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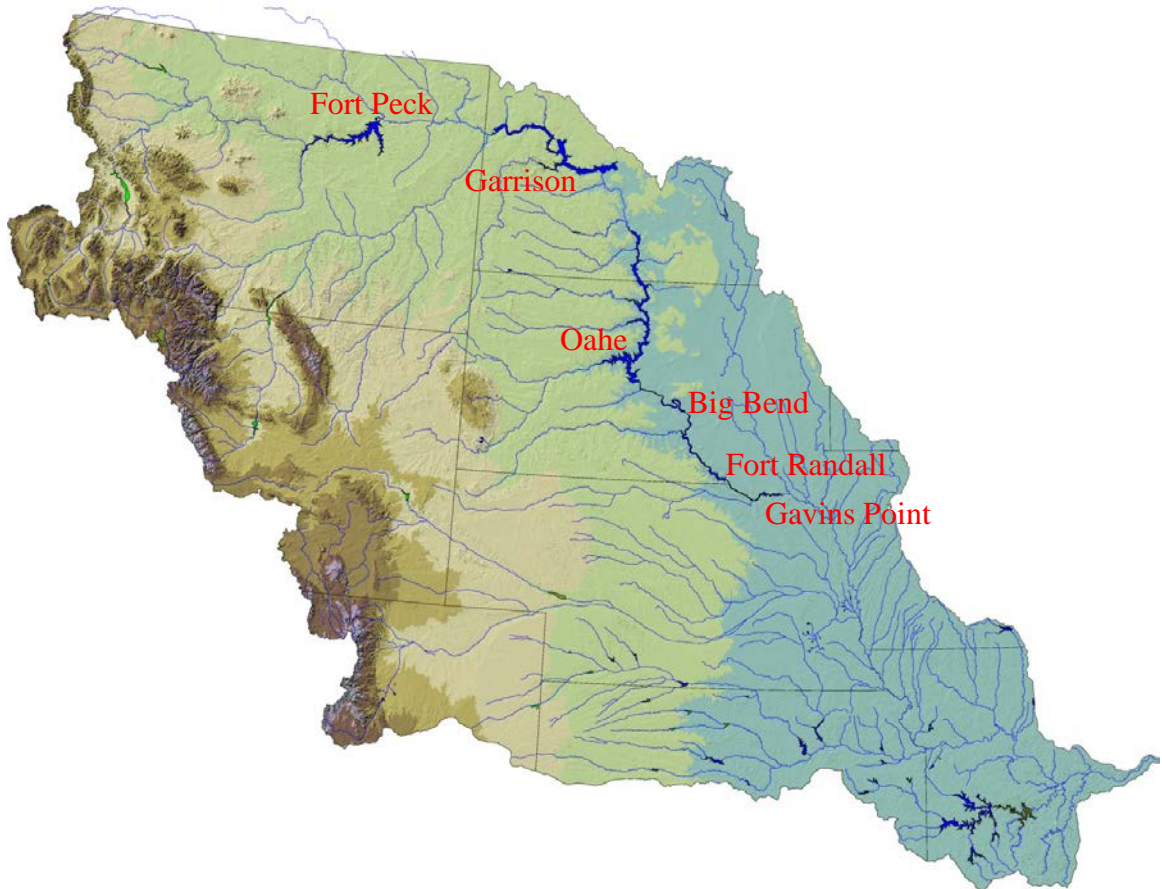
Missouri River Basin
Water Management Division

Final

AOP

2013-2014

*Missouri River Mainstem System
2013-2014 Annual Operating Plan*



*Annual Operating Plan Process
61 Years Serving the Missouri River Basin*

December 2013



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NORTHWESTERN DIVISION
PO BOX 2870
PORTLAND OR 97208-2870

Dear Stakeholders and Concerned Citizens,

DEC 16 2013


This Annual Operating Plan (AOP) presents the Corps of Engineers' regulation of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System through December 2014. The information in this AOP is based upon water management guidelines designed to meet the reservoir regulation objectives of the 2006 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (Master Manual). Management of the reservoir system is provided by my staff at the Missouri River Basin Water Management Division, Northwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, located in Omaha, Nebraska.

The AOP presents plans for the regulation of the reservoir system under widely varying water supply conditions. The AOP is not intended to be a forecast for the coming year; rather the guidelines included in the Master Manual are applied to computer simulations of the reservoir system regulation assuming five statistically derived inflow scenarios based on an analysis of water supply records from 1898 to 2011. This approach provides a good range of water management simulation for dry, average, and wet conditions. The AOP provides a framework for the development of detailed monthly, weekly, and daily regulation schedules for the mainstem reservoir system's six individual dams during the upcoming year to serve its Congressionally-authorized project purposes.

A draft of this AOP was made available to the public in September 2013. Five public meetings scheduled for October were canceled due to a lapse in Federal appropriations. In lieu of the public meetings, a conference call was held in late October to discuss plans for regulating the reservoir system in 2014. As part of continued communication, monthly conference calls will be conducted by the Corps beginning in January 2014 with Federal, state, county and local officials, Tribes, emergency management officials, independent experts and the press to discuss conditions on the ground and current Corps' reservoir release plans and forecasts.

While runoff into the Missouri River basin was near normal during 2013, the amount of water stored in the system of reservoirs remains below normal due to drought conditions in 2012. As a result, water conservation measures will be implemented to ensure service to all project purposes should drought conditions continue. We realize that the benefits provided by the reservoir system are vitally important to the Nation and the people that live and work in the Basin. We believe that the continued implementation of the Master Manual, and more specifically this AOP, will result in an appropriate balance of benefits provided to all of the people who rely on the reservoir system. Thank you for your interest in the regulation of the mainstem reservoir system.

Sincerely,


John S. Kem
Brigadier General, US Army
Division Commander

MISSOURI RIVER MAINSTEM RESERVOIR SYSTEM

**Annual Operating Plan
2013 - 2014**

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ABBREVIATIONS

AOP	- annual operating plan
ACHP	- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AF	- acre-feet
B	- Billion
BiOp	- Biological Opinion
BOR	- Bureau of Reclamation
cfs	- cubic feet per second
Corps	- Corps of Engineers
CY	- calendar year (January 1 to December 31)
elev	- elevation
ESA	- Endangered Species Act
ft	- feet
FTT	- Flow-to-Target
FY	- fiscal year (October 1 to September 30)
GWh	- gigawatt hour
ISAP	- Independent Science Advisory Panel
KAF	- 1,000 acre-feet
kcfs	- 1,000 cubic feet per second
kW	- kilowatt
kWh	- kilowatt hour
MAF	- million acre-feet
MRNRC	- Missouri River Natural Resources Committee
msl	- mean sea level
MW	- megawatt
MWh	- megawatt hour
NEPA	- National Environmental Policy Act
plover	- piping plover
PA	- Programmatic Agreement
P-S MBP	- Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program
RCC	- Reservoir Control Center
RM	- river mile
RPA	- Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
SHPO	- State Historic Preservation Officers
SR	- Steady Release
System	- Missouri River Mainstem System
tern	- interior least tern
T&E	- Threatened and Endangered
THPO	- Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
USFWS	- United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WY	- water year
yr	- year

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acre-foot (AF, ac-ft) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet or 325,850 gallons.

Cubic foot per second (cfs) is the rate of discharge representing a volume of 1 cubic foot passing a given point during 1 second and is equivalent to approximately 7.48 gallons per second or 448.8 gallons per minute. The volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, approximately 1.983 acre-feet, or 646,272 gallons.

Discharge is the volume of water (or more broadly, volume of fluid plus suspended sediment) that passes a given point within a given period of time.

Drainage area of a stream at a specific location is that area, measured in a horizontal plane, enclosed by a topographic divide from which direct surface runoff from precipitation normally drains by gravity into the river above the specified point. Figures of drainage area given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise noted.

Drainage basin is a part of the surface of the earth that is occupied by drainage system, which consists of a surface stream or body of impounded surface water together with all tributary surface streams and bodies of impounded water.

Gaging station is a particular site on a stream, canal, lake, or reservoir where systematic observations of hydrologic data are obtained.

Runoff in inches shows the depth to which the drainage area would be covered if all the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

Streamflow is the discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term "discharge" can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word "streamflow" uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course. The term "streamflow" is more general than "runoff" as streamflow may be applied to discharge whether or not it is affected by diversion or regulation.

MISSOURI RIVER MAINSTEM RESERVOIR SYSTEM

Annual Operating Plan 2013 - 2014

I. FOREWORD

This Annual Operating Plan (AOP) presents pertinent information and plans for regulating the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System (System) through December 2014 under widely varying water supply conditions. It provides a framework for the development of detailed monthly, weekly, and daily regulation schedules for the System's six individual projects during the coming year to serve the Congressionally authorized project purposes; to fulfill the Corps' responsibilities to Native American Tribes; and to comply with environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Regulation of the System is directed by the Missouri River Basin Water Management Division, Northwestern Division, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) located in Omaha, Nebraska. A map of the Missouri River basin is shown on *Plate 1* and the summary of engineering data for the six individual mainstem projects and System is shown on *Plate 2*.

