

RECLAMATION

Managing Water in the West

The Colorado River: Operation and Current Conditions

June 9, 2008



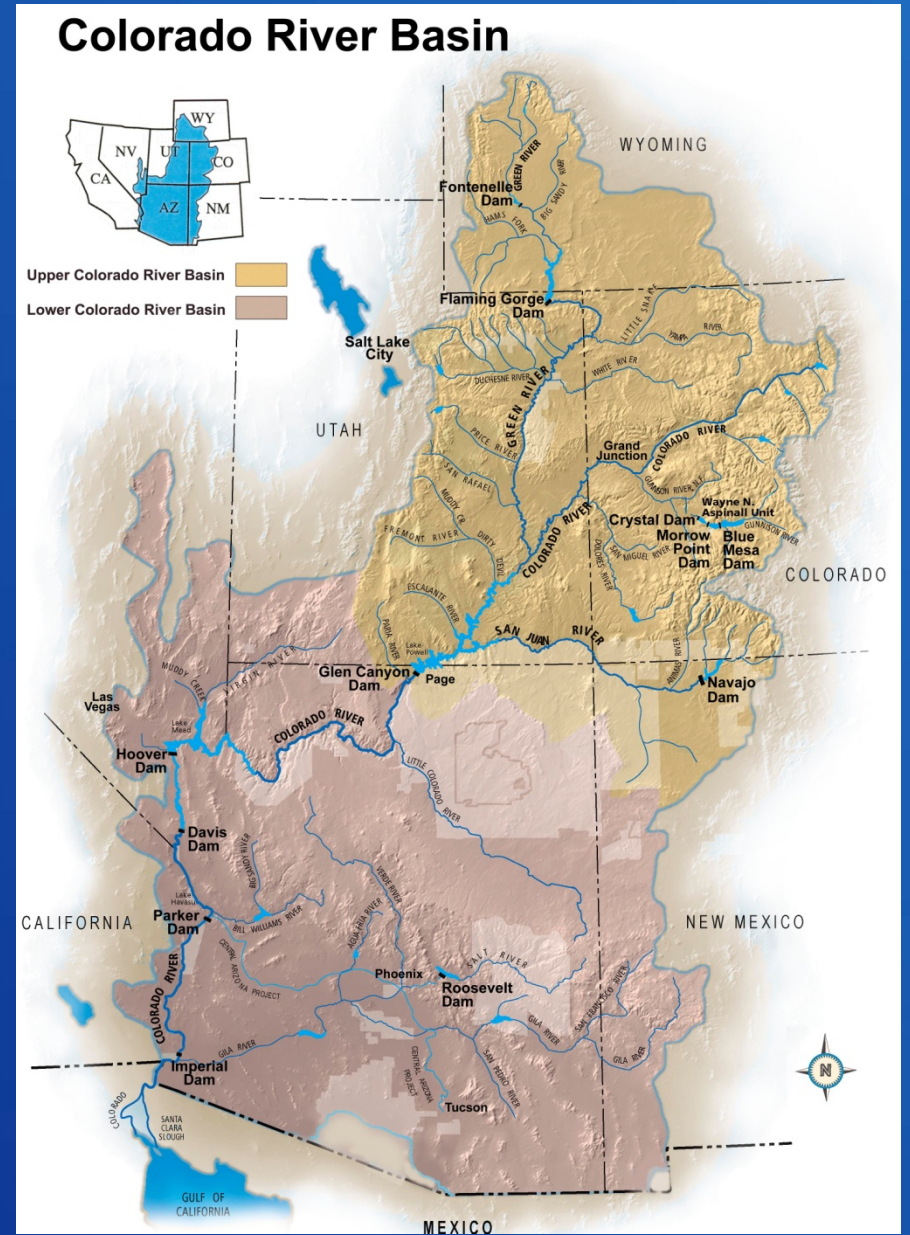
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Reclamation

The Colorado River: Operation and Current Conditions

- Overview of Basin
- Overview of the Interim Guidelines
- Current and Projected System Conditions

Colorado River Basin Hydrology

- 16.5 million acre-feet (maf) allocated annually
- 13 to 14.5 maf of consumptive use annually
- 60 maf of storage
- 15.1 maf average annual “natural” inflow into Lake Powell over past 100 years
- Inflows are highly variable year-to-year



