Colorado River Commission of Nevada

Natural Resources Group
Hydrologic Update
July 9, 2013

Hydrologic Conditions

Unregulated Inflow Into Lake Powell

As of July 1, 2013

	MAF*	% Avg**
• WY 2013 (projected):	4.65	43%
• April-July 2013 (projected):	2.88	40%
• May 2013 (observed):	1.12	48%
• June 2013 (projected):	1.10	41%

***MAF=Million Acre-Feet**

****30-year average, from 1981-2010 (current normal)**

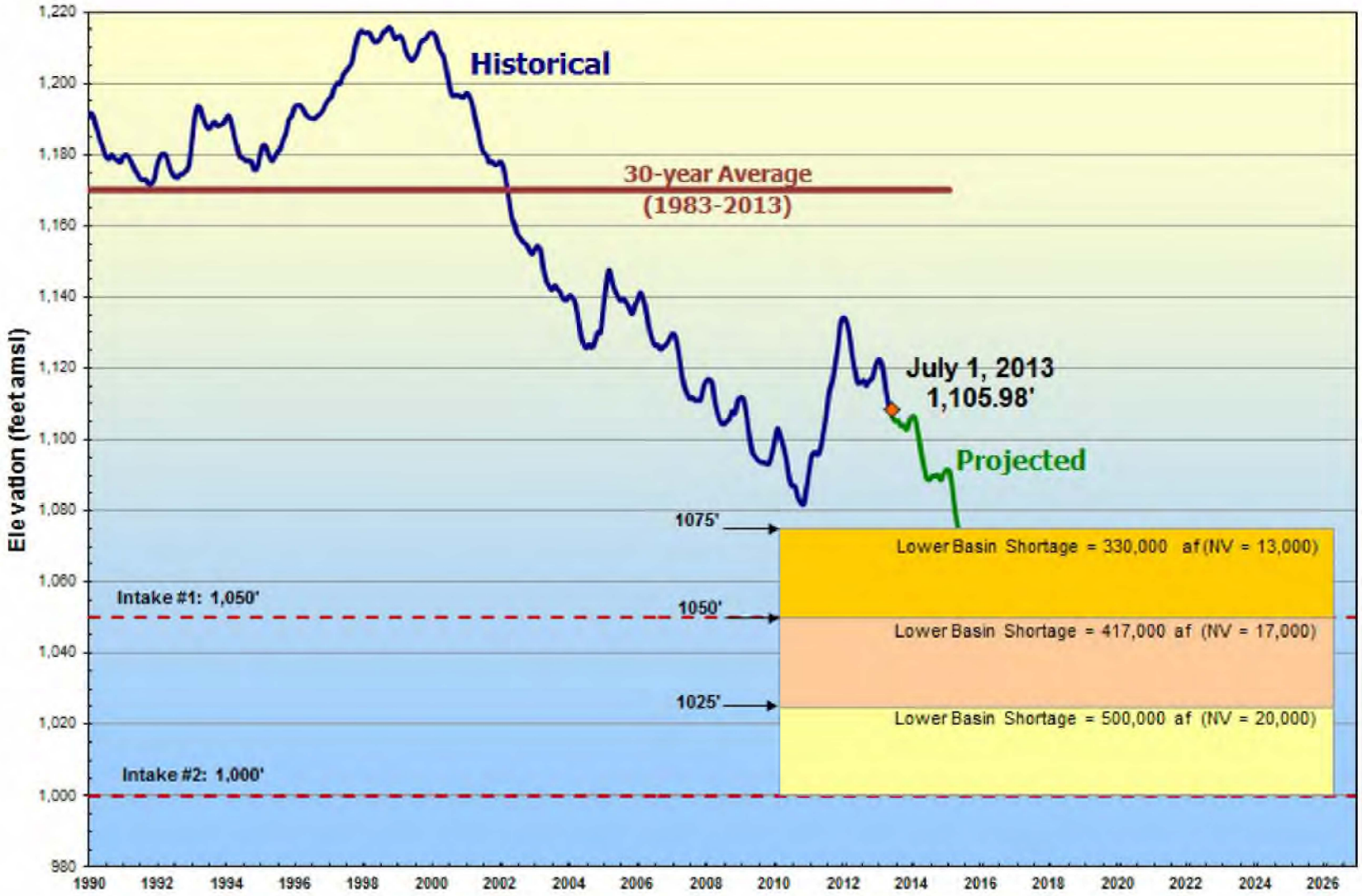
Storage Conditions

As of July 1, 2013

		Percent of Capacity	Δ from last year
Lake Mead elev.	1,105.98 ft	47%	↓ 9.89 ft
Lake Powell elev.	3,600.07 ft	48%	↓ 33.62 ft
Total System Storage (6/2013)	30.99 maf	52%	↓ 5.06 maf
Total System Storage (6/2012)	36.05 maf	60%	

