Current Reservoir Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reservoir</th>
<th>August Inflow (unregulated) (acre-feet)</th>
<th>Percent of Average (percent)</th>
<th>September 15, Midnight Elevation (feet)</th>
<th>September 15, Midnight Reservoir Storage (acre-feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fontenelle</td>
<td>55,900</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>6,499.98</td>
<td>288,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flaming Gorge</td>
<td>58,200</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>6,013.81</td>
<td>2,705,400</td>
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<td>Blue Mesa</td>
<td>57,300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7,451.39</td>
<td>317,000</td>
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<td>Navajo</td>
<td>52,600</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>6,021.44</td>
<td>879,200</td>
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<td>Powell</td>
<td>368,100</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3,529.65</td>
<td>5,816,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Operations

The operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead in this September 2022 24-Month Study is pursuant to the December 2007 Record of Decision on Colorado River Interim Guidelines for Lower Basin Shortages and the Coordinated Operations of Lake Powell and Lake Mead (Interim Guidelines), and reflects the 2022 Annual Operating Plan (AOP). Pursuant to the Interim Guidelines, the August 2021 24-Month Study projections of the January 1, 2022, system storage and reservoir water surface elevations set the operational tier for the coordinated operation of Lake Powell and Lake Mead during 2022.

The August 2021 24-Month study projected the January 1, 2022, Lake Powell elevation to be less than 3,575 feet and at or above 3,525 feet and the Lake Mead elevation to be at or above 1,025 feet. Consistent with Section 6.C.1 of the Interim Guidelines the operational tier for Lake Powell in water year 2022 is the Mid-Elevation Release Tier.

The August 2021 24-Month Study projected the January 1, 2022 Lake Mead elevation to be at or below 1,075 feet and at or above 1,050 feet. Consistent with Section 2.D.1 of the Interim Guidelines, a Shortage Condition consistent with Section 2.D.1.a will govern the operation of Lake Mead for calendar year (CY) 2022. In addition, Section III.B of Exhibit 1 to the Lower Basin Drought Contingency Plan (DCP) Agreement will also govern the operation of Lake Mead for CY 2022. Efforts to conserve additional water in Lake Mead under a 2021 Lower Basin Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to facilitate near-term actions to maintain the water surface elevation of Lake Mead will also take place in CY 2022.

In light of the prolonged drought, low runoff conditions, and depleted storage at Lake Powell, the Department of the Interior implemented an action under Sections 6 and 7.D of the 2007 Interim Guidelines specifically reducing the Glen Canyon Dam annual releases to 7.00 maf in water year 2022.¹

This action was undertaken in conjunction with the 2022 Drought Response Operations Plan\(^2\) actions which together are anticipated to add approximately one million additional acre-feet of storage to Lake Powell by April 2023. The Department of Interior and Reclamation will work to determine the manner in which to operate Glen Canyon Dam to ensure the benefits of these actions are preserved.

The reduction of releases from Lake Powell from 7.48 maf to 7.00 maf in water year 2022 will result in a reduced release volume of 0.480 maf that normally would have been released from Glen Canyon Dam to Lake Mead as part of the 7.48 maf annual release volume, consistent with routine operations under the 2007 Interim Guidelines. The reduction of releases from Glen Canyon Dam in water year 2022 (resulting in increased storage in Lake Powell) will not affect future operating determinations and will be accounted for “as if” this volume of water had been delivered to Lake Mead. The 24-Month Study will continue to model 2023 and 2024 operations at Lakes Powell and Mead as if the 0.480 maf had been delivered to Lake Mead for operating condition purposes both for the U.S. Lower Basin and for Mexico unless otherwise determined through additional consultation and communication as described below. The elevations listed in this report reflect the projected physical elevations at each reservoir after implementing operations as described.