Lake Mead



Hoover Dam

Lake Mohave



Davis Dam

Lake Havasu



Parker Dam

Yuma

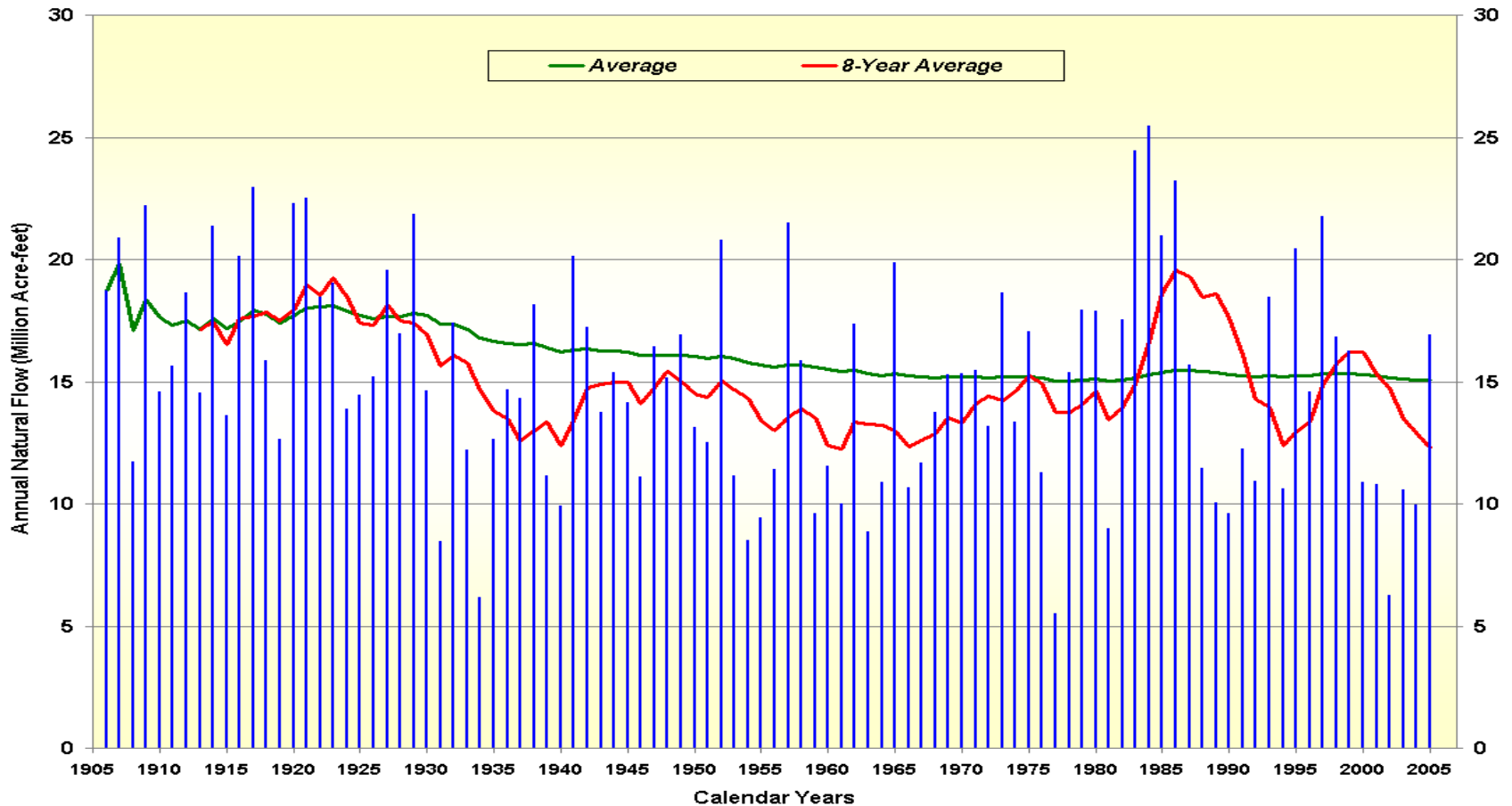
Lower Basin Colorado River Management Objectives

- Provide flood control and river regulation
- Meet water demands
- Generate hydropower
- Enhance and maintain ecosystem habitat
- Recover and protect endangered species
- Provide recreation

Natural Flow

Colorado River at Lees Ferry Gaging Station, Arizona

Calendar Year 1906 to 2005



Provisional data, subject to change

State of the System (1999-2008)

WY	Unregulated inflow into Powell % of Average	Powell and Mead Storage, maf	Powell and Mead % Capacity
1999	109	47.59	95
2000	62	43.38	86
2001	59	39.01	78
2002	25	31.56	63
2003	52	27.73	55
2004	49	23.11	46
2005	104	27.24	54
2006	72	25.80	51
2007	68	24.43	49
*2008	107	27.04	54