Lake Mead End of Month Elevation Projections

(based on the June 2013 24-month study)



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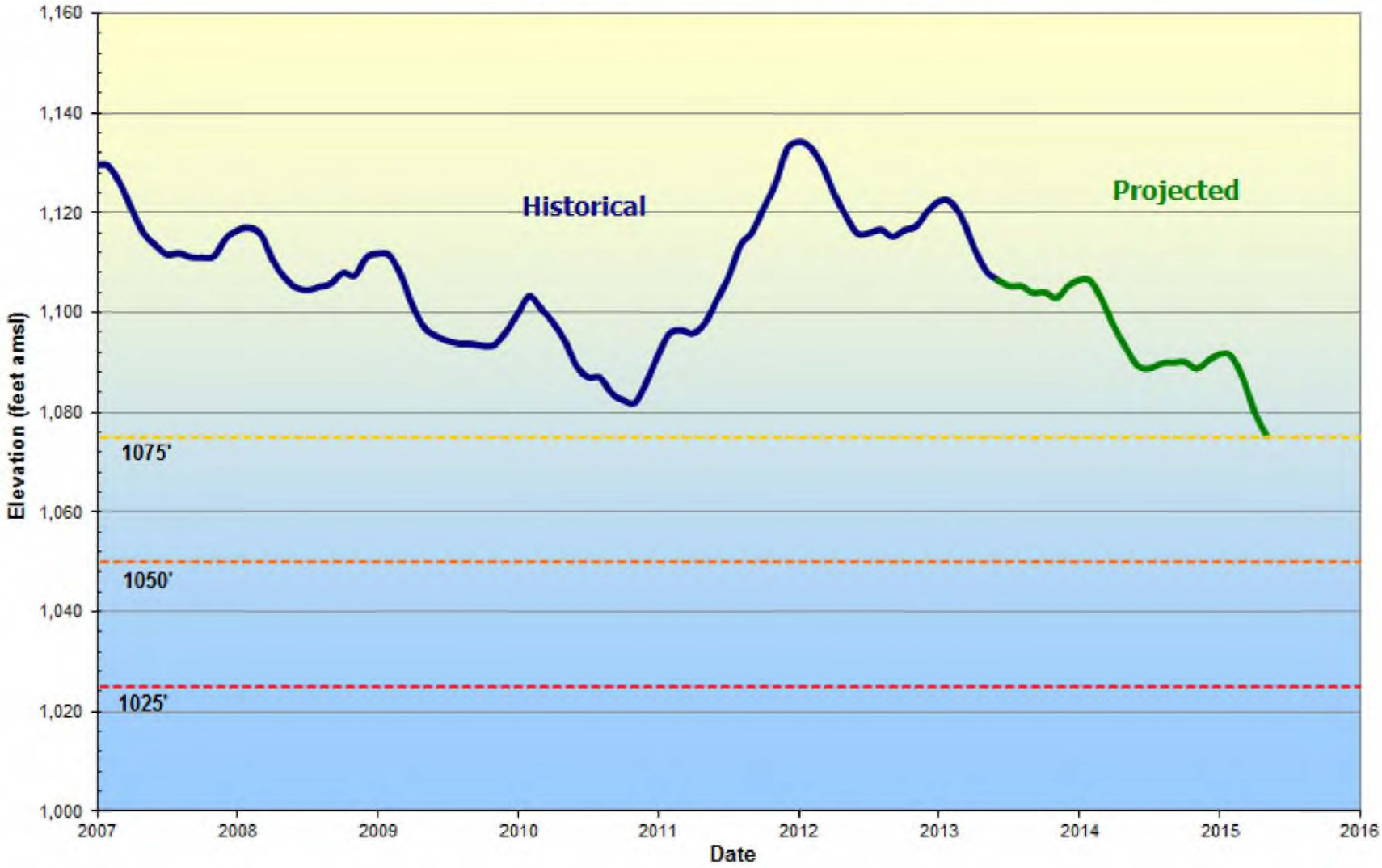


