)					
Diversions by State	Year (AF)				
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arizona	2,734	2,278	1,682	1,994	2,877
California	39	53	64	57	42
Nevada	1,652	1,649	1,769	2,305	2,296
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,425</b>	<b>3,980</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>5,215</b>



### 5.6.5.3 Environmental, Cultural, and Recreational Water Use Category

Presently, environmental use is confined to starter irrigation for revegetation projects on wildland fire burns. Cultural and recreational uses involve non-consumptive uses of the mainstream Colorado River such as boating, fishing, hunting and swimming.

### 5.6.5.4 Reservoirs

There are no storage reservoirs on the Reservation. There is a small holding reservoir at the generating station and sprinkler irrigation regulating reservoirs on three of the farms.



Newly-installed holding reservoir for Colorado River water storage at the east margin of AKA's California farm.

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

### 5.6.5.5 Water Use Efficiency and Conservation

Modern farm development on the Reservation began in the mid-1970s.

The common practice then was to develop fields with quarter mile irrigation runs, with 0.3 to 0.4 foot per

1000 falls. There are a few of these left and irrigation efficiency is approximately 60 percent. More recently developed and converted fields have sixth-mile runs and no slope. The original 16-inch ports every 100 feet are being replaced with large flow turnouts for surge irrigation. Irrigation efficiency in these fields is about 80 percent.



New center pivot system installed at the southeast corner of AKA's SE California farm.

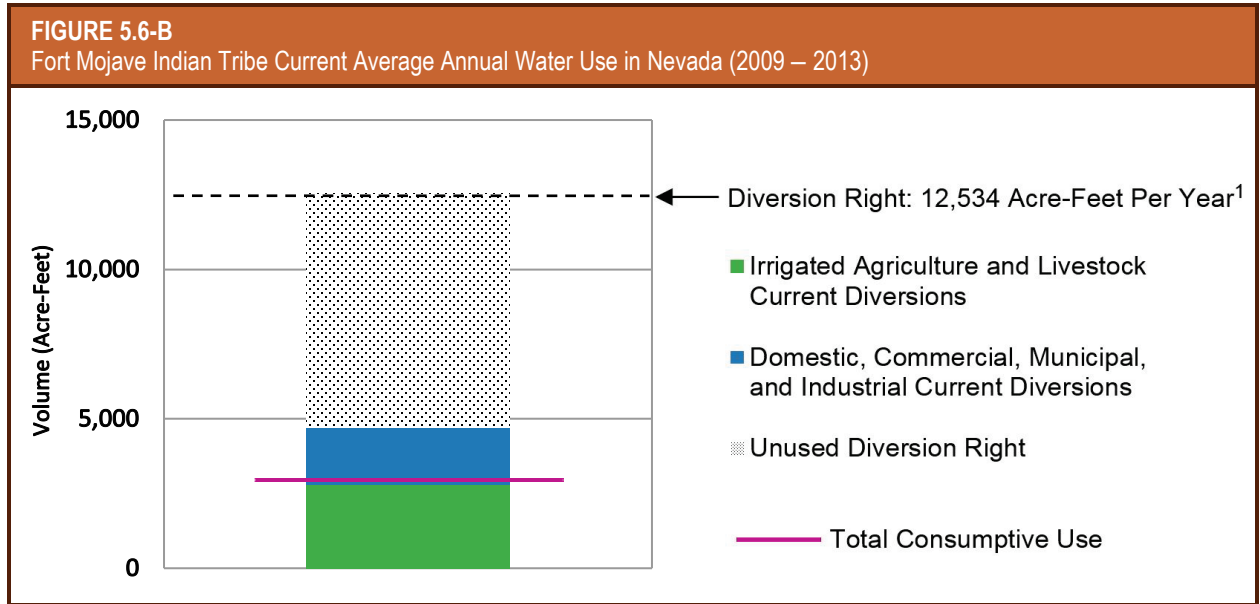
Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

FMIT is converting its flood irrigated land to low head center pivot sprinkler systems. So far, 18 percent of the land has been converted. These systems are 90 percent plus efficient. Increasing irrigation efficiency does not really conserve water. The crops consumptive use is what it is, the rest returns to the river system and is available for downstream use.

