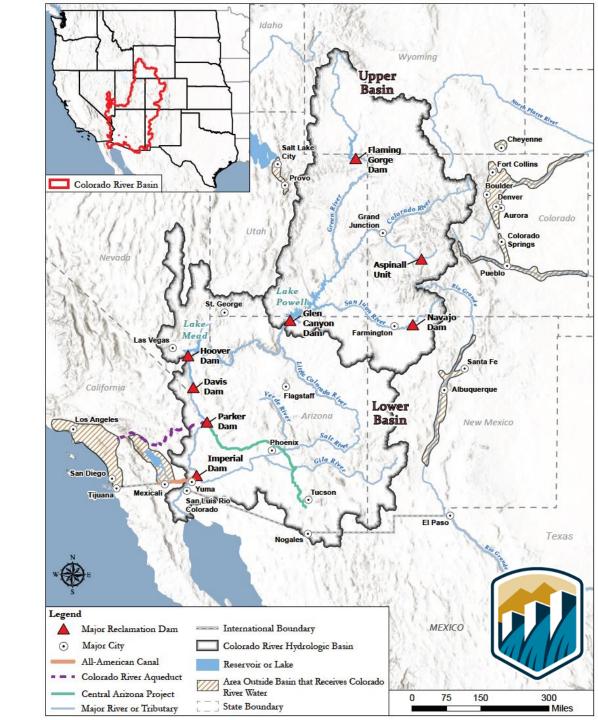
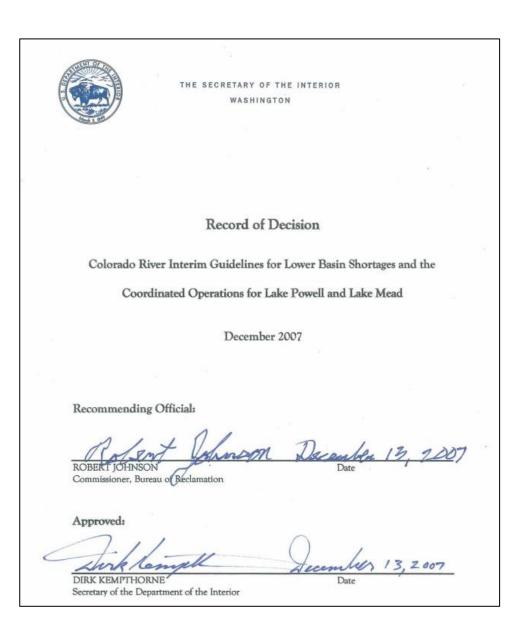


Operational Setting

- Colorado River system provides water for 7 States, 30 Basin Tribes, and Mexico
- Dams and reservoirs on the river can store nearly 4 years' water supply and generate 4,200 megawatts of hydropower
- Two largest reservoirs in the system have the capacity to store 60 million acre-feet of water
 - Lake Powell formed by Glen Canyon Dam
 - Lake Mead formed by Hoover Dam
- Several operating agreements that govern the operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead expire at the end of 2026



Colorado River Operating Agreements



- Several operating agreements governing the <u>annual</u> operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead expire at the end of 2026
 - 2007 Interim Guidelines (adopted in 2007)
 - Minute 323 to the 1944 Water Treaty with Mexico (adopted in 2017)
 - 2019 Colorado River Basin Drought Contingency Plans (adopted in 2019)
- The "Post-2026 Process" is a multi-year NEPA process intended to develop successor domestic agreements prior to operating decisions for 2027
 - Initiated in June 2023 with 60-day Scoping Period
 - Near-term target is to complete Draft EIS by end of 2024



2007 Interim Guidelines

Purpose

- Improve management of the Colorado River by considering trade-offs between the frequency and magnitude of reductions of water deliveries
- Provide a greater degree of predictability with respect to the amount of annual water deliveries in future years
- Provide additional mechanisms for the storage and delivery of water supplies in Lake Mead to increase the flexibility of meeting water use needs from Lake Mead