Using the approach described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the August 2022 24-Month Study projected the January 1, 2023, Lake Powell elevation to be less than 3,525 feet. Consistent with Section 6.D.1 of the Interim Guidelines, Lake Powell’s operations in water year 2023 will be governed by the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier with an initial projected water year release volume of 7.00 million acre-feet (maf). Because the 2022 operations were designed to protect critical elevations at Lake Powell, Reclamation will implement Lower Elevation Balancing Tier operations in a way that continues to protect these critical elevations, or preserves the benefits of the 2022 operations to protect Lake Powell, in water year 2023. Specifically, Reclamation modeled operations in water year (WY) 2023 as follows:

- The Glen Canyon Dam annual release has initially been set to 7.00 maf, and in April 2023 Reclamation will evaluate hydrologic conditions to determine if balancing releases may be appropriate under the conditions established in the 2007 Interim Guidelines;
- Balancing releases will be limited (with a minimum of 7.00 maf) to protect Lake Powell from declining below elevation 3,525 feet at the end of December 2023;
- Balancing releases will take into account operational neutrality of the 0.480 maf that was retained in Lake Powell under the May 2022 action.\(^1\) Any Lake Powell balancing release volume will be calculated as if the 0.480 maf had been delivered to Lake Mead in WY 2022; and
- The modeling approach for WY 2023 will apply to 2024.

Consistent with the provisions of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, and to preserve the benefits to Glen Canyon Dam facilities from 2022 Operations into 2023 and 2024, Reclamation will consult with the Basin States on monthly and annual operations. Reclamation will also ensure all appropriate consultation with Basin Tribes, the Republic of Mexico, other federal agencies, water users and non-governmental organizations with respect to implementation of these monthly and annual operations.

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Reclamation will continue to carefully monitor hydrologic and operational conditions and assess the need for additional responsive actions and/or changes to operations. Reclamation will continue to consult with the Basin States, Basin Tribes, the Republic of Mexico, and other partners on Colorado River operations to consider and determine whether additional measures should be taken to further enhance the preservation of these benefits, as well as recovery protocols, including those of future protective measures for both Lakes Powell and Mead.

The August 2022 24-Month Study projected the January 1, 2023 Lake Mead elevation, determined as if the 0.480 maf had been delivered to Lake Mead in water year 2022, to be below 1,050 feet and above 1,045 feet. Consistent with Section 2.D.1 of the Interim Guidelines, a Shortage Condition consistent with Section 2.D.1.b will govern the operation of Lake Mead for calendar year 2023. In addition, Section III.B of Exhibit 1 to the Lower Basin DCP Agreement will govern the operation of Lake Mead for calendar year 2023. Efforts to conserve additional water in Lake Mead under the 2021 MOU will also continue in CY 2023.

The 2023 operational tier determinations for Lake Powell and Lake Mead will be documented in the 2023 AOP, which is currently in development.

Current runoff projections into Lake Powell are provided by the National Weather Service’s Colorado Basin River Forecast Center and are as follows. The observed unregulated inflow into Lake Powell for the month of August was 0.368 maf or 98 percent of the 30-year average from 1991 to 2020. The September unregulated inflow forecast for Lake Powell is 0.240 maf or 69 percent of the 30-year average. The observed 2022 April through July unregulated inflow is 3.75 maf or 59 percent of average.

The 2022 AOP is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/aop/AOP22.pdf. The Draft 2023 AOP is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/rsyrs/ops/aop/AOP23_draft.pdf. The Interim Guidelines are available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/programs/strategies/RecordofDecision.pdf. The Colorado River DCPs are available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/finaldocs.html. The 2021 Lower Basin MOU is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/lc/region/g4000/2021_MOU.pdf. The Upper Basin Drought Response Operations Agreement is online at: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/droa.html. The Upper Basin Hydrology Summary is available online at: https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/studies/24Month_09_ucb.pdf.
**Fontenelle Reservoir**

As of September 7, 2022, the Fontenelle Reservoir pool elevation is 6501.37 feet, which amounts to 89 percent of live storage capacity. Inflows for the month of July totaled approximately 56,000 acre-feet (af) or 87 percent of average. Fontenelle’s release is currently maintained at 1,000 cfs.

The September final forecast for unregulated inflows into Fontenelle for the next three months projects below average conditions. September, October, and November inflow volumes amount to 33,000 af (82 percent of average), 36,000 af (80 percent of average), and 34,000 af (81 percent of average), respectively.