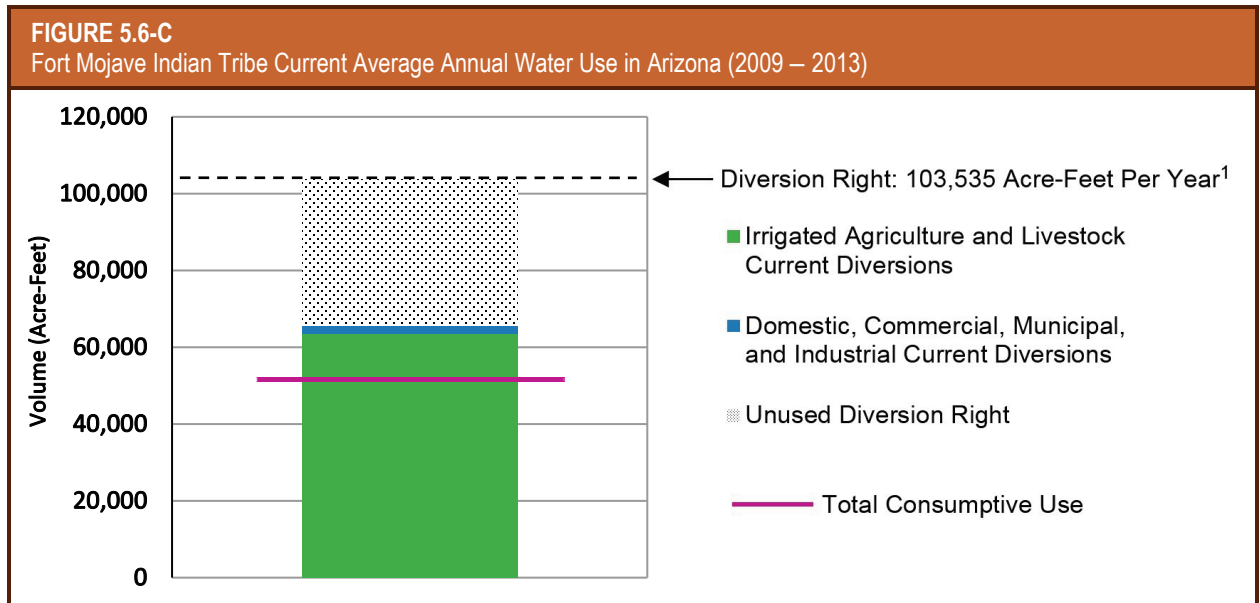


**5.6.5.6 Summary of Current Water Use**

The FMIT’s average annual water use for the period 2009 through 2013 in Nevada, Arizona, and California is presented in Figures 5.6-B, 5.6-C, and 5.6-D, respectively, and in Table 5.6-E. The average annual water use for this period is consistent with Reclamation’s Colorado River Accounting and Water Use Reports: Arizona, California, and Nevada (Water Accounting Report) (Reclamation, 2017) and was supplemented with water use information provided by the Tribe for the purpose of the Tribal Water Study. Consumptive use was estimated using either efficiency factors in the Water Accounting Report or standard engineering efficiencies.

