



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

# Glen Canyon Dam Technical Working Group

## Basin Hydrology, Operations and Water Quality

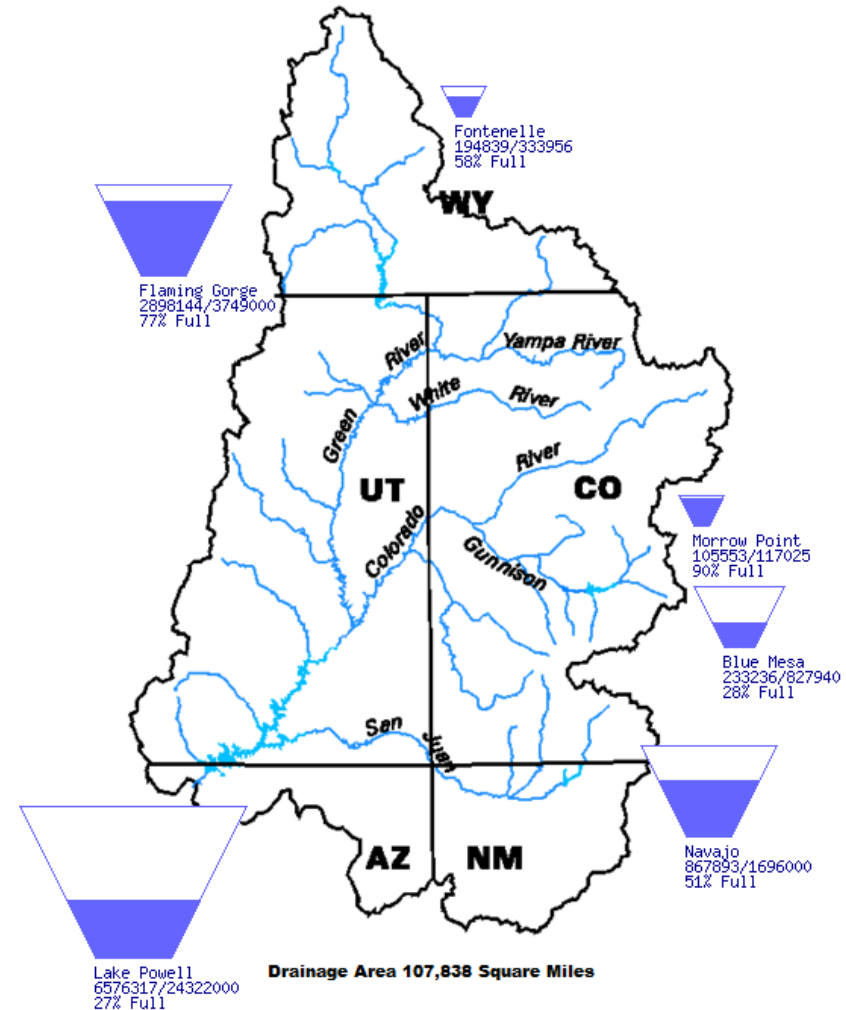
January 13, 2022

# Upper Basin Storage (as of January 11, 2022)

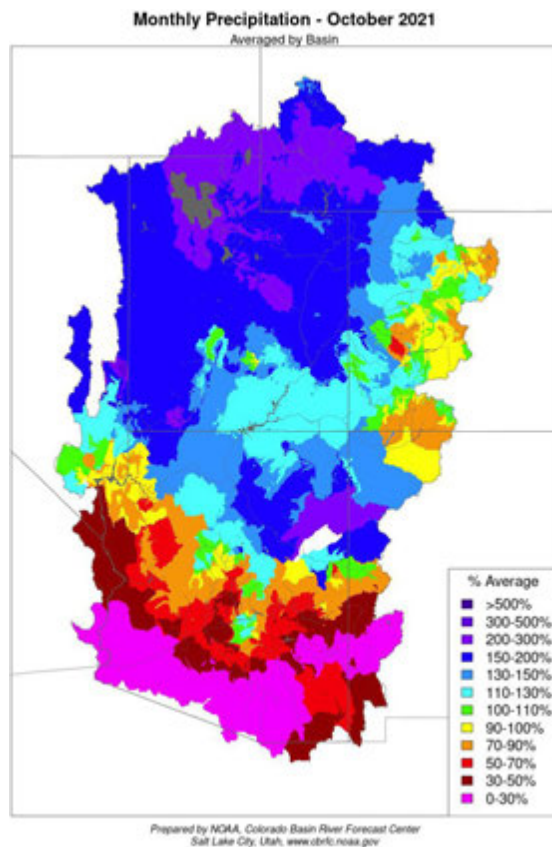
Data Current as of:  
01/11/2022

## Upper Colorado River Drainage Basin

Reservoir	Percent Current Live Storage	Current Live Storage (maf)	Live Storage Capacity (maf)	Elevation (feet)
Fontenelle	58	0.19	0.33	6,486.33
Flaming Gorge	77	2.90	3.75	6,017.67
Blue Mesa	28	0.23	0.83	7,434.91
Navajo	51	0.87	1.70	6,020.19
Lake Powell	27	6.58	24.32	3,535.25
UC System Storage	35	10.89	30.93	

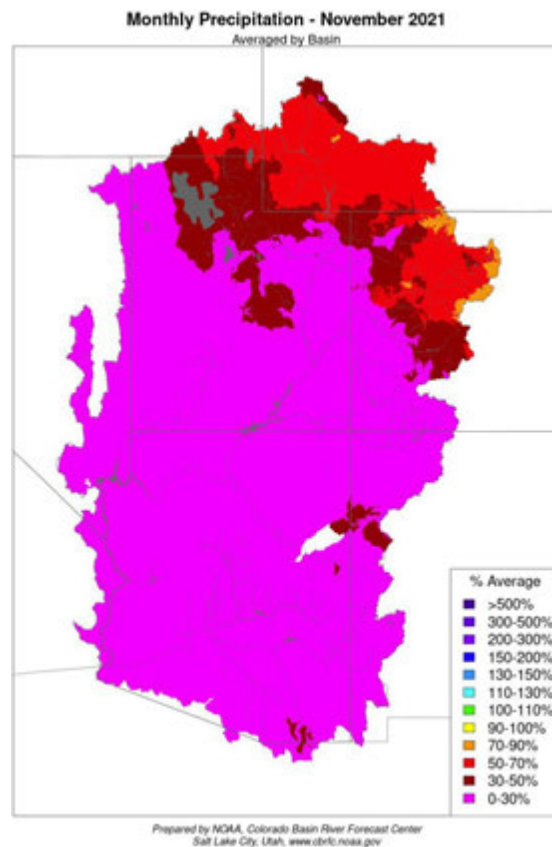


# Water Year 2022 (October - December) Monthly Precipitation Summary



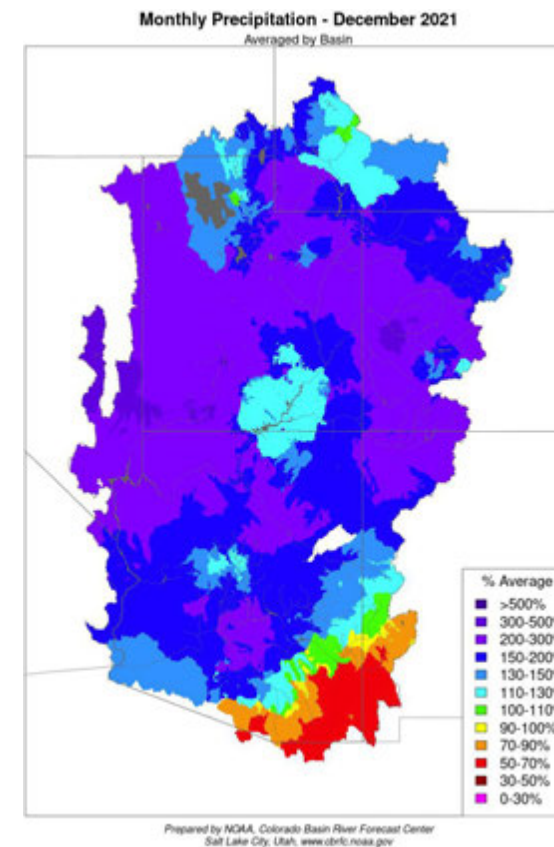
October precipitation was well above average across much of the region including southwest Wyoming, most of Utah, and northern Arizona.

Western Colorado had near average October precipitation while southern Arizona had below average precipitation during the month.



November's weather pattern was mostly very warm and dry with much below average monthly precipitation across most of the region.

November precipitation fell in the bottom five at numerous SNOTEL stations across Utah, southwest Colorado, and central Arizona.



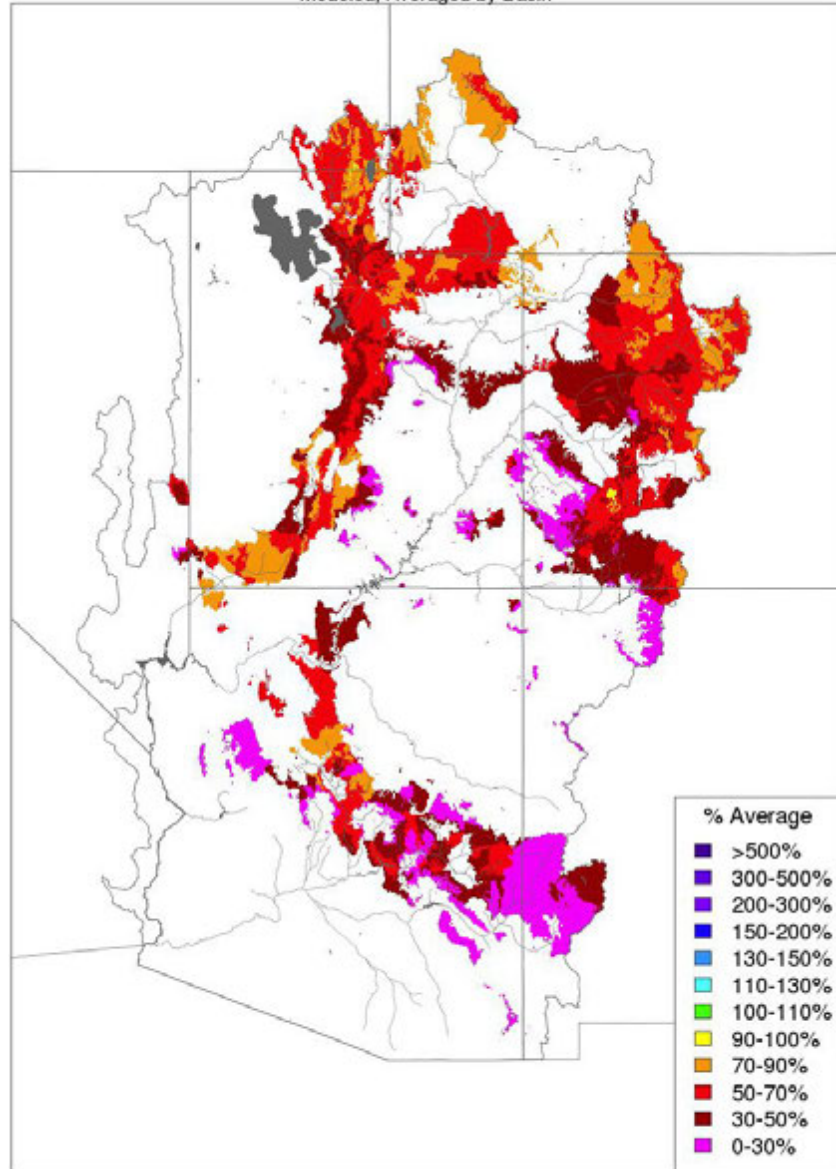
The weather pattern shifted during the second week of December towards colder and wetter conditions and featured multiple storm systems that brought widespread precipitation to most of the region during the last three weeks of the month.

The majority of SNOTEL sites across Utah and western Colorado and a few sites across central Arizona reported December precipitation values that ranked in the wettest five on record.

# Fall Model Soil Moisture Conditions: 2020 vs. 2021

Soil Moisture - Fall - 2020 (November 15)

Modeled, Averaged by Basin

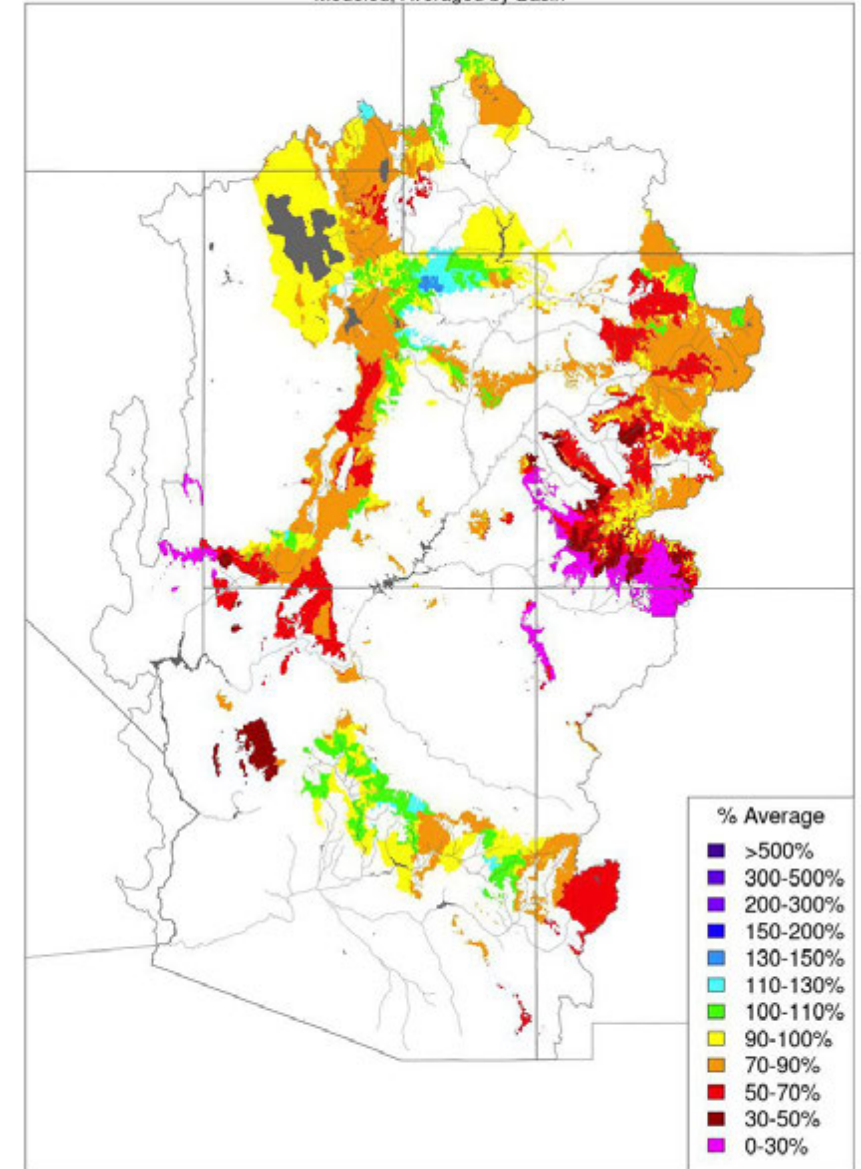


Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center  
Salt Lake City, Utah, [www.cbrfc.noaa.gov](http://www.cbrfc.noaa.gov)

CBRFC model soil moisture conditions are improved from their record/near record dry levels a year ago but remain below to well below normal across many of the major runoff producing areas, notably western Colorado.