The next Fontenelle Working Group meeting is scheduled for August 27, 2023 at 10:00 am at Joint Powers Water Board in Green River, WY. Details on the meeting will be provided as we get closer to the meeting date. Prior Fontenelle Working Group meeting minutes are available online on USBR’s website at [https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/wg/ft/ftcurmnt.html](https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/wg/ft/ftcurmnt.html). The Fontenelle Working Group is an open public forum for information exchange between Reclamation and other parties associated with the operation of Fontenelle Reservoir.

**Flaming Gorge**

As of September 7, 2022, Flaming Gorge Reservoir pool elevation is 6014.35 feet, which amounts to 74 percent of live storage capacity. Unregulated inflow volume for the month of August is approximately 58,000 af, which is 66 percent of the average August June unregulated inflow volume. The current average daily release is 1,940 cfs.

Pursuant to the 2022 Plan, which was just approved by the Upper Division States, the Upper Colorado River Commission, and the Department of the Interior, an additional 500 thousand acre-feet (kaf) will be delivered from Flaming Gorge Reservoir from May 2022 through April 2023 to Lake Powell. This volume will be added to the spring periods by increasing the Larval Trigger Study Plan (LTSP) releases to 8600 cfs for 7 days, a 3-day smallmouth bass flow spike (mid-late July, possibly earlier), as well as the summer-winter base flow period, increasing base flow average daily releases to about 1,850 cfs.

The observed April through July unregulated inflow volume into Flaming Gorge Reservoir is 552,000 acre-feet (57% of average), a moderately dry hydrologic classification. Due to spring flows being greater than 14,000 cfs for more than 4 days in Reach 2, per the 2022 Plan, an average hydrologic operation was conducted for summer, autumn, and winter base flow.

The September forecast for unregulated inflows into Flaming Gorge for the next three months projects below average conditions. September, October, and November forecasted unregulated inflow volumes amount to 35,000 af (54 percent of average), 44,000 af (64 percent of average), and 42,000 af (63 percent of average), respectively.

Reclamation is planning to hold the next Flaming Gorge Working Group meetings on March 16, 2023 and April 20, 2023 at 10:00 am location TBD. The Flaming Gorge Working Group is an open public forum for information exchange between Reclamation and the stakeholders of Flaming Gorge Dam. The public is encouraged to attend and comment on the operations and plans presented by Reclamation at these meetings. Meeting notes from past Working Group meetings are posted on the Working Group webpage. For more information on this group and these meetings please contact Dale Hamilton at 801-379-1186.
**Aspinall Unit Reservoirs**

As of September 7, 2022, releases from Crystal Dam are approximately 1,550 cfs. Gunnison Tunnel diversions are occurring and currently about 1,049 cfs. Flows of the Gunnison River in the Black Canyon are being maintained at about 337 cfs while flows in the Whitewater Reach of the Gunnison River are about 865 cfs.

The unregulated inflow volume in August to Blue Mesa was 58,000 af (101 percent of average). Unregulated Inflow volumes forecasted for Blue Mesa for the next three months (September, October, and November) are projected to be: 30,000 af (86 percent of average), 29,000 af (79 percent of average) and 26,000 af (88 percent of average), respectively. The September 24-Month Study will be reflective of these new forecasted inflows.

The forecasted 2023 water year unregulated inflow volume to Blue Mesa is projected to be 840,000 af (93 percent of average based on period from 1991-2020). The water supply period (April-July) for 2023 is forecasted to be 614,000 af of unregulated inflow (93 percent of average).

Blue Mesa elevation is now declining. As of September 7, 2022, was 7,454.11 feet above sea level corresponding to a live storage of 322,337 acre-feet which is 39 percent of capacity. By the end of water year 2022 (September 30, 2022) Blue Mesa elevation is projected to be 7,447.34 feet with about 295,000 acre-feet of storage which will be 36 percent of capacity.

**Navajo Reservoir**

On September 6th, the daily average release rate from Navajo Dam was 750 cfs while reservoir inflow was averaging 533 cfs. The water surface elevation was 6023.07 feet above sea level. At this elevation the live storage is 0.896 maf (54% of live storage capacity) and the active storage is 0.267 maf (26% of active storage capacity). The Navajo Indian Irrigation Project (NIIP) is diverting 443 cfs (totaling 182 kaf so far in CY2022). The San Juan-Chama project is diverting 9 cfs (totaling 65 kaf so far in CY2022) from the basin above Navajo Reservoir.

