

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program Overview

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3-day high-flow experiment begins at Glen Canyon Dam

Arizona Republic

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Experimental release will add more water to Lake Mead this week

bes on April 24, liment down the of Glen Canyon

by News 3 Staff | Tue, April 25th 2023 at 8:20 AM Updated Tue, April 25th 2023 at 10:14 AM



FILE: A High Flow Experiment release takes place at Glen Canyon Dam in November 2018. A similar release will take place this week to move sand stored in the river channel to Grand Canyon National Park. (Image via U.S. Department of Interior)

LAS VEGAS (KSNV) — Federal water managers will release more water than normal from Glen Canyon Dam this week, ultimately feeding more water into Lake Mead.

Billions of gallons of water from Lake Powell are being dumped into the Grand Canyon

The water will eventually make its way to Lake Mead.

By <u>Julia Jacobo</u> April 27, 2023, 11:10 AM





Why water from Lake Powell is being dumped into Grand Canyon

Releasing water from Glen Canyon Dam at Lake Powell to supply Lake Mead typically happens in the fall.

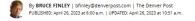
NEWS > ENVIRONMENT · News

Colorado's big snowpack powers massive "pulse" of water being shot through Grand Canyon

Simulated spring flood through Colorado River will use almost as much water as Denver uses in a year

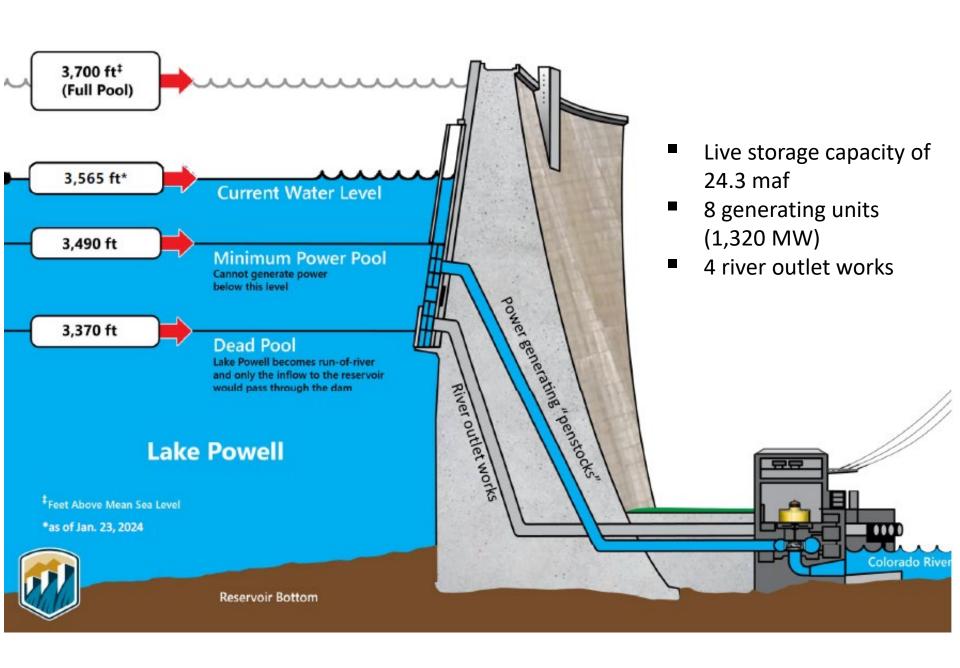


Morning sunlight cuts through haze and shines on the Colorado River as it runs through Grand Canyon National Park in Arizona on April 16, 2023. The flight for aerial photography was provided by LightHawk (Photo by RJ Sangost/The Denver Post)









Colorado River Storage Protection Act - 1956

National Historic Preservation Act -1966

Grand Canyon Projection Act - 1992



Federal Advisory Committee Act - 1972

Endangered Species Act - 1973

National Environmental Policy Act - 1970



Guidance, Compliance & Other Considerations United States Department of the Interior

- "Law of the River"
 - **Colorado River Compact of 1922**
 - **2007 Interim Guidelines** (annual releases)
- **Other Statutory Obligations**
 - **Grand Canyon Protection Act (GCPA):**
 - **National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):**
 - **Endangered Species Act (ESA):**
 - **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA):**

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

AUG 1 4 2019

MEMORANDUM

Brent Esplin, Designated Federal Officer, Bureau of Reclamation Regional Director, Upper Colorado Region Kathleen Callister, Resources Management Division Manager, Bureau of Reclamation Upper Colorado Region

Scott VanderKooi, Chief, Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center (GCMRC) U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

From: Timothy R. Petty, Ph.D. Secretary's Designee Assistant Secretary for Water and Sci