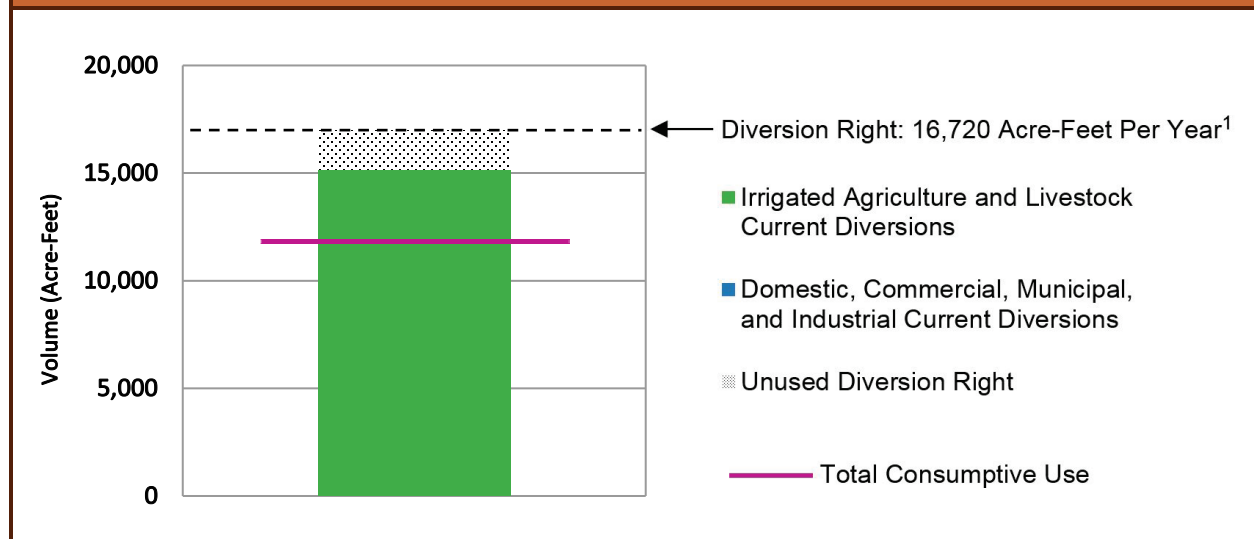


<sup>1</sup> Source: Consolidated Decree of March 27, 2006. The quantity of water is measured by (i) annual diversions not to exceed 12,534 acre-feet or (ii) the quantity of mainstream Colorado River water necessary to supply the consumptive use required for the irrigation of 1,939 acres and for the satisfaction of related uses, whichever of (i) or (ii) is less.



<sup>1</sup> Source: Consolidated Decree of March 27, 2006. The quantity of water is measured by (i) annual diversions not to exceed 103,535 acre-feet or (ii) the quantity of mainstream Colorado River water necessary to supply the consumptive use required for the irrigation of 16,018 acres and for the satisfaction of related uses, whichever of (i) or (ii) is less.

**FIGURE 5.6-D**  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Current Average Annual Water Use in California (2009 – 2013)



<sup>1</sup> Source: Consolidated Decree of March 27, 2006. The quantity of water is measured by (i) annual diversions not to exceed 16,720 acre-feet or (ii) the quantity of mainstream Colorado River water necessary to supply the consumptive use required for the irrigation of 2,587 acres and for the satisfaction of related uses, whichever of (i) or (ii) is less.

**TABLE 5.6-E**  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Current Average Annual Water Use by State (2009 – 2013)

State	Water Use Category	Diversion (AFY)	Estimated Current Consumptive Use (AFY)
Nevada	AG	2,787	2,174
	DCMI	1,934	774
	<b>Subtotal by State</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>2,948</b>
Arizona	AG	63,409	49,515
	DCMI	2,313	2,166
	<b>Subtotal by State</b>	<b>65,722</b>	<b>51,681</b>
California	AG	15,124	11,797
	DCMI	51	20
	<b>Subtotal by State</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,817</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,618</b>	<b>66,446</b>

AG – Irrigated Agriculture and Livestock  
DCMI – Domestic, Commercial, Municipal, and Industrial



### 5.6.6 Tribal Water Use Challenges

There are no legal or institutional challenges. The FMIT has the undisputed right to divert 132,789 acre-feet (AF) annually for beneficial purposes and has the ability to do that without any outside involvement. There are no government irrigation projects. The remaining potential farmland is further from the Colorado River. It can be accessed with gravity canals, but that requires siphons under checkerboard intersections with multiple buried utilities. There is experience accomplishing this, but it is somewhat of an engineering challenge.



Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's Willow Pump on the Arizona side of the Colorado River bringing water to AKA Farms' SW Arizona section)

Source: Russell Ray of the Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

### 5.6.7 Projected Future Water Development

FMIT's future water development was assessed by first examining the location, quantity and type of current water use and then, by applying the Tribal Water Study's scenario planning process, envisioning a range of future water development.

The Tribal Water Study's scenarios and associated themes are listed below. Detailed descriptions of these scenarios (storylines) were created to consider a wide range of possible water development outcomes. For additional information, including the scenario storylines, see *Chapter 4 – Methodology for Assessing Current Tribal Water Use and Projected Future Water Development*.

- **Current Water Development Trends (Scenario A):** Current trends in on-reservation water development, governance, funding, and resolution of tribal claims remain the same.

- **Slow Water Development Trends (Scenario B):** Decreases flexibility in governance of tribal water, levels of funding, and resolution of tribal claims slow tribal economic development. This results in a decline in the standard of living and delays resolution of tribal claims.
- **Rapid Water Development Trends (Scenarios C1 and C2):** Increased flexibility in governance of tribal water allows innovative water development opportunities and increased funding availability leads to tribal economic development. This results in an increase in the standard of living, thereby contributing to the fulfilment of the purpose of the reservation as a homeland and supporting the future needs of tribal communities. Scenario C1 considers partial resolution of claims and/or implementation of decreed or settled rights; and Scenario C2 considers complete resolution of claims and implementation of decreed or settled rights.