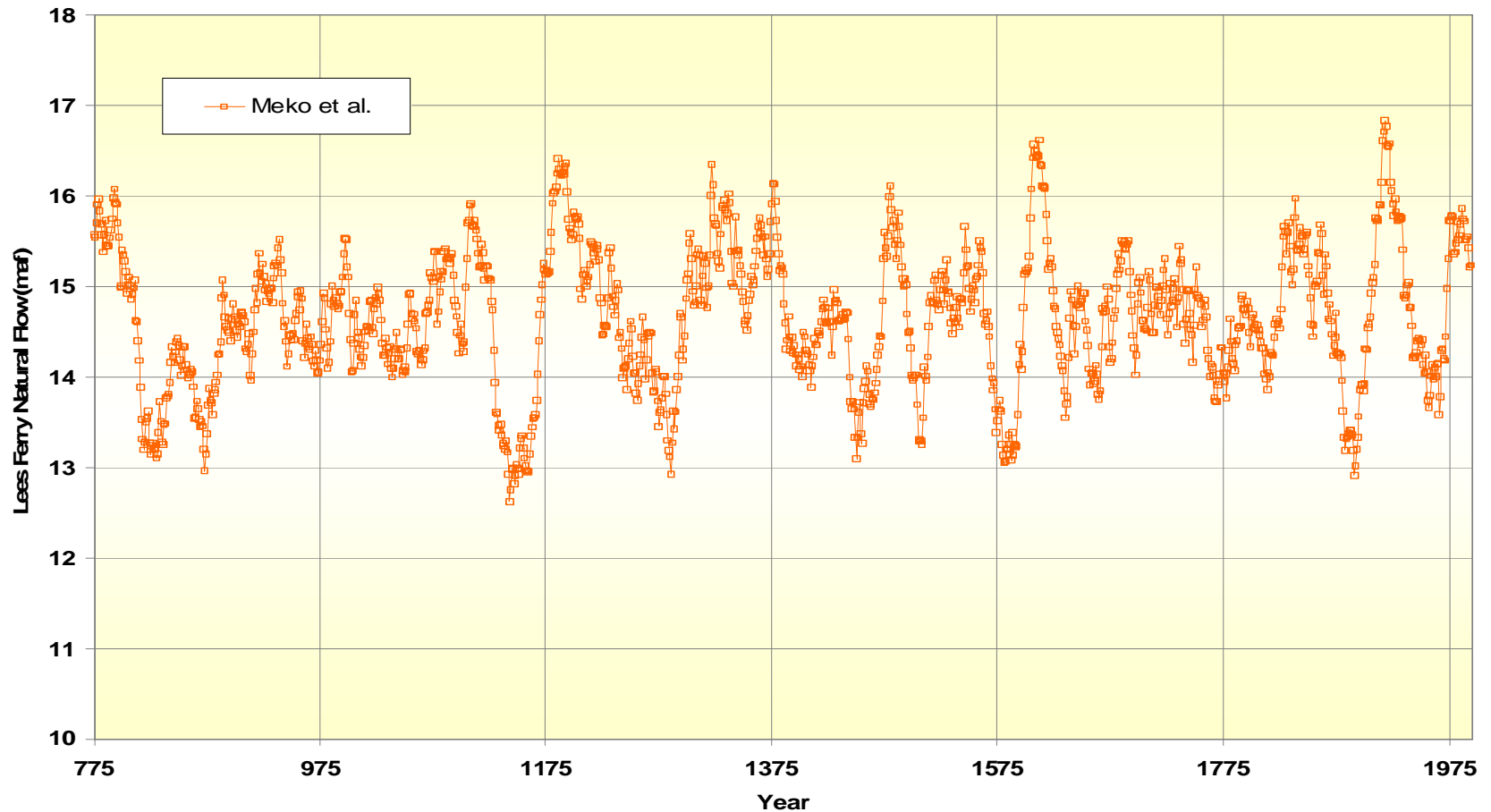
* Based on May 24 Month Study

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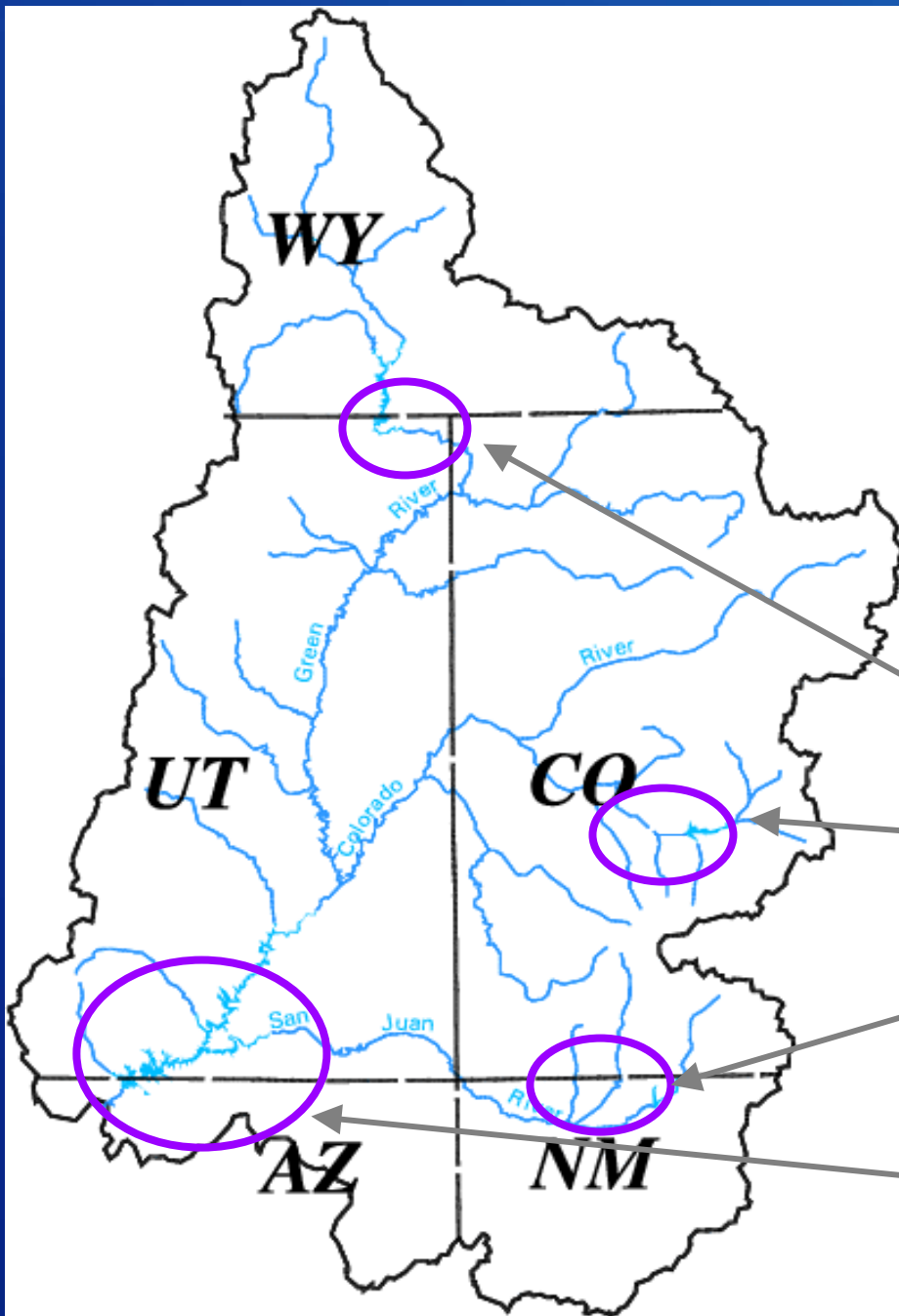
Colorado River Drought

- 2000-2007 was the driest 8-year period in the 100-year historical record
- Tree-ring reconstructions show more severe droughts have occurred over the past 1200 years (e.g., drought in the mid 1100's)
- Projected 2008 April through July runoff forecast 116% of average (as of June 4, 2008)
- Not unusual to have a few years of above average inflow during longer-term droughts (e.g., the 1950's)

Annual Natural Flow at Lees Ferry Tree-ring Reconstruction (Meko et al., 2007) 25-Year Running Mean



2008 Upper Colorado Projected Apr–Jul Inflow



Flaming Gorge – 66%

Blue Mesa – 156%

Navajo – 131%

Lake Powell – 116%

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Impetus for the Interim Guidelines



- Eight years of unprecedented drought
- Increased water use
- To date, there has never been a shortage in the Lower Basin and there were no shortage guidelines
- Operations between Lake Powell and Lake Mead were coordinated only at the higher reservoir levels (“equalization”)