Releases from Navajo Dam are made for authorized purposes of the Navajo Unit and are pursuant to the Record of Decision for the Navajo Reservoir Operations. Releases target the San Juan River Recovery Implementation Program's (SJRIP) recommended downstream baseflow range of 500 cfs to 1,000 cfs through the critical habitat reach of the San Juan River (Farmington, NM to Lake Powell).

Preliminary modified unregulated inflow (MUI) into Navajo was 52.6 kaf, which was 159% of average for the month. The release averaged 484 cfs and totaled 29.7 kaf, which was 61% of average for the month. Preliminary April-July Modified Unregulated Inflow totaled 382,104 acre-ft (61% of average).

The most probable MUI forecast for September, October, and November is 26 kaf (75% of average), 29 kaf (75% of average), and 26 kaf (97% of average), respectively.

Beginning October 1st of 2021 (the start of WY 2022), the area-capacity table for Navajo Reservoir was updated based on a 2019 Survey.

Reclamation conducts Public Operations Meetings three times per year to gather input for determining upcoming operations for Navajo Reservoir. Input from individuals, organizations, and agencies along with
other factors such as weather, water rights, endangered species requirements, flood control, hydro power, recreation, fish and wildlife management, and reservoir levels, will be considered in the development of these reservoir operation plans. In addition, the meetings are used to coordinate activities and exchange information among agencies, water users, and other interested parties concerning the San Juan River and Navajo Reservoir. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 17th, 2023 at 1:00 PM. This meeting is open to the public, and will be held at the Farmington Civic Center, 200 West Arrington, in Farmington, New Mexico (subject to change based on guidance at the time). The meeting will also have a virtual option.

**Glen Canyon Dam / Lake Powell**

**Current Status**  
The reduction of releases from Lake Powell from 7.48 maf to 7.00 maf in water year 2022 will result in a reduced release volume of 0.480 maf that normally would have been released from Glen Canyon Dam to Lake Mead as part of the 7.48 maf annual release volume, consistent with operations under the 2007 Interim Guidelines. The reduction of releases from Glen Canyon Dam in water year 2022 (resulting in increased storage in Lake Powell) will not affect future operating determinations and will be accounted for "as if" this volume of water had been delivered to Lake Mead. The August 2022 24-Month Study modeled 2023 and 2024 operations at Lakes Powell and Mead as if the 0.480 maf had been delivered to Lake Mead for operating tier/condition purposes both for the U.S. Lower Basin and for Mexico. The elevations listed in the August 2022 24-Month Study report reflected the projected physical elevations at each reservoir after implementing operations as described for water year 2023 tier determination purposes.

Using the approach described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the August 2022 24-Month Study projected the January 1, 2023, Lake Powell elevation to be less than 3,525 feet. Consistent with Section 6.D.1 of the Interim Guidelines, Lake Powell’s operations in water year 2023 are governed by the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier (LEBT) with an initial projected water year release volume of 7.00 maf. Because the 2022 operations were designed to protect critical elevations at Lake Powell, Reclamation will implement Lower Elevation Balancing Tier operations in a way that continues to protect these critical elevations or preserves the benefits of the 2022 operations to protect Lake Powell, in water year 2023. Specifically, Reclamation modeled operations in WY 2023 as follows in the August and September 24-Month Studies:

- The Glen Canyon Dam annual release has initially been set to 7.00 maf, and in April 2023 Reclamation will evaluate hydrologic conditions to determine if balancing releases may be appropriate under the conditions established in the 2007 Interim Guidelines;
- Balancing releases will be limited (with a minimum of 7.00 maf) to protect Lake Powell from declining below elevation 3,525 feet at the end of December 2023;
- Balancing releases will take into account operational neutrality of the 0.480 maf that was retained in Lake Powell under the May 2022 action (May 3rd Letter). Any Lake Powell balancing release volume will be calculated as if the 0.480 maf had been delivered to Lake Mead in WY 2022; and
- The modeling approach for WY 2023 will apply to 2024.