Soil Moisture - Fall - 2021 (November 15)

Modeled, Averaged by Basin



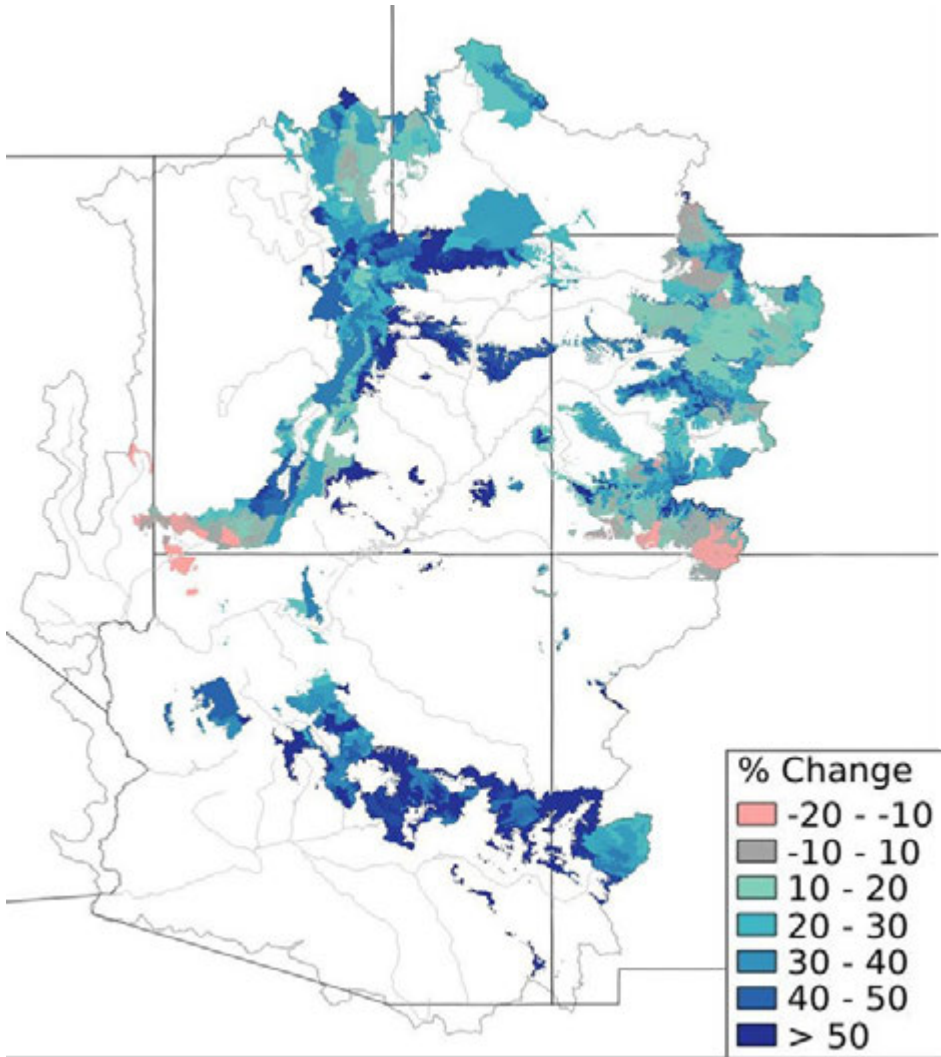
Prepared by NOAA, Colorado Basin River Forecast Center  
Salt Lake City, Utah, [www.cbrfc.noaa.gov](http://www.cbrfc.noaa.gov)



# Fall Model Soil Moisture Conditions: 2020 vs. 2021

## Soil Moisture - Fall (November 15)

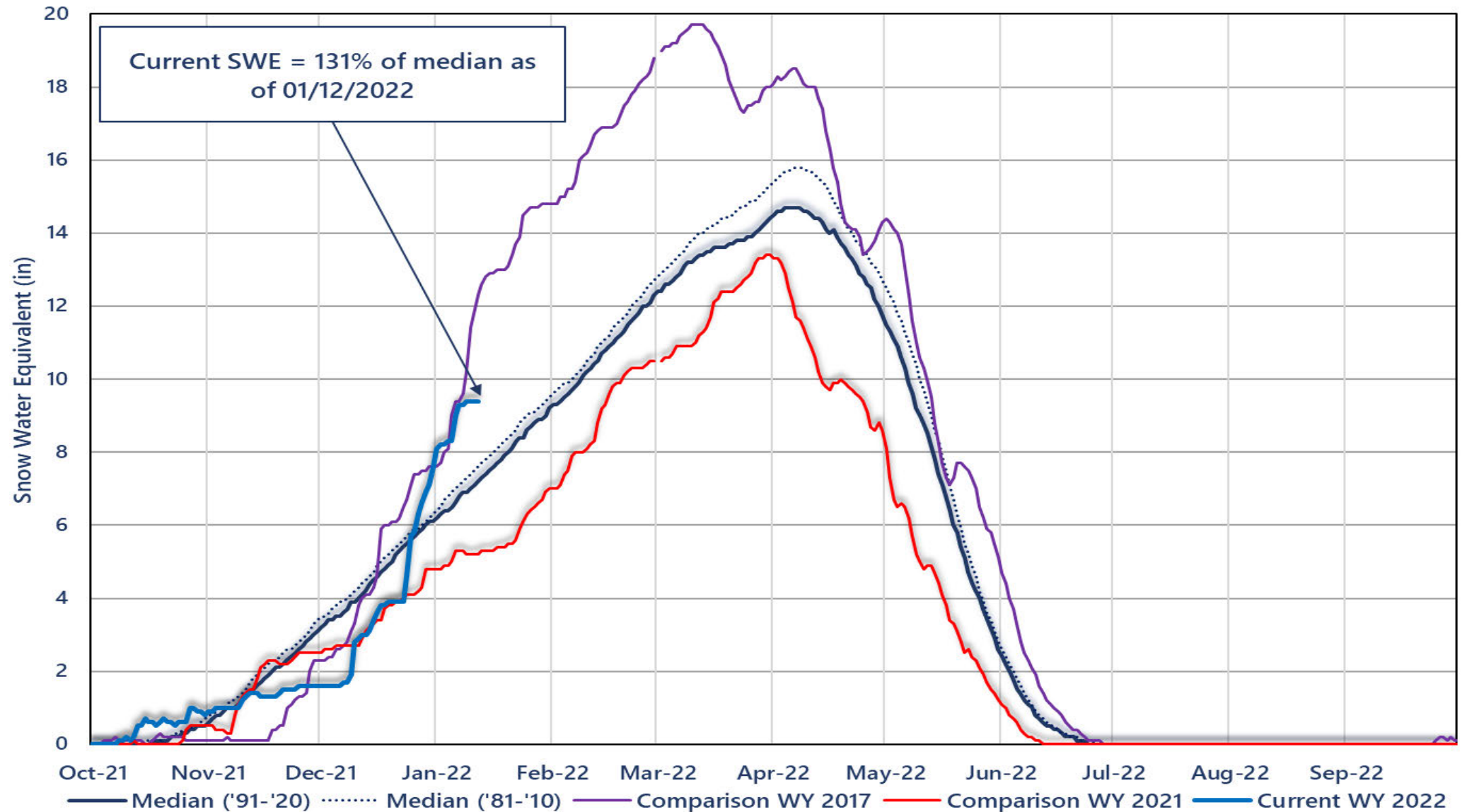
Modeled, %Change  
(2021-2020)



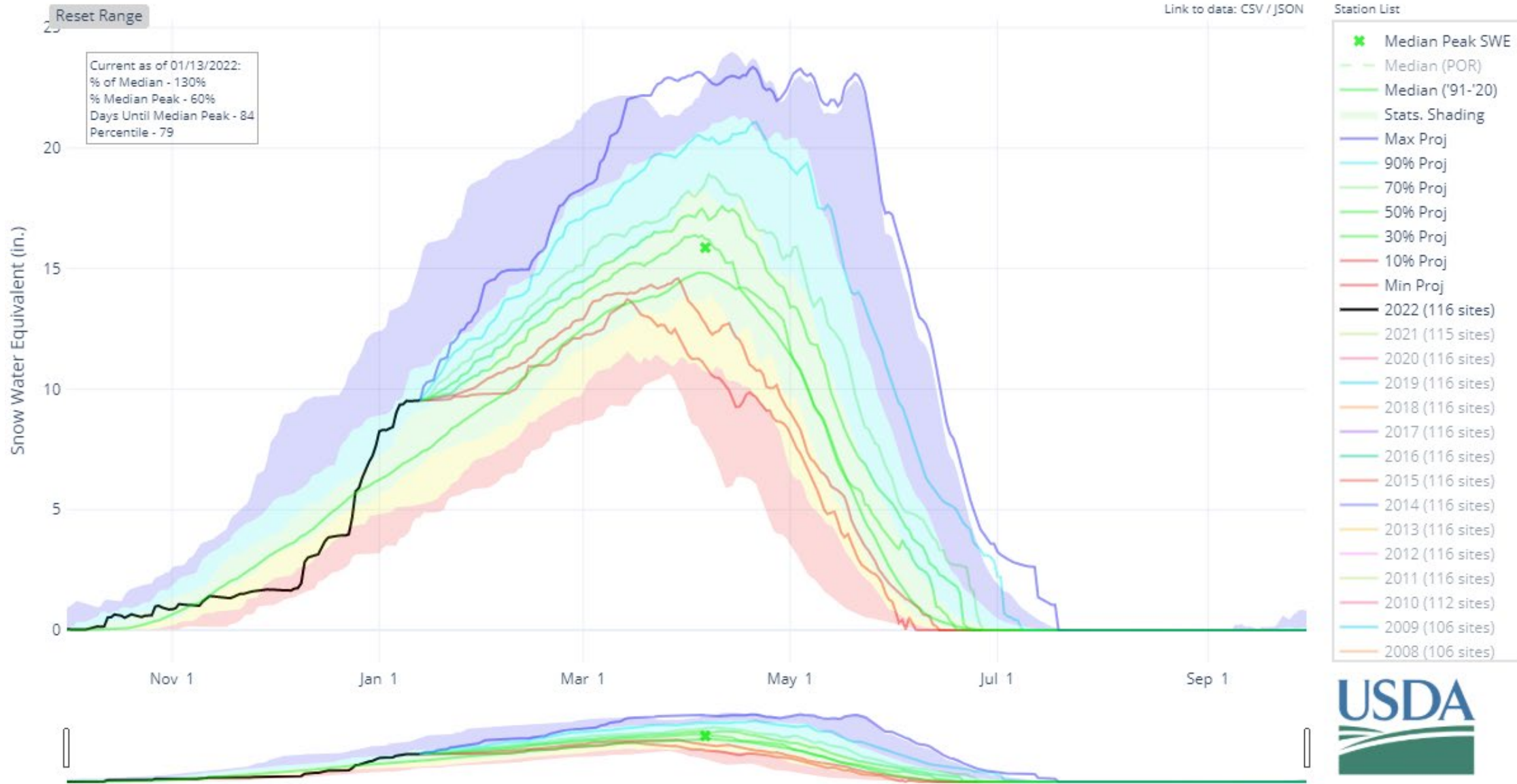
This is an experimental CBRFC soil moisture graphic.

Utah & Arizona model soil moisture conditions improved more compared to southwest Wyoming & western Colorado.

## Colorado River Basin Above Lake Powell Snow Water Equivalent

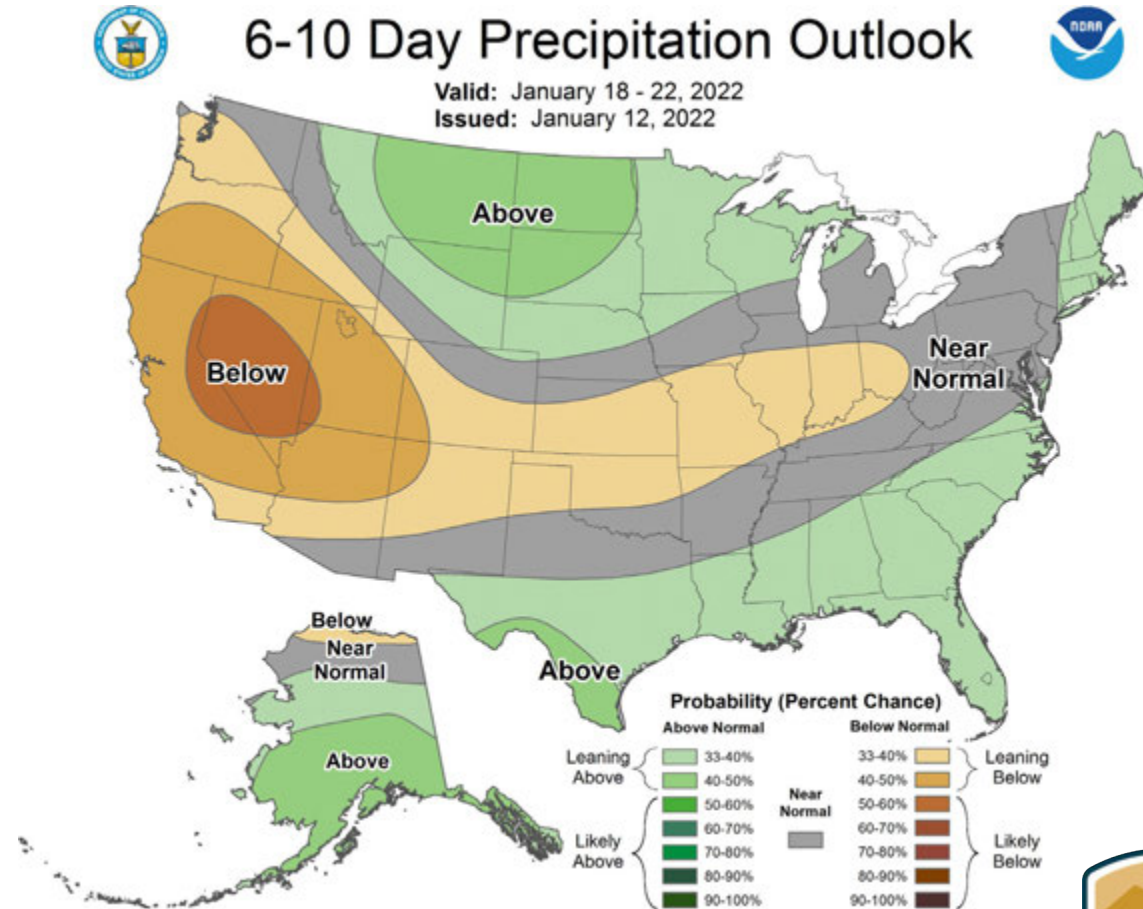
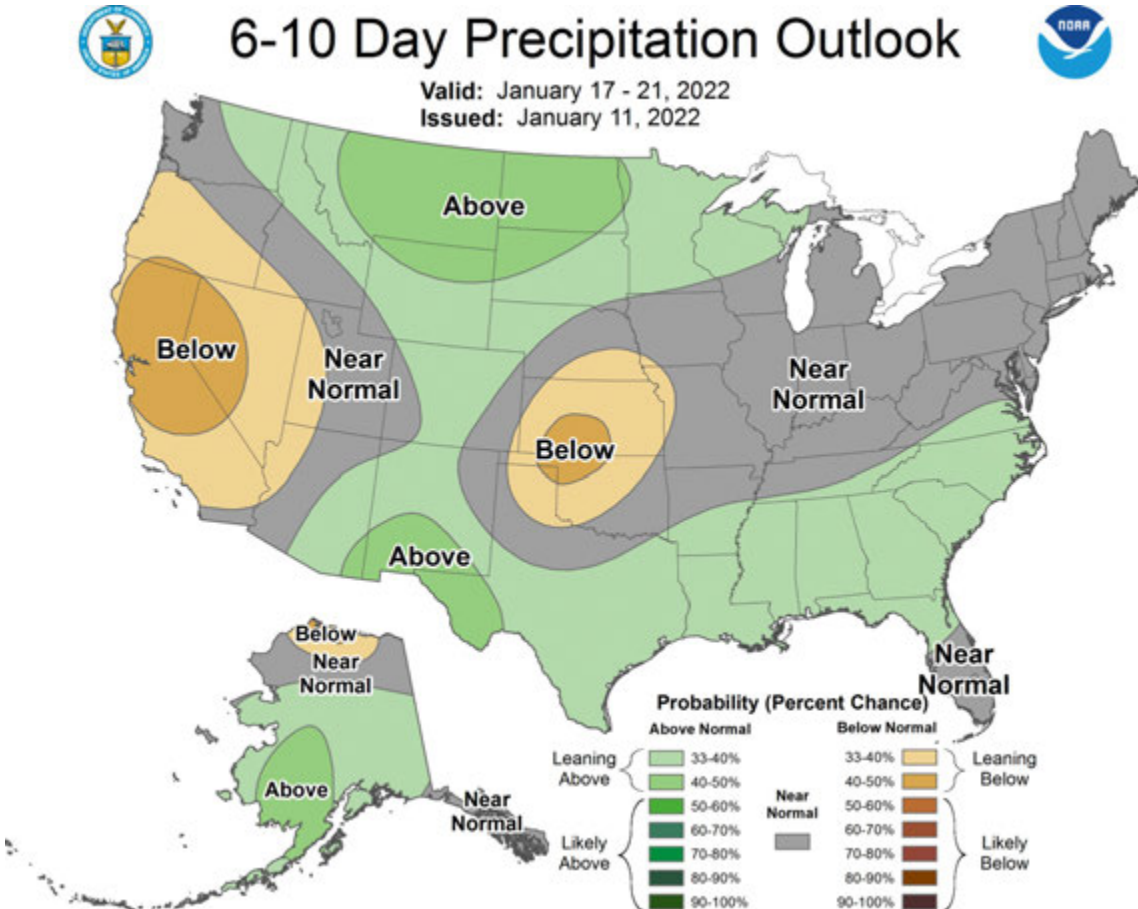


# SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT PROJECTIONS IN UPPER COLORADO REGION





# NOAA Precipitation Outlook Comparison

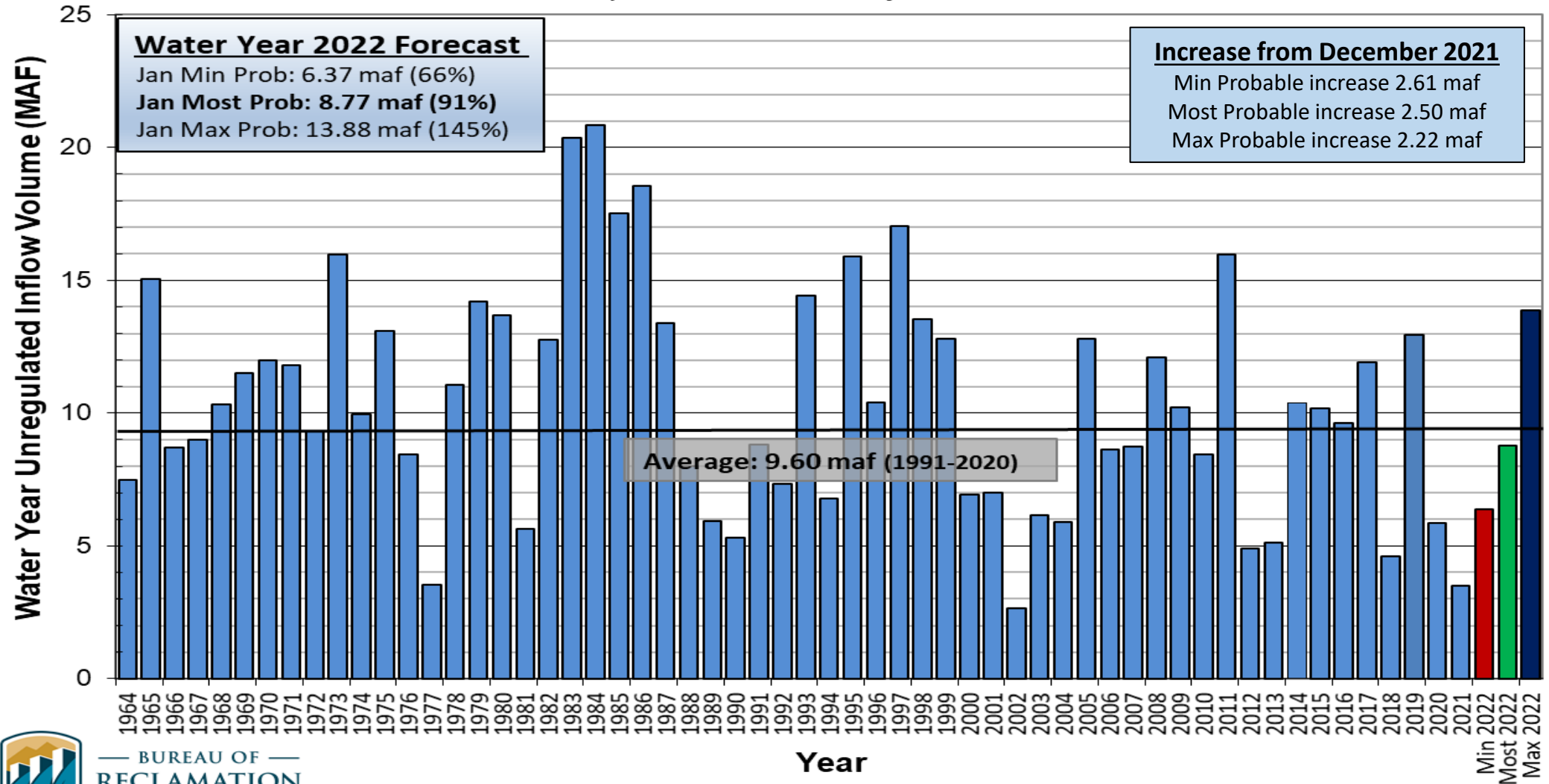




# Lake Powell Unregulated Inflow

## Water Year 2022 Forecast (issued January 5)

### Comparison with History



BUREAU OF  
RECLAMATION



# Most Probable December Forecast Water Year 2022

**Water Year 2022**  
**Forecasted Unregulated Inflow**  
as of January 5, 2022

Reservoir	Unregulated Inflow (kaf)	1991-2020 Percent of Avg
Fontenelle	942	88
Flaming Gorge	1,216	86
Blue Mesa	880	97
Navajo	725	80
Powell	8,767	91

**April – July 2022**  
**Forecasted Unregulated Inflow**  
as of January 5, 2022

Reservoir	Unregulated Inflow (kaf)	1991-2020 Percent of Avg
Fontenelle	650	88
Flaming Gorge	840	87
Blue Mesa	650	102
Navajo	550	88
Powell	6,300	99



# Current Upper Colorado Drought Response Activities

## Drought Response Operations Agreement

- Effective May 2019
- Continues through 2026 (except recovery)
- 2021 DROA release volumes of 161 kaf completed in October 2021
- Glen Canyon Dam release adjustments under LTEMP flexibility beginning in January 2022

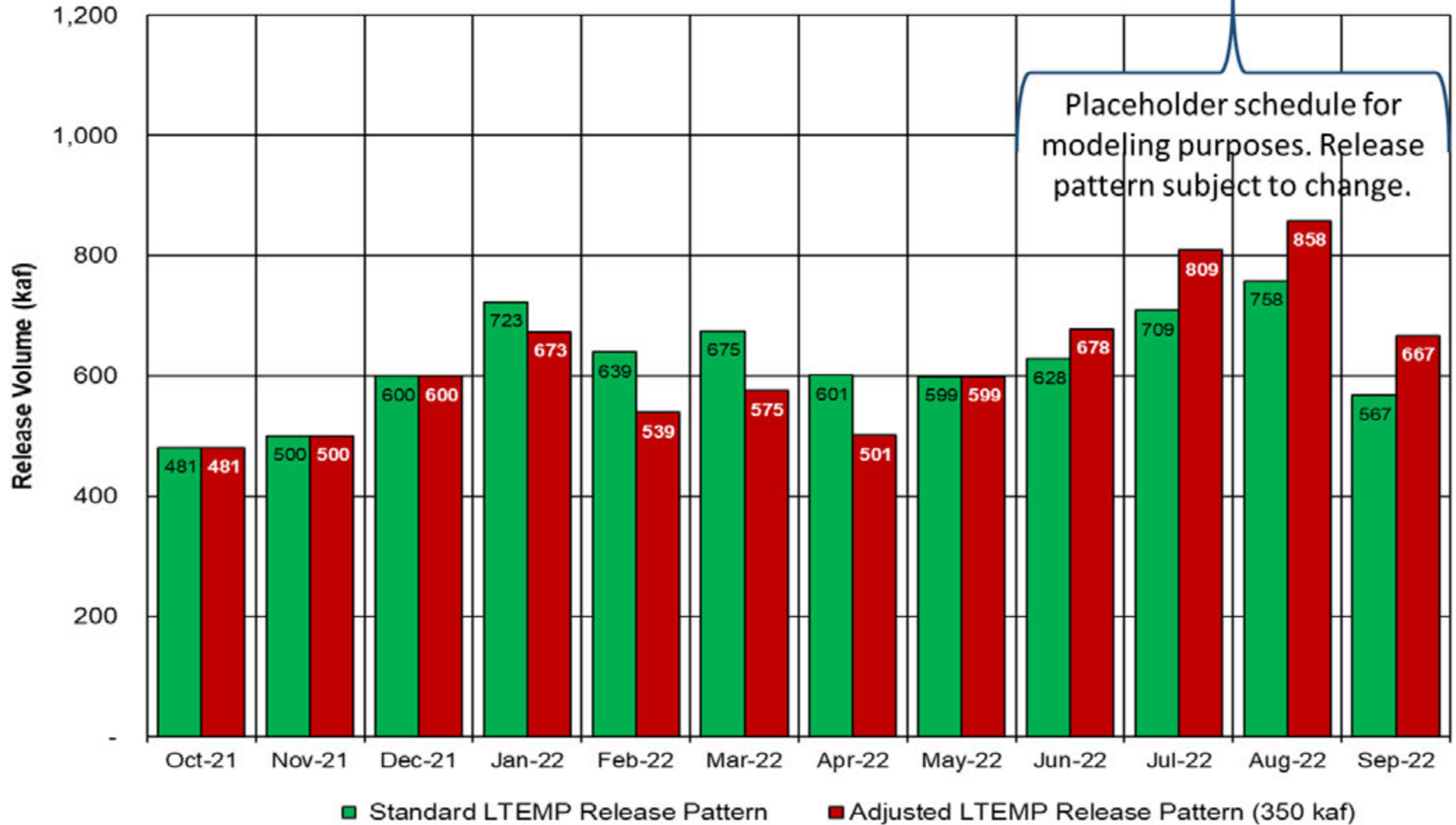
## Drought Response Operations Plan

- Scheduled to be finalized in April 2022
- Draft framework document circulating for review
- Webinar in late January to be followed by comment period
- 2022 operational plans based on actual hydrology to be developed February through April



# Potential Lake Powell Monthly Release Volume Distribution

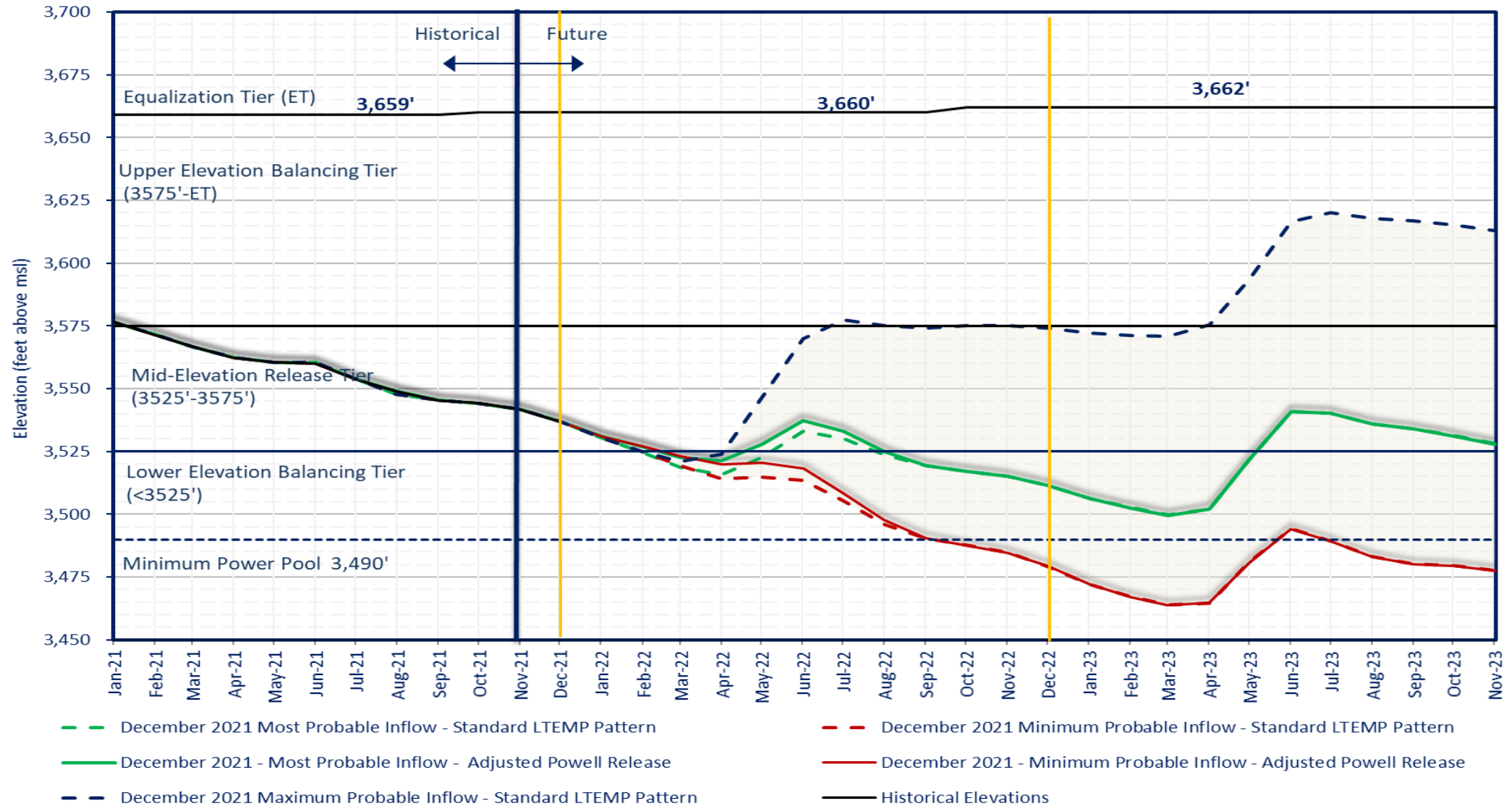
7.48 MAF Release Pattern for Water Year 2022





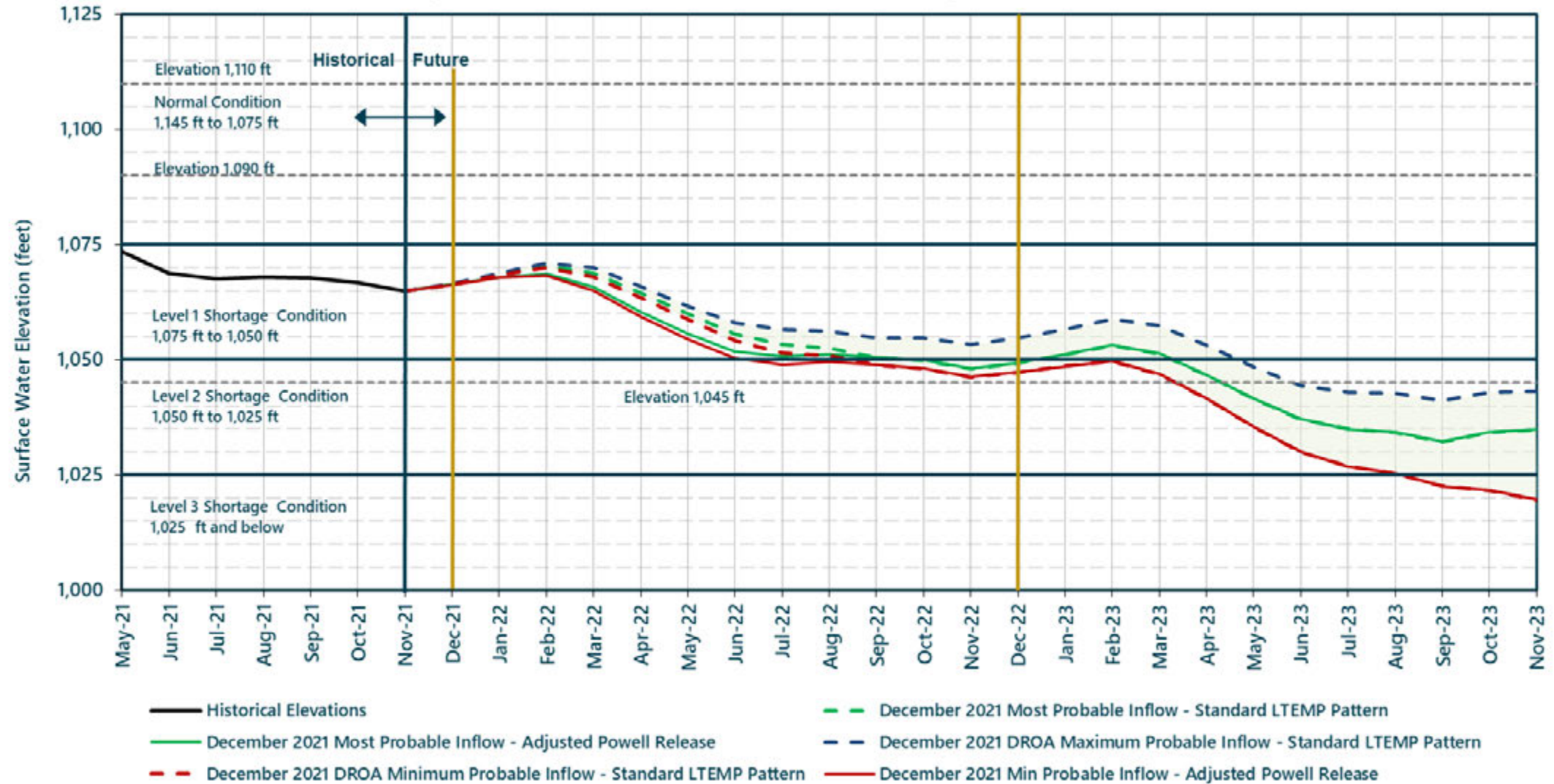
# Lake Powell End of Month Elevations

Projections from the December 2021 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios



# Lake Mead End of Month Elevations

Projections from the December 2021 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios



The Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) is available online at: <https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html>.