It is important to note that the AOP is not intended to be a forecast for the coming year; rather it examines a range of potential runoff scenarios which span 80 percent of the historic record. There is still a 10 percent chance that runoff will be higher than shown in the AOP and a 10 percent chance that it will be lower. The studies included in the AOP provide an array of reservoir levels and releases that may be expected under the various runoff scenarios. Actual real-time regulation of the System is done using the best information and tools available and is adjusted to respond to changing conditions on the ground. As the runoff season unfolds, there is a possibility that real-time regulation plans will indicate runoff volumes, reservoir levels and releases outside those anticipated in this report. Should that occur, the Corps will appreciably increase its communication and outreach efforts to convey that information to stakeholders throughout the basin so that other Federal, state and local agencies, Tribes, communities, and local residents can take appropriate actions.

This plan may require adjustments such as when substantial departures from expected runoff occur; to meet emergencies including short-term intrasystem adjustments to protect human health and safety, to maintain minimum river or reservoir levels to keep intakes operational during periods of extended drought, and to prevent loss of historic and cultural properties; or to meet the provisions of applicable laws, including the ESA. These adjustments would be made to the extent possible after evaluating impacts to all System uses, would generally be short-term in nature and would continue only until the issue is resolved.

This document provides the plan for future regulation of the System. Other documents that may be of interest include the "System Description and Regulation" report dated November 2007 or the "Summary of Actual 2012 Regulation," dated June 2013. Both reports are currently available at the "Reports and Publications" link on our website at: www.nwd-mr.usace.army.mil/rcc, or you may contact the Missouri River Basin Water Management Division at 1616 Capitol Avenue, Suite 365, Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4909, phone (402) 996-3841 for copies. The "Summary of Actual 2013 Regulation" will be available at the same site in late spring or early summer of 2014.

II. BACKGROUND AND AOP PROCESS

Beginning in 1953, projected System reservoir regulation for the year ahead was developed annually as a basis for advance coordination with the various interested Federal, State, and local agencies and private citizens. Also beginning in 1953, a coordinating committee was organized to make recommendations on each upcoming year's System regulation. The Coordinating Committee on Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir Operations held meetings semiannually until 1981 and provided recommendations to the Corps. In 1982, the Committee was dissolved because it did not conform to the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Since 1982, to continue providing a forum for public participation, one or more open public meetings are held semiannually in the spring and fall. The fall public meetings are conducted to take public input on the Draft AOP, which typically is published in mid-September each year. The spring meetings are conducted to update the public on the current hydrologic conditions and projected System regulation for the remainder of the year as it relates to implementing the Final AOP.

Under the terms of Stipulation 18 of the March 2004 "Programmatic Agreement for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Main Stem System for Compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended" (PA) the Corps has agreed to consult/meet with the affected Tribes and Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and other parties on the Draft AOP. The purpose of this consultation/meeting is to determine whether operational changes are likely to cause changes to the nature, location or severity of adverse effects to historic properties or to the types of historic properties affected and whether amendments to the Corps Cultural Resources Management Plans and Five-Year Plan are warranted in order to better address such effects to historic properties. During 2006 the Corps worked with the affected Tribes to establish processes for consultation on AOPs under 36 CFR Part 800, the PA, and Executive Order 13175. The process consists of a series of informational meetings with the Tribes and/or government-to-government consultation with Tribes, as requested. A letter dated September 17, 2013 was sent to

the Tribes offering consultation on the 2013-2014 AOP. Meeting times and locations of the five fall public meetings were also provided. Separate meetings will be scheduled for all Tribes requesting government-to-government consultation. All tribes, whether signatory to the PA or not, may request government-to-government consultation on this and all future AOPs. In addition, the Tribes have reserved water rights to the Missouri River and its major tributaries. In no way does this AOP attempt to define, regulate or quantify water rights or any other rights that the Tribes are entitled to by law or treaty.

The 2013 spring public meetings were held at the following locations and dates: April 8 at Nebraska City, Nebraska; April 9 at Fort Peck, Montana and Bismarck, North Dakota; and April 11 at Smithville, Missouri. The meeting scheduled at Pierre, South Dakota was canceled due to inclement weather. The attendees were given an update regarding the outlook for 2013 runoff and projected System regulation for the remainder of 2013. Five fall public meetings on the Draft 2013-2014 AOP were planned at the following locations: October 8 in Kansas City, Missouri and Nebraska City, Nebraska; October 9 in Fort Peck, Montana; and October 10 in Bismarck, North Dakota and Pierre, South Dakota. The meetings were canceled due to a lapse in Federal appropriations. A conference call was held October 28 to discuss plans for regulating the System in 2014, to take comments and answer questions. In the spring of 2014, public meetings will be held to discuss the basin's hydrologic conditions and the effects those conditions are expected to have on the implementation of the Final 2013-2014 AOP.

III. MAINSTEM MASTER MANUAL AND ESA CONSULTATIONS

The System is comprised of six dam and reservoir projects authorized by the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1935 and the Flood Control Act of 1944. Section 9 of the 1944 Flood Control Act authorized the System to be operated for the purposes of flood control, navigation, irrigation, hydropower, water supply, water quality control, recreation and fish and wildlife. In addition, operation of the System must also comply with other applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, including the ESA. The System is regulated using guidelines published in the Master Manual. The Master Manual presents the water control plan and operational objectives for the integrated regulation of the System. Annual water management plans (Annual Operating Plans) are prepared each year, based on the water control criteria contained in the Master Manual, in order to describe potential reservoir regulation of the System for the current operating year under a variety of runoff conditions.

First published in 1960 and subsequently revised during the 1970s, the Master Manual was revised in March 2004 to include more stringent drought conservation measures. A 2000 Biological Opinion issued by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) while revising the Master Manual concluded that the operation and regulation

of the System would jeopardize the continued existence of three endangered or threatened species: the pallid sturgeon, the interior least tern and the piping plover. In 2003 the USFWS amended the BiOp (2003 Amended BiOp) and provided a Reasonable and Prudent Alternative (RPA) to avoid jeopardy to the endangered pallid sturgeon that included a provision for the Corps to develop a plan to implement a bimodal spring pulse from Gavins Point Dam. Working with the USFWS, Tribes, states and basin stakeholders, the Corps developed technical criteria for the bimodal spring pulse releases. In March 2006 the Master Manual was revised to include technical criteria for a spring pulse. Neither the 2004 Master Manual, nor the 2006 revisions to the Master Manual, changed the volume of storage in the system reserved for flood risk reduction or the manner in which it is regulated. The Corps does not store water in the reservoirs specifically for the endangered species and the Master Manual storage allocations were not altered to facilitate the spring pulses. In years when water is released for endangered species reservoir storage levels are not adjusted.

Current regulation of the System in accordance with the Master Manual to serve authorized project purposes is dependent on successful implementation of the 2003 Amended BiOp. Implementation of the RPA elements is accomplished through the Missouri River Recovery Program (MRRP) which includes the following elements: habitat construction including emergent sandbar habitat and shallow water habitat, flow modifications, propagation/hatchery support, research, monitoring and evaluation, and adaptive management. Simply put, the Corps must comply with environmental laws including the ESA, and the MRRP is the vehicle used to accomplish this. This AOP identifies flow modifications at Garrison, Fort Randall and Gavins Point for the benefit of the endangered interior least tern (tern) and the threatened piping plover (plover) while maintaining flood control and navigation as primary authorized purposes.

On November 30, 2011 the Missouri River Recovery Program Independent Science Advisory Panel (ISAP) released its Final Report on Spring Pulses and Adaptive Management. This report, commissioned by the Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee (MRRIC), evaluated the Gavins Point spring pulses that have been implemented to date in regards to the biological outcomes the USFWS sought in the 2003 Amended BiOp. The ISAP concluded that spring pulses as currently implemented are not accomplishing their intended outcomes and provided recommendations towards achieving a new management paradigm for the Missouri River.

Based on this report, the Corps and USFWS, in coordination with MRRIC, have been aggressively pursuing completing the recommendations laid out by the ISAP. At the center of this effort is the development of a Missouri River Recovery Management Plan/EIS that will establish an overarching Adaptive Management process for implementation of the 2003 Amended BiOp. Accordingly, while this plan is being

developed, the agencies believe it is prudent to forego a spring pulse during the 2014 Missouri River operating season and that this suspension is not likely to have an adverse effect on the listed species.

Additional information on other efforts undertaken through the MRRP to meet the requirements of the 2003 Amended BiOp can be found in the Annual Report on the Biological Opinion which can be found on the “MRRP Documents” page of the Recovery Program website at: www.moriverrecovery.org. The ISAP report is also available at this website.

IV. ON-GOING COORDINATION, STUDIES AND REPORTS

As committed to following the 2011 Flood, the Corps communicated more broadly and frequently in 2013 holding monthly conference calls from January to July with Federal, state, county and local officials, Tribes, emergency management officials, independent experts and the media to discuss conditions on the ground and the current release plans and forecasts. Recordings of the conference calls were made available to the public through the Corps’ website. Outreach calls will be re-initiated in January 2014 or as needed if basin and/or weather conditions change dramatically.