Interim Guidelines¹ - A Robust Solution

- Operations specified through the full range of operation for Lake Powell and Lake Mead
- Encourage efficient and flexible use and management of Colorado River water through the ICS mechanism
- Strategy for shortages in the Lower Basin, including a provision for additional shortages if warranted²
- In place for an interim period (through 2026) to gain valuable operational experience
- Basin States agree to consult before resorting to litigation

1. Issued in Record of Decision, dated December 13, 2007; available at <http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies.html>

2. Mexico water deliveries are not directly effected by these guidelines

Lake Powell & Lake Mead Operational Diagrams

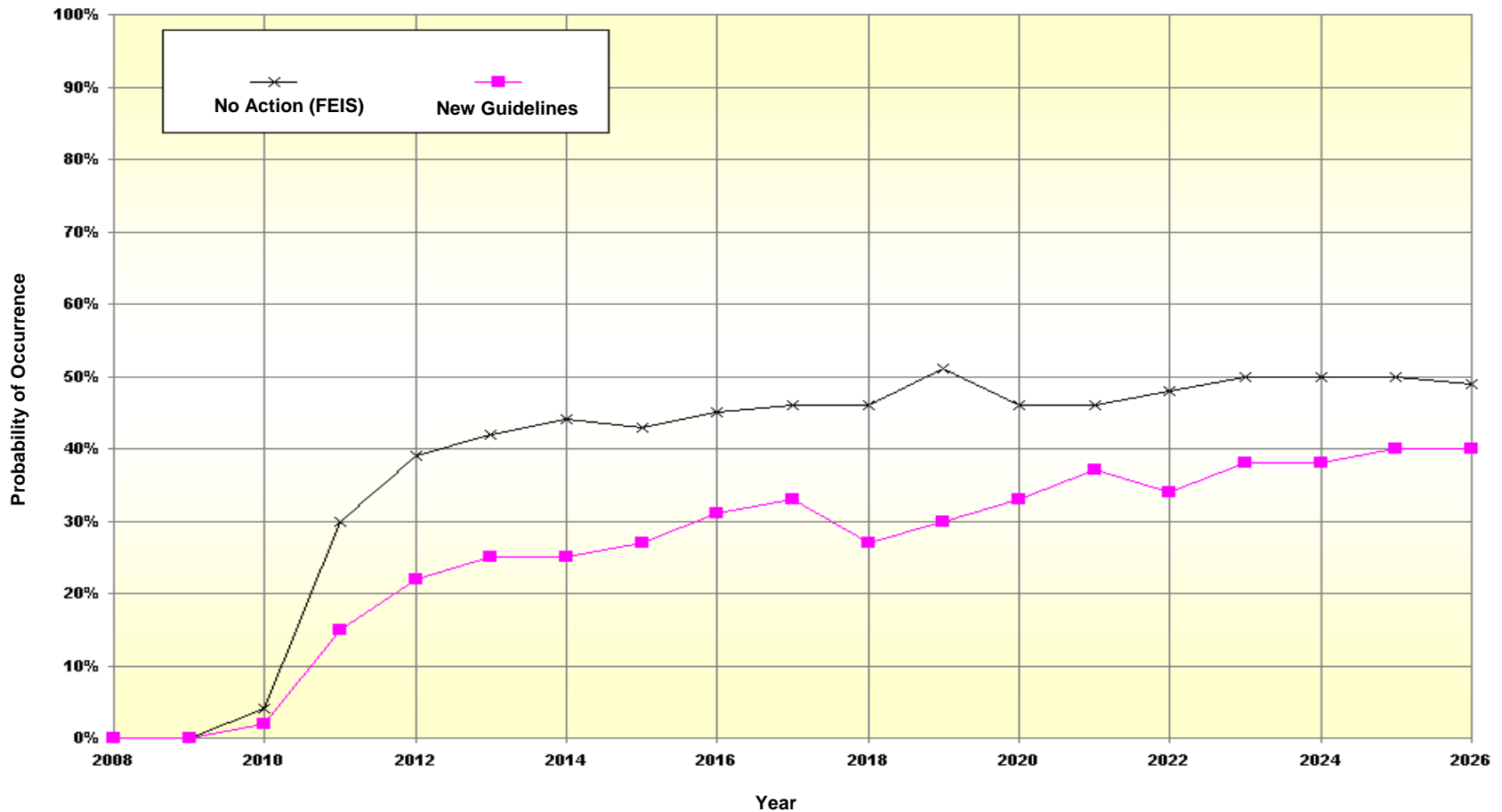
Lake Powell Elevation (feet)	Lake Powell Operational Tiers	Lake Powell Storage (maf)	Lake Mead Elevation (feet)	Lake Mead	Lake Mead Storage (maf)
3,700	Equalization Tier Equalize, Avoid Spills or Release 8.23 maf	24.3	1,220	Flood Control or 70R Surplus	25.9
3,636 - 3,666 (2008-2026)	Upper Elevation Balancing Tier¹ Release 8.23 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,075 feet, balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.0 maf	15.5 - 19.3 (2008-2026)	1,200		22.9
			1,145	Domestic Surplus	15.9
3,595		11.3	1,125	Normal Operations	13.9
3,575		9.5	1,100		11.5
3,560	Mid-Elevation Release Tier Release 7.48 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,025 feet, release 8.23 maf	8.3	1,075		9.4
3,525		5.9	1,050	Shortage 333 kaf²	7.5
3,490	Lower Elevation Balancing Tier Balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.5 maf	4.0	1,025	Shortage 417kaf²	5.8
			1,000	Shortage 500 kaf² and Consultation³	4.3
3,370		0	895		0

¹ Subject to April adjustments that may result in balancing releases or releases according to the Equalization Tier.

² These are amounts of shortage (i.e., reduced deliveries in the United States).

³ If Lake Mead falls below elevation 1,025 ft msl, the Department will initiate efforts to develop additional guidelines for shortages at lower Lake Mead elevations.