# Upper Colorado Basin

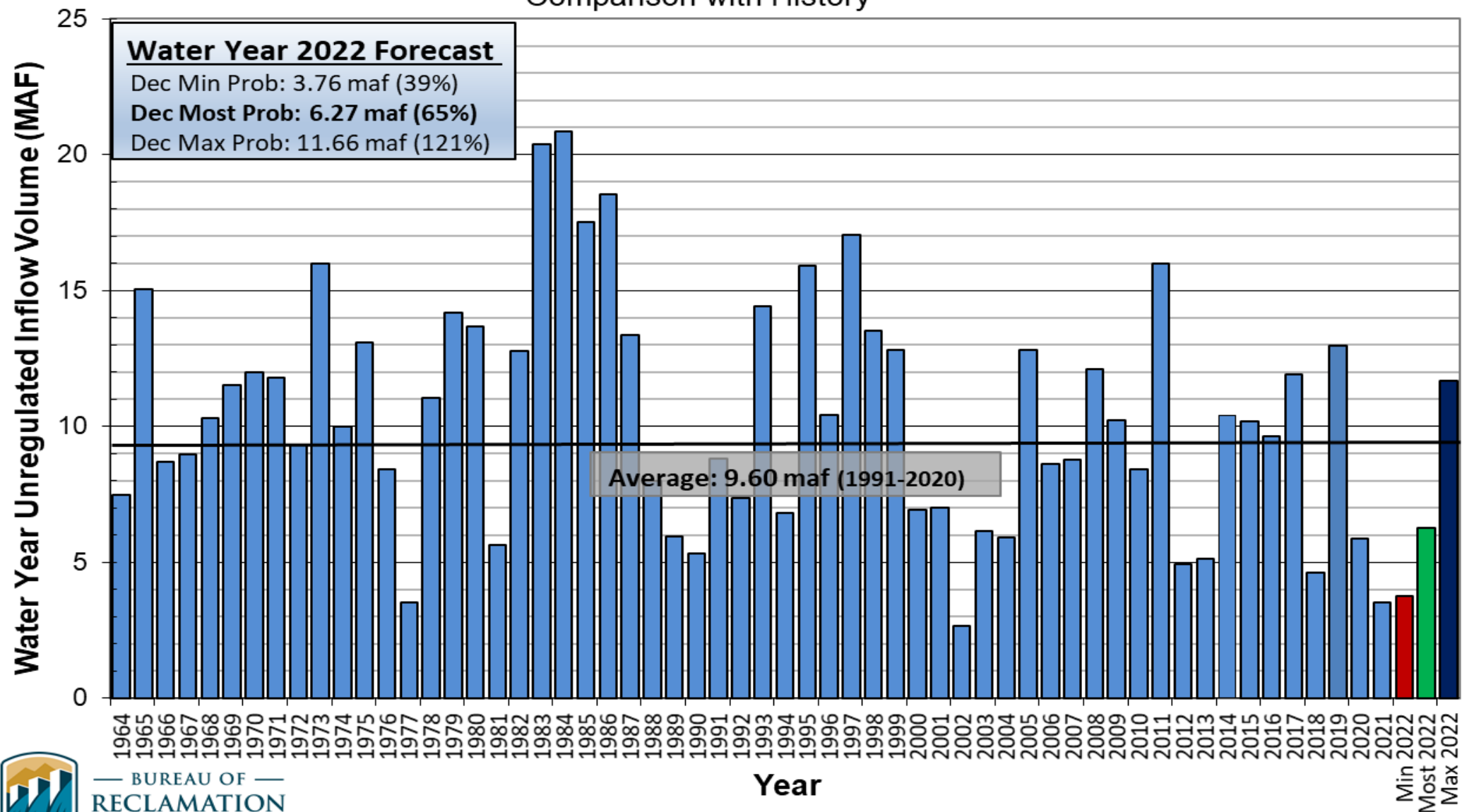
Projected Operations  
for Water Year 2022  
Based on December  
2021 Modeling



# Lake Powell Unregulated Inflow

## Water Year 2022 Forecast *(issued December 1)*

### Comparison with History



BUREAU OF  
RECLAMATION





# Most Probable December Forecast Water Year 2022

**Water Year 2022**  
**Forecasted Unregulated Inflow**  
as of December 1, 2021

Reservoir	Unregulated Inflow (kaf)	1991-2020 Percent of Avg
Fontenelle	865	81
Flaming Gorge	1,096	78
Blue Mesa	689	76
Navajo	572	63
Powell	6,272	65

**April – July 2022**  
**Forecasted Unregulated Inflow**  
as of December 1, 2021

Reservoir	Unregulated Inflow (kaf)	1991-2020 Percent of Avg
Fontenelle	580	79
Flaming Gorge	720	75
Blue Mesa	480	75
Navajo	400	64
Powell	4,120	64



# Lake Powell & Lake Mead Operational Table

## Operating Determinations for Water Year/Calendar Year 2022

Lake Powell			Lake Mead		
Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) <sup>1</sup>	Elevation (feet)	Operation According to the Interim Guidelines	Live Storage (maf) <sup>1</sup>
3,700	Equalization Tier Equalize, avoid spills or release 8.23 maf	24.3	1,220	Flood Control Surplus or Quantified Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	25.9
3,636 - 3,666 (2008-2026)	Upper Elevation Balancing Tier <sup>3</sup> 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 (approx.) <sup>2</sup>	Domestic Surplus or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver > 7.5 maf	22.9 (approx.) <sup>2</sup>
			1,145		15.9
3,575		9.5	1,105	Normal or ICS Surplus Condition Deliver ≥ 7.5 maf	11.9
	Mid-Elevation Release Tier Release 7.48 maf; if Lake Mead < 1,025 feet, release 8.23 maf		1,075	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.167 <sup>4</sup> maf <b>1,065.85 ft Jan 1, 2022 Projection</b>	9.4
3,525		5.9	1,050		7.5
	Lower Elevation Balancing Tier Balance contents with a min/max release of 7.0 and 9.5 maf		1,025	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.083 <sup>5</sup> maf	5.8
3,490		4.0	1,000	Shortage Condition Deliver 7.0 <sup>6</sup> maf Further measures may be undertaken <sup>7</sup>	4.3
3,370		0	895		0

Diagram not to scale

<sup>1</sup> Acronym for million acre-feet

<sup>2</sup> 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 and Lower Basin demands, and an assumed inflow.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to April adjustments which may result in a release according to the Equalization Tier

<sup>4</sup> Of which 2.48 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.287 maf to Nevada

<sup>5</sup> Of which 2.40 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.283 maf to Nevada

<sup>6</sup> Of which 2.32 maf is apportioned to Arizona, 4.4 maf to California, and 0.280 maf to Nevada

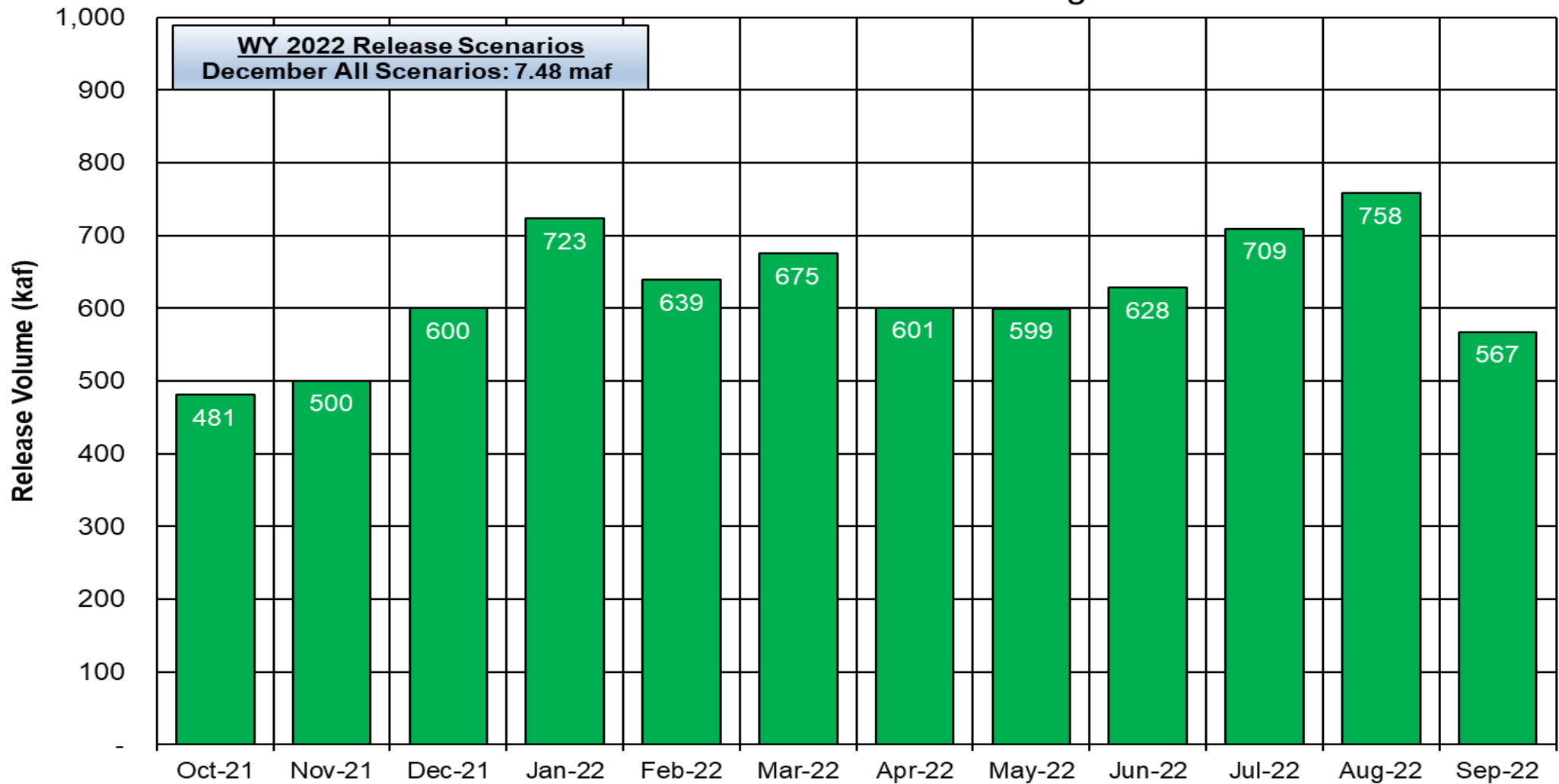
<sup>7</sup> Whenever Lake Mead is below elevation 1,025 feet, the Secretary shall consider whether hydrologic conditions together with anticipated deliveries to the Lower Division States and Mexico is likely to cause the elevation at Lake Mead to fall below 1,000 feet. Such consideration, in consultation with the Basin States, may result in the undertaking of further measures, consistent with applicable Federal law.