The Corps continues to update a number of technical reports used in the regulation of the reservoir system. The “Runoff Volumes for Annual Operating Plan Studies” and “Hydrologic Statistics” reports have been completed and are posted on the Corps’ website. Additional reports include incremental runoff below the System and long-term runoff forecasting, which includes an analysis of the relationship of hydrologic factors as they relate to plains snowmelt, and incremental runoff below the System. The Corps continues to collaborate with other Federal, state and local agencies and our field offices to improve runoff forecasts, particularly as it relates to plains snowpack. This will require a collaborative effort to improve both data collection (i.e. plains snowpack water equivalent, soil moisture and frost depth) and hydrologic modeling. A proposal for the Missouri River basin plains snow and basin condition network was prepared by subject matter experts from various Federal and State agencies. This proposal outlined timelines, costs, and agency responsibilities. The Water Management office continues to participate in a variety of regional and national climate change teams. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is also collaborating with the Corps and other agencies on a two-part study. The first part is a climate attribution effort focusing on the 2011 event. The second part is an assessment of the skill and reliability of predictions of seasonal climate and the ability to predict rapid transitions of cycles from wet to dry and dry to wet. Results of these studies are expected in early 2014.

The System reservoirs are surveyed periodically (10- to 25-year intervals) to update reservoir capacities and to assess aggradation and degradation trends. The

frequency of reservoir surveys was established based on historic data and reservoir size. Intervening resurveys may be conducted when conditions dictate. High flood events are the most likely causes for these additional surveys. Following the 2011 Flood, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall and Gavins Point reservoirs were surveyed. Reservoir capacity (elevation-storage) tables were updated for Garrison, Oahe, Fort Randall and Gavins Point on August 1, 2013. Updated survey data for Big Bend will likely be completed in the spring of 2014. Adjustments to the System storage zones were made due to the changed reservoir storages. Total System storage was reduced from 73.1 MAF to 72.4 MAF, the base of the Exclusive Flood Control Zone was reduced from 68.4 MAF to 67.7 MAF, the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone was reduced from 56.8 MAF to 56.1 MAF, and the Permanent Pool was lowered from 17.9 MAF to 17.6 MAF. Overall flood storage of 16.3 MAF remained the same (11.6 MAF in the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone and 4.7 MAF in the Exclusive Flood Control Zone).

V. FUTURE RUNOFF: AUGUST 2013 - DECEMBER 2014

Runoff into the six System reservoirs is typically low and relatively stable during the August-February period. The August 1 calendar year runoff forecast is used as input to the basic reservoir regulation simulation (Basic) in the AOP studies for the period August 2013 to February 2014. The August 1 runoff forecast for 2013 was 22.7 million acre-feet (MAF). Two other runoff scenarios based on the August 1 runoff forecast were developed for the same period. These are the Upper Basic and Lower Basic simulations, which are based on 120 percent and 80 percent of the August through February runoff forecast, respectively.

Simulations for the March 1, 2014 to February 28, 2015 time period use five statistically derived runoff scenarios based on an analysis of historic water supply. Runoff scenarios were updated for last year's AOP to include 5 additional years of runoff data that now extends from 1898 to 2011. The report detailing the development of these updated runoff scenarios was completed in August 2013. The updated analysis added two runoff scenarios, one each at the upper and lower end, to span 96 percent of the historic record. Using statistically derived runoff scenarios for the AOP provides a good range of simulation for dry, average, and wet conditions, and eliminates the need to forecast future precipitation months in advance, which is very difficult. In contrast, real-time regulation of the System is based on all available and relevant hydrometeorological information including, but not limited to observed runoff volumes, National Weather Service short and long-range outlooks, plains and mountain snow water equivalent data, observed base flows, soil moisture and frost depths.

The five statistically derived runoffs used in the AOP are identified as the Upper Decile, Upper Quartile, Median, Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff conditions. Upper Decile runoff (34.5 MAF) has a 1 in 10 chance of being exceeded, Upper Quartile

runoff (30.6 MAF) has a 1 in 4 chance of being exceeded, and Median runoff (24.6 MAF) has a 1 in 2 chance of being exceeded. Lower Quartile runoff (19.3 MAF) has a 1 in 4 chance of the occurrence of less runoff, and Lower Decile runoff (16.1 MAF) has a 1 in 10 chance of the occurrence of less runoff. There is still a 20 percent chance that a runoff condition may occur that has not been simulated; i.e., a 10 percent chance runoff could be lower than Lower Decile and a 10 percent chance runoff could be greater than Upper Decile.

Two additional runoff volumes included in the updated “Runoff Volumes for Annual Operating Plan Studies” report are the 2 percent and 98 percent exceedance levels. Annual runoff at the 2 percent exceedance (40.1 MAF) has a 1 in 50 chance of being exceeded; the 98 percent exceedance (11.4 MAF) has a 1 in 50 chance of the occurrence of less runoff. Although these runoff volumes were not included as scenarios in this year’s AOP, additional monthly studies could be performed based on these runoff volumes as the 2014 runoff season unfolds should the runoff forecast exceed the upper decile runoff scenario or be lower than the lower decile runoff.

The Upper Decile and Upper Quartile simulations extend from the end of the Upper Basic simulation through February 2015. Likewise, the Median simulation extends from the end of the Basic simulation, and the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile simulations extend from the end of the Lower Basic simulation through February 2015.

The estimated natural flow at Sioux City, the corresponding post-1949 water use effects, and the net flow available above Sioux City are shown in *Table I*, where water supply conditions are quantified for the period August 2013 through February 2015. The natural water supply for calendar year (CY) 2012 totaled 19.5 MAF.

TABLE I
NATURAL AND NET RUNOFF AT SIOUX CITY
(Volumes in 1,000 Acre-Feet)

	<u>Natural</u> ^{1/}	<u>Post-1949 Depletions</u>	<u>Net</u> ^{2/}
August 2013 through February 2014 (Basic Runoff Scenario)			
Basic	6,300	800	7,100
Upper Basic (120%)	7,600	800	8,400
Lower Basic (80%)	5,100	300	5,400
Runoff Year March 2014 through February 2015 (Statistical Analysis of Past Records)			
Upper Decile	34,500	-2,900	31,600
Upper Quartile	30,600	-2,800	27,800
Median	24,600	-2,800	21,800
Lower Quartile	19,300	-3,000	16,300
Lower Decile	16,100	-2,800	13,300

^{1/} The word “Natural” is used to designate runoff adjusted to the 1949 level of basin development, except that regulation and evaporation effects of the Fort Peck reservoir have also been eliminated during its period of regulation prior to 1949.

^{2/} The word “Net” represents the total runoff after deduction of the post-1949 irrigation, upstream storage, and other use effects.

VI. ANNUAL OPERATING PLAN FOR 2013-2014

A. General. The anticipated regulation described in this AOP is designed to meet the regulation objectives presented in the current Master Manual. While some aspects of System and individual project regulation are clearly defined by technical criteria in the Master Manual, for example navigation service level and season length, others such as minimum releases for irrigation and water supply in the reaches between the reservoirs are based on regulation experience and may be adjusted as needed to respond to changing conditions. Consideration has been given to all of the authorized project purposes, to historic and cultural resources and to the needs of threatened and endangered (T&E) species. The “System Description and Regulation” report provides a concise summary of the primary aspects of System regulation and should be referred to for further information. For ease of use, a summary of the frequently used technical criteria included in the Master Manual is presented on *Plate 3*.

The plan relies on a wealth of regulation experience. Reservoir regulation experience available for preparation of the 2013-2014 AOP includes 13 years of regulation at Fort Peck (1940) as the sole Mainstem project, plus 60 years of System

experience as Fort Randall (1953), Garrison (1955), Gavins Point (1955), Oahe (1962), and Big Bend (1964) were brought progressively into System regulation. This regulation experience includes lessons learned during two major droughts of six and eight years (1987-1992 and 2000-2007) that have occurred since the System filled in 1967. It also includes the high runoff period 1993-1999 during which five of the seven years experienced runoff greater than Upper Quartile including the previous record runoff of 49.0 MAF in 1997, and the record runoff of 61.0 MAF in 2011. In addition to the long period of actual System reservoir regulation experience, many background regulation studies for the completed System are available for reference.

B. 2013-2014 AOP Simulations. Reservoir simulations for the Upper Basic, Basic, and Lower Basic runoff scenarios, which span the period of August 2013 through February 2014, are shown in the final section of this AOP as studies 1 through 3. AOP simulations for the five statistically derived runoff scenarios, which span the period of March 2014 through February 2015, are shown in the final section of this AOP as studies 4 through 8. As previously stated, the simulations use five statistically derived runoff scenarios and reflect 80 percent of the historic annual runoff volumes (between Upper Decile and Lower Decile). The simulations provide information for planning purposes on a range of future reservoir levels and release rates, and are not meant to represent a particular forecast. The simulations shown use a monthly time-step, and thus do not provide the level of detail necessary to address specific flood control regulations. Detailed routing of specific flood flows is accomplished using daily and hourly time-step forecast models which incorporate real-time information including observed and forecasted precipitation, and these situations are handled individually during real-time regulation.