Subject: Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program Guidance

The Colorado River faces many challenges in the coming years, especially with an ongoing drought now in its 19th year. As such, it is important that the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (GCDAMP) is managed in such a way as to ensure consistency with the Grand Canyon Protection Act (GCPA) and the priorities of the Secretary of the Interior, and in accordance with the Law of the Colorado River and the Glen Canyon Dam Long Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP) Record of Decision (ROD) and Final

Consultation, Research, Monitoring

LTEMP FEIS and **ROD**

LTEMP Biological Opinion

LTEMP Programmatic Agreement and

Historic Preservation Plan

- DOI Policy Guidance (Aug 14, 2019 Memo)
 - Focus on implementing 2016 LTEMP ROD
 - **Monitoring Metrics**
 - Basin-wide efforts (<u>Drought Contingency Plans</u>, new Interim Guidelines)
- **LTEMP Litigation**

Grand Canyon Protection Act (1992)

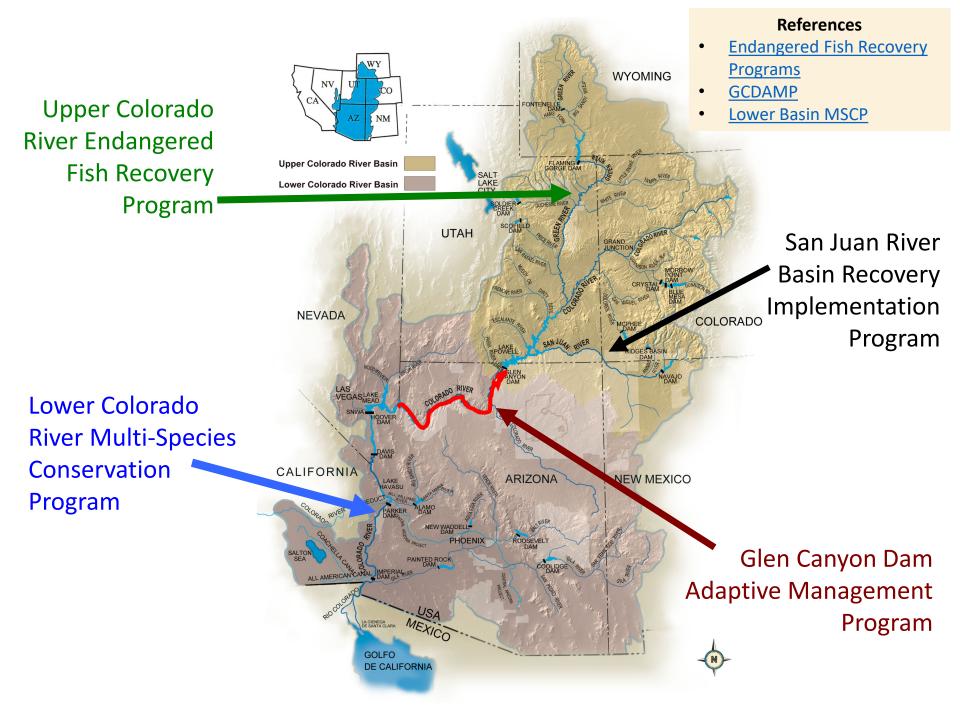
- REQUIRES the operation of Glen Canyon Dam in a manner to:
 - Protect, mitigate adverse impacts to, and improve the values for which the Grand Canyon National Park and Glen Canyon National Recreation Area were established including natural and cultural resources and visitor use
 - Operations must remain in compliance with and subject to water delivery laws and requirements
- REQUIRES long-term scientific monitoring and research
- REQUIRES the Secretary of Interior consult with certain stakeholders on the operation of Glen Canyon Dam

Reference: Public Law 102-575

Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program (AMP)