# Potential Lake Powell Monthly Release Volume Distribution

Release Scenarios for Water Year 2022

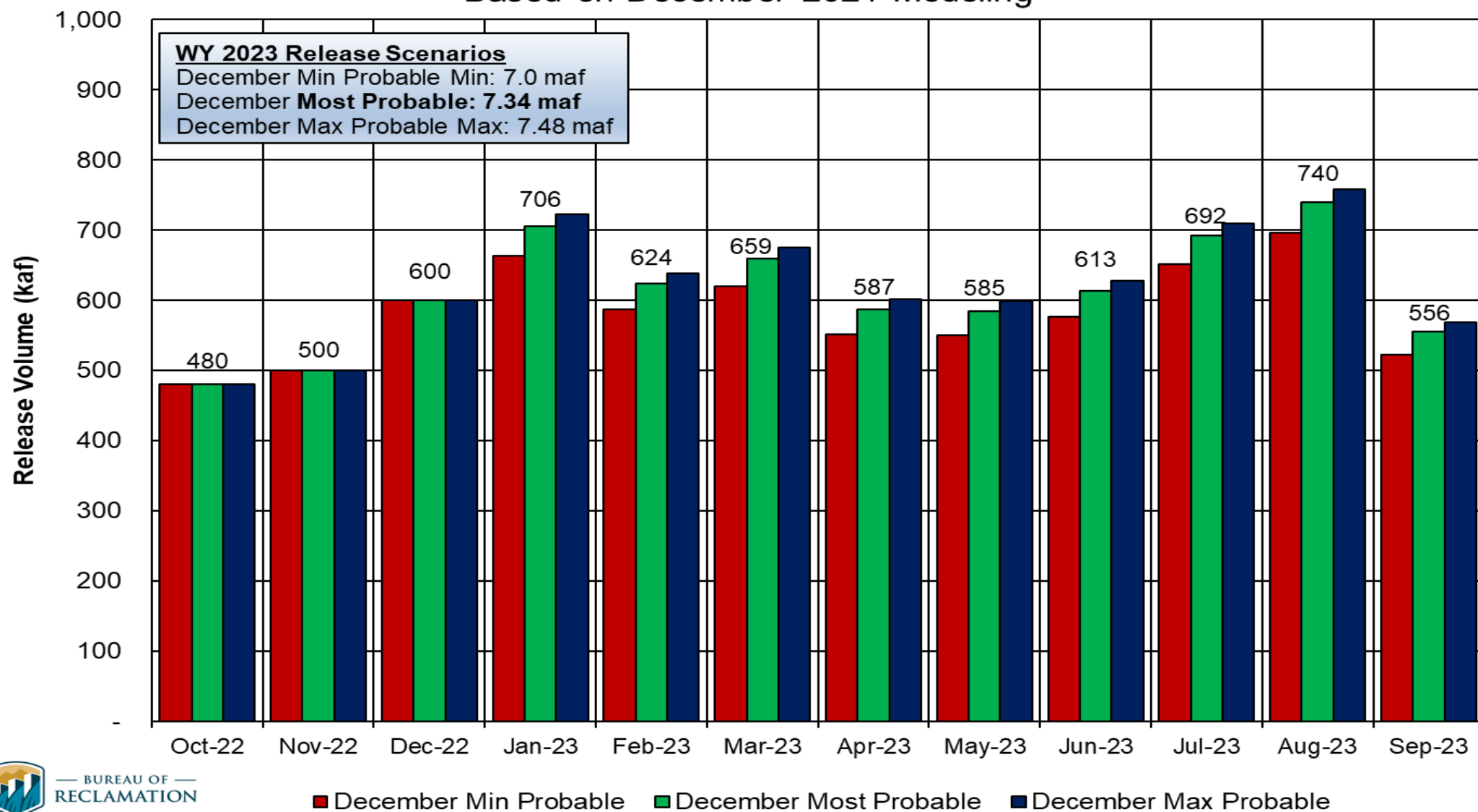
Based on December 2021 Modeling



# Potential Lake Powell Monthly Release Volume Distribution

Release Scenarios for Water Year 2023

Based on December 2021 Modeling



BUREAU OF  
RECLAMATION





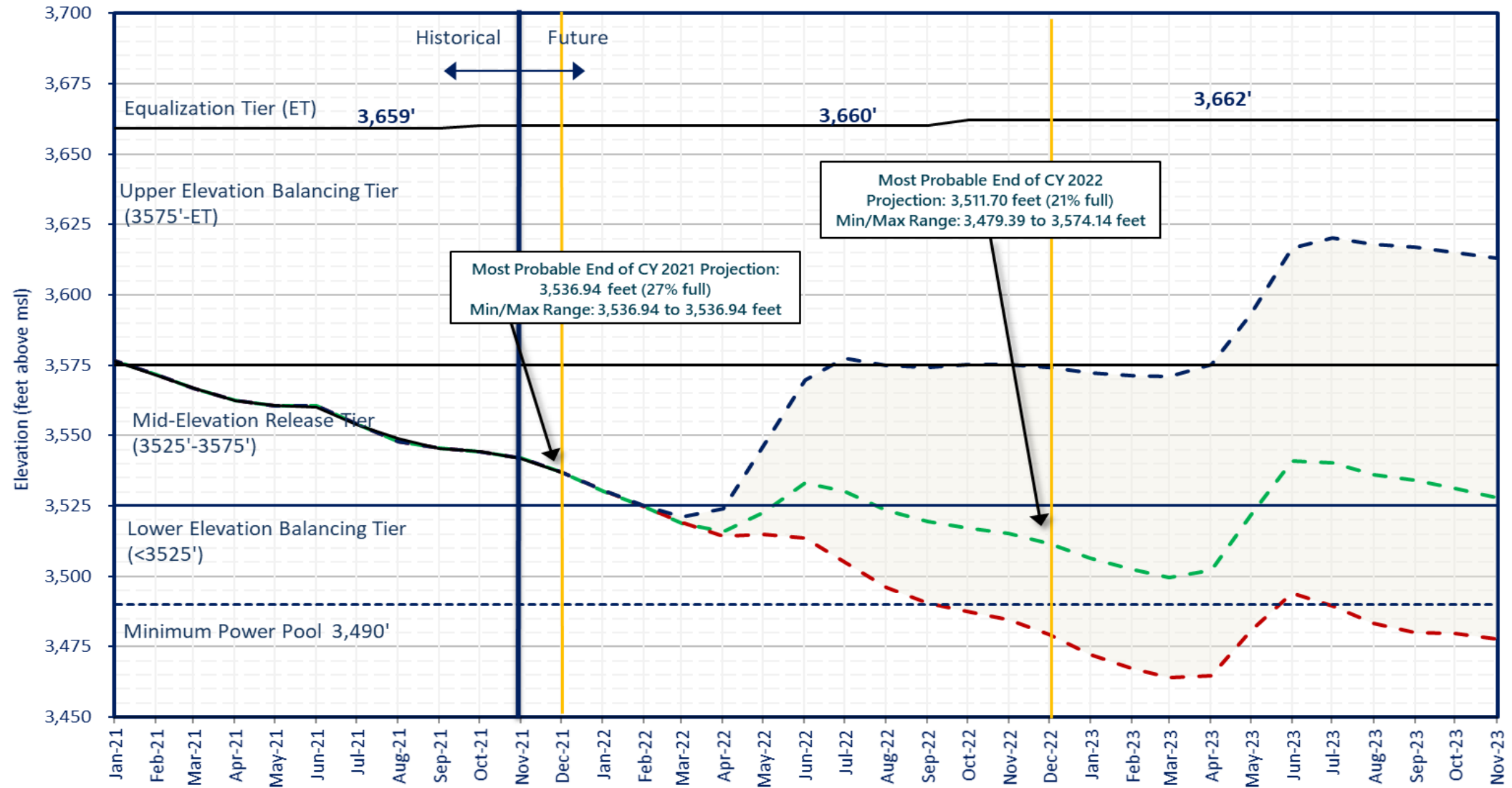
# Reclamation Operational Modeling Model Comparison

	Colorado River Mid-term Modeling System (CRMMS)		CRSS
	24-Month Study Mode (Manual Mode)	Ensemble Mode (Rule-based Mode)	
Primary Use	AOP tier determinations and projections of current conditions	Risk-based operational planning and analysis	Long-term planning, comparison of alternatives
Simulated Reservoir Operations	Operations input manually	Rule-driven operations	
Probabilistic or Deterministic	Deterministic – single hydrologic trace	Deterministic OR Probabilistic 35 (or more) hydrologic traces	Probabilistic – 100+ traces
Time Horizon (years)			
Upper Basin Inflow	Unregulated forecast, 1 trace	Unregulated ESP forecast, 35 traces	Natural flow; historical, paleo, or climate change hydrology
Upper Basin Demands	Implicit, in unregulated inflow forecast		Explicit, 2016 UCRC assumptions
Lower Basin Demands	Official approved or operational		Developed with LB users



# Lake Powell End of Month Elevations

Projections from the December 2021 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION

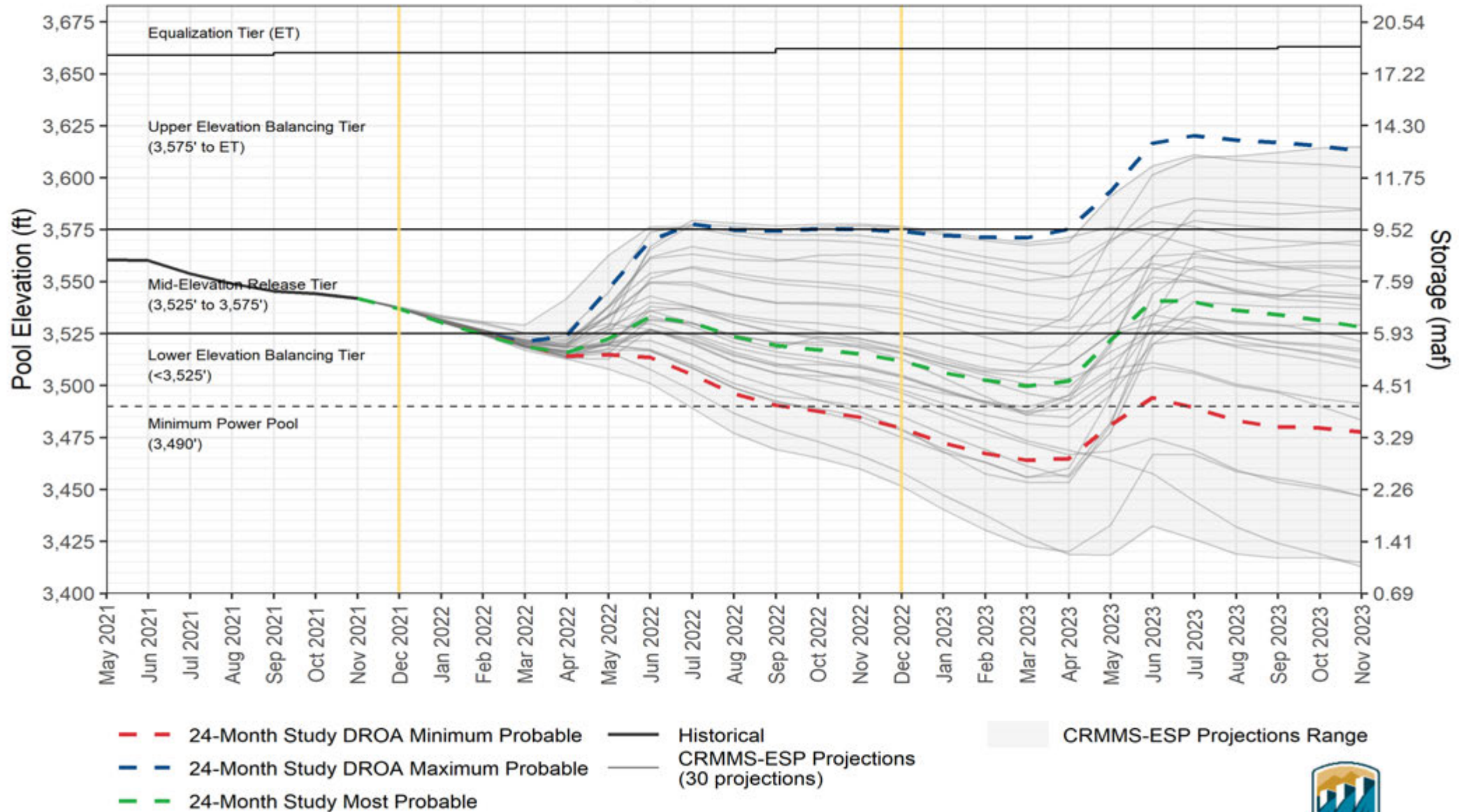
- December 2021 Most Probable Inflow - Lake Powell release of 7.48 maf in WY2022 and 7.34 maf in WY2023
- December 2021 Minimum Probable Inflow - Lake Powell release of 7.48 maf in WY2022 and 7.0 maf in WY2023
- December 2021 Maximum Probable Inflow - Lake Powell release of 7.48 maf in WY2022 and 7.48 maf in WY2023
- Historical Elevations

\*The Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) can be found here: <https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html>



# Lake Powell End-of-Month Elevations

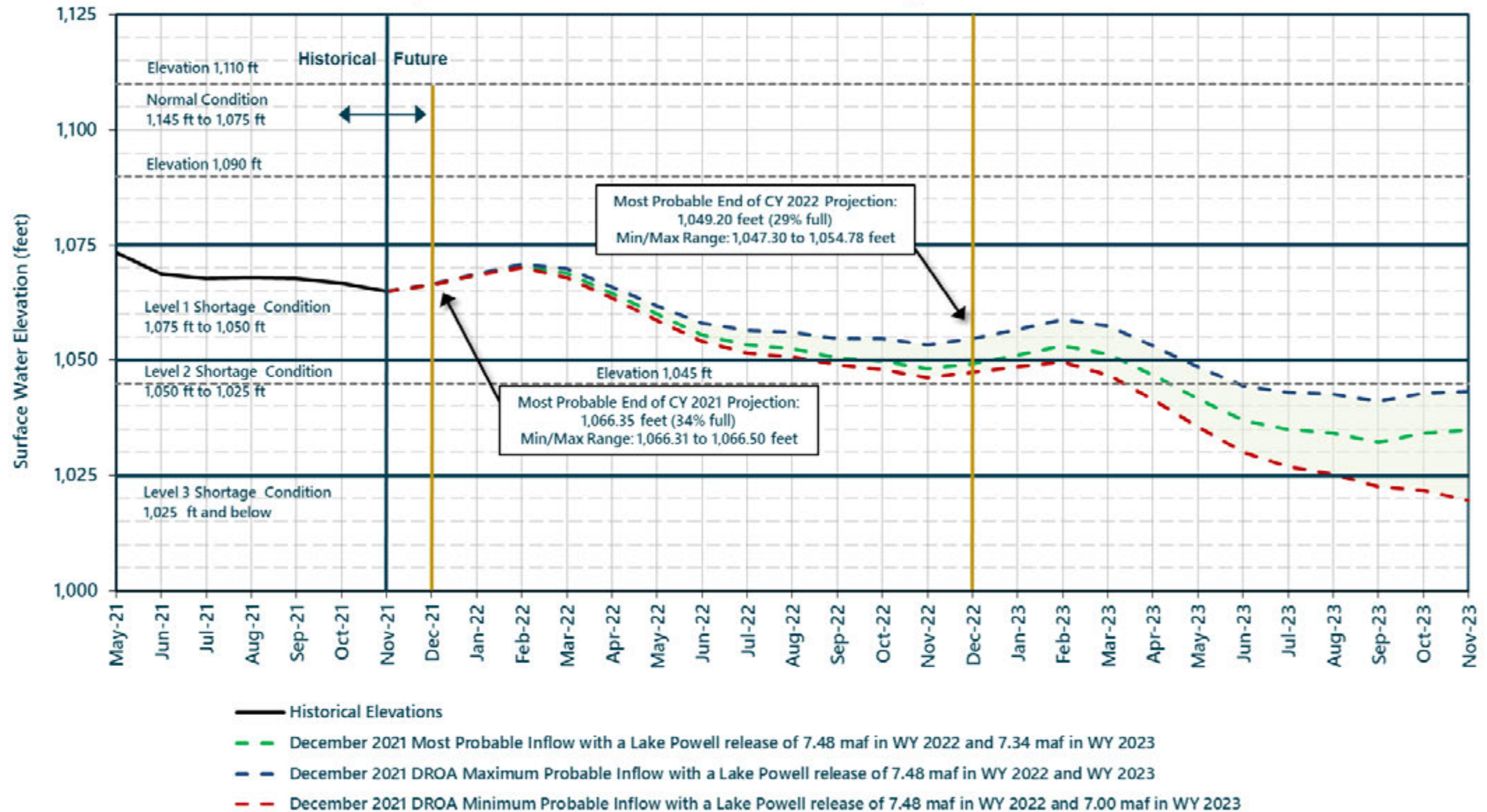
CRMMS Projections from December 2021





# Lake Mead End of Month Elevations

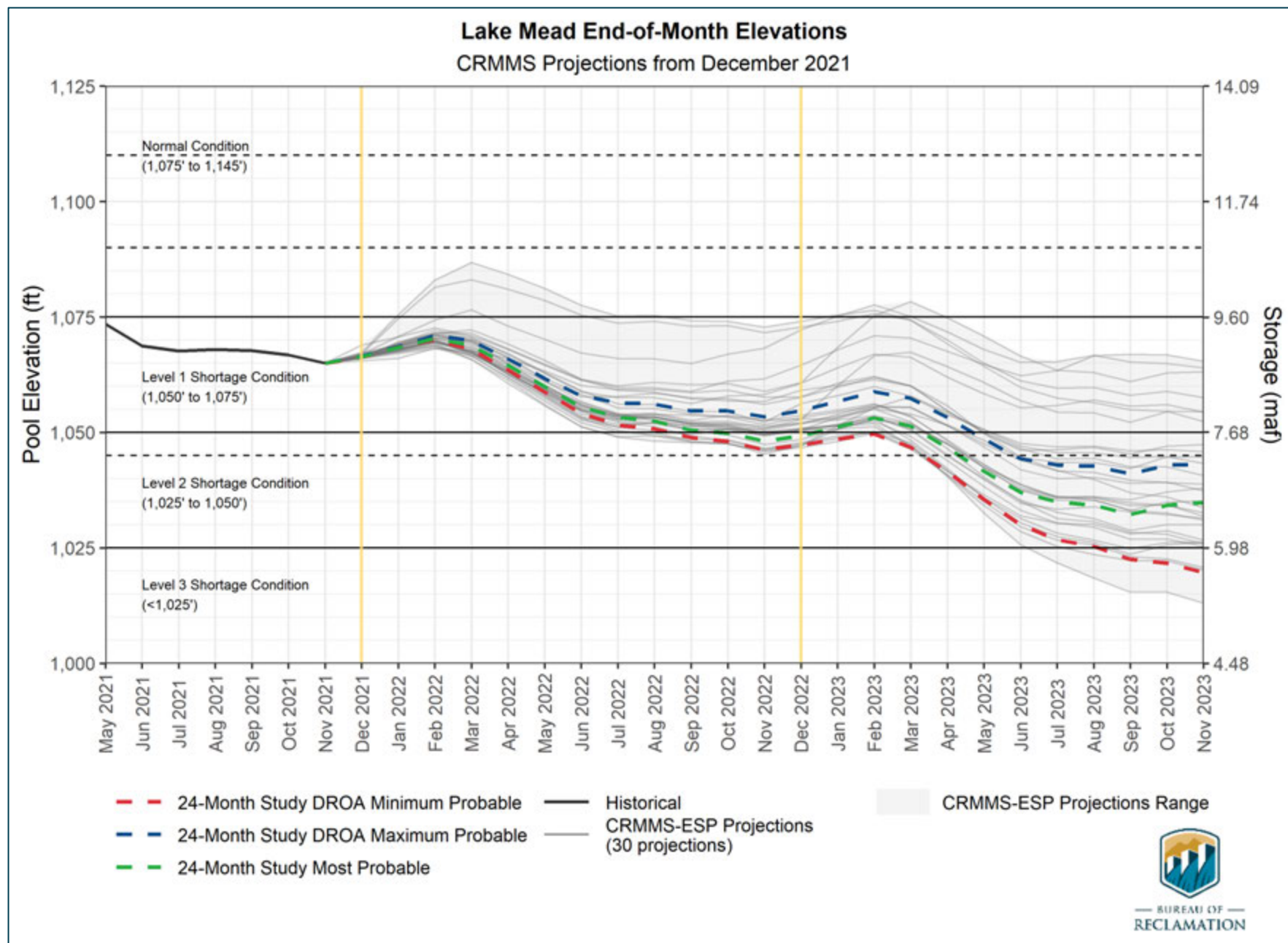
Projections from the December 2021 24-Month Study Inflow Scenarios



The Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA) is available online at: <https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html>.









# Upper Colorado Basin

## Hydropower Maintenance



# Glen Canyon Dam Power Plant Unit Outage Schedule for 2022

Unit Number	Oct 2021	Nov 2021	Dec 2021	Jan 2022	Feb 2022	Mar 2022	Apr 2022	May 2022	Jun 2022	Jul 2022	Aug 2022	Sep 2022	
1			■		■							■	
2			■		■							■	
3										■	■	■	
4		I								■	■	■	
5					■	■	■	■	■	■			
6					■	■	■	■	■	■			
7	■	■	■	■				■					
8	■	■	■	■									
Units Available	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	4	
Capacity (cfs)	18,700	18,600	11,700	18,300	11,400	11,300	17,900	14,900	15,400	18,800	18,700	11,700	DEC MOST <sup>2</sup>
Capacity (kaf/month)	1,150	1,110	1,110	1,160	890	1,050	1,070	970	1,100	1,180	1,150	750	DEC MOST
Max (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	481	500	600	723	639	675	601	599	628	709	758	567	7.48 maf
Most (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	481	500	600	723	639	675	601	599	628	709	758	567	7.48 maf
Min (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	481	500	600	723	639	675	601	599	628	709	758	567	7.48 maf
										(updated 12-14-2021)			

1 Projected release, based on December 2021 minimum, most and maximum probable inflow projections and 24-Month Study model runs.