In accordance with the May 3rd Letter, consistent with the provisions of the 2007 Interim Guidelines, and to preserve the benefits to Glen Canyon Dam facilities from 2022 Operations into 2023 and 2024, Reclamation will consult with the Basin States on monthly and annual operations. Reclamation will also ensure all appropriate consultation with Basin Tribes, the Republic of Mexico, other federal agencies, water users and non-governmental organizations with respect to implementation of these monthly and annual operations.
Reclamation will continue to carefully monitor hydrologic and operational conditions and assess the need for additional responsive actions and/or changes to operations. Reclamation will continue to consult with the Basin States, Basin Tribes, the Republic of Mexico and other partners on Colorado River operations to consider and determine whether additional measures should be taken to further enhance the preservation of these benefits, as well as recovery protocols, including those of future protective measures for both Lakes Powell and Mead. For additional information, the news release can be found here: https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/news-release/4294.

The Bureau of Reclamation announced on May 3, 2022, two separate urgent drought response actions that will help prop up Lake Powell by nearly 1 maf of water over the next 12 months (May 2022 through April 2023). To protect Lake Powell, more water will flow into the lake from upstream reservoirs and less water will be released downstream:

- Under a Drought Contingency Plan adopted in 2019, approximately 500 thousand acre-feet (kaf) of water will come from Flaming Gorge Reservoir, located approximately 455 river miles upstream of Lake Powell.
- Another 480 kaf will be left in Lake Powell by reducing Glen Canyon Dam’s annual release volume from 7.48 maf to 7.00 maf, as outlined in the 2007 Interim Guidelines that control operations of Glen Canyon Dam and Hoover Dam.

The plan can be found at the following website: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/droa.html

For additional information, see the following news release: https://www.usbr.gov/newsroom/#/news-release/4196

The unregulated inflow volume to Lake Powell during August was 368 kaf (98 percent of average). The release volume from Glen Canyon Dam in August was 713 kaf. The end of August elevation and storage of Lake Powell were 3,531.69 feet (168 feet from full pool) and 5.94 maf (25 percent of live capacity), respectively.

**Current Operations**

Hourly releases during September 2022 will fluctuate from a low of approximately 6,061 cfs during the early morning hours to a high of 10,961 cfs during the afternoon and evening hours. To facilitate the chemical treatment in the lower slough to eradicate smallmouth bass, releases shall be held at a steady 8,000 cfs beginning on Friday, September 16 at 7:00 a.m. and ending on Monday, September 19 at 4:00 p.m.

In addition to daily scheduled fluctuations for power generation, the instantaneous releases from Glen Canyon Dam may also fluctuate to provide 40 megawatts (MW) of system regulation. These instantaneous release adjustments stabilize the electrical generation and transmission system and translate to a range of about 1,100 cfs above or below the hourly scheduled release rate. Under normal system conditions, fluctuations for regulation are typically short lived and generally balance out over the hour with minimal or no noticeable impacts on downstream river flow conditions.

Releases from Glen Canyon Dam can also fluctuate beyond scheduled releases when called upon to respond to unscheduled power outages or power system emergencies. Depending on the severity of the system emergency, the response from Glen Canyon Dam can be significant, within the full range of the
operating capacity of the power plant for as long as is necessary to maintain balance in the transmission system. Glen Canyon Dam currently maintains 40 MW (approximately 800 cfs) of generation capacity in reserve in order to respond to a system emergency even when generation rates are already high. System emergencies occur infrequently and typically require small responses from Glen Canyon Dam. However, these responses can have a noticeable impact on the river downstream of Glen Canyon Dam.

Inflow Forecasts and Model Projections

The forecast for water year 2023 unregulated inflow to Lake Powell, issued on September 1, 2022, by the Colorado Basin River Forecast Center, projects that the most probable (median) unregulated inflow volume in water year 2023 will be 8.30 maf (86 percent of average).

In addition to the September 2022 24-Month Study based on the Most Probable inflow scenario, and in accordance with the Upper Basin Drought Response Operations Agreement (DROA), Reclamation has conducted model runs in September to determine a possible range of reservoir elevations under probable most and minimum inflow scenarios. The probable maximum inflow scenario results were completed for the August 24-Month Study. The probable minimum and probable maximum model runs are conducted simultaneously in January, April, August, and October, or when necessary to incorporate changing conditions. The probable minimum inflow scenario reflects a dry hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 90 percent of the time. The most probable inflow scenario reflects a median hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 50 percent of the time. The probable maximum inflow scenario reflects a wet hydrologic condition which statistically would be exceeded 10 percent of the time. There is approximately an 80 percent probability that a future elevation will fall inside the range of the minimum and maximum inflow scenarios. Additionally, there are possible inflow scenarios that would result in reservoir elevations falling outside the ranges indicated in these reports.