The AOP studies, in summary, provide the following: the full flood control capacity of the reservoir system will be available at the start of the runoff season, as well as additional space in the Carryover Multiple Use Zone; use of the Exclusive Flood Control Zone is not anticipated under any of the five runoff scenarios covered in the AOP; reduced navigation flow support under all runoff scenarios to start the navigation season; full service flow support under Upper Quartile and Upper Decile runoff scenarios after the July 1 System storage check and reduced flow support for Median runoff and below; a full length navigation season for Median runoff and above; minimum winter releases for Median and lower runoff, and above normal winter releases for Upper Decile and Upper Quartile runoff; a steady release-flow to target regulation during the tern and plover nesting season for Upper Quartile and below runoff and nearly steady releases for Upper Decile runoff with flood water evacuation; emphasis on Garrison for a steady to rising reservoir level during the forage fish spawn; and reservoir releases and pool levels sufficient to keep all intakes operational under all runoff scenarios. Water conservation measures may be implemented if runoff conditions indicate that it would be appropriate including cycling releases from Gavins Point during the early part of the nesting season, only supporting flow targets in

reaches being used by commercial navigation, and utilization of the Kansas River projects authorized for Missouri River navigation flow support. Additional details about the studies are provided in the following paragraphs. Results of the simulations are shown in *Plate 4* and *Plate 5* for the System storage and the Fort Peck, Garrison and Oahe pool elevations.

Under all runoff scenarios modeled for the AOP, the full flood control capacity of the System is available at the start of the 2014 runoff season. In addition, due to the dry conditions in 2012 and near normal runoff in 2013 System storage will begin the runoff season below the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone. Although the March 1 and May 1 System storage is above the Gavins Point spring pulse precludes of 40.0 MAF, as discussed in Chapter III, spring pulses will not be conducted in 2014. The Corps will continue to work closely with the USFWS to ensure the AOP will meet the intent of the 2003 Amended BiOp and comply with the ESA.

The March 15 and July 1 System storage checks were used to determine the level of flow support for navigation and other downstream purposes as well as the navigation season length in 2014. Median runoff starts the season slightly above minimum service and increases to slightly below full service based on the July 1 System storage check (see *Plate 3*). Upper Quartile and Upper Decile runoff conditions start the season at an intermediate service level and increase to full service or higher after the July 1 System storage check. Minimum service levels are provided for Lower Quartile and Lower Decile throughout the navigation season. Application of the July 1 System storage check indicated that a full length navigation season would be provided for the Median runoff condition. The upper two runoff scenarios provide a 10-day extension to the navigation season, while Lower Quartile runoff contains a 9-day shortening to the navigation season and Lower Decile runoff contains a 17-day shortening. Upper Quartile and Upper Decile simulations reach the desired 56.1 MAF System storage level on March 1, 2014. Storage is below the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone for Median and lower runoff conditions.

For modeling purposes in this AOP, the Steady Release – Flow-to-Target (SR-FTT) regulation scenario for Gavins Point is shown during the 2014 tern and plover nesting season for Upper Quartile and lower runoff conditions. For these simulations, the monthly average May release used in the simulations was determined by using the long-term average release (see *Plate 3*) based on the service level for the first third of the month, followed by cycling between the May and July table values for the remainder of the month to reflect an every third day peaking cycle from Gavins Point. The modeled June release was set equal to the long-term average release for July (see *Plate 3*) based on the service level for the first half of the navigation season. The long-term average releases (see *Plate 3*) were used for July and August to indicate flowing to target. The Upper Decile runoff simulations follow the Master Manual, with much above normal runoff requiring release increases mid-year to evacuate flood water from

the reservoirs. Although these modeled Gavins Point releases represent our best estimate of required releases during 2014, actual releases will be based on hydrologic conditions and the availability of habitat at that time. To the extent reasonably possible, measures to minimize incidental take of the protected species will be utilized. These may include not meeting flow targets in reaches without commercial navigation and utilizing the Kansas River tributary reservoirs for navigation flow support when appropriate. It may also be necessary to cycle releases for flood control regulation during the T&E species' nesting season.

The long-term average Gavins Point releases to meet target flows were used in the AOP studies for navigation support during the spring and fall months with the exception of Upper Decile. Under this runoff scenario, releases were based on flood water evacuation. Based on the September 1 storage checks and flood evacuation criteria, modeled Gavins Point winter releases were 12,500 cfs during the 2013-2014 winter season and from 12,500 cfs to 20,000 cfs during the 2014-2015 winter season depending on the runoff scenario. Gavins Point releases will be increased to meet downstream water supply requirements in critical reaches, to the extent reasonably possible, if downstream incremental runoff is low.

The Gavins Point releases shown in this and previous AOPs are estimates based on historic averages and experience. Adjustments are made as necessary in real-time based on hydrologic conditions.

Intrasystem releases are adjusted to best serve the multiple purposes of the projects with special emphasis placed on regulation for non-listed fisheries starting in early April and for T&E bird species beginning in early May and continuing through August. As part of the overall plan to rotate emphasis among the upper three reservoirs during low runoff years, Garrison is scheduled to be favored during the 2014 forage fish spawn while also attempting to maintain rising water levels at Fort Peck and Oahe. The Median, Upper Quartile, and Upper Decile simulations show that it is possible to provide steady-to-rising pool levels in each of the three large upper reservoirs during the spring forage fish spawn period. Releases in the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile simulations are adjusted to maintain steady-to-rising pool levels at Garrison. The Lower Quartile simulation shows the Fort Peck pool dropping slightly in April and the Lower Decile simulation shows Fort Peck dropping in April and Oahe dropping during April and May.

Intrasystem releases are also adjusted so that the upper three reservoirs are shown in a balanced condition each year on March 1, the approximate start of the runoff season. This balancing is computed based on the percent of storage in the respective Carryover Multiple Use Zone.

Actual System regulation from January 1 through July 31, 2013 and the simulated regulating plans for each project through CY 2014 using the five runoff scenarios described on Page 4 are presented on *Plate 6* through *Plate 11*, inclusive. Big Bend regulation is omitted since storage at that project is relatively constant and average monthly releases are essentially the same as those at Oahe. These plates also show, on a condensed scale, actual regulation since 1953.

Plate 12 illustrates for Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, and Gavins Point the actual releases (Regulated Flow) as well as the Missouri River flows that would have resulted if the reservoirs were not in place (Unregulated Flow) during the period January 2012 through July 2013. *Plate 13* presents past and simulated gross average monthly power generation and gross peaking capability for the System.

C. Actual Regulation for the Balance of the 2013 Navigation Season and Fall of 2013. The actual regulation of the System for the period of August through November 2013 is presented in the following paragraphs.

Fort Peck. Releases averaged about 8,000 cfs through mid-September and were then lowered to 5,000 cfs as irrigation ceased. Releases were held near that level through the end of November. The Fort Peck pool slowly receded through early October and then remained fairly steady through the end of November, ending the month at 2223.6 feet msl or 2.6 feet below the August 1 elevation of 2226.2 feet msl.

Garrison. The threatened least terns and endangered piping plovers were fledged by August 22 on the reach downstream of Garrison and peaking restrictions were discontinued at that time. Releases were maintained at 19,000 cfs through mid-September when they were decreased to 13,000 cfs. Releases were held steady until near the end of November when they were increased to 14,000 cfs in preparation of the Missouri River freeze in at Bismarck. The Garrison pool steadily dropped through early October when an increase in runoff caused the pool to climb about half a foot. The pool remained nearly level through mid-November before starting to drop again. Garrison ended the month of November at 1834.0 feet msl or 2.1 feet below the August 1 elevation of 1836.1 feet msl.

Oahe. The reservoir started the month of August at elevation 1602.6 feet msl. Releases averaged 24,200 cfs in August and 29,000 cfs in September in support of navigation. Releases were reduced in October and November to 15,200 and 18,300 cfs, respectively to accommodate the fall drawdown of the Fort Randall pool. The Oahe pool was steadily dropping through early October when high runoff in western North Dakota and South Dakota caused the reservoir to quickly climb about three feet and then hold steady through mid-November before starting to fall again. At the end of

November, the Oahe pool was at elevation 1601.0 feet msl or 1.6 feet below the August 1 elevation.

Big Bend. Releases generally parallel those from Oahe. Big Bend generally fluctuates between 1420.0 feet msl and 1421.0 feet msl for weekly cycling during high power load periods.

Fort Randall. Releases averaged 23,700 cfs in August, 30,300 cfs in September, and 25,800 cfs in October to back up the releases from Gavins Point. Releases were reduced when the navigation season ended in late November to the level required to back up Gavins Point winter releases. The fall pool drawdown of Fort Randall started after Labor Day in early September and was completed near the end of November.

Gavins Point. Releases were scheduled to support downstream intermediate service (3,000 cfs below full service based on the July 1 storage check) flows in reaches with scheduled commercial navigation throughout the 2013 navigation season. A full-length navigation season was provided in accordance with the technical criteria for the July 1 System storage check presented in the Master Manual. The closing dates for the commercial navigation season ranged from November 22 at Sioux City to December 1 at the mouth near St. Louis. Releases were reduced by approximately 3,000 cfs per day beginning on November 23, working toward a target winter release of 12,000 cfs. The final 3,000 cfs of release reductions were made in smaller increments and held constant over several days to ensure water intakes along the lower river remained operational. In addition, releases were increased for a short period during river ice formation in early December before returning to the planned reduction schedule. The Gavins Point pool level was raised 1.5 feet to elevation 1207.5 feet msl in September. The pool level will remain near that elevation during the fall and winter months.