2 Dependent upon availability to shift contingency reserves, which will increase capacity by 30-40MW (3%) at current efficiency.



# Glen Canyon Dam Power Plant Unit Outage Schedule for 2023

Unit Number	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Mar 2023	Apr 2023	May 2023	Jun 2023	Jul 2023	Aug 2023	Sep 2023	
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
Units Available	6	6	7	8	6	7	8	7	8	8	8	6	
Capacity (cfs)	18,600	18,500	18,400	18,300	11,400	18,100	24,800	22,100	26,200	26,200	26,000	19,000	DEC MOST <sup>2</sup>
Capacity (kaf/month)	1,140	1,100	1,240	1,510	940	1,300	1,480	1,390	1,560	1,610	1,600	1,200	DEC MOST
Max (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	480	500	600	723	639	675	601	599	628	709	758	568	7.48 maf
Most (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	480	500	600	706	624	659	587	585	613	692	740	556	7.34 maf
Min (kaf) <sup>1</sup>	480	500	600	664	587	620	552	550	577	652	696	522	7.0 maf
										(updated 12-14-2021)			

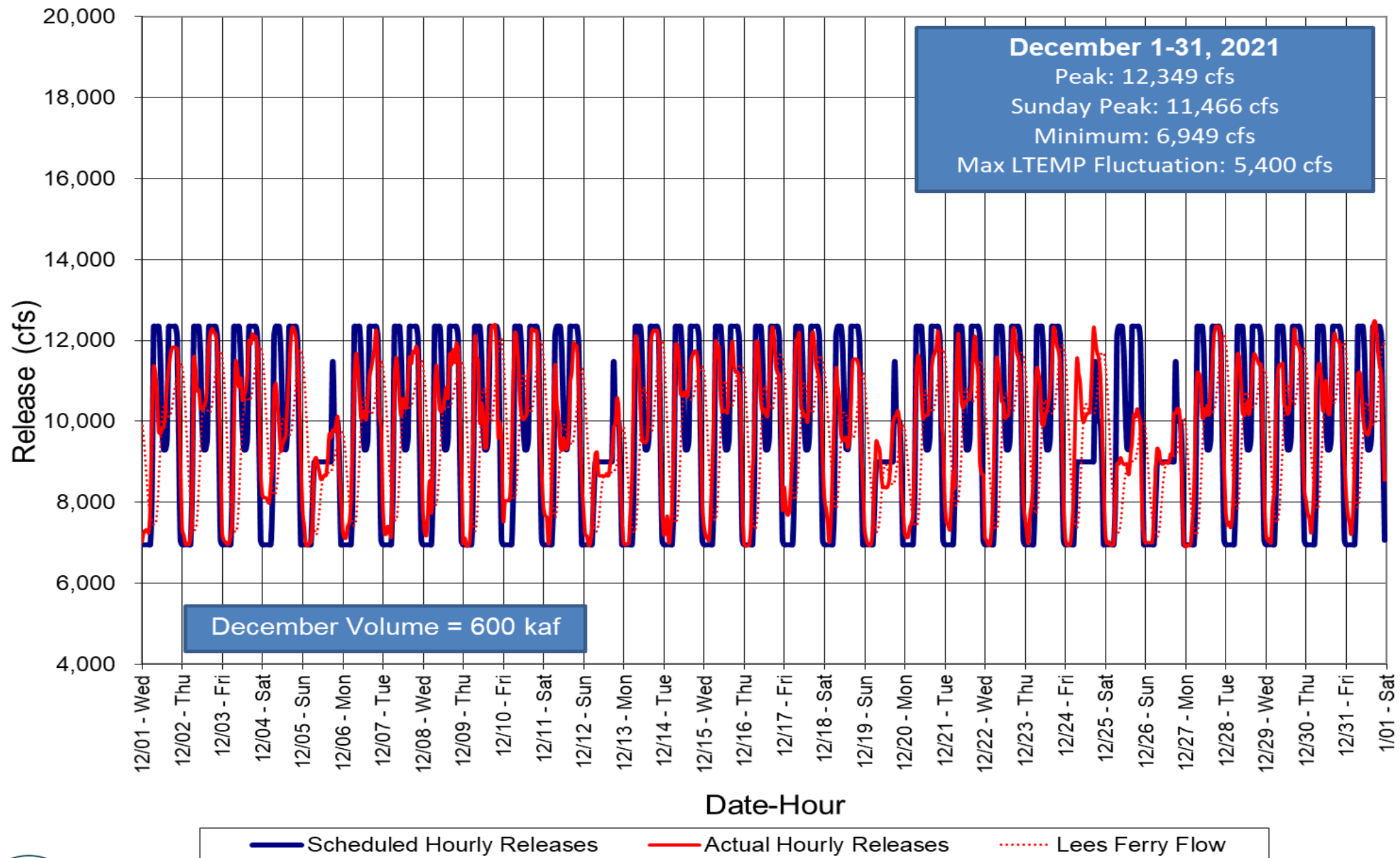
1 Projected release, based on December 2021 minimum, most and maximum probable Inflow Projections and 24-Month Study model runs.

2 Dependent upon availability to shift contingency reserves, which will increase capacity by 30-40MW (3%) at current efficiency.

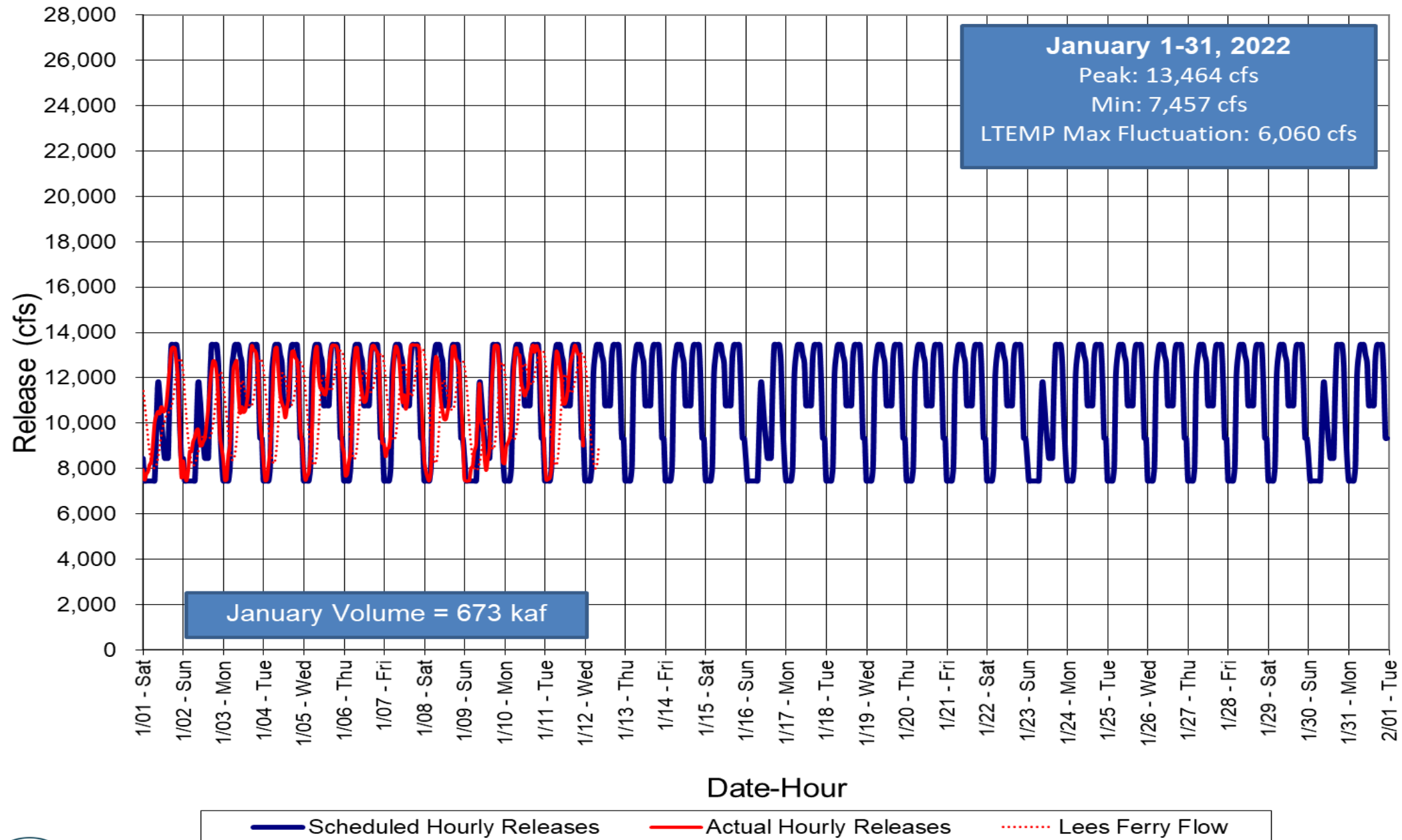




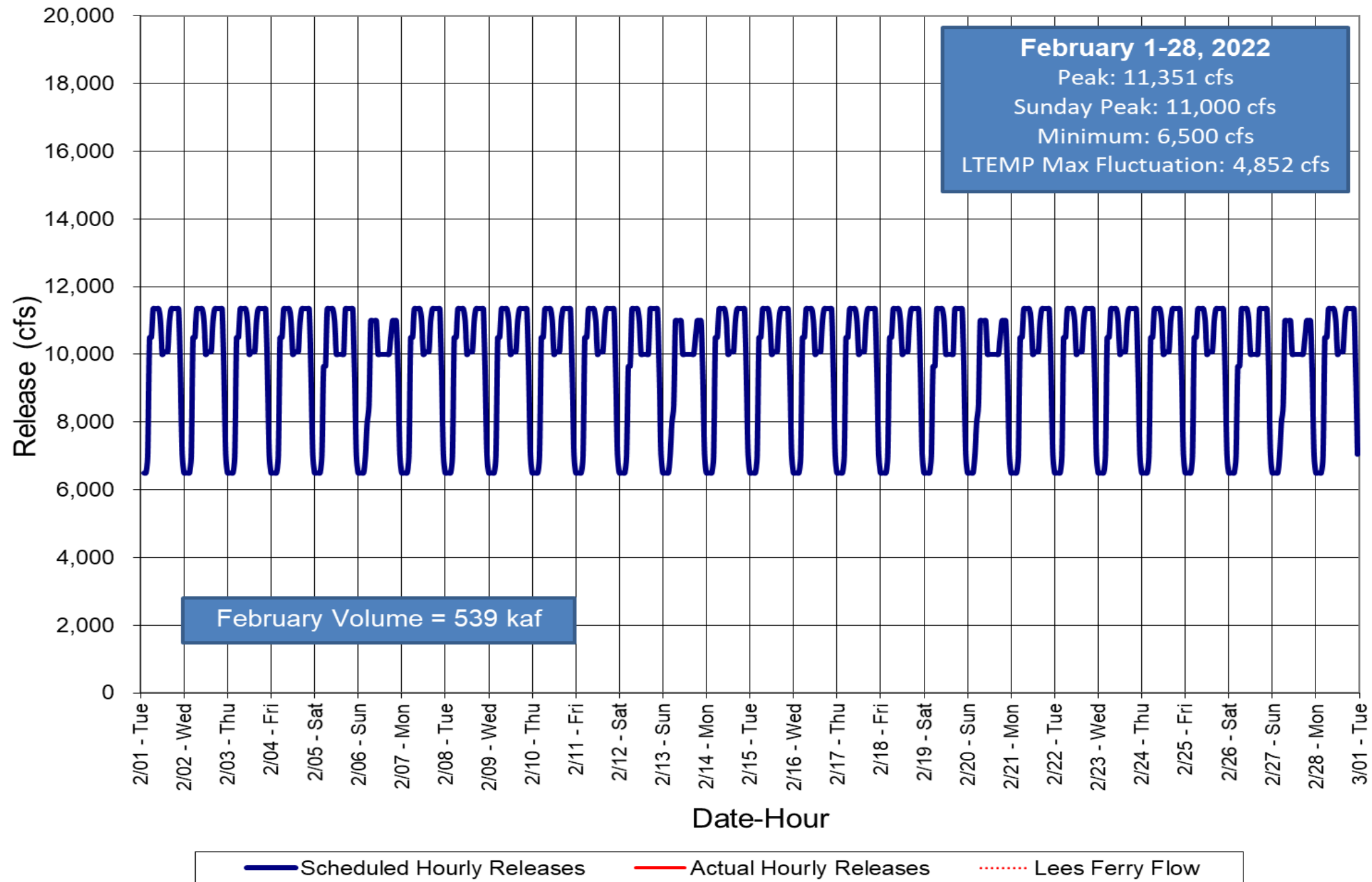
# Glen Canyon Dam Hourly Release Pattern December 2021



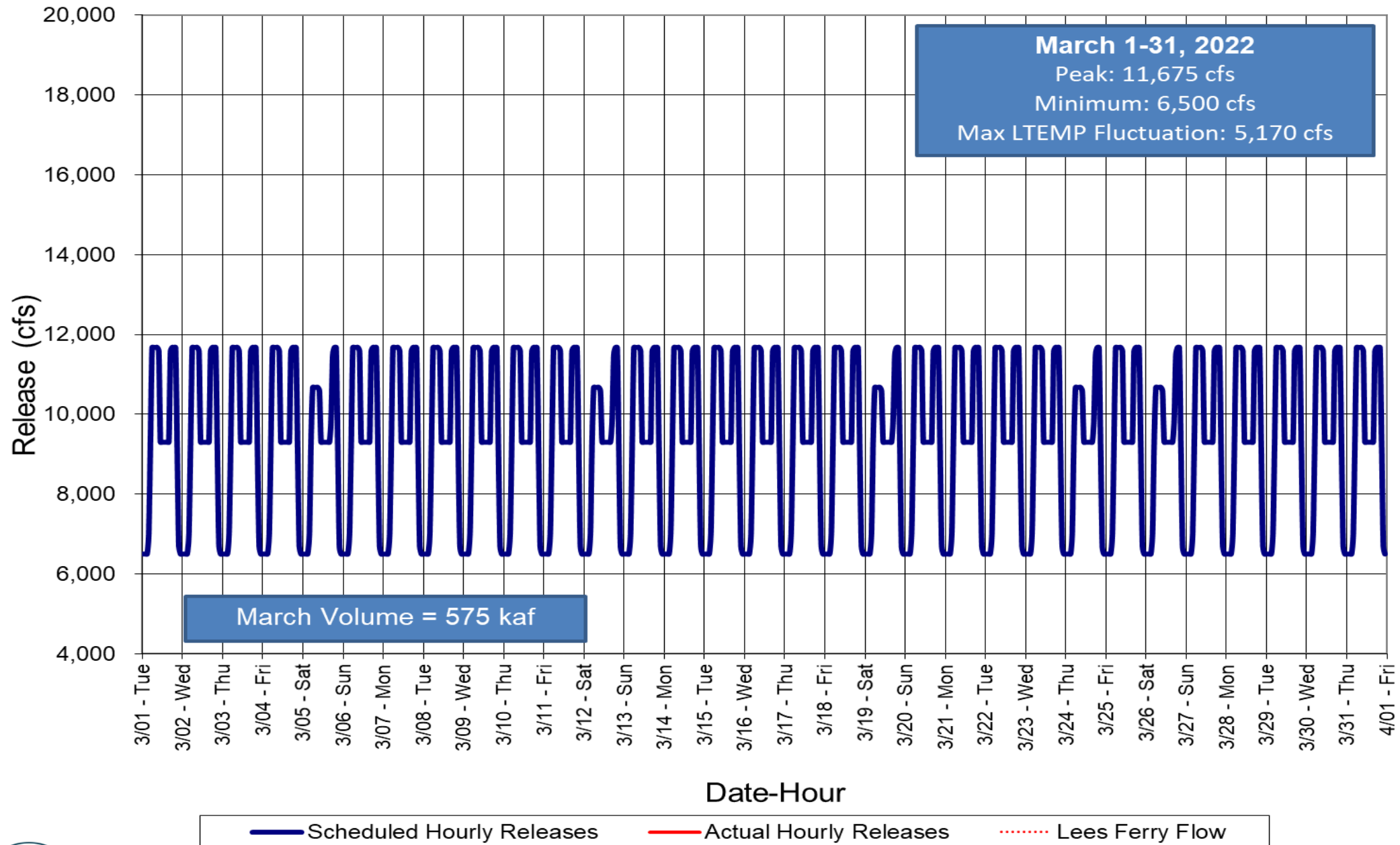
# Glen Canyon Dam Hourly Release Pattern January 2022