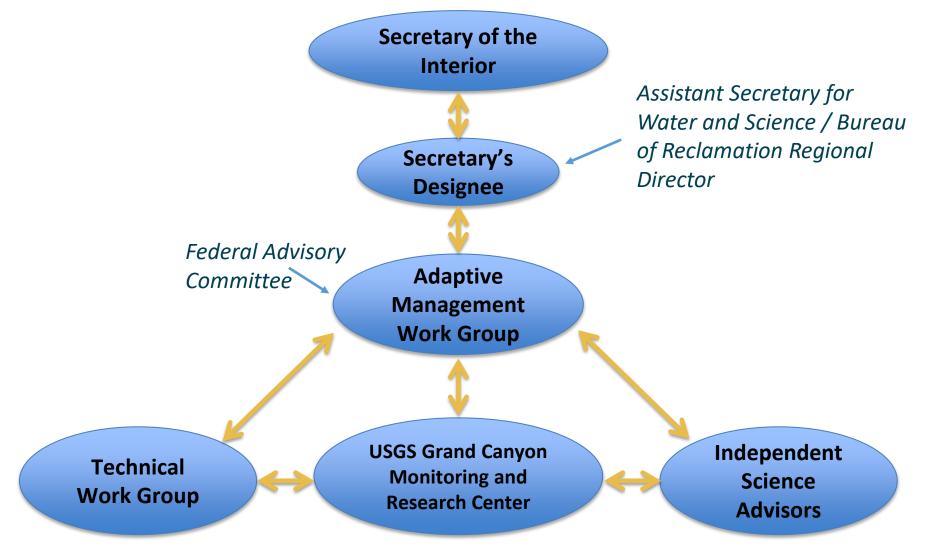
- Implemented following 1996 Record of Decision (ROD) on Operation of Glen Canyon Dam
- Reaffirmed with 2016 ROD on Long-Term Experimental and Management Plan (LTEMP)
- <u>Purpose</u>: Adaptively manage Glen Canyon Dam to protect downstream resources
- Funding: \$12.5 million per year
- Geographic Scope: Colorado River ecosystem from Glen Canyon Dam to headwaters of Lake Mead





GCDAMP Structure





AMWG Membership

Federal Agencies

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bureau of Reclamation
National Park Service
Fish and Wildlife Service
Western Area Power Administration

Tribes

Hopi Tribe
Hualapai Tribe
Navajo Nation
Southern Paiute consortium
Pueblo of Zuni
San Juan Southern Paiute

State Agencies

Arizona
California
Colorado
New Mexico
Nevada
Utah
Wyoming
Arizona Game and Fish

Federal Power Contractors

Colorado River Energy Distributors Association Utah Association of Municipal Power Systems

Recreation Interests

Federation of Fly Fishermen Grand Canyon River Guides

Environmental Interests

Grand Canyon Wildlands Council
American Rivers



USGS Grand Canyon Monitoring and Research Center (GCMRC)

- Provides the research and monitoring necessary for AMP and AMWG to make informed recommendations to the Secretary
- Fulfills research and monitoring requirements of GCPA
- Supported w/ 80% of Program budget (~\$10M/yr)





Resources considered in AMP

- Archeological and cultural
- Humpback chub
- Hydropower and energy
- Natural processes
- Nonnative invasive species
- Other native fish
- Sediment
- Rainbow trout fishery
- Recreational Experience
- Riparian vegetation
- Tribal resources





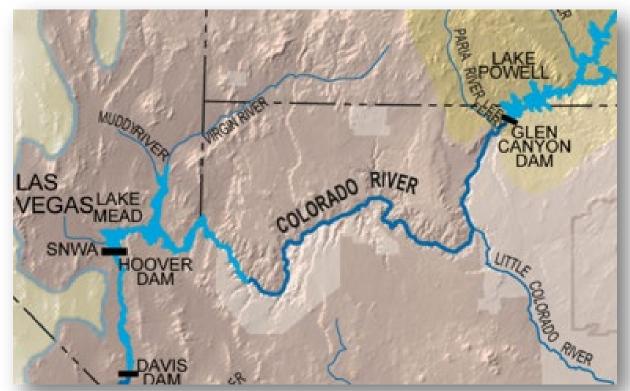


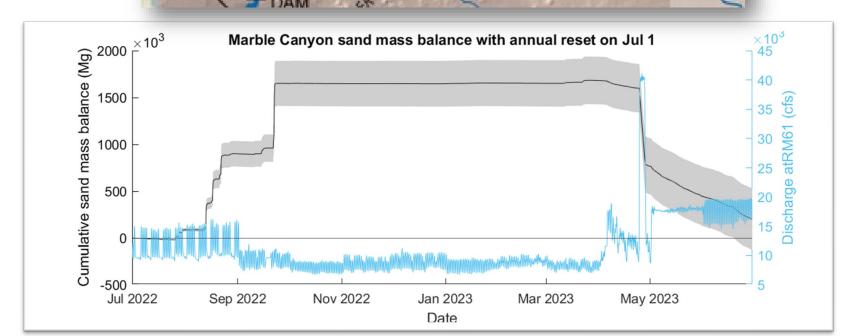
Research

- GCDAMP recommends work plans to study sediment and HFEs
- Implementation protocols are developed

Compliance

- NEPA/ESA/NHPA documents are completed to ensure protocol address effect to the environment including endangered species and cultural resources.
- Monitoring
 - To measure sediment inputs that identify sediment triggers





Conclusions

- Long term monitoring and research is foundational to the success of the program. It is often the unanticipated resource responses to operations where learning takes place.
- The diversity in stakeholders provides for well balanced input into decision making, but at times consensus can be difficult.
- Support from Department of Interior leadership provides needed stability ensuring Program resources are available.