Precipitation - Colorado River Basin

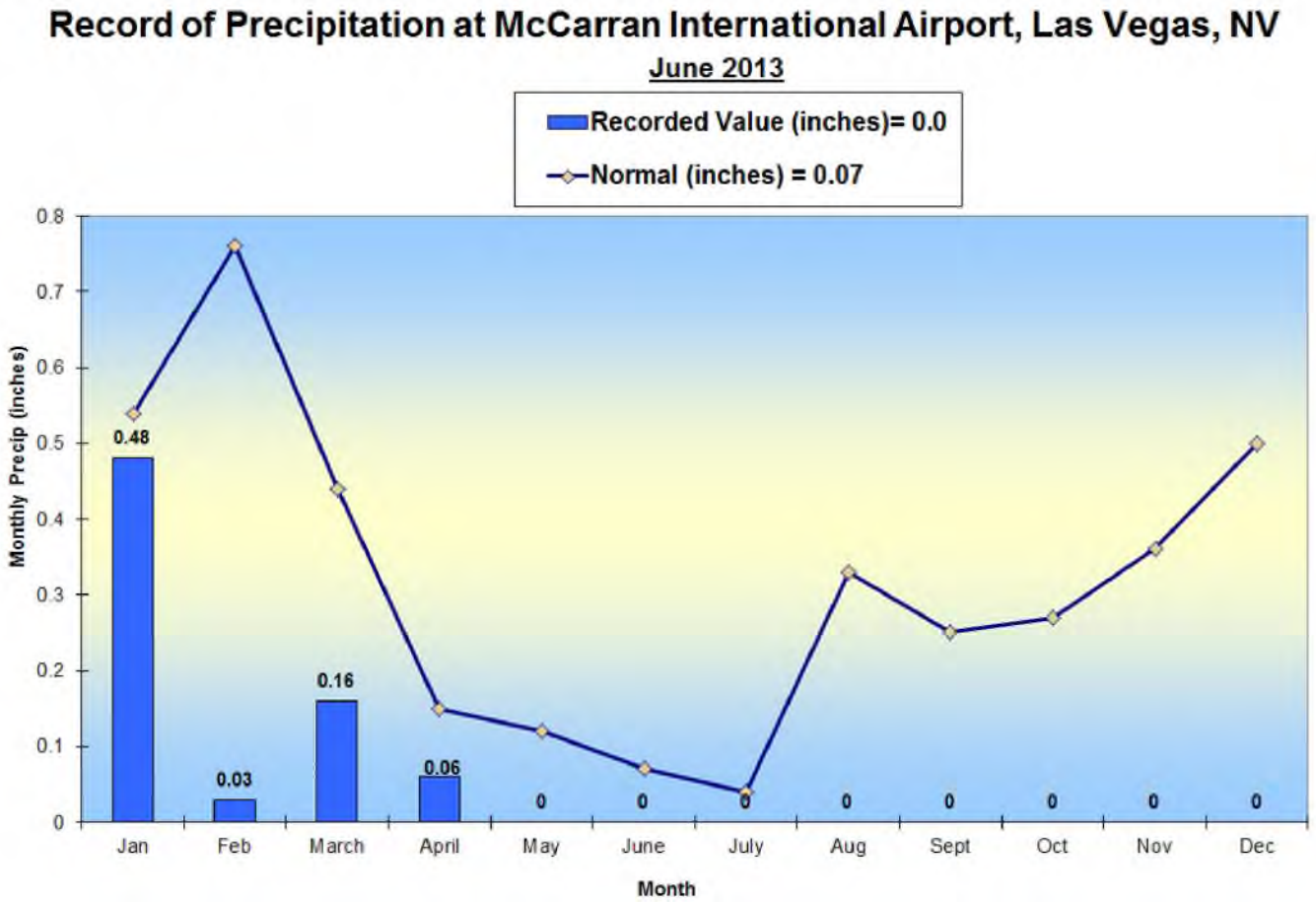
As of July 1, 2013

	Upper Colorado Basin
WY Precip to Date	76% (18.7″)
Current Basin Snowpack	NA% (NA″)