# Glen Canyon Dam Hourly Release Pattern February 2022



# Glen Canyon Dam Hourly Release Pattern March 2022



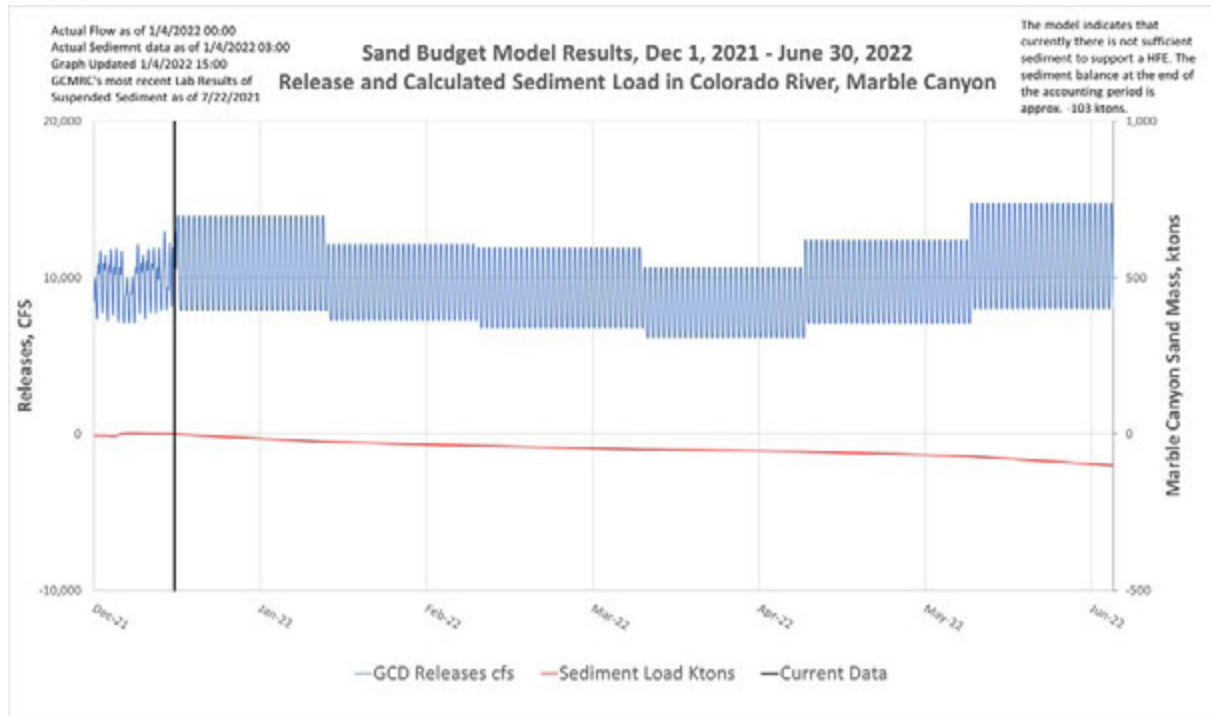


# Water Quality

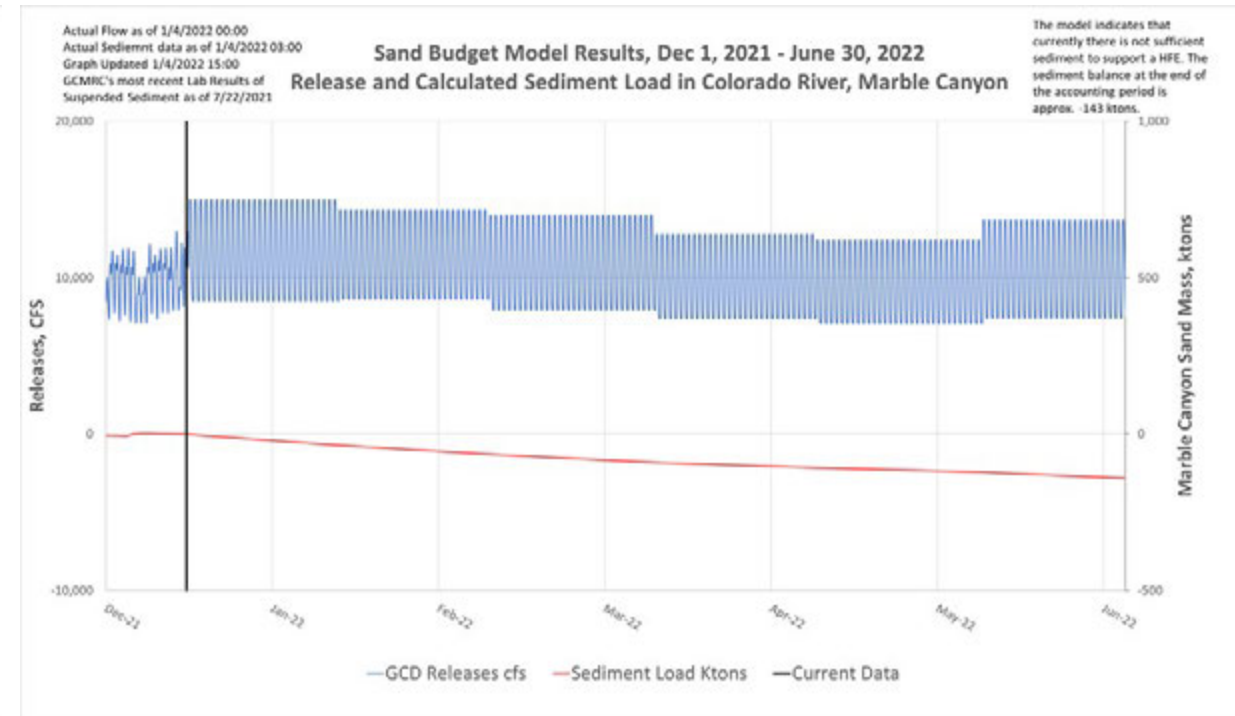


# Spring 2022 HFE Modeling

## GCD Adjusted LTEMP Pattern (-103 kton)

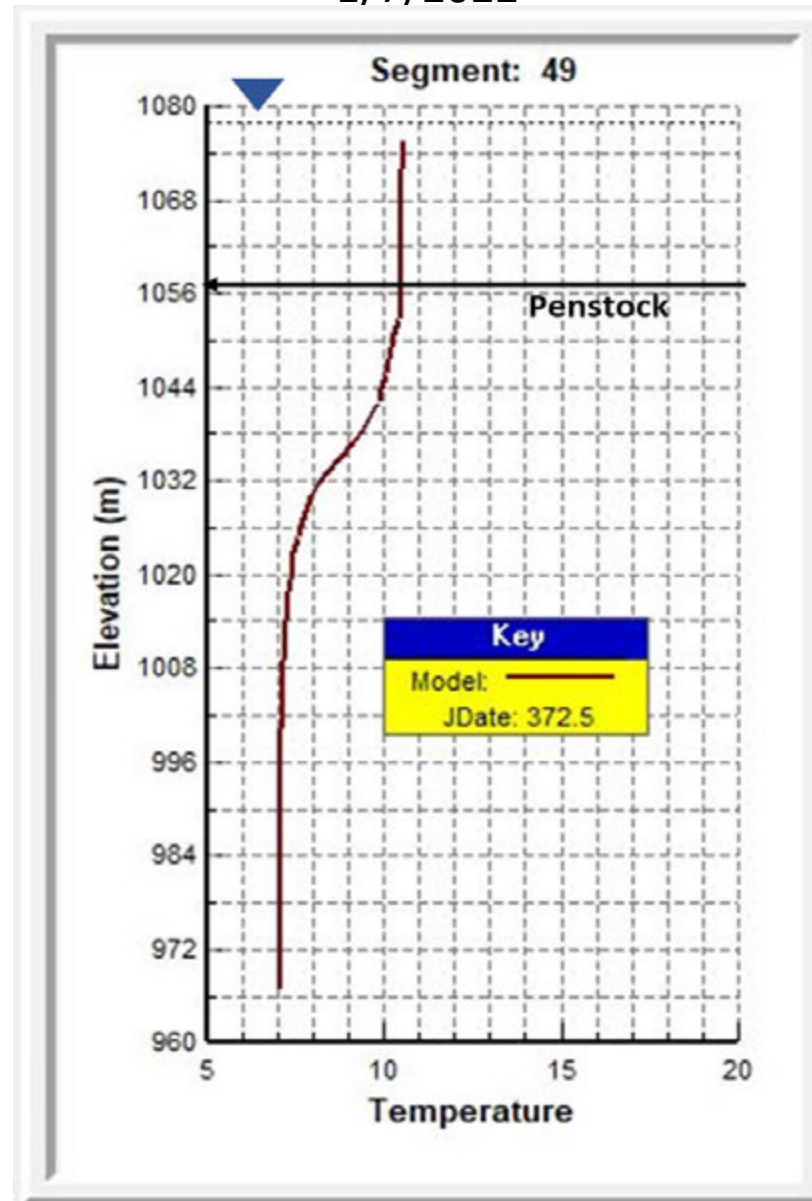


## GCD Standard LTEMP Pattern (-143 ktons)



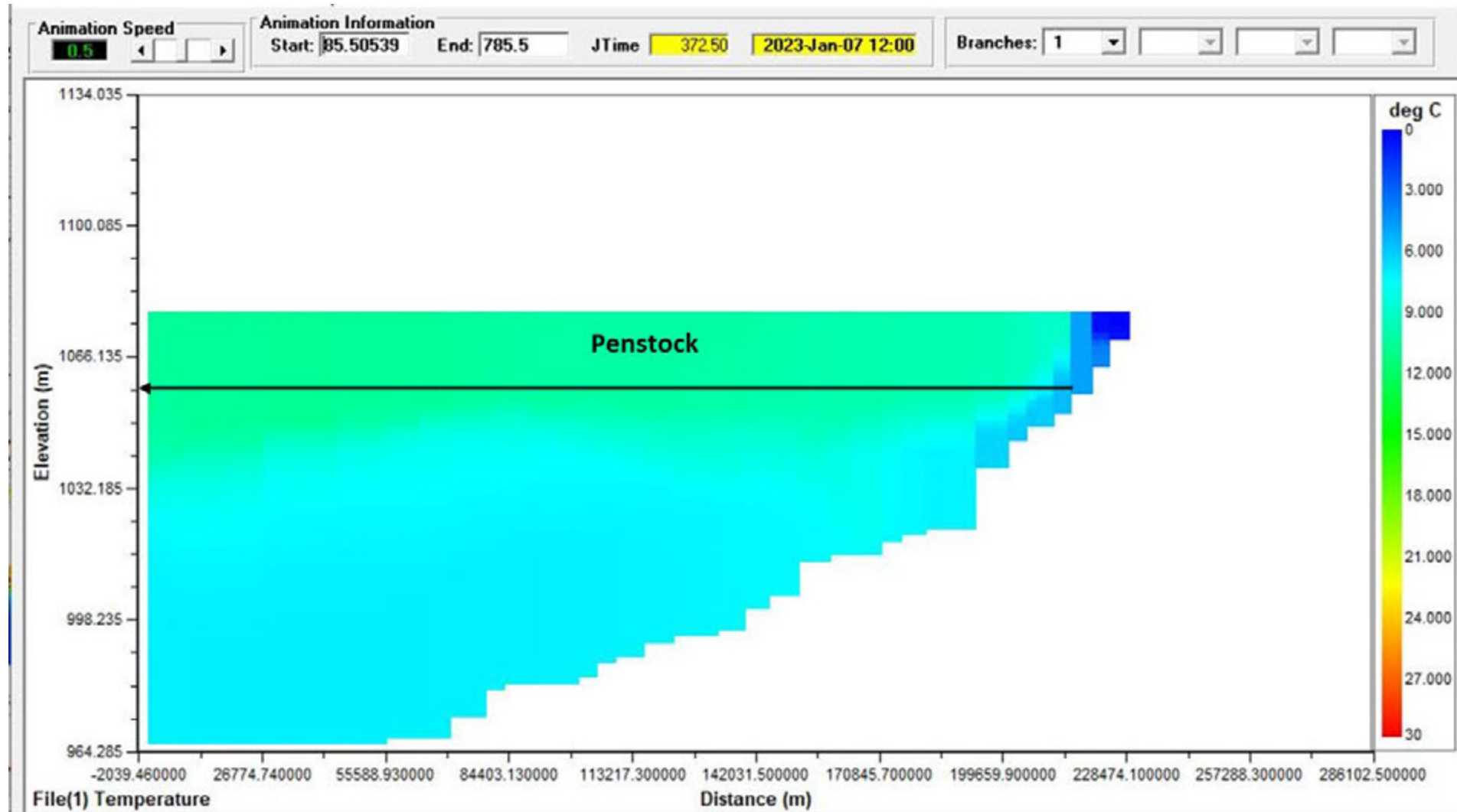
# Temperature Profile of Lake Powell near Glen Canyon Dam

1/7/2022



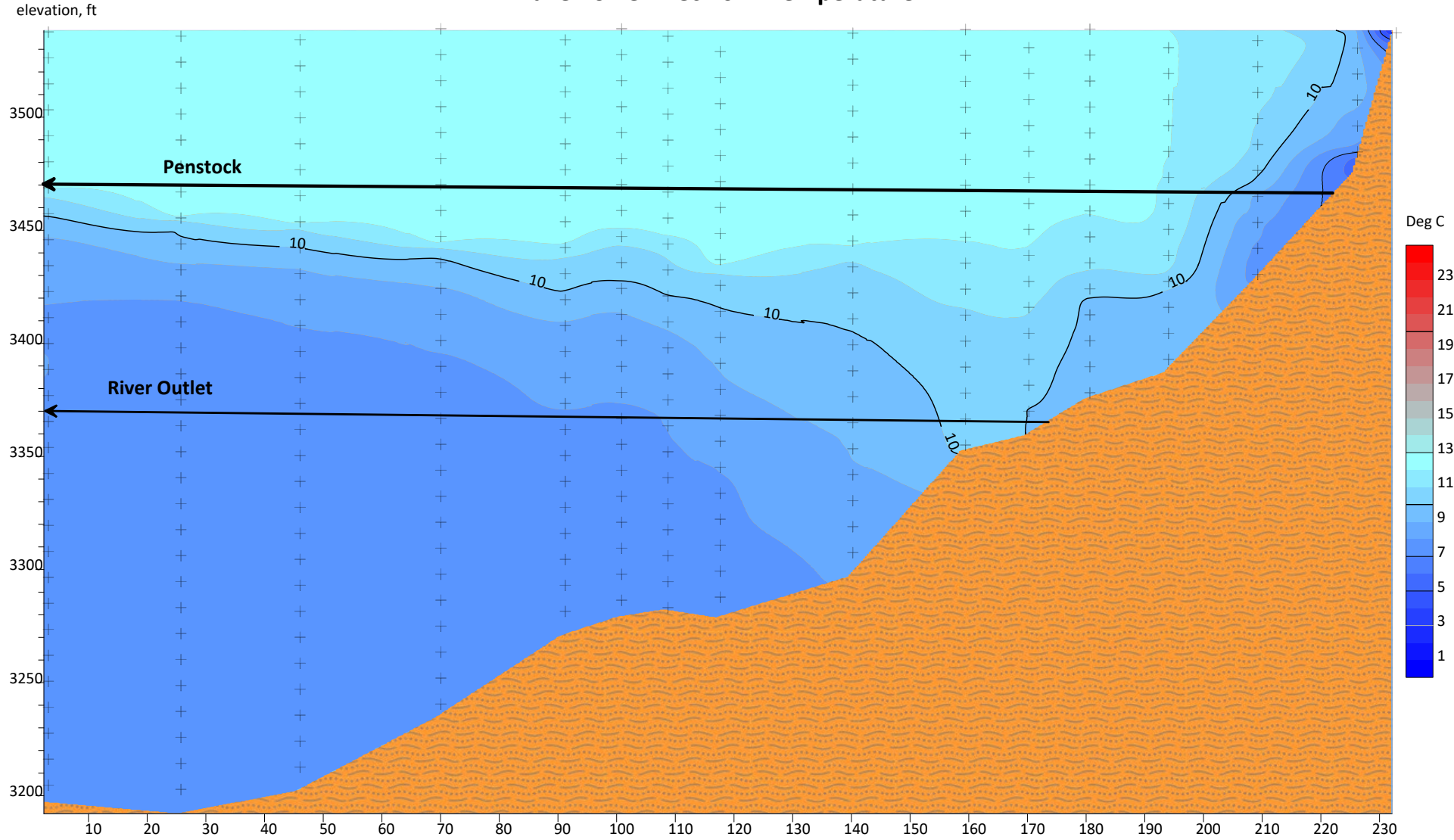
# Cross Sectional Temperature Profile of Lake Powell