D. Regulation Plan for Winter 2013-2014. The regulation of the System presented in the following paragraphs is based on the previously discussed AOP simulations. Actual real-time regulation of the System is adjusted to respond to changing conditions on the ground. The September 1 System storage check is used to determine the winter release rate from Gavins Point. A winter release of 12,000 cfs is scheduled if System storage is less than 55.0 MAF on September 1; 17,000 cfs is scheduled when System storage is above 58.0 MAF; and the release is prorated for System storages between 55.0 and 58.0 MAF. The planned winter System release for 2013-2014 is 12,000 cfs. The planned winter release rate may be less than is required for downstream water supply intakes without sufficient incremental tributary flows below the System, and therefore, releases may need to be set at levels higher than the winter release rate at times to ensure downstream water supply intakes are operable. Water supply is discussed in more detail in Chapter VII, Section B.

Fort Peck. Releases are expected to average 6,500 cfs in December and 7,000 cfs in January and February to serve winter power loads and to help balance System storage. The Fort Peck pool level is expected to hold fairly steady, increasing only about 0.4 foot from elevation 2223.4 feet msl at the end of November to near elevation 2223.8 feet msl by March 1, 10.2 feet below the base of its Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone. The percent of carryover multiple purpose storage in the three large upper reservoirs is shown as balanced on March 1, 2014.

Garrison. Releases are scheduled to be 18,000 cfs in December increasing to 20,000 cfs for January and February to serve winter power loads and to better balance storage in the upper three reservoirs. Releases will be reduced, most likely in December, to prevent ice-induced flooding at the time of freeze-in and then gradually increased as river conditions permit. These temporary reductions in the releases may be scheduled to prevent exceedance of a 13-foot stage at the Missouri River at Bismarck streamgaging station. The Bismarck flood stage is 14.5 feet. Water Management staff will coordinate closely with other Federal, state and local agencies during periods of freeze-in and ice-out to reduce flood risk and ensure communities and local residents are aware of the rapidly changing conditions and are prepared to take appropriate actions. The Garrison pool level is expected to decline about 4.3 feet from elevation 1833.4 feet msl at the end of November to near elevation 1829.1 feet msl by March 1, 8.4 feet below the base of its Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone.

Oahe. Releases for the winter season will provide backup for the Fort Randall and Gavins Point releases as well as refill the recapture space available in the Fort Randall reservoir consistent with anticipated winter power loads. Monthly average releases may vary substantially with fluctuations in power loads occasioned by weather conditions but, in general, are expected to average between 13,100 cfs and 16,000 cfs. Daily and hourly releases will vary widely to best meet power loads. Peak hourly releases, as well as daily energy generation, will be constrained to prevent urban flooding in the Pierre and Fort Pierre areas if severe ice conditions develop downstream of Oahe Dam. This potential reduction is coordinated with the Western Area Power Administration (Western). The Oahe pool level is expected to slowly increase from 1596.6 feet msl at the end of November to 1599.4 feet msl at the end of February as the storage of the upper three reservoirs are balanced. The Oahe pool will be 8.1 feet below the base of its Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone at the beginning of March.

Big Bend. The Big Bend pool level will be maintained in the normal 1420.0 to 1421.0 feet msl range during the winter.

Fort Randall. Releases will average about 10,600 cfs during the winter season to support Gavins Point winter releases. The Fort Randall pool level is expected to rise from its fall drawdown elevation of near 1337.5 feet msl at the end of November to near elevation 1350.0 feet msl, the seasonal base of flood control, by March 1. However, if

the plains snowpack flood potential downstream of Oahe Dam is lower than normal, the Fort Randall pool level will be raised to near 1353.0 feet msl by March 1. It is likely that a pool level as high as 1355.0 feet msl could be reached by the end of March if spring runoff has commenced. The Fort Randall pool level above the White River delta near Chamberlain, South Dakota will remain at a higher elevation than the pool level below the delta from early October through December, due to the damming effect of this delta area.

Gavins Point. Gavins Point winter releases are discussed in the first paragraph of this section. The Gavins Point pool level will be near elevation 1207.5 feet msl until late February when it will be lowered to elevation 1206.0 feet msl to create additional capacity to store spring runoff.

System storage for all runoff conditions will range between 47.2 and 50.9 MAF by March 1, 2014, the approximate beginning of next year's runoff season. System storage at the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone is 56.1 MAF.

E. Regulation During the 2014 Navigation Season. All five runoff scenarios modeled for this year's AOP follow the technical criteria presented in the current Master Manual for downstream flow support. Beginning in mid-March, Gavins Point releases will be gradually increased to provide navigation flow support at the mouth of the Missouri near St. Louis, Missouri by April 1, 2014, the normal navigation season opening date. The corresponding dates at upstream locations are Sioux City, March 23; Omaha, March 25; Nebraska City, March 26; and Kansas City, March 28. However, if during the 2014 navigation season there is no commercial navigation scheduled to use the upper reaches of the navigation channel, we will consider not providing navigation flow support in those reaches to conserve water in the System, reduce flood risk, and/or minimize incidental take of the protected species during the nesting season.

Navigation flow support for the 2014 season will be determined by actual System storage on March 15 and July 1. Runoff scenarios modeled indicate reductions below full service flow support at the start of the 2014 navigation season for Upper Decile and Upper Quartile runoffs of 2,500 and 2,700 cfs, respectively. With Median runoff, navigation flow support would be 4,800 cfs below full service. Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoffs would result in minimum service (6,000 cfs below full service). Following the July 1 System storage check, full service would be provided for Upper Decile and Upper Quartile runoffs and Median runoff would provide flows 1,800 cfs below full service. The service level would be minimum service for both Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff. The normal 8-month navigation season is provided for the Median runoff scenario as shown in *Table II*, with Lower Quartile indicating a 9-day shortening of the navigation season and Lower Decile runoff indicating a 17-day shortening of the navigation season. A 10-day extension to the navigation season is provided for the upper two runoff scenarios.

**TABLE II
NAVIGATION SERVICE SUPPORT
FOR THE 2014 SEASON**

	Runoff Scenario (MAF)	System Storage		Flow Level Above or Below Full Service (cfs)		Season Shortening (Days)
		March 15 (MAF)	July 1 (MAF)			
				<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer/Fall</u>	
U.D.	34.5	52.2	60.8	-2,500	+10,000	0*
U.Q.	30.6	52.0	59.0	-2,700	0	0*
Med.	24.6	50.1	55.0	-4,800	-1,800	0
L.Q.	19.3	47.8	50.1	-6,000	-6,000	9
L.D.	16.1	47.7	48.9	-6,000	-6,000	17

*Includes 10-day extension for Upper Quartile and Upper Decile.

As previously stated, the modeled regulation for the 2014 nesting season below Gavins Point is Steady Release – Flow-to-Target (SR-FTT). When the SR-FTT release scenario is used, the initial steady release will be based on hydrologic conditions, the availability of habitat at that time and the potential for navigation service level increases after the July 1 storage check. Dry conditions in 2012 required the initial steady release to be set near 30,000 cfs, while in 2013, which had more normal conditions, the initial steady release was 24,000 cfs. Model runs included in this AOP have a Gavins Point release peaking cycle of 2 days down and 1 day up during the last two-thirds of May to keep birds from nesting at low elevations. Gavins Point releases will be adjusted to meet downstream targets as tributary flows recede, but ideally the initial steady release will be sufficient to meet downstream targets until the majority of the birds have nested. The purpose of this regulation is to continue to meet the project purposes while minimizing the loss of nesting T&E species and conserving water in the upper three reservoirs, if required. Gavins Point releases for the Upper Decile runoff simulation are much above normal to evacuate flood water from the reservoirs. Releases from Garrison and Fort Randall will follow repetitive daily patterns from early May, at the beginning of the T&E species’ nesting season, to the end of the nesting in late August. In addition to the intra-day pattern, Fort Randall releases may also be cycled with two days of lower releases and one day of higher releases during the early part of the nesting season to maintain release flexibility in that reach while minimizing the potential for take.

Gavins Point releases may be quite variable during the 2014 navigation season but are expected to range from 22,000 to 42,000 cfs under the five modeled runoff scenarios. Release reductions necessary to minimize downstream flooding are not reflected in the monthly averages shown in the simulations but will be implemented as conditions warrant. Reductions in System releases to integrate the use of downstream Missouri

River flow support from the designated Kansas River projects (Milford, Tuttle Creek and Perry) authorized to provide Missouri River navigation flow support have not been modeled since they are based on downstream hydrologic conditions. However, this storage will be utilized to the extent possible as a water conservation measure, or to minimize incidental take of protected species during the nesting season if conditions indicate it is prudent to do so. Simulated storages and releases for the System and individual reservoirs within the System are shown on *Plate 6* through *Plate 11*. Due to the dry conditions during 2012, additional storage space exists in the System to control flood inflows under all scenarios simulated for this AOP. As experienced in 2011, runoff above or below simulated levels can occur and result in releases beyond those modeled for the AOP. As previously stated, should that occur, the Corps will increase its efforts to convey that information throughout the basin so that state, Tribal, and local agencies, communities, and local residents can take appropriate action.