(Avg 1981-2010)

Record of Precipitation, Las Vegas, NV

As of June 30, 2013



Record of Precipitation, Las Vegas, NV

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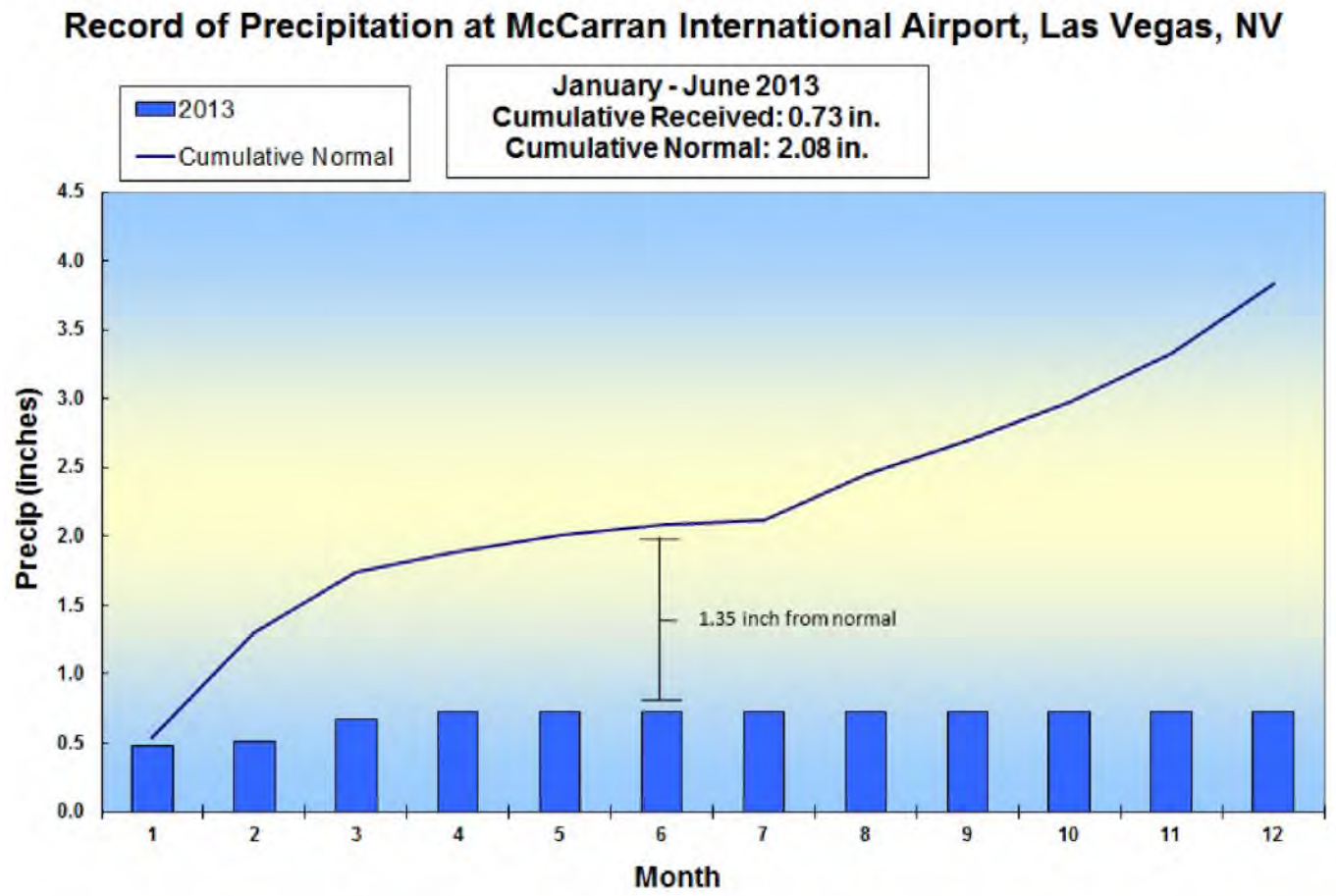
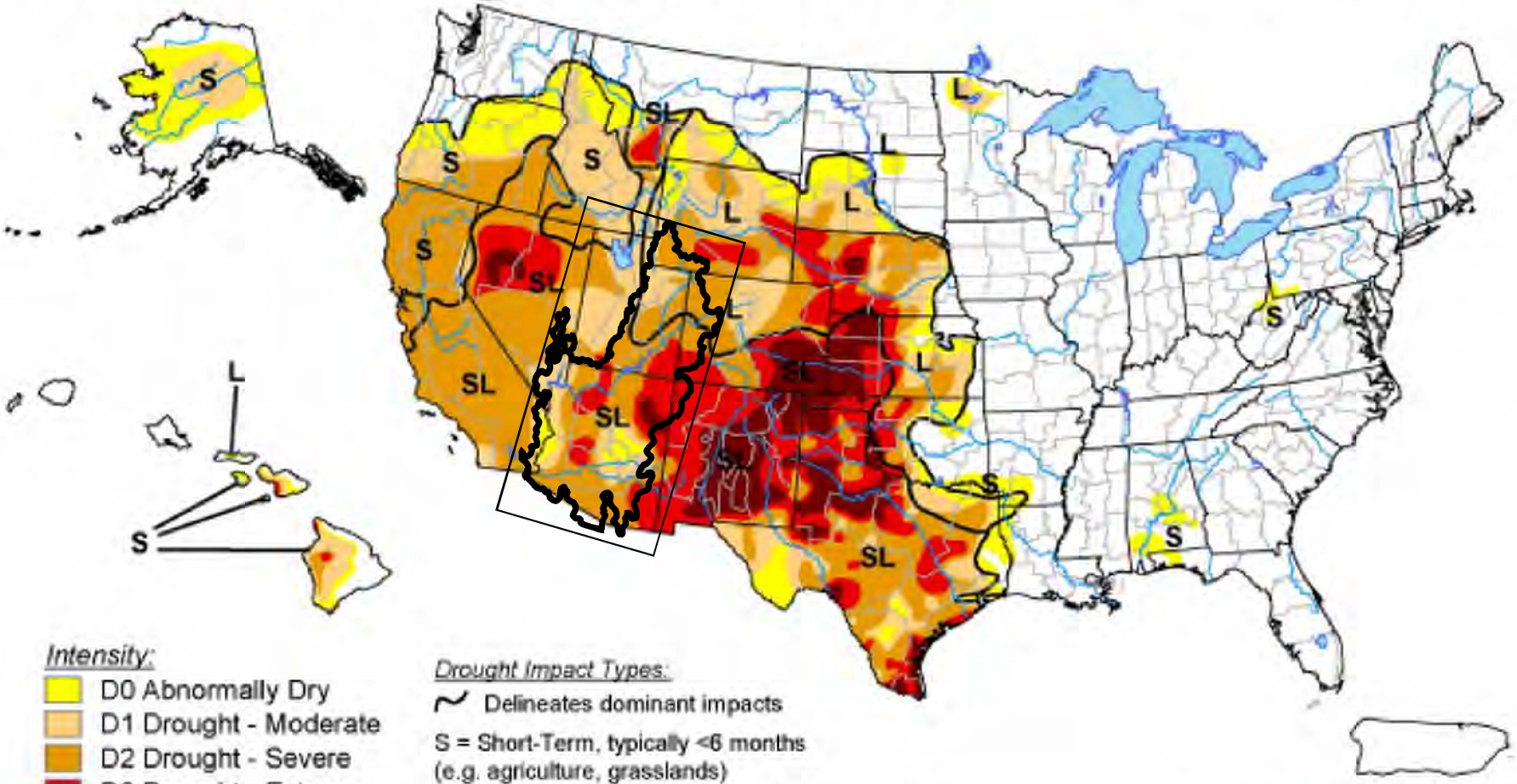