Lower Basin Shortages No Action (FEIS) & New Interim Guidelines Probability of Occurrence of Any Amount



Colorado River Basin Storage

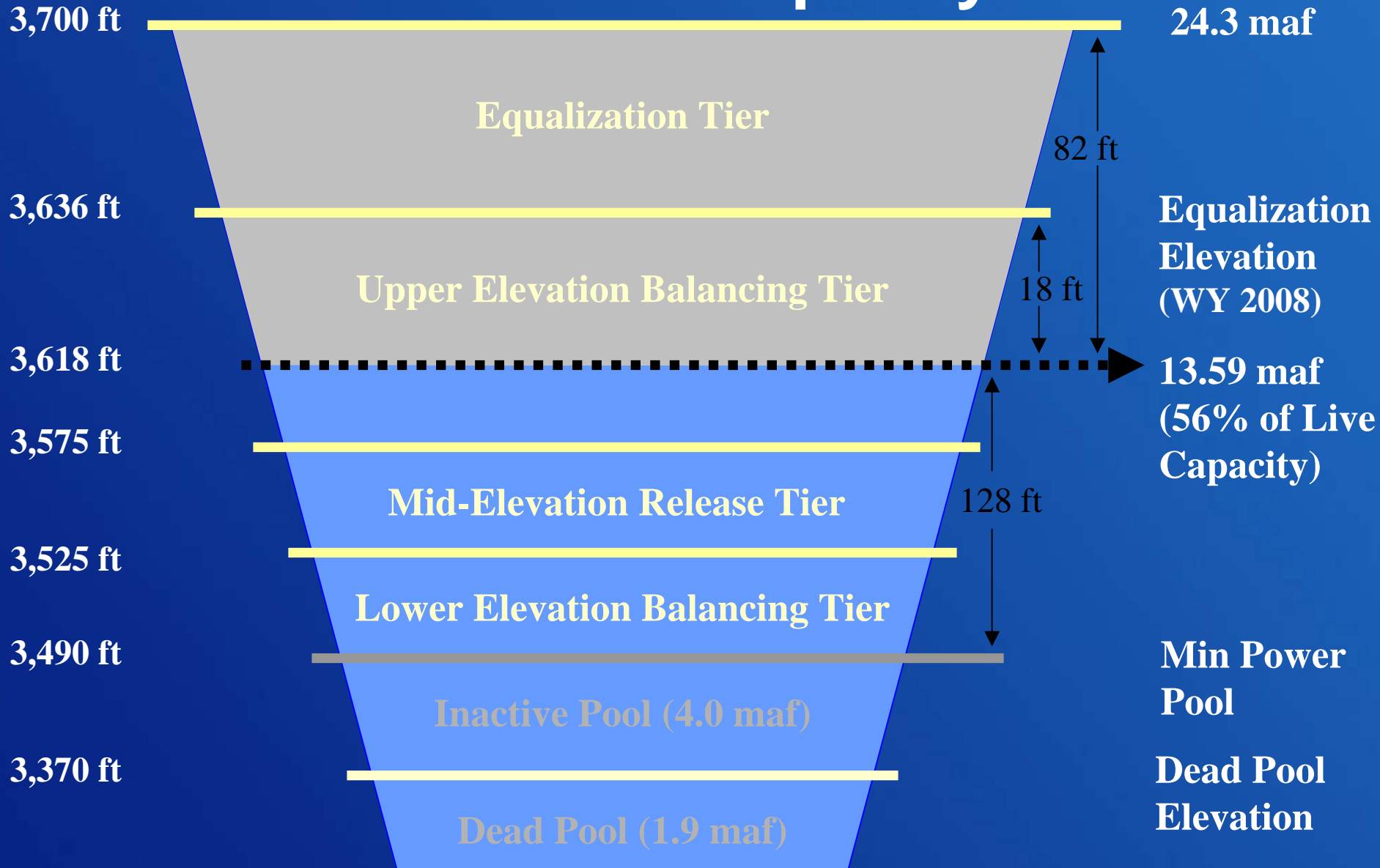
(as of June 8, 2008)

Current Storage	Percent Full	MAF	Elevation (Feet)
Lake Powell	56%	13.59	3618
Lake Mead	47%	12.06	1106
Total System Storage	56%*	33.13	NA