F. Regulation Activities for T&E Species and Fish Propagation Enhancement.

The ability to provide steady-to-rising pool levels in the upper three reservoirs in low runoff years is very dependent on the volume, timing, and distribution of runoff. The reservoir regulation simulations presented in this AOP for the Upper Decile, Upper Quartile, and Median runoff scenarios show that steady-to-rising pool levels would occur during the spring fish spawn period for the upper three reservoirs. As part of the overall plan to rotate emphasis among the upper three reservoirs during low runoff years, Garrison is scheduled to be favored during the 2014 forage fish spawn if runoff is below the Median runoff scenario. The studies show that inflows are sufficient to maintain a steady to rising pool at Garrison from April through June for the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios. This will be accomplished by setting releases at Fort Peck and Garrison at a level that would maintain a rising Garrison pool, but no less than the minimum required for downstream water supply requirements, including irrigation. These adjustments may be restricted when the terns and plovers begin nesting in May. Fort Peck pool levels drop slightly in April under both lower runoff scenarios. Oahe pool levels remain steady with the Lower Quartile runoff scenario, but decline during April and May with Lower Decile runoff. If drought conditions develop, emphasis during the fish spawn will be rotated among the upper three reservoirs and may also be adjusted to be opportunistic in regard to runoff potential. The upper three reservoirs will be managed to benefit forage fish to the extent reasonably possible, while continuing to serve the other Congressionally authorized project purposes.

Fort Peck. The repetitive daily pattern of releases from Fort Peck has not been implemented since the 2004 tern and plover nesting season. This adaptive management decision was made based on data collected during previous nesting seasons. In recent years, birds in this reach have nested on available high elevation habitat, and thus were not expected to be impacted by the potential range of releases from Fort Peck during the

summer. Releases during the 2014 nesting season will not be restricted by the repetitive daily pattern unless habitat conditions or nesting patterns warrant a change.

If high tributary flows enter the Missouri River below the project during the nesting season, hourly releases will generally be lowered to no less than 3,000 cfs in order to keep traditional riverine fish rearing areas continuously inundated, while helping to lower river stages at downstream nesting sites. In rare instances releases below 3,000 cfs may be scheduled for flood damage reduction. April releases are expected to be adequate for trout spawning below the project.

Maintaining a rising Fort Peck pool level will be dependent upon the daily inflow pattern to the reservoir. The reservoir rises in April and May for Median and above runoff scenarios, but declines in April under both lower runoff scenarios.

Garrison. As in previous years, releases from Garrison will follow a repetitive daily pattern during the T&E nesting season to limit peak stages below the project for nesting birds. Releases are scheduled to be 1,000 cfs lower in July and early August than the June releases to enhance conditions for the fledging of chicks. High elevation nesting habitat is expected to be abundant below Garrison Dam during the 2014 nesting season.

During 2014, cold-water habitat in Garrison should be adequate for all runoff scenarios. Cold-water habitat will continue to be monitored during the year and adjustments will be considered if conditions warrant.

A rising pool at Garrison during the fish spawn in April and May will be dependent upon the daily inflow pattern to the reservoir but appears possible for all runoff simulations.

Oahe. Releases in the spring and summer will back up those from Gavins Point. The pool level should be steady to rising in the spring during the fish spawn for all runoff scenarios except Lower Decile. Under the Lower Decile runoff scenario, the Oahe pool would decline 1.3 feet from the beginning of April to the end of May.

Fort Randall. To the extent reasonably possible, Fort Randall will be regulated to provide for a pool elevation near 1355.0 feet msl during the fish spawn period, provided water can be supplied from other reservoirs for downstream uses. The pool will not be drawn down below elevation 1337.5 feet msl in the fall to ensure adequate supply for water intakes. As a measure to minimize take while maintaining the flexibility to increase releases during the nesting season, hourly releases from Fort Randall will follow a repetitive daily pattern to limit peak stages below the project for nesting birds. Daily average flows may be increased every third day to preserve the capability of increasing releases later in the summer with little or no incidental take if drier

downstream conditions occur. If higher daily releases are required later in the nesting season, the daily peaking pattern may be adjusted, reduced or eliminated resulting in a steady release to avoid increased stages at downstream nesting sites. The need to utilize measures to minimize take may be lessened because of the large quantity of nesting habitat expected during the 2014 nesting season. Periods of zero release will be minimized to the extent reasonably possible during the nesting season given daily average releases, real-time hydrologic conditions, and System generating constraints as defined in coordination with Western.

Gavins Point. As detailed in Section III of this report, the bimodal spring pulse from Gavins Point for the benefit of the endangered pallid sturgeon will not be implemented under any runoff scenarios in 2014.

It is anticipated that sufficient habitat to provide for successful nesting will be available at elevations above the planned release rates for all runoff conditions. This expectation is based on experience from the previous record runoff in 1997 and from the high elevation habitat resulting from the record releases in 2011. Following the 1997 runoff, high elevation nesting habitat was readily available and used successfully by the birds. Flows from Gavins Point Dam may follow the flow-to-target (FTT) release scenario. This scenario limits releases from Gavins Point to those needed to meet downstream targets. The actual release scenario will be evaluated when birds begin nesting in early May. If monitoring determines that nests are likely to be initiated at a lower elevation which would be inundated later in the summer, a steady release-flow to target release scenario may be implemented. A full description of these release scenarios can be found in the Master Manual. Actual releases will be based on hydrologic conditions and the availability of habitat at that time.

All reasonable measures to minimize the loss of nesting T&E bird species will be used. While not anticipated because of the large quantity of high elevation habitat available, these measures include, but are not limited to, a relatively high initial steady release during the peak of nest initiation, the use of the three Kansas River basin reservoirs, moving nests to higher ground, and monitoring nest fledge dates to determine if delaying an increase a few days might allow threatened chicks to fledge. The location of navigation tows and river conditions at intakes would also be monitored to determine if an increase could be temporarily delayed without impact. Cycling releases every third day may be used to conserve water early in the nesting season if extremely dry conditions develop. In addition, cycling may be used during downstream flood control regulation.

The Gavins Point pool will be regulated near 1206.0 feet msl in the spring and early summer, with minor day-to-day variations due to incremental inflows between Fort Randall and Gavins Point resulting from rainfall runoff. Several factors can limit the ability to protect nests from inundation in the upper end of the Gavins Point pool.

First, because there are greater numbers of T&E bird species nesting below Gavins Point, regulation to minimize incidental take usually involves restricting Gavins Point releases, which means that the Gavins Point pool can fluctuate significantly due to increased runoff from rainfall events. Second, rainfall runoff between Fort Randall and Gavins Point can result in relatively rapid pool rises because the Gavins Point project has a smaller storage capacity than the other System reservoirs. And third, the regulation of Gavins Point for downstream flood control may necessitate immediate release reductions to reduce downstream damage. When combined, all these factors make it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to prevent inundation of nests in the upper end of the Gavins Point reservoir. However, because of the considerable quantity of habitat expected we do not anticipate a large number of nests being inundated. The pool will be increased to elevation 1207.5 feet msl late in August when it is determined that there are no terns or plovers nesting along the reservoir.

G. Regulation Activities for Historic and Cultural Properties. As acknowledged in the 2004 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Main Stem System, wave action and fluctuation in the level of the reservoirs results in erosion along the banks of the reservoirs. The Corps will work with the Tribes utilizing 36 CFR Part 800 and the PA to address the exposure of historic and cultural sites. The objective of a programmatic agreement is to deal "...with the potential adverse effects of complex projects or multiple undertakings..." The PA objective was to collaboratively develop a preservation program that would avoid, minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects along the System reservoirs. All tribes, whether signatory to the PA or not, may request government-to-government consultation on the regulation of the System and the resulting effect on historic and cultural properties and other resources. As a result of the 2011 flood event, there were impacts to cultural resources. A gradual drawdown of reservoir levels was preferred to avoid or minimize further damage to cultural resource sites. To address impacts, the most effective and comprehensive strategy is a phased approach; site assessment/ Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) survey, increased law enforcement efforts, engineering design, rip rap repair, and new rip rap placement. Although condition assessments continue to be conducted for all sites affected by flooding, priority will be given to site assessments at occupation sites to determine impacts and check for any NAGPRA-related items. Increased law enforcement will be necessary to detect or prevent, and possibly prosecute individuals for Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violations. Engineers will need to collect data and prepare designs to repair existing rip rap and design protection for any sites that were newly impacted.

Pool levels at the upper three reservoirs will likely remain below normal in 2014 but will vary depending on runoff conditions. Continuing exposure of cultural sites along the shoreline is still possible. Actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse

impacts and expected results of the actions are covered under Chapter VII of this AOP. *Plate 16* shows the locations of the Tribal Reservations.

Fort Peck. Depending on runoff in the Missouri River basin, System regulation during 2014 could result in a Fort Peck pool elevation variation from a high of 2238 feet msl to a low of 2213 feet msl. This is based on the Upper and Lower Decile runoff scenarios (see *Plate 8* and the studies included at the end of this report). Based on a review of existing information, approximately one known site could be affected during this period.

Garrison. Based on the Upper and Lower Decile runoff scenarios (see *Plate 9* and the studies included at the end of this report), Garrison pool elevations could range between 1844 and 1821 feet msl during 2014. Based on a review of existing information, approximately 72 known sites could be affected during this period.