U.S. Drought Monitor

July 2, 2013
Valid 7 a.m. EDT



Intensity:
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Drought Impact Types:
- Delineates dominant impacts
- S = Short-Term, typically <6 months (e.g. agriculture, grasslands)
- L = Long-Term, typically >6 months (e.g. hydrology, ecology)

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

Released Wednesday, July 3, 2013

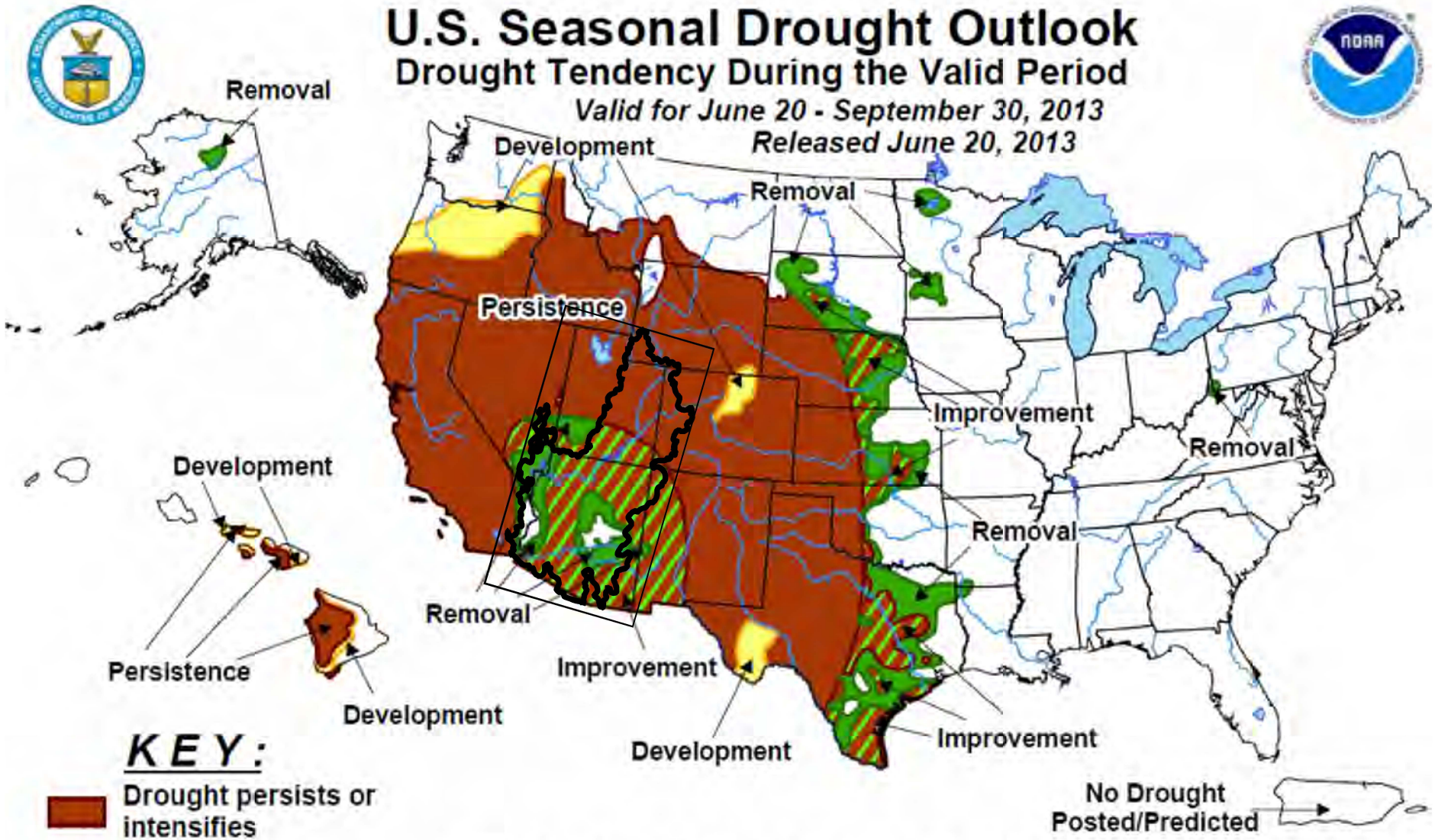
Author: Matthew Rosencrans, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC

U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook

Drought Tendency During the Valid Period

Valid for June 20 - September 30, 2013

Released June 20, 2013



KEY:

- Drought persists or intensifies
- Drought remains but improves
- Drought removal likely
- Drought development likely

Depicts large-scale trends based on subjectively derived probabilities guided by short- and long-range statistical and dynamical forecasts. Short-term events -- such as individual storms -- cannot be accurately forecast more than a few days in advance. Use caution for applications -- such as crops -- that can be affected by such events. "Ongoing" drought areas are approximated from the Drought Monitor (D1 to D4 intensity). For weekly drought updates, see the latest U.S. Drought Monitor.

