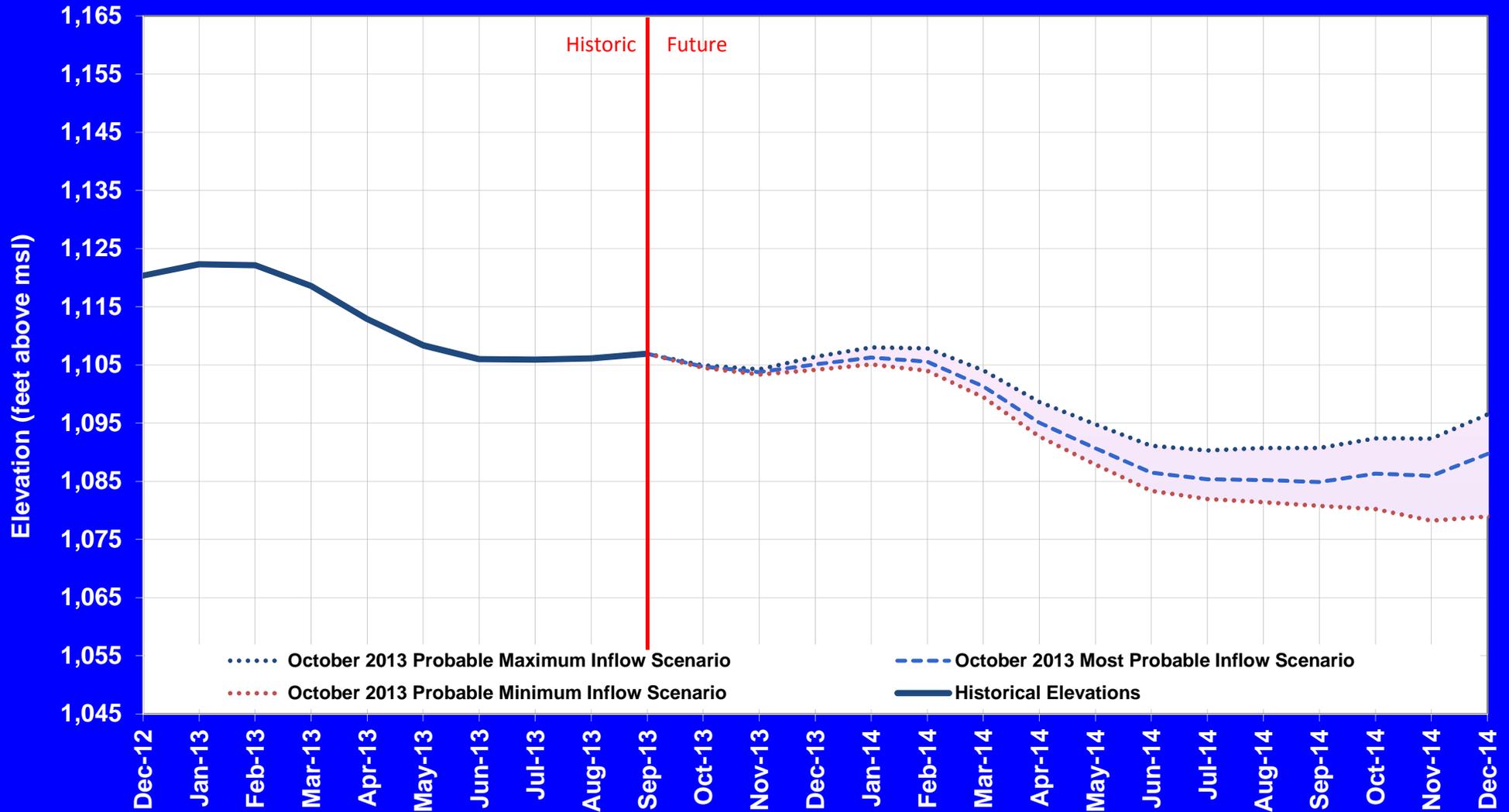


Lake Mead End of Month Elevations

Projections from October 2013 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios



* See attached page for an explanation of the three hydrologic scenarios displayed in this chart and discussions on how the projected water year 2014 release volumes from Lake Powell were determined.

October 2013 24-Month Study Projections Lake Mead End of Month Elevation Chart



Explanation of Hydrologic Scenarios

In addition to the October 2013 24-Month Study based on the Most Probable inflow scenario, Reclamation conducted model runs to determine a possible range of reservoir elevations under Probable Minimum and Probable Maximum inflow scenarios. The Probable Minimum inflow scenario reflects a dry hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 90% of the time. The Most Probable inflow scenario reflects a median hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 50% of the time. The Probable Maximum inflow scenario reflects a wet hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 10% of the time. There is approximately an 80% probability that a future elevation will fall inside the range of the minimum and maximum inflow scenarios. There are possible inflow scenarios that would result in reservoir elevations falling outside the ranges indicated in these reports.

Consistent with Section 6.C.1 of the Interim Guidelines, the Lake Powell operational tier for water year 2014 is the Mid-Elevation Release Tier with an annual release volume of 7.48 maf. This was determined in the August 2013 24-Month study which projected that, with an 8.23 million acre-feet (maf) annual release pattern in water year 2014, the January 1, 2014, the Lake Powell elevation would be below 3,575.0 feet and the Lake Mead elevation would be above 1,025.0 feet.

Consistent with Section 2.B.5 of the Interim Guidelines, the Intentionally Created Surplus (ICS) Surplus Condition is the criterion governing the operation of Lake Mead for calendar year 2013.

The Interim Guidelines are available for download at <http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/RecordofDecision.pdf>.

The October 2013 Most Probable 24-Month Study is available for download at <http://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/24mo/2013/OCT13.pdf>.

October 2013 Probable Minimum Inflow Scenario

The water year 2014 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell under the October Probable Minimum inflow scenario is 6.50 maf, or 60 percent of average. Consistent with the Interim Guidelines, the Probable Minimum 24-Month Study results in a projected annual release volume from Glen Canyon Dam of 7.48 maf in water years 2014 and 2015. With intervening flows between Lake Powell and Lake Mead of 0.58 maf in water year 2014, Lake Mead's elevation is projected to be 1,081.43 feet on September 30, 2014, and 1,079.70 feet on December 31, 2014.

October 2013 Most Probable Inflow Scenario

The water year 2014 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell under the October Most Probable inflow scenario is 9.65 maf, or 89 percent of average. Consistent with the Interim Guidelines, the October Most Probable inflow scenario results in a projected water year release volume from Glen Canyon Dam of 7.48 maf in water year 2014 and 9.00 maf in water year 2015. With intervening flows between Lake Powell and Lake Mead of 0.87 maf in water year 2014, Lake Mead's elevation is projected to be 1,084.87 feet on September 30, 2014, and 1,089.70 feet on December 31, 2014.

October 2013 Probable Maximum Inflow Scenario

The water year 2014 unregulated inflow into Lake Powell under the October Probable Maximum inflow scenario is 17.50 maf, or 162 percent of average. Consistent with the Interim Guidelines, the Probable Maximum 24-Month Study results in a projected annual release volume from Glen Canyon Dam of 7.48 maf in water year 2014 and 14.60 maf in water year 2015. With intervening flows between Lake Powell and Lake Mead of 1.21 maf in water year 2014, Lake Mead's elevation is projected to be 1,089.87 feet on September 30, 2014 and 1,095.62 feet on December 31, 2014.