Oahe. At the Oahe reservoir, the System regulation under the Upper and Lower Decile runoff scenarios could result in pool elevations ranging from 1614 to 1587 feet msl (see *Plate 10* and the studies included at the end of this report). Based on a review of existing information, approximately 204 known sites could be affected during this period.

Big Bend. System regulation will be adjusted to maintain the Big Bend pool level in the normal 1420 to 1421 feet msl range during 2014. Short-term increases above 1421 due to local rainfall may also occur. Based on a review of existing information, no known sites will be affected during this period.

Fort Randall. As part of the normal System regulation, the Fort Randall pool elevations will vary between 1350 and 1355 feet msl during the spring and summer of 2014. Short-term increases above 1355 feet msl due to local rainfall may occur. The annual fall drawdown of the reservoir to elevation 1337.5 feet msl will begin prior to the close of the navigation season and will be accomplished by early December. The reservoir will then be refilled during the winter to elevation 1350 feet msl. Based on a review of existing information, approximately 30 known sites could be affected during this period.

Gavins Point. System regulation will be adjusted to maintain the Gavins Point pool level in the normal 1206 to 1207.5 feet msl range during 2014. Short-term increases above 1207.5 feet msl may occur due to local rainfall. Based on a review of existing information, one known site could be affected during this period.

VII. SUMMARY OF RESULTS EXPECTED IN 2014

With regulation of the System in accordance with the 2013-2014 AOP outlined in the preceding pages, the following results can be expected. *Table III* summarizes the critical decision points throughout the year for all runoff conditions.

Table III
Summary of 2013-2014 AOP Studies

Decision Points	2014-2015 Runoff Condition				
	Upper Decile	Upper Quartile	Median	Lower Quartile	Lower Decile
March 1 System Storage March 23-31 GP Release	50.9 MAF 24.2 kcfs	50.9 MAF 24.0 kcfs	49.3 MAF 21.9 kcfs	47.2 MAF 23.8 kcfs	47.2 MAF 23.8 kcfs
March 15 System Storage Spring Service Level	52.2 MAF 2.5 kcfs blw full service	52.0 MAF 2.7 kcfs blw full service	50.1 MAF 4.8 kcfs blw full service	47.8 MAF minimum service	47.7 MAF minimum service
May 1 System Storage May Cycling May GP Release	55.3 MAF 25.5/29.1 kcfs 26.2 kcfs	54.5 MAF 25.3/28.9 kcfs 26.0 kcfs	51.3 MAF 23.2/26.8 kcfs 23.9 kcfs	48.0 MAF 25.3/28.3 kcfs 25.9 kcfs	47.7 MAF 25.3/28.3 kcfs 25.9 kcfs
Fish Spawn Rise (Apr-Jun) FTPK Pool Elev Change GARR Pool Elev Change OAHE Pool Elev Change	+9.0 feet +9.0 feet +8.7 feet	+8.3 feet +8.6 feet +5.8 feet	+6.3 feet +6.8 feet +3.8 feet	+4.3 feet +4.4 feet 0.0 feet	+1.5 feet +4.3 feet -1.8 feet
July 1 System Storage Sum-Fall Service Level (kcfs) Nav Season Length	60.8 MAF Full Service 10-Day extension	59.0 MAF Full Service 10- Day extension	55.0 MAF 1.8 kcfs blw Full Service 0 Days shortening	50.1 MAF Minimum Service 9 Days shortening	48.9 MAF Minimum Service 17 Days shortening
September 1 System Storage Winter 2014-15 GP Release	60.3 MAF 20.0 kcfs	58.7 MAF 18.0 kcfs	53.9 MAF 12.5 kcfs	48.2 MAF 12.5 kcfs	46.1 MAF 12.5 kcfs
February 28 System Storage End-Year Pool Balance Percent Pool	56.1 MAF Balanced 100%	56.1 MAF Balanced 100%	51.4 MAF Balanced 87%	45.1 MAF Balanced 70%	42.8 MAF Balanced 64%

A. Flood Control. Flood control is the only authorized project purpose that requires the availability of empty storage space rather than impounded water. Actual flood events, especially those that are a result of rainfall runoff, are difficult to predict with much advance notice; therefore, detailed routing of specific major flood flows is accomplished when floods occur. There is a recurring pattern of high-risk flood periods during each year: a season when snowmelt, ice jams, and protracted heavy rains will almost surely occur with or without generating consequent floods; and a season when these situations are less likely and the flood threat is correspondingly low. The high-risk flood season begins about March 1 and extends through the summer. As a consequence, regulation of the System throughout the fall and winter months is predicated on the achievement of a March 1 System storage level at or below the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone. Drought conditions throughout the basin during 2012 reduced runoff and lowered System storage and near normal runoff in 2013 resulted in only a partial recovery. As a result, all runoff scenarios studied for this AOP indicate that the March 1, 2014 System storage will be below the desired 56.1 MAF base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone. Therefore, additional flood control storage beyond the normal 16.3 MAF, (11.6 MAF in the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone and 4.7 MAF in Exclusive Flood Control Zone) will be available to store surplus runoff. The additional space available varies from 5.2 MAF in the Upper Decile runoff scenario to 8.9 MAF in Lower Decile runoff scenario.

To the extent practical, the System is regulated to prevent damaging flows in the river reaches between and below the Mainstem dams. In 2014, the full capacity of the System will be available to capture a significant volume of runoff originating from the upper basin and meter it out over an extended period of time at a rate that does not contribute to flooding in the river reaches between and below the reservoirs. Additionally, the reservoir system will have the capacity to reduce releases and hold back water during periods of high runoff below the System to reduce peak stages and discharges on the lower river. The ability to significantly reduce peak stages on the lower river diminishes at locations further downstream due to the large uncontrolled drainage area and travel time from the dam.

The base of the Exclusive Flood Control Zone defines the maximum level of storage that will be accumulated for purposes other than flood control. When the Exclusive Flood Control Zone at a particular reservoir is encroached upon, the control of subsequent flood inflows becomes the dominant factor. During such periods, releases may substantially exceed the powerplant release capacity with the evacuation rate of any project dependent upon existing flood conditions, the potential for further inflows, and conditions of other reservoirs in the System. Maximum release rates at such times are based upon the Master Manual flood control criteria, the flood control status of the System, and the critical need to preserve the integrity of the dams. Detailed information regarding the adjustments of releases for flood control evacuation

and downstream flood control constraints can be found in Chapter 7 of the Master Manual.

Due to release limitations imposed by the formation of downstream ice cover, a major portion of the required flood control space must be evacuated prior to the winter season. Higher releases may be made on occasions when the downstream channel conditions permit. If plains and/or mountain snowpack accumulations are much above normal during the winter of 2013-2014, and studies indicate that available storage in the Carryover Multiple Use Zone as well as the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone will be fully utilized, releases may be adjusted to the extent reasonably possible to evacuate water from the reservoir system early in the runoff season. High releases during the late winter and early spring periods may exacerbate localized flooding if coincident with plains snowmelt or spring rains, and may also contribute to significant ice jam flooding. Therefore, if higher than normal releases are indicated, local conditions will need to be closely monitored. In addition, all 2014 runoff that is stored in the flood control zones will be evacuated prior to the start of the 2015 runoff season.

B. Water Supply and Water Quality Control. Water supply problems at intakes located in the river reaches both between and below the Mainstem dams and in the reservoirs are related primarily to intake elevations or river access rather than inadequate water supply. In emergency situations, short-term adjustments to protect human health and safety would be considered to keep intakes operational.

Low reservoir levels during the 2000-2007 drought contributed to both intake access and water quality problems for intakes on Garrison and Oahe reservoirs, including several Tribal intakes. A return to higher reservoir elevations has eliminated concern over many of these intakes. If the drought conditions return, reservoir pool levels and releases may decline renewing the potential for intake access and water quality problems at both river and reservoir intakes. Under the Lower Decile runoff scenario, minimum reservoir levels in 2014 would be at least 15 feet higher than the record lows set in the 2000-2007 drought. Although not below the critical shut-down elevations for any intake, return to lower levels would require extra monitoring to ensure the continued operation of the intakes.

Winter releases are determined based on the September 1 System storage check. The winter season extends from December through February and flows are provided during this time to support the Congressionally authorized project purposes of hydropower production and downstream water supply and water quality. Per the Master Manual, if September 1 System storage is 55.0 MAF or less, the winter release from Gavins Point will be 12,000 cfs. Planned winter release rates of 12,000 cfs may be less than required for downstream water supply intakes without sufficient incremental tributary flows below the System. Should that occur, releases may need to be set higher to ensure that downstream water supply intakes are operable. In 2012-2013, winter

releases were set at 14,000 cfs rather than 12,000 cfs due to channel degradation and low incremental tributary flows below the System. Improved tributary flows in future winters would facilitate releases reaching the target level of 12,000 cfs. While the Master Manual indicates that the water control plan's purpose is to meet water supply requirements in river reaches downstream of the reservoirs to the extent reasonably possible, the Corps believes the minimum winter release of 12,000 cfs presented in the Master Manual represents a reasonable long-term goal for water intake operability and for owners to strive for as they make improvements to their facilities. A letter was sent to intake owners in the spring of 2013 informing them of the Master Manual criteria and encouraging them to take necessary action to ensure their intakes are able to operate at reduced release rates. Coordination with intake owners will continue prior to and during the low release periods. In addition, it may be necessary at times to temporarily increase Gavins Point releases to provide adequate downstream flows during periods when excessive river ice formation is forecast or if ice jams or blockages form which temporarily restrict flow. Based on past experiences, these events are expected to occur infrequently and be of short duration.