Operational Elements

- Shortage Guidelines Prescribed volumes of Lower Basin Shortages at specific Lake Mead elevations
- Coordinated Reservoir Operations Guidelines for coordinated operations between Lake Powell and Lake Mead
- Storage and Delivery of Conserved
 Water Mechanism for storage and delivery of conserved water in Lake Mead
- **Surplus Guidelines** Guidelines to identify Surplus Conditions

2007 Interim Guidelines - Operational Diagram

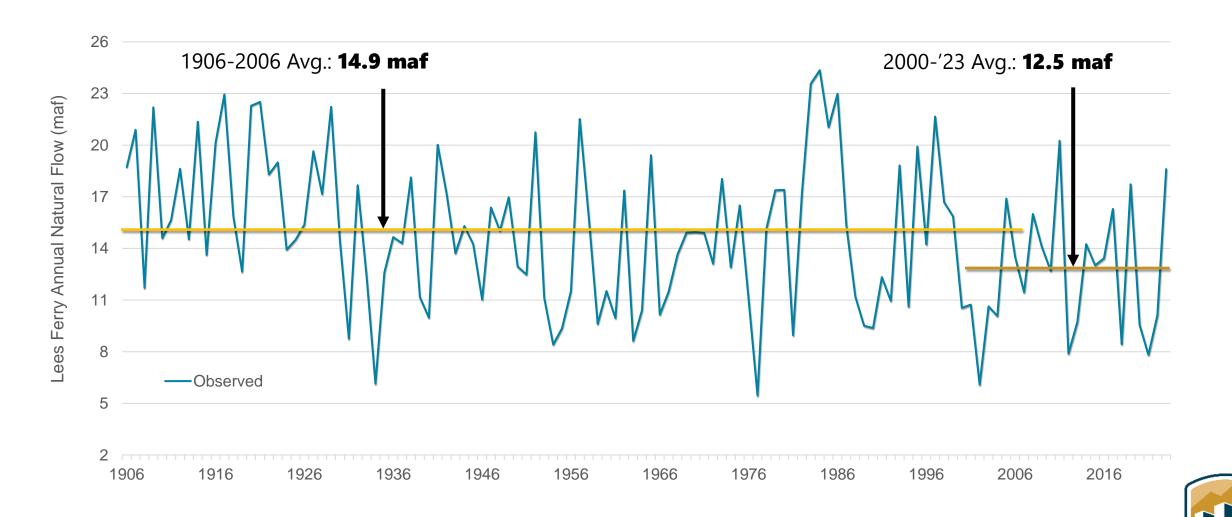
Lake Powell			
Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) ¹	
3,700	Equalization Tier Equalize, avoid spills, or release 8.23 maf	24.3	
3,636-3,666 (2008-2026)		15.5-19.3 (2008-2026)	
3,575	Upper Elevation Balancing Tier ³ Release 8.23 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,075 feet, balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.0 maf Mid-Elevation Release Tier Release 7.48 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,025 feet, release 8.23 maf	9.5	
3,525		5.9	
3,490	Lower Elevation Balancing Tier Balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.5 maf	4.0	
3,370		0	

Lake Mead			
Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) ¹	
1,220	Flood Control Surplus or Quantified Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	25.9	
1,200 (approx.) ²	Domestic Surplus or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	22.9 (approx.) ²	
1,145		15.9	
	Normal or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver ≥ 7.5 maf		
1,075	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.167 ⁴ maf	9.4	
1,050	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.083 ⁵ maf	7.5	
1,025		5.8	
1,000	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.0 ⁶ maf Further measures may be undertaken ⁷	4.3	
895		0	