FMIT contemplated its future water development through 2060 by reviewing its current water use estimates and reflecting upon how these might change under the four scenarios. During this process, the Tribes considered such elements as the scenario conditions described in the storylines, current or future planned projects, anticipated changes in water use by category, and the extent and condition of existing water infrastructure and the need, as well as the cost, for new infrastructure to support water development. FMIT contemplated future development in the four water use categories: Irrigated Agriculture and Livestock Water Use (AG); Domestic, Commercial, Municipal, and Industrial Water Use (DCMI); Environmental, Cultural, and Recreational Water Use (ENV); and Transfers, Leases, and Exchanges (TRAN).

From this examination, FMIT extrapolated likely future use if current trends (Scenario A) continued through 2060 and prepared quantified water development schedules for its reserved water rights in Nevada, Arizona and California. Subsequently, FMIT used this same approach to prepare future water development schedules reflective of how the other scenario storylines (Scenarios B, C1, and C2) could affect its future water development. The documentation for each development schedule is presented in the following sections. Although the FMIT participated in the scenario planning process, the Tribe considers that it is in the Rapid Growth Scenario and expects to be using nearly its full reserved water right by 2020. Agricultural irrigation will continue to be the largest user and some freeboard is needed to allow for variations in the weather but the FMIT's goal is to be using about 95 percent of its right by 2020.

#### **5.6.7.1 Future Water Development Schedules**

The assumptions used to prepare each water development schedule are described below. The schedules are presented graphically for Nevada in Figure 5.6-E and numerically in Table 5.6-F, for Arizona in Figure 5.6-F and Table 5.6-G, and California in Figure 5.6-G and Table 5.6-H.

### **Nevada**

#### **Current Water Development Trends (Scenario A)**

Scenario A assumes that current trends in on-Reservation water development, governance, funding, and resolution of tribal claims remain the same. In Nevada, the FMIT expects to divert its full reserved water right of 12,534 AFY by 2025, mainly through an increase in AG water use. Agricultural efficiency would increase to 90 percent by 2060, increasing consumptive use. DCMI diversions would gradually increase to approximately 6,960 AFY by 2040 and remain



constant through 2060. Any water right remaining after water is diverted for DCMI use would be used for AG. All ENV water use is non-consumptive and there would no TRAN water use under Scenario A.

*Slow Water Development Trends (Scenario B)*

Decreases in flexibility in governance of tribal water, levels of funding, and the resolution of tribal claims could slow tribal economic development in Scenario B. The FMIT assumes that the Scenario B schedule would be the same as Scenario A as the Tribe cannot imagine a slower growth rate than Current Water Development Trends. The Tribe is not dependent on federal funding for future water development and Tribal income is sufficient to maintain the current trajectory.