*Total system storage was 33.78 maf or 57% this time last year

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Lake Powell Capacity

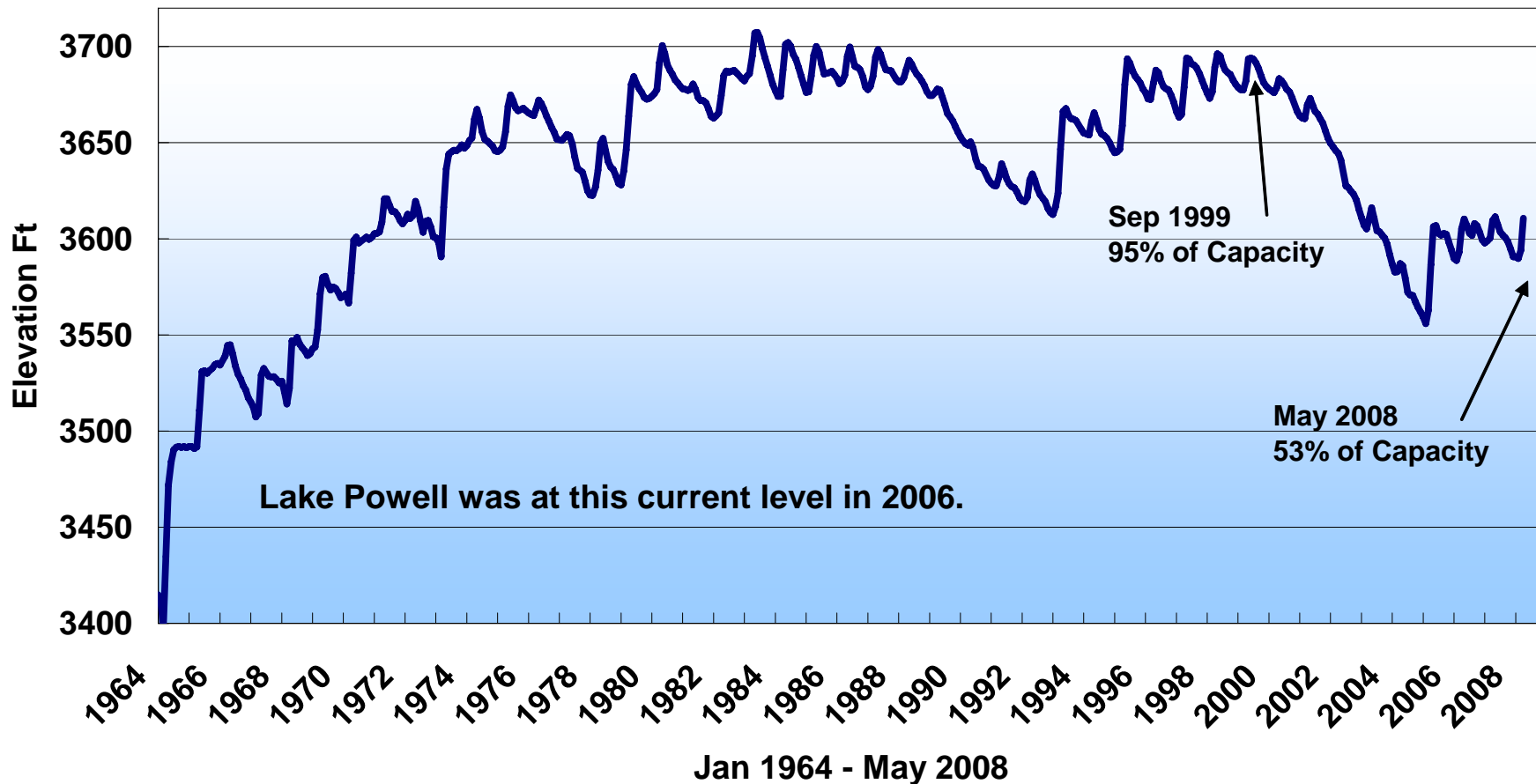


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