1/7/2022



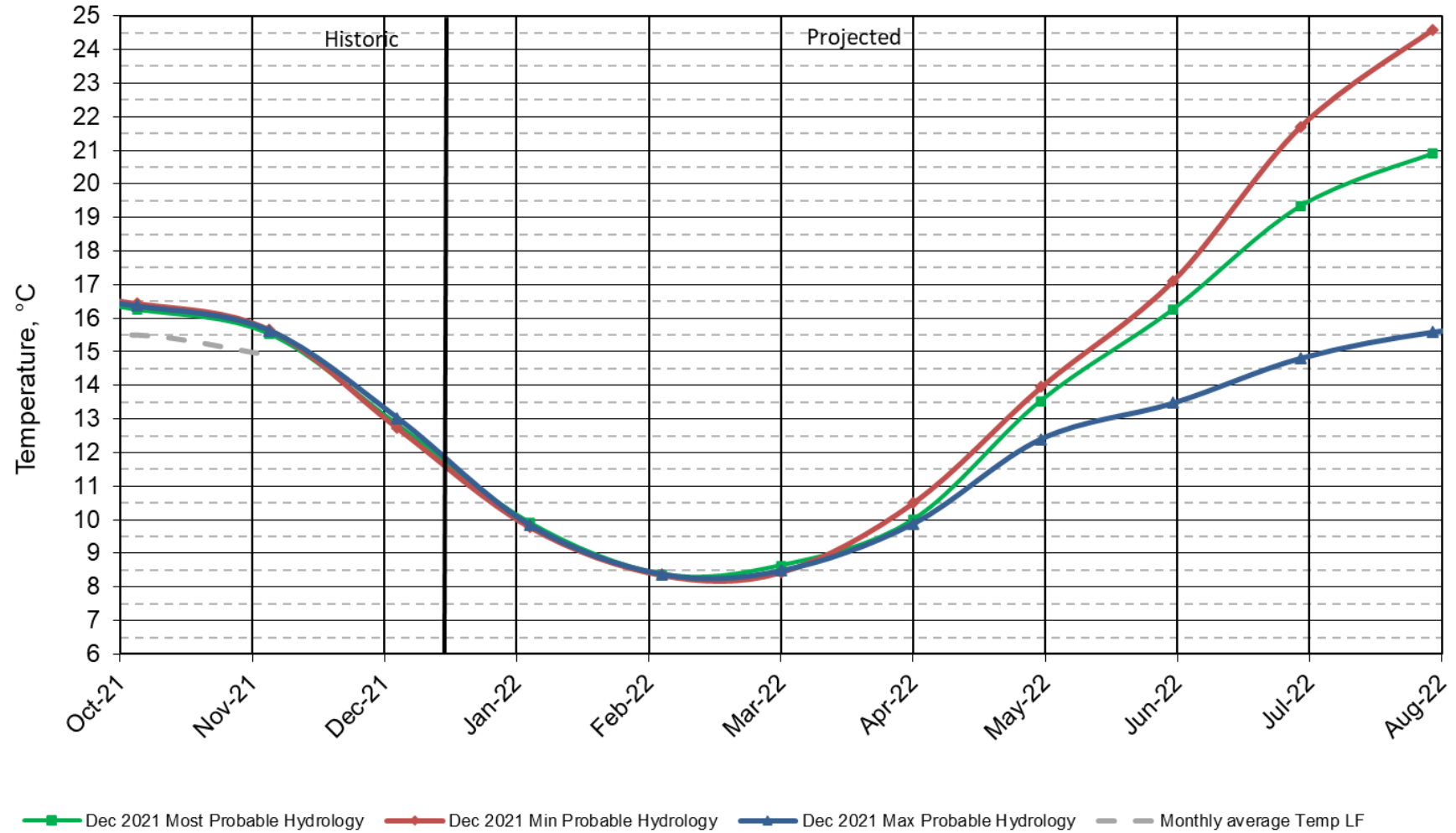


Lake Powell Dec 2021 Temperature



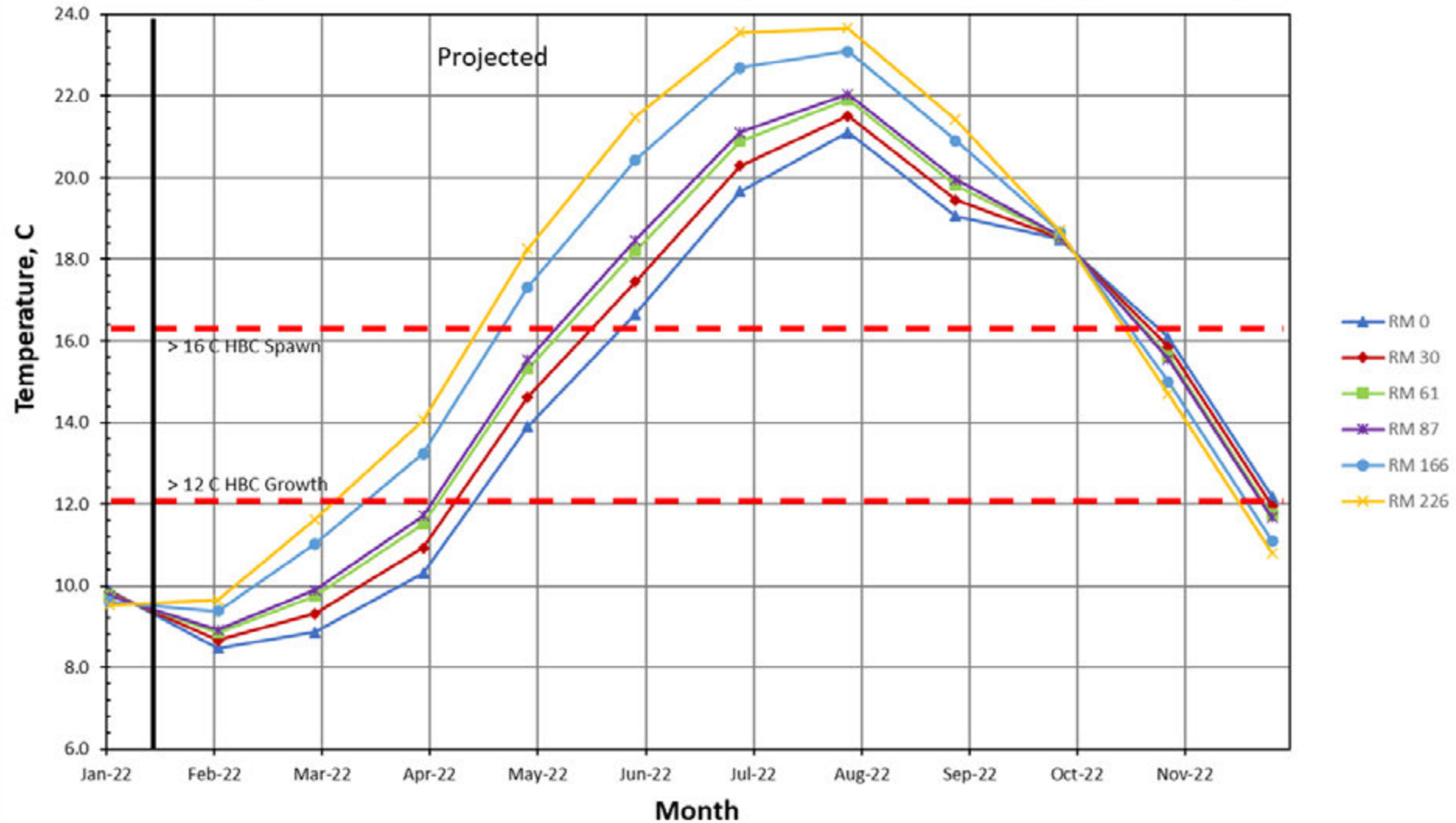
# Lake Powell Release Temperature

## Projected Temperature based on Dec 2021 Forecast

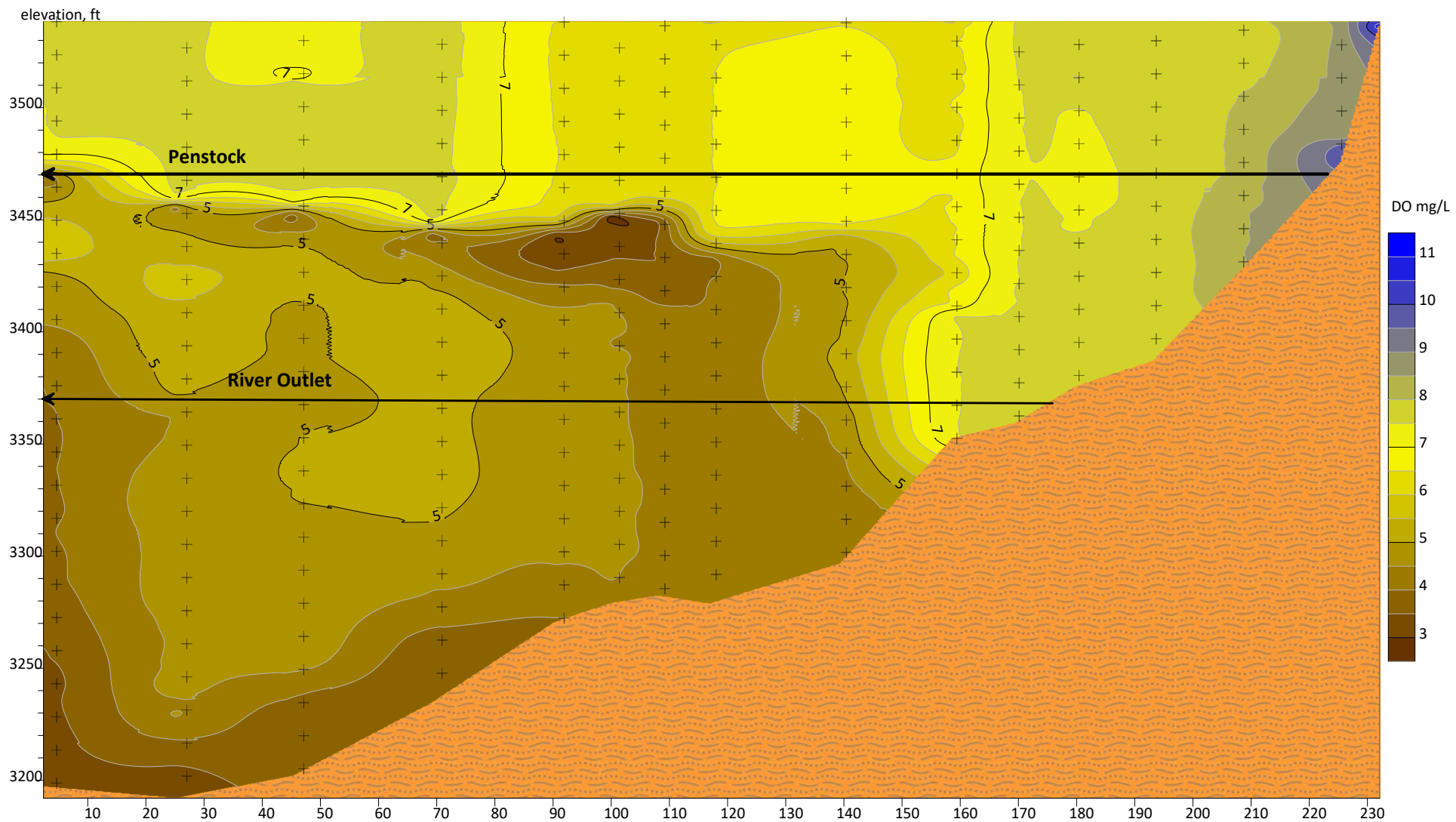


#Projection start date is based on initial conditions (March 2021)

Colorado River, Grand Canyon Water Temperatures  
Projections based on December 2021 24MS, Most Probable Hydrology (Dibble 2020)

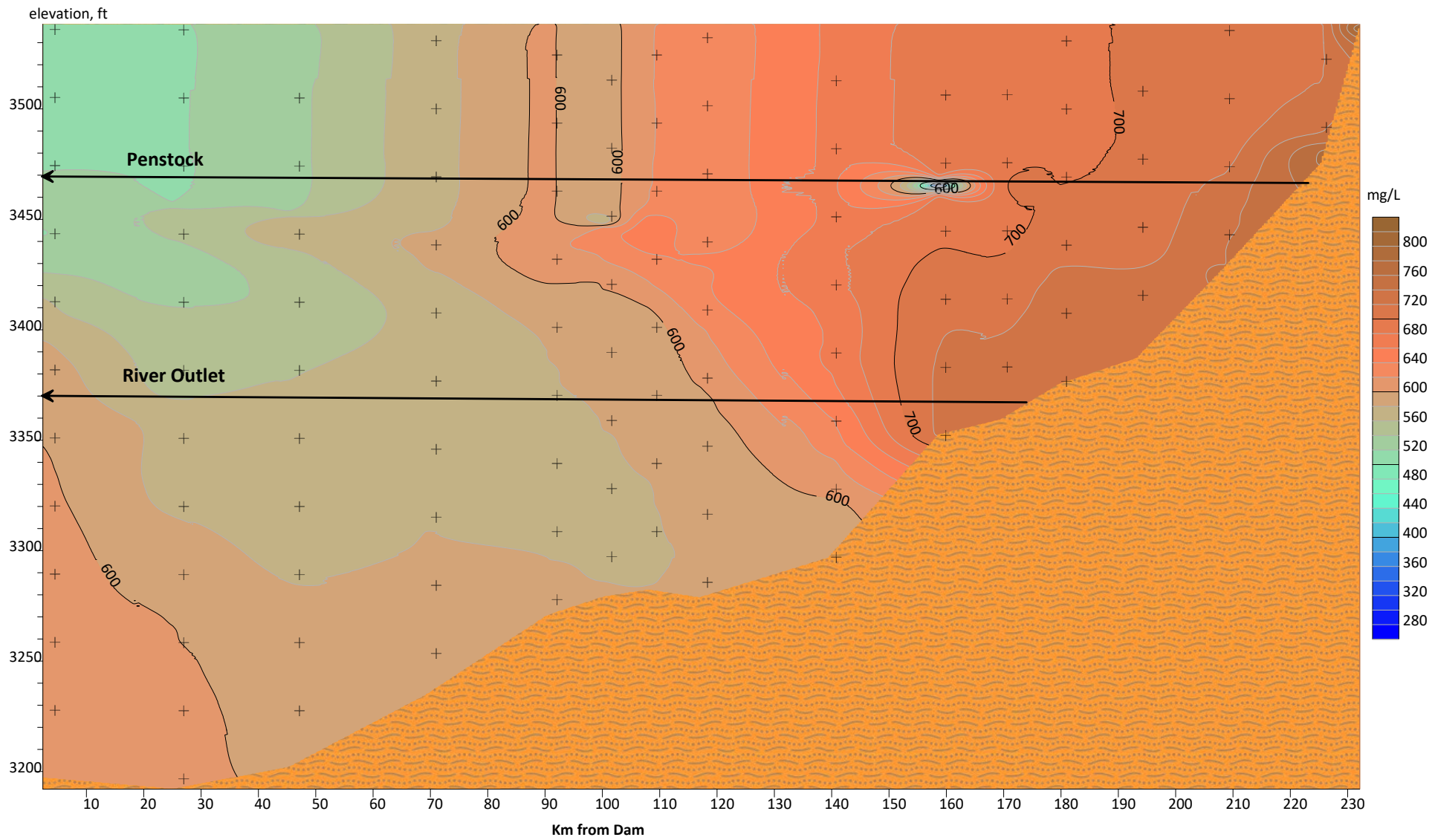


Lake Powell Dec 2021 Dissolved Oxygen





# Lake Powell Dec 2021 TDS





Thank you, TWG, BOR, and Lake Powell!



# Questions?



— BUREAU OF —  
RECLAMATION