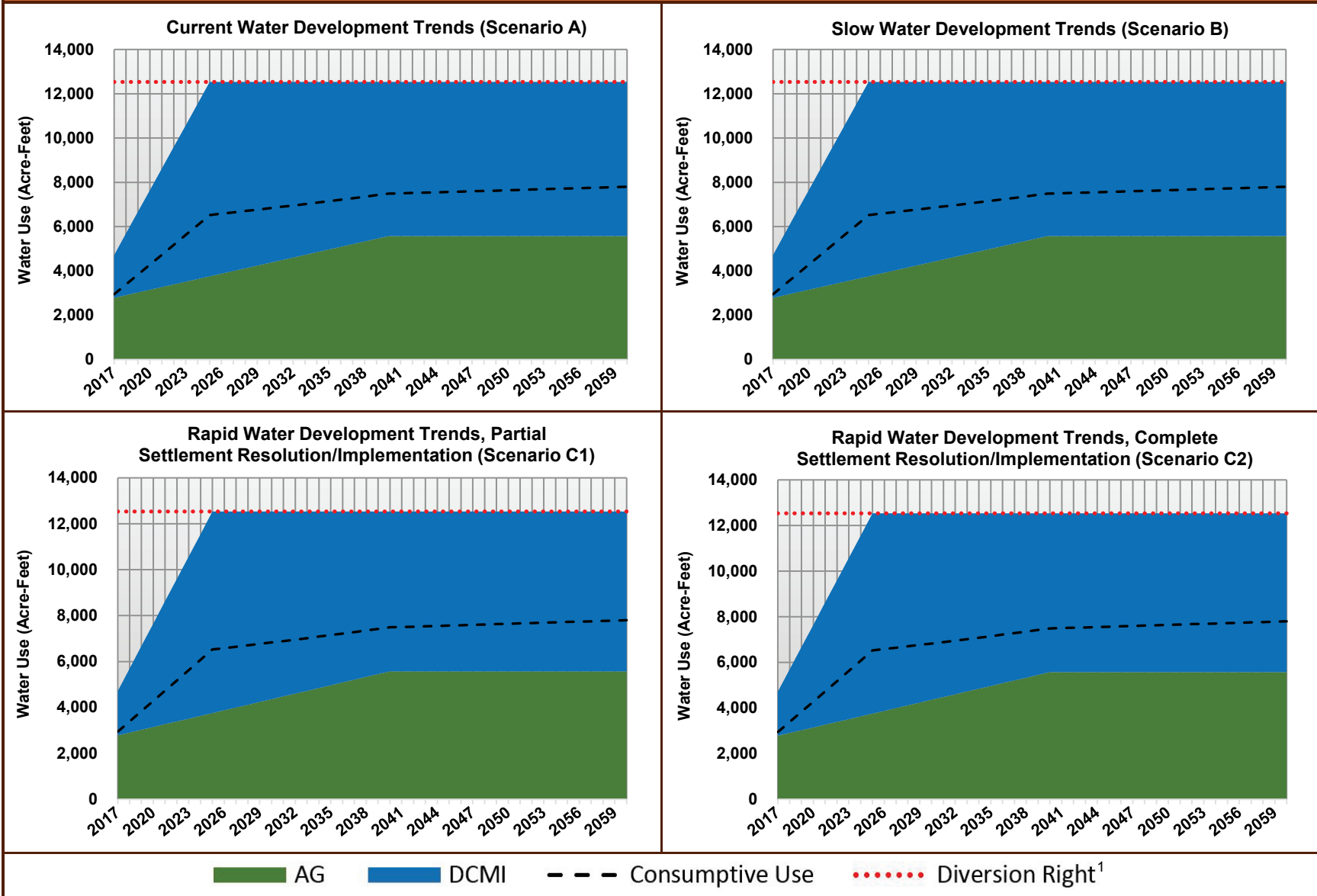
*Rapid Water Development Trends, Partial Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C1)*

Under Scenario C1, a partial resolution of the claims and/or implementation of decreed or settled rights leads to increased flexibility in governance of tribal water allowing innovative water development opportunities, and increased funding availability leads to tribal economic development. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Current Water Development Trends, Scenario A.

*Rapid Water Development Trends, Complete Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C2)*

Scenario C2 builds on Scenario C1 by considering a complete resolution of claims and implementation of decreed or settled rights, which further increases water development opportunities. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Current Water Development Trends, Scenario A.

**FIGURE 5.6-E**  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Projected Future Water Development in Nevada (Scenarios A, B, C1, and C2)



<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in Nevada is 12,534 AFY.



## **Arizona**

### **Current Water Development Trends (Scenario A)**

Scenario A assumes that current trends in on-Reservation water development, governance, funding, and resolution of tribal claims remain the same. In Arizona, the FMIT expects to divert its full reserved water right of 103,535 AFY by 2025, mainly through an increase in DCMI water use. Agricultural diversions would remain constant with current use (63,481 AFY) although efficiency would increase to 73 percent by 2040 and 90 percent by 2060, increasing consumptive use. Any diversions not used for AG would be used to increase DCMI diversions to reach the Tribe's full water right by 2020. All ENV water use is non-consumptive and there would be no TRAN water use under Scenario A.

### **Slow Water Development Trends (Scenario B)**

Decreases in flexibility in governance of tribal water, levels of funding, and the resolution of tribal claims could slow tribal economic development in Scenario B. The FMIT assumes that the Scenario B schedule would be the same as Scenario A as the Tribe cannot imagine a slower growth rate than Current Water Development Trends. The Tribe is not dependent on federal funding for future water development and Tribal income is sufficient to maintain current trajectory.