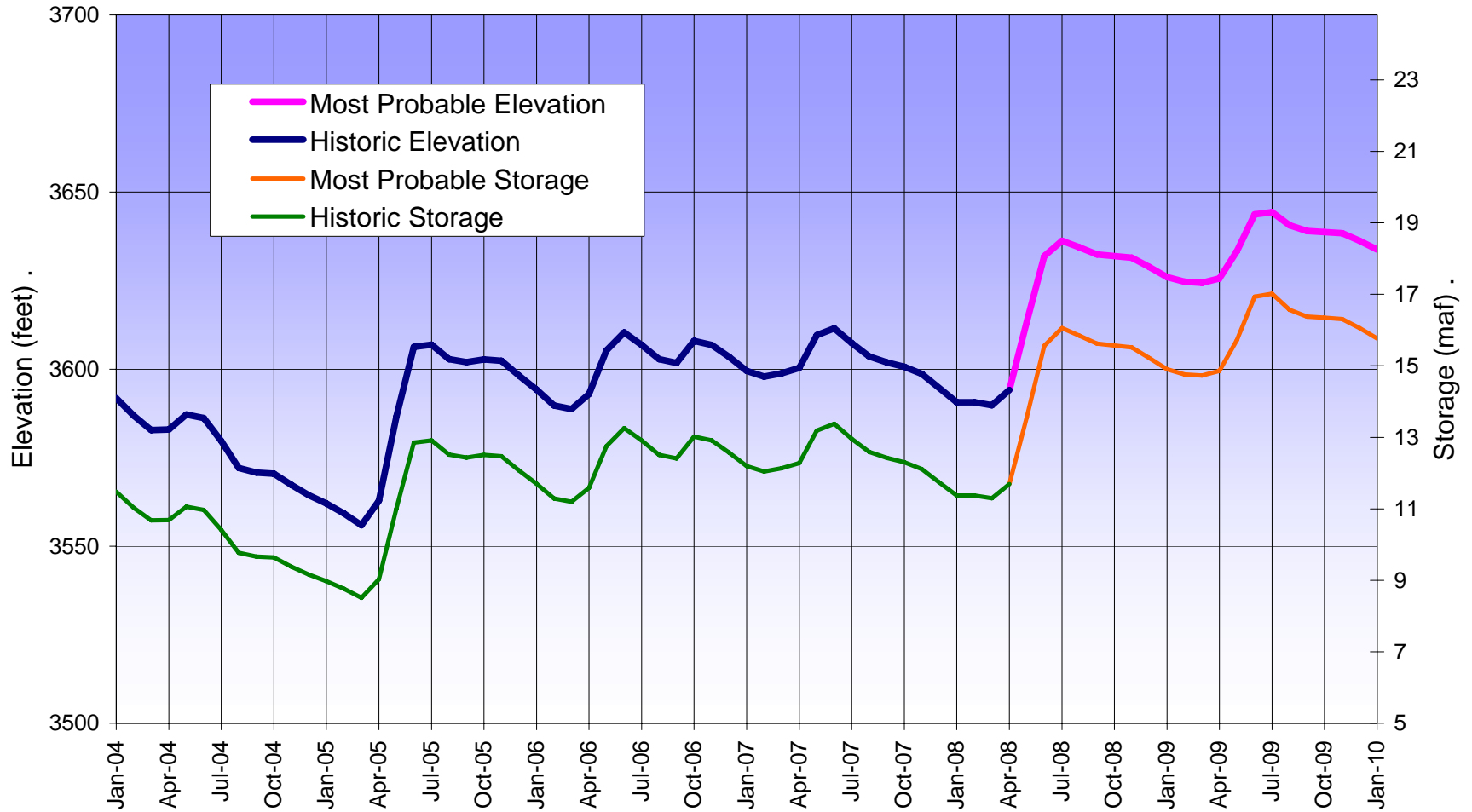
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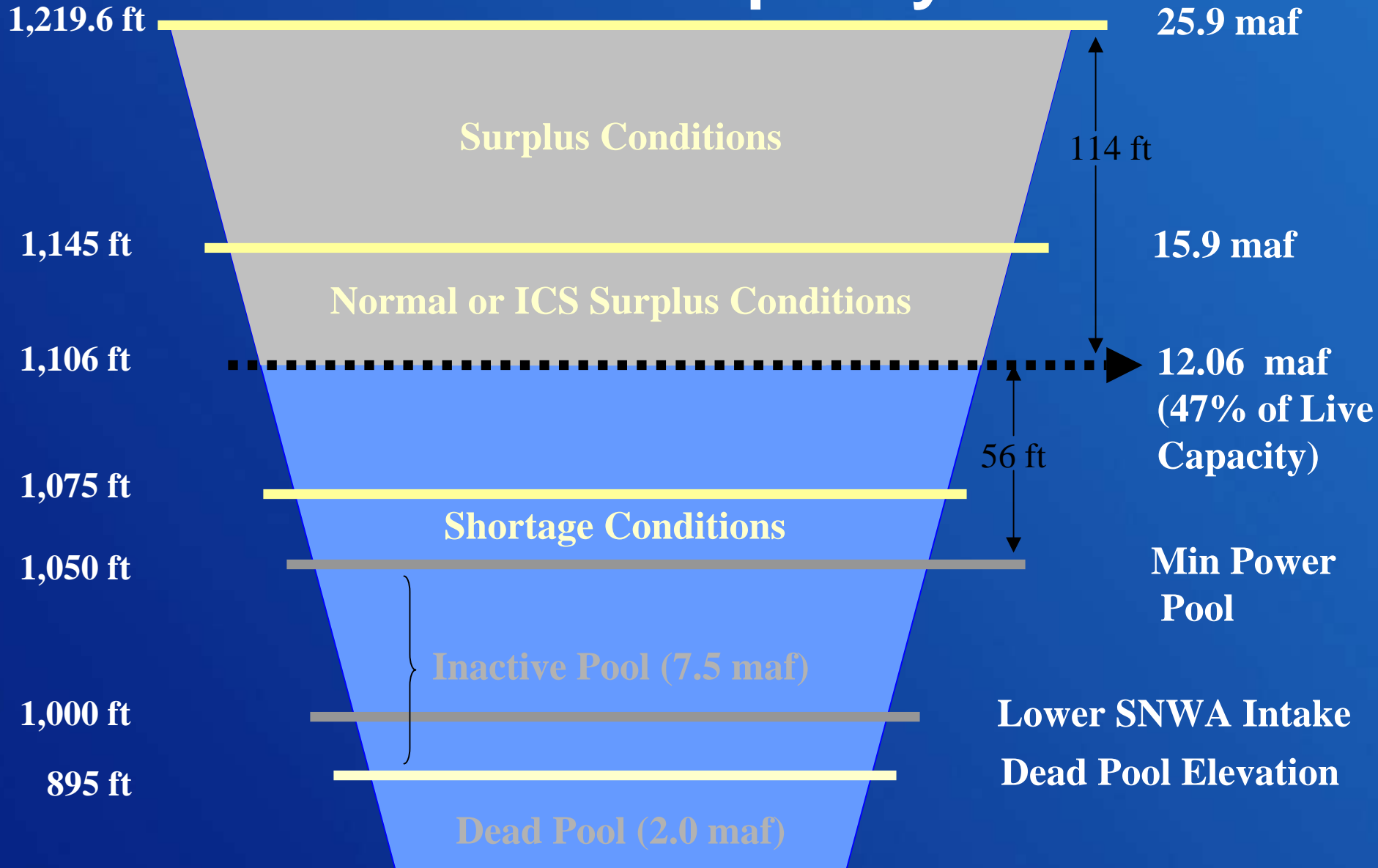
Lake Powell End of Month Elevation 1964 through Present