NOTE: The Green and Brown hatched areas imply at least a 1-category improvement in the Drought Monitor intensity levels by the end of the period although drought will remain. The Green areas imply drought removal by the end of the period (D0 or none)

Water Use in Southern Nevada

Water Use in Southern Nevada
January - May

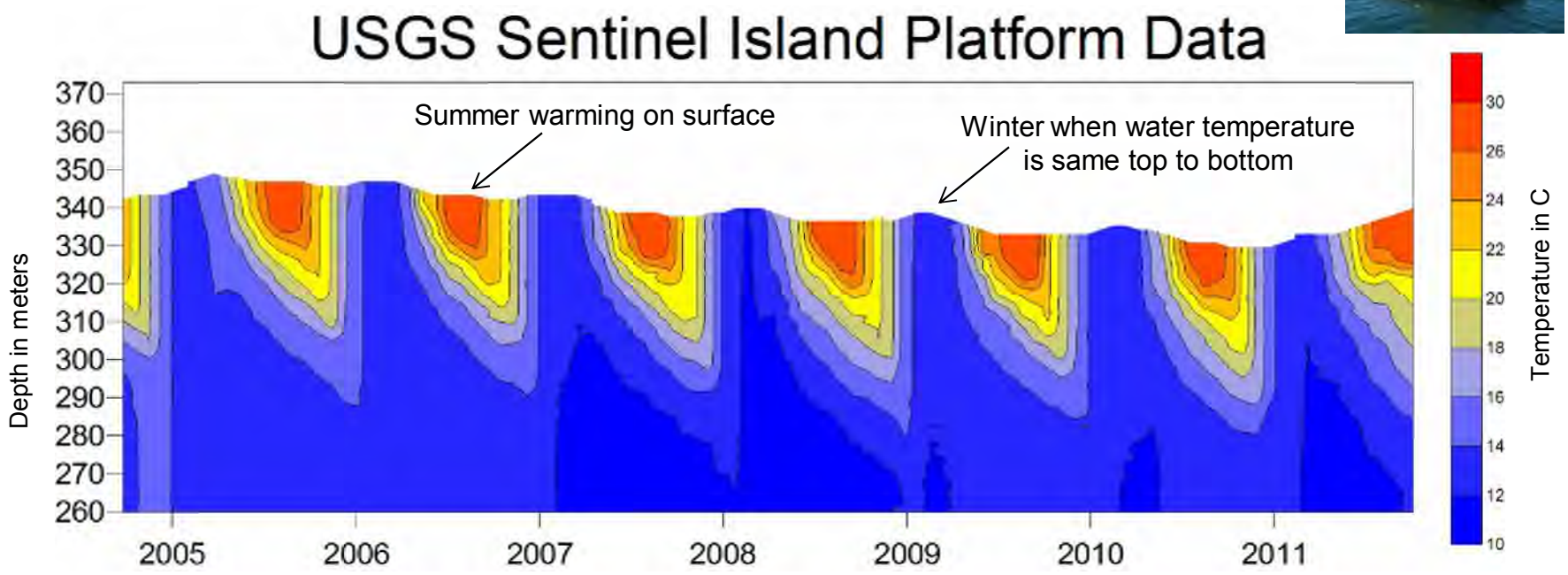
2013*:	Consumptive Use =	81,551
	CR Water Banked =	0
		81,551
2012:	Consumptive Use =	87,987
	CR Water Banked =	0
		87,987

Difference = - 6,436 af

*Subject to final accounting.

Lake Mead Temperature

Lake Mead Temperature



In the Boulder Basin of Lake Mead the temperatures have a normal surface summer peak around 30 ºC and the lower layer remains around 11 ºC. The lake stratification has remained similar during lowering lake elevations, but the proportion of cold water in the lower layers has decreased with elevation. A trend of the data would suggest increasing temperatures, but it is due to the volume of cold water that has decreased.

Thanks to SNWA for providing technical assistance

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