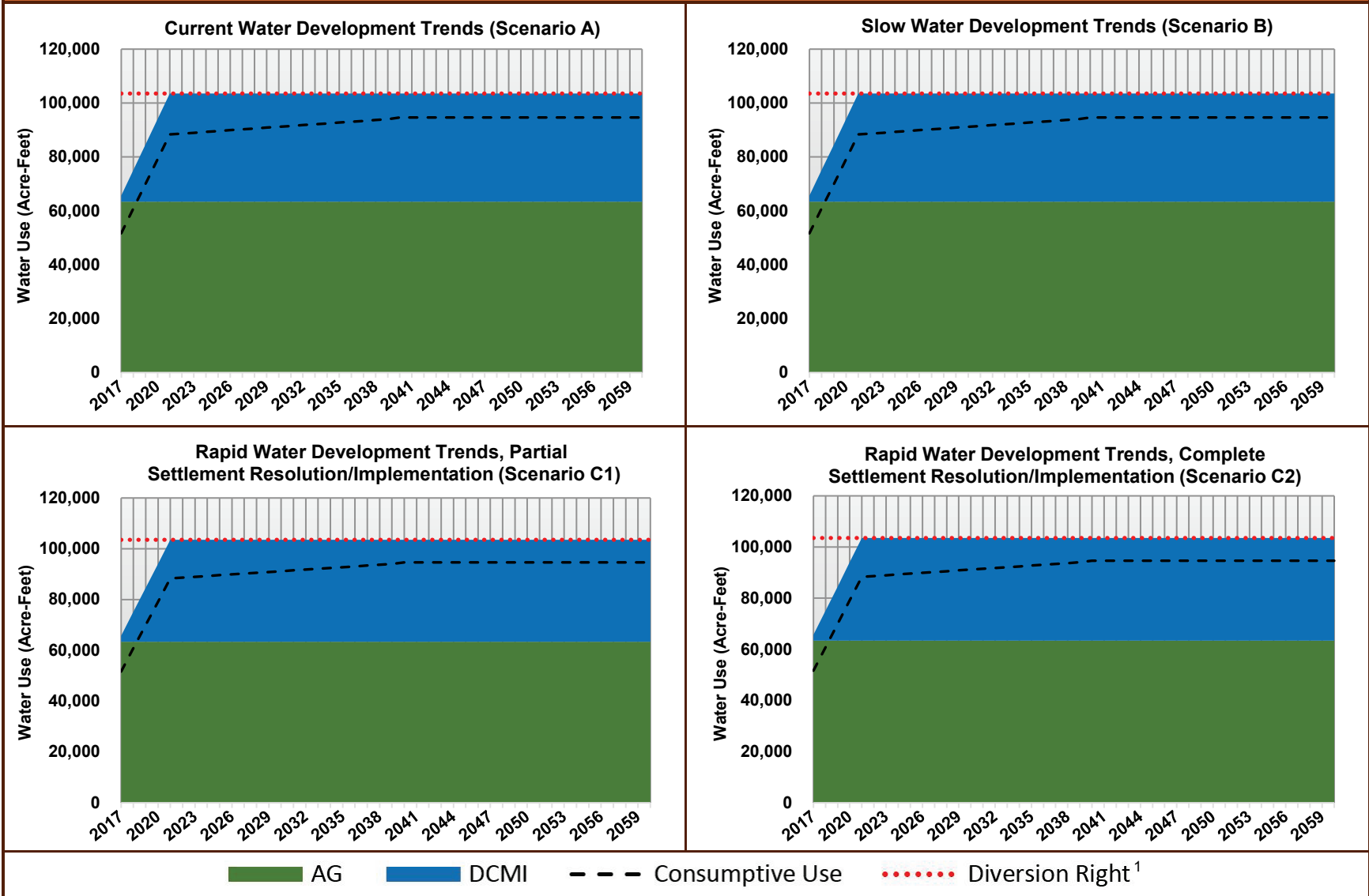
### **Rapid Water Development Trends, Partial Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C1)**

Under Scenario C1, a partial resolution of the claims and/or implementation of decreed or settled rights leads to increased flexibility in governance of tribal water allowing innovative water development opportunities, and increased funding availability leads to tribal economic development. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Current Water Development Trends, Scenario A, except that AG and DCMI efficiencies would increase, increasing consumptive use. AG efficiency would increase by 10 percent in 2020 and 90 percent by 2060. DCMI efficiency would increase to 90 percent by 2060 due to an increase in energy production.

### **Rapid Water Development Trends, Complete Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C2)**

Scenario C2 builds on Scenario C1 by considering a complete resolution of claims and implementation of decreed or settled rights, which further increases water development opportunities. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Scenario C1.

**FIGURE 5.6-F**  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Projected Future Water Development in Arizona (Scenarios A, B, C1, and C2)



<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in Arizona is 103,535 AFY.