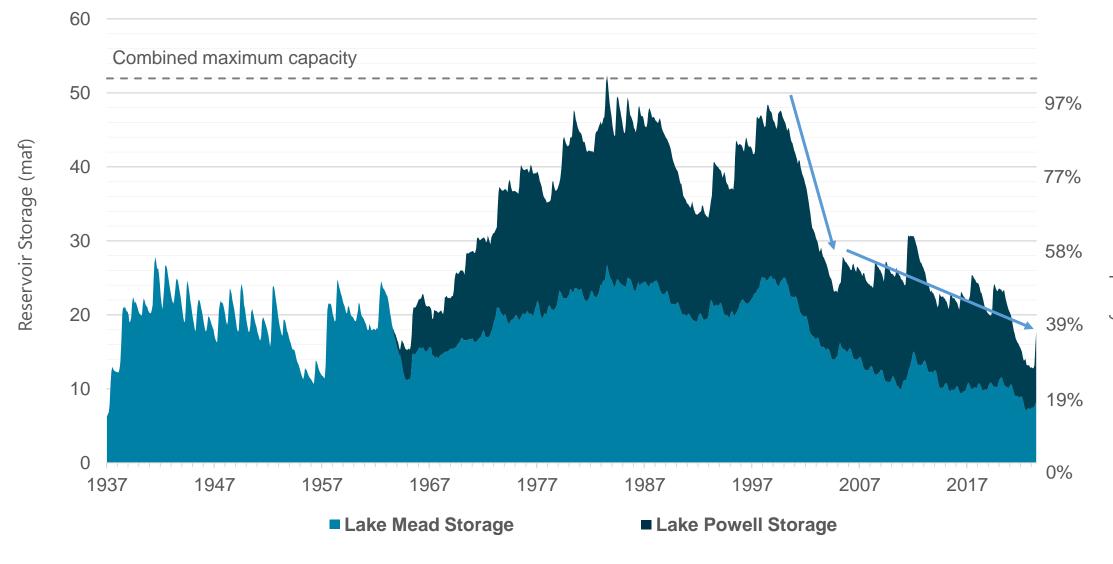
Diagram not to scale; ¹ Acronym for million acre-feet; ² This elevation is shown as approximate as it is determined each year by considering several factors including Lake Powell and Lake Mead storage, projected Upper Basin demands, and an assumed inflow; ³ Subject to April adjustments which may result in a release according to the Equalization Tier; ⁴ Of which 2.48 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.287 maf to Nevada; ⁵ Of which 2.40 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.280 maf to Nevada; ⁷ Whenever Lake Mead is below elevation 1,025 feet, the Secretary shall consider whether hydrologic conditions together with anticipated deliveries to the Lower Divison States and Mexico are likely to cause the elevation at Lake Mead to fall below 1,000 feet. Such consideration, in consultation with the Basin States, may result in the undertaking of further measures, consistent with applicable Federal law.