The DROA coordination will continue until either (i) the minimum probable projected elevation remains above 3,525 feet for 24 months or (ii) the process moves to the next step when the most probable projected elevation indicates Powell elevations below 3,525 feet and a Drought Response Operations Plan is developed. This 2022 Plan is described above and available for review here: https://www.usbr.gov/dcp/droa.html.

The September forecast for water year 2023 ranges from a minimum probable of 4.70 maf (49 percent of average) to a maximum probable of 15.50 maf (161 percent of average) with the most probable forecast for water year 2022 of 8.30 maf (86 percent of average). There is a 10 percent chance that inflows could be higher than the current maximum probable forecast and a 10 percent chance that inflows could be lower than the minimum probable forecast.

Based on the current forecast for the remainder of water year 2022 of 6.08 maf unregulated inflow for water year 2022, the September 24-Month Study projects Lake Powell elevation will end water year 2022 near 3529.00 feet with approximately 5.78 maf in storage (25 percent of capacity). Based on the current forecast for water year 2023 of 8.30 maf unregulated, the September 24-Month Study projects Lake Powell elevation will end water year 2023 near 3527.20 feet with approximately 6.27 maf in storage (27 percent of capacity). Note that projections of elevation and storage for water year 2023 have significant uncertainty at this point in the season. Projections of end of water year 2023 elevation using the minimum inflow forecast results from the September 2022 model run and the maximum inflow forecast from the August 2022 model run are 3,495.67 feet and 3,589.27 feet, respectively. The annual release volume from Lake Powell during water year 2023 will be 7.00 maf under the Lower Elevation Balancing Tier and will balance the contents between Powell and Mead with annual release volumes from Glen
Canyon Dam between 7.00 maf and 9.50 maf as determined under Section 6.D.1 and 7.D of the Interim Guidelines as determined by the Department of the Interior as described above.

**Upper Colorado River Basin Hydrology**

Upper Colorado River Basin regularly experiences significant year to year hydrologic variability. The 30-year average was updated in October 2022 from 1981 through 2010 to 1991 through 2020. Shifting the period of record decreased the average unregulated inflow 1.20 maf. The period 2000-2021 is the lowest 22-year period since the closure of Glen Canyon Dam in 1963, with an average unregulated inflow of 8.46 maf, or 88 percent of the 30-year average (1991-2020) with only five above-average water years. (For comparison, the 1991-2020 total water year average is 9.60 maf.) The unregulated inflow during the 2000-2021 period has ranged from a low of 2.64 maf (28 percent of average) in water year 2002 to a high of 15.97 maf (166 percent of average) in water year 2011. In water year 2021 unregulated inflow volume to Lake Powell was 3.50 maf (36 percent of average), the second driest year on record above 2002. Under the current most probable forecast, the total water year 2023 unregulated inflow to Lake Powell is projected to be 8.3 maf (86 percent of average).

At the beginning of water year 2022, total system storage in the Colorado River Basin was 22.80 maf (38 percent of 59.64 maf total system capacity). This is a decrease of 5.97 maf over the total storage at the beginning of water year 2021 when total system storage was 28.77 maf (48 percent of capacity). Since the beginning of water year 2000, total Colorado Basin storage has experienced year to year increases and decreases in response to wet and dry hydrology, ranging from a high of 94 percent of capacity at the beginning of 2000 to the now current level of 38 percent of capacity at the beginning of water year 2022. Based on current inflow forecasts, the current projected end of water year 2022 total Colorado Basin reservoir storage is approximately 18.99 maf (32 percent of total system capacity). Based on current inflow forecasts, the current projected end of water year 2022 total Colorado Basin reservoir storage is approximately 18.60 maf (31 percent of total system capacity). The actual end of water year 2023 system storage may vary from this projection, primarily due to uncertainty regarding this season’s runoff and reservoir inflow.