## **California**

### **Current Water Development Trends (Scenario A)**

Scenario A assumes that current trends in on-Reservation water development, governance, funding, and resolution of tribal claims remain the same. In California, the FMIT currently diverts 15,124 AFY for AG purposes, almost its full right of 16,720 AFY. The Tribe assumed a slight increase in AG diversions by 2018 to reach full right. Agricultural efficiency would increase to 90 percent by 2060, increasing consumptive use. DDMI diversions would remain the same at 51 AFY. All ENV water use is non-consumptive and there would be no TRAN water use under Scenario A.

### **Slow Water Development Trends (Scenario B)**

Decreases in flexibility in governance of tribal water, levels of funding, and the resolution of tribal claims could slow tribal economic development in Scenario B. The FMIT assumes that the Scenario B schedule would be the same as Scenario A as the Tribe cannot imagine a slower growth rate than current trends. The Tribe is not dependent on federal funding for future water development and Tribal income is sufficient to maintain current trajectory.

### **Rapid Water Development Trends, Partial Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C1)**

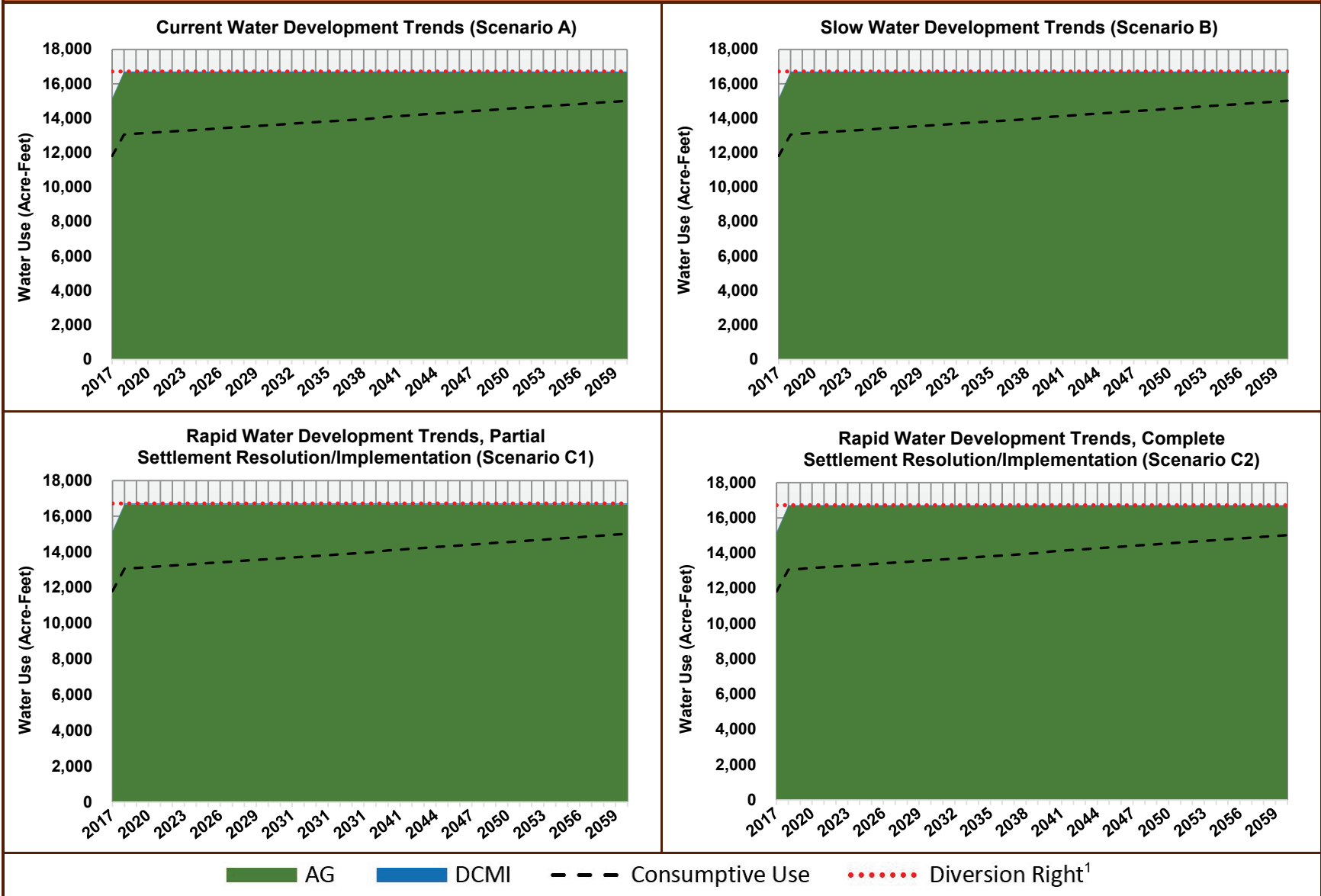
Under Scenario C1, a partial resolution of the claims and/or implementation of decreed or settled rights leads to increased flexibility in governance of tribal water allowing innovative water development opportunities, and increased funding availability leads to tribal economic development. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Current Water Development Trends, Scenario A.