Lake Powell Projected EOM Water Surface Elevation and Storage May 24 Month Study



Lake Mead Capacity

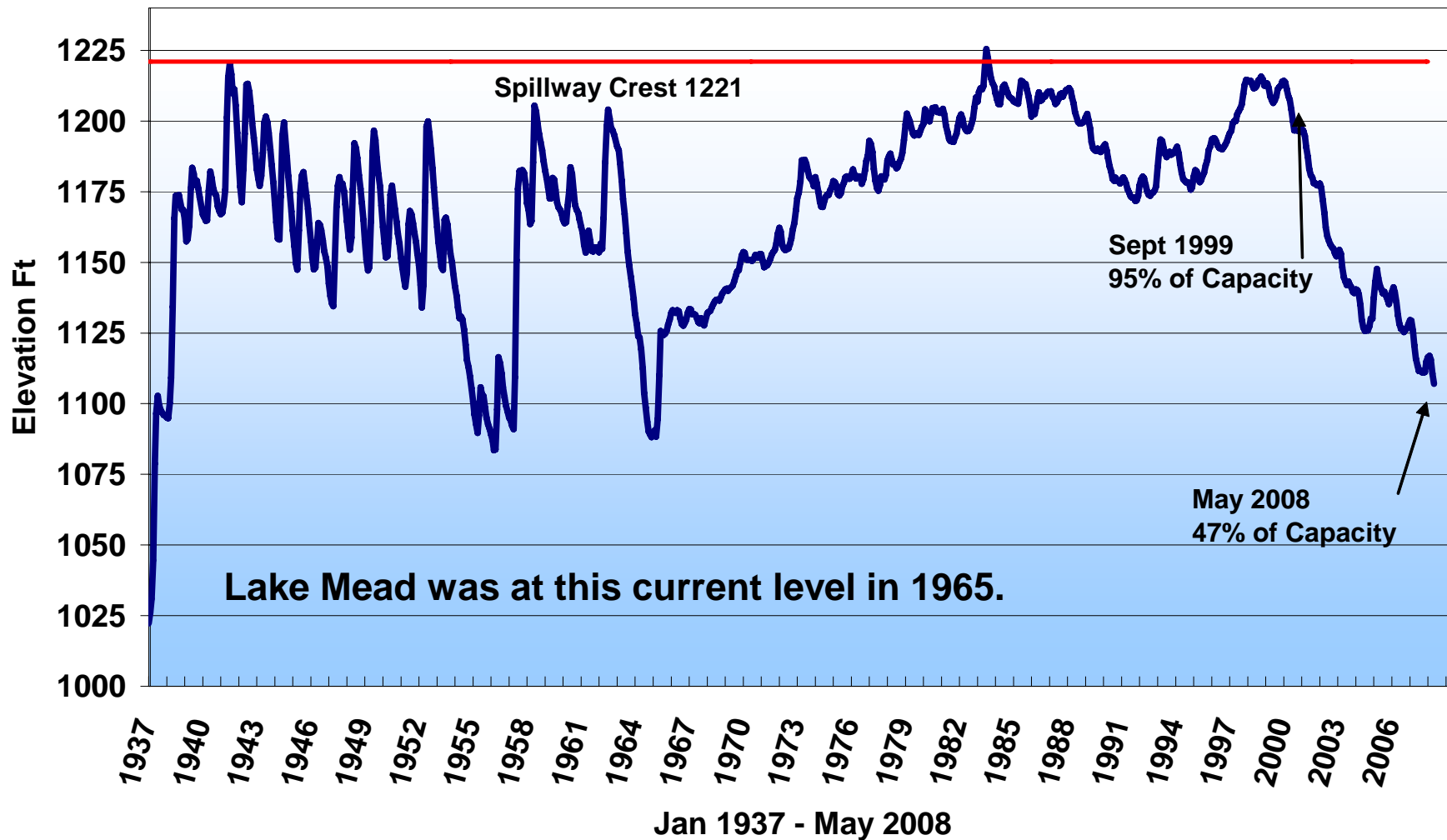


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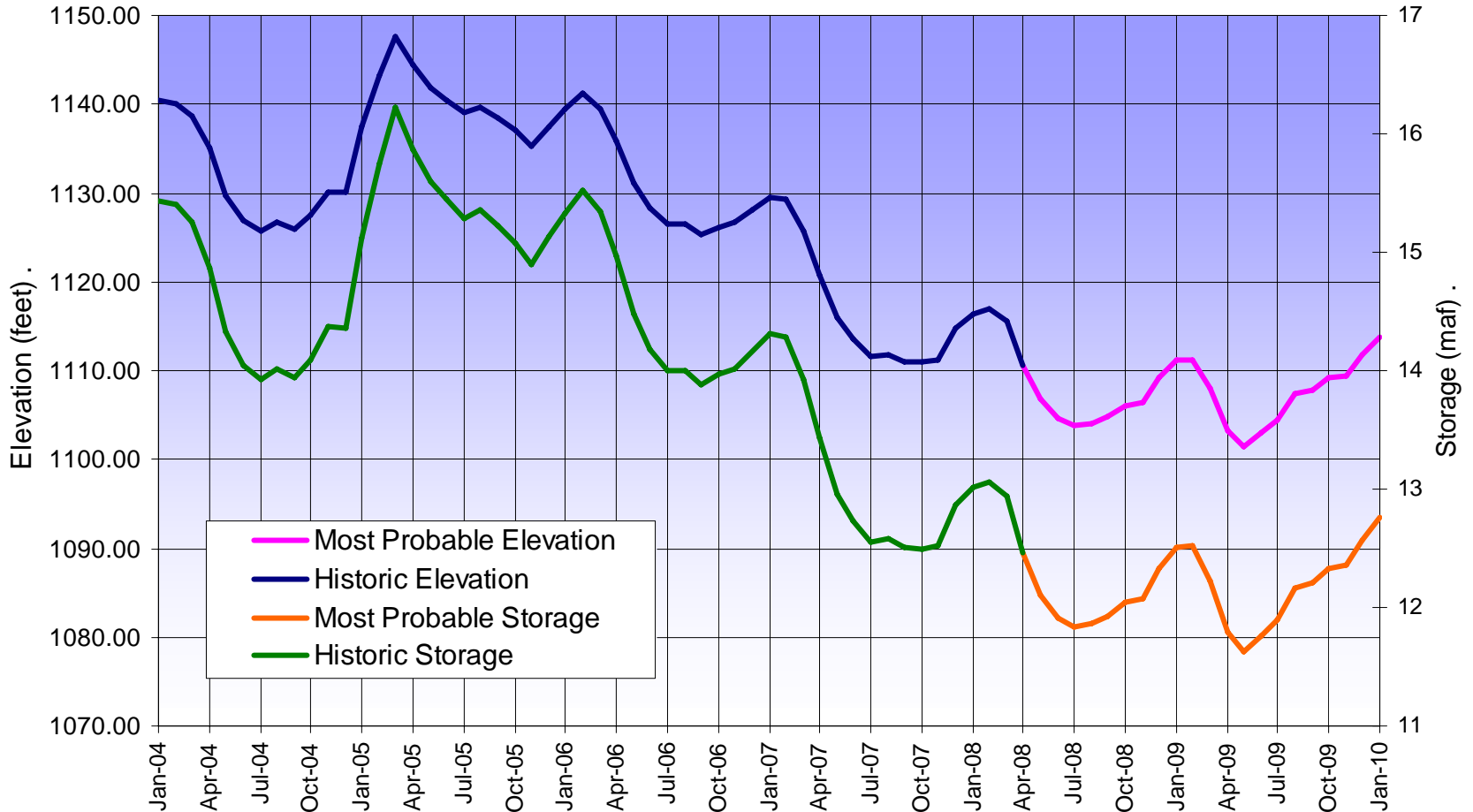
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Lake Mead End of Month Elevation



Lake Mead Projected EOM Water Surface Elevation and Storage May 24 Month Study



An aerial photograph of a large concrete dam with a curved crest, situated in a deep, rugged canyon. The reservoir behind the dam is filled with clear, turquoise water. Several spillways are visible, with water cascading down. The surrounding landscape is arid and mountainous, with rocky terrain and sparse vegetation. The sky is clear and blue.

The Colorado River: Operations and Current Conditions

• For further information:
<http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region>

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