Hydrologic Conditions



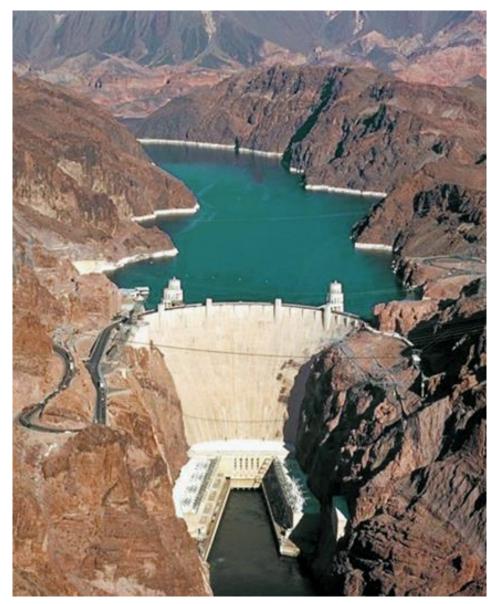
System Response



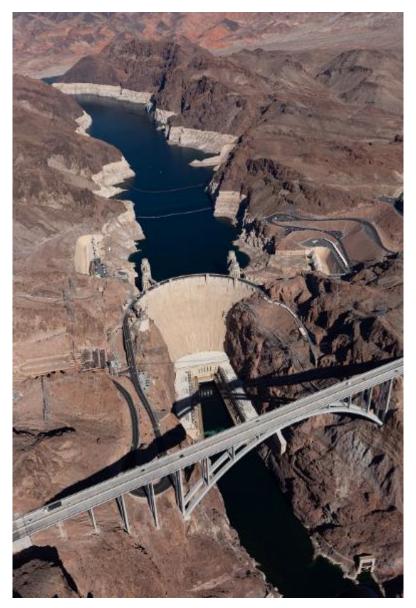
ercent Capacity



Colorado River Drought

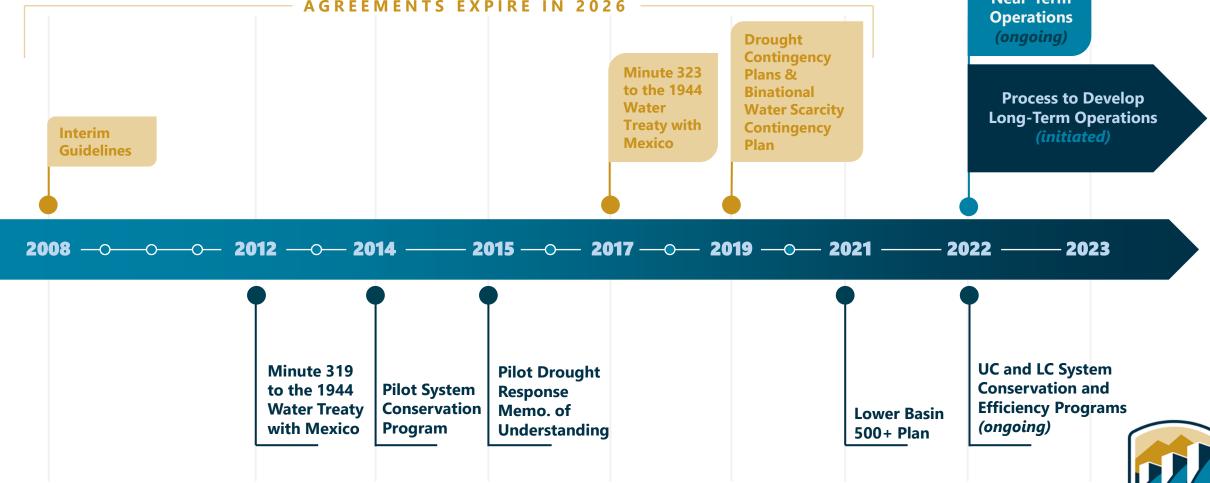


Lake Mead near Hoover Dam in 2000



Lake Mead near Hoover Dam in 2022

Operational Response to Changing Hydrologic Conditions AGREEMENTS EXPIRE IN 2026 Minute 323 to the 1944 Process to Develop Near-Term Operations (ongoing) Process to Develop Near-Term Operations (ongoing)



Long-term vs. Near-term Planning Processes

PLANNING EFFORT	NEAR-TERM COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS (SEIS)	LONG-TERM COLORADO RIVER OPERATIONS (POST-2026)
RANGE OF OPERATIONS	Limited sections of the 2007 Interim Guidelines;	Revisit all sections of the 2007 Interim Guidelines and other operating agreements that expire in 2026.
	Develop the operational tools needed to address extreme drought and low water levels.	Public Scoping Process will help determine scope of post-2026 long-term planning process.
DURATION	2024 – 2026 (3 YEARS)	2026 AND BEYOND

Post-2026: Proposed Schedule

Public Scoping Period – Development of EIS Operational opportunity for public to provide **Alternatives by Reclamation, Publication of Draft EIS with** input on scope of EIS and Purpose partners, and stakeholders public comment period to follow and Need for Proposed Action **DECEMBER 2024 JUNE - AUGUST 2023 FALL 2023 - SPRING 2024 FALL 2023** 2025 - 2026 **SPRING - FALL 2024 JUNE 2023 Reclamation prepares Publication of Final EIS and Reclamation publishes Reclamation develops Scoping Draft EIS Record of Decision issued NOI to Prepare EIS -Summary Report with** anticipated Purpose & Need initiates NEPA Process -**Begins public Scoping**



Period