### **Rapid Water Development Trends, Complete Settlement Resolution/Implementation (Scenario C2)**

Scenario C2 builds on Scenario C1 by considering a complete resolution of claims and implementation of decreed or settled rights, which further increases water development opportunities. The schedule for this scenario is the same as Current Water Development Trends, Scenario A.



**FIGURE 5.6-G**  
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Projected Future Water Development in California (Scenarios A, B, C1, and C2)



<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in California is 16,720 AFY.

### 5.6.7.2 Summary of Projected Future Water Development

FMIT's current water use and projected future water development under the Tribal Water Study's water development scenarios, and modeled for analysis purposes, is presented in Table 5.6-F, 5.6-G, and 5.6-H.

<b>TABLE 5.6-F</b>									
Summary of Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Current Water Use and Projected Future Water Development in Nevada <sup>1</sup>									
Water Use Timeframe and Category		Scenario A (AFY)		Scenario B (AFY)		Scenario C1 (AFY)		Scenario C2 (AFY)	
		Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use
Current Use	AG	2,787	2,174	2,787	2,174	2,787	2,174	2,787	2,174
	DCMI	1,934	774	1,934	774	1,934	774	1,934	774
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>4,721</b>	<b>2,948</b>
Use at 2040	AG	5,574	4,706	5,574	4,706	5,574	4,706	5,574	4,706
	DCMI	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,490</b>
Use at 2060	AG	5,574	5,017	5,574	5,017	5,574	5,017	5,574	5,017
	DCMI	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784	6,960	2,784
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,801</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,801</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,801</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>7,801</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in Nevada is 12,534 AFY.

<b>TABLE 5.6-G</b>									
Summary of Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Current Water Use and Projected Future Water Development in Arizona <sup>1</sup>									
Water Use Timeframe and Category		Scenario A (AFY)		Scenario B (AFY)		Scenario C1 (AFY)		Scenario C2 (AFY)	
		Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use
Current Use	AG	63,409	49,515	63,409	49,515	63,409	49,515	63,409	49,515
	DCMI	2,313	2,166	2,313	2,166	2,313	2,166	2,313	2,166
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,722</b>	<b>51,681</b>	<b>65,722</b>	<b>51,681</b>	<b>65,722</b>	<b>51,681</b>	<b>65,722</b>	<b>51,681</b>
Use at 2040	AG	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068
	DCMI	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>
Use at 2060	AG	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068	63,409	57,068
	DCMI	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576	40,126	37,576
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>	<b>103,535</b>	<b>94,644</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in Arizona is 103,535 AFY.



<b>TABLE 5.6-H</b>									
Summary of Fort Mojave Indian Tribe Current Water Use and Projected Future Water Development in California <sup>1</sup>									
Water Use Timeframe and Category		Scenario A (AFY)		Scenario B (AFY)		Scenario C1 (AFY)		Scenario C2 (AFY)	
		Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use	Diversion	Consumptive Use
Current Use	AG	15,124	11,797	15,124	11,797	15,124	11,797	15,124	11,797
	DCMI	51	20	51	20	51	20	51	20
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,817</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,817</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,817</b>	<b>15,175</b>	<b>11,817</b>
Use at 2040	AG	16,669	14,072	16,669	14,072	16,669	14,072	16,669	14,072
	DCMI	51	20	51	20	51	20	51	20
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>14,092</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>14,092</b>
Use at 2060	AG	16,669	15,002	16,669	15,002	16,669	15,002	16,669	15,002
	DCMI	51	20	51	20	51	20	51	20
	ENV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TRAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>15,022</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>15,022</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>15,022</b>	<b>16,720</b>	<b>15,022</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fort Mojave Indian Tribe's reserved diversion water right in California is 16,720 AFY.