System storage was below 55.0 MAF on September 1, 2013, therefore monthly average releases of 12,500 cfs are shown on the simulations in the winter of 2013-2014. The additional 500 cfs reflects how the Corps, when conditions warrant, temporarily increases Gavins Point releases during extreme cold periods to inhibit the formation of ice jams in the lower river reach. As shown in *Table III*, 2014-2015 winter releases of 20,000 cfs would be made for the Upper Decile runoff scenario, 18,000 cfs for Upper Quartile, and 12,500 cfs under Median, Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios.

During non-navigation open water periods in the spring and fall the Master Manual includes System releases as low as 9,000 cfs as a water conservation measure provided that enough downstream tributary flow exists to allow for continued operation of downstream water intakes. If a non-navigation year would occur in the future, summer releases (May through August) could average around 18,000 cfs from the System. However, it should be noted that System releases will be set at levels that meet the operational requirements of water intakes to the extent reasonably possible. Problems have occurred at several downstream intakes in the past, however in all cases the problems have been associated with access to the river or reservoir rather than insufficient water supply. In addition, the low summer release rate would likely result in higher water temperatures in the river, which could impact a powerplant's ability to meet their thermal discharge permits. Again, it should be noted that System releases will be set at levels that allow the downstream powerplant to meet their thermal discharge permit requirements to the extent reasonably possible. This may mean that actual System releases in the hottest part of the summer period may be set well above the 18,000 cfs level. The Corps continues to encourage intake operators between and below the mainstem dams to make necessary modifications to their intakes to allow

efficient operation over the widest possible range of hydrologic conditions. While the current level of System storage should allow adequate access for all intakes during the coming year, intake operators that have experienced difficulty with access during the past drought years should continue to make adjustments to improve access and flexibility when drought returns to the basin.

C. Irrigation. Scheduled releases from the System reservoirs will be sufficient to meet the volumes of flow required for irrigation diversions from the Missouri River. Some access problems may be experienced, however, if Lower Quartile or Lower Decile runoff conditions return. Below Fort Peck, localized dredging may once again be required in the vicinity of irrigation intakes in order to maintain access to the water if releases are low next summer. Intake access problems are the responsibility of the intake owner and the Corps will not guarantee access, only that the supply of water in the Missouri River is adequate to meet this project purpose. Tributary irrigation water usage is fully accounted for in the estimates of water supply.

D. Navigation. The anticipated service level and season length for all runoff conditions simulated are shown in *Table III*. Service to navigation in 2014 from the beginning of the navigation season through the July 1 storage check for Upper Decile, Upper Quartile, and Median runoff scenarios will be at 2,500, 2,700 and 4,800 cfs below full service, respectively. After the July 1 storage check, Upper Decile and Upper Quartile scenarios indicate at least full service to navigation, with Median runoff 1,800 cfs below full service. Lower Quartile and Lower Decile indicate minimum service throughout the navigation season. In addition, the Upper Decile and Upper Quartile runoff scenarios indicate a 10-day extension to the navigation season based on the July 1 storage check. The Median runoff scenario indicates a full season while the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios indicate a 9-day and 17-day shortening of the navigation season respectively. Although the AOP simulations provide a comparison of typical flow support under varying runoff conditions, the actual rate of flow support for the 2014 navigation season will be based on actual System storage on March 15 and July 1, 2014.

E. Power. *Table IV and Table V* indicate the estimated monthly System load requirements and hydropower supply of the Eastern Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (P-S MBP), from August 2013 through December 2014. Estimates of monthly peak demands and energy include customer requirements for firm, short-term firm, summer firm, peaking, and various other types of power sales, System losses, and the effects of diversity. Also included in the estimated requirements are deliveries of power to the Western Division, P-S MBP, to help meet its firm power commitments. Under the Median runoff scenario, annual generation in 2014 is estimated to be 8.1 million MWh, 86 percent of the 1967-2012 average.

TABLE IV
PEAKING CAPABILITY AND SALES
(1,000 kW at plant)

2013	Estimated Committed Sales*	Expected C of E Capability					Expected Bureau Capability**					Expected Total System Capability				
		120%	Basic	80%			120%	Basic	80%			120%	Basic	80%		
Aug	2199	2267	2263	2259			198	197	197			2465	2460	2456		
Sep	2008	2259	2253	2243			200	198	197			2459	2451	2440		
Oct	1876	2244	2236	2220			200	198	197			2444	2434	2417		
Nov	1984	2221	2211	2193			198	198	196			2419	2409	2389		
Dec	2115	2219	2205	2182			195	195	194			2414	2400	2376		
2014																
Jan	2128	2245	2228	2203			192	193	191			2437	2421	2394		
Feb	2113	2258	2239	2211			188	191	190			2446	2430	2401		
		<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>
Mar	2046	2284	2278	2251	2214	2212	189	189	190	190	190	2473	2467	2441	2404	2402
Apr	1916	2312	2299	2260	2214	2210	182	182	190	190	190	2494	2481	2450	2404	2400
May	1877	2336	2317	2270	2217	2210	188	191	195	194	194	2524	2508	2465	2411	2404
Jun	2081	2370	2346	2301	2235	2221	198	198	200	197	197	2568	2544	2501	2432	2418
Jul	2196	2386	2362	2301	2228	2203	201	201	201	197	197	2587	2563	2502	2425	2400
Aug	2199	2371	2345	2283	2208	2180	199	200	200	197	196	2570	2545	2483	2405	2376
Sep	2010	2353	2336	2275	2203	2171	201	201	200	199	197	2554	2537	2475	2402	2368
Oct	1874	2332	2323	2257	2168	2133	200	200	200	200	199	2532	2523	2457	2368	2332
Nov	1983	2307	2301	2233	2150	2121	199	199	199	199	198	2506	2500	2432	2349	2319
Dec	2114	2252	2252	2189	2114	2085	196	196	196	196	195	2448	2448	2385	2310	2280

* Estimated sales, including system reserves. Power in addition to hydro production needed for these load requirements will be obtained from other power systems by interchange or purchase.

** Total output of Canyon Ferry and 1/2 of the output of Yellowtail powerplant.

TABLE V
ENERGY GENERATION AND SALES
(Million kWh at plant)

2013	Estimated Committed Sales*	Expected C of E Generation					Expected Bureau Generation **					Expected Total System Generation				
		120%	Basic	80%			120%	Basic	80%			120%	Basic	80%		
Aug	861	826	835	844			48	44	41			874	879	885		
Sep	736	770	803	797			46	41	39			816	844	836		
Oct	736	636	642	657			56	41	38			692	683	695		
Nov	803	552	558	552			62	39	37			614	597	589		
Dec	913	494	488	481			64	48	38			558	536	519		
2014																
Jan	926	556	546	543			63	47	38			619	593	581		
Feb	895	484	478	479			55	42	34			539	520	513		
		<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>	<u>U.D.</u>	<u>U.Q.</u>	<u>Med</u>	<u>L.Q.</u>	<u>L.D.</u>
Mar	812	553	566	523	550	557	62	62	47	38	38	615	628	570	588	595
Apr	767	611	615	604	645	649	107	107	51	34	34	718	722	655	679	683
May	715	779	743	704	774	762	127	117	72	37	37	906	860	776	811	799
Jun	778	900	858	781	800	792	138	136	96	39	39	1038	994	877	839	831
Jul	880	1127	973	916	866	850	121	104	73	41	41	1248	1077	989	907	891
Aug	860	1250	1018	951	864	848	97	90	71	41	40	1347	1108	1022	905	888
Sep	736	1112	904	830	694	687	86	82	68	43	40	1198	986	898	737	727
Oct	735	974	767	683	619	609	82	82	67	49	40	1056	849	750	668	649
Nov	803	964	753	602	423	375	78	79	73	50	45	1042	832	675	473	420
Dec	912	<u>785</u>	<u>683</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>504</u>	<u>492</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>764</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>563</u>	<u>541</u>
CY TOT		10095	8920	8143	7761	7643	1096	1057	783	502	476	11191	9977	8926	8263	8119

* Estimated sales including system reserves and losses. Power in addition to hydro production needed for these load requirements will be obtained from other systems by interchange or purchase.

** Total output Canyon Ferry and 1/2 output of Yellowtail powerplant.

F. Recreation, Fish and Wildlife. The regulation of the System will continue to provide recreation and fish and wildlife opportunities in the project areas and along the Missouri River as well as other benefits of a managed system. Recreation access is expected to be at slightly below normal levels in 2014. If Lower Quartile or Lower Decile runoff were to occur in 2014, boat ramps that were lowered and low water ramps that were constructed during the two recent drought periods will provide adequate reservoir access. Special regulation adjustments incorporating specific objectives for these purposes will be made to the extent reasonably possible. Overall conditions should be favorable for the many visitors who enjoy the camping, boating, fishing, hunting, swimming, picnicking, and other recreational activities associated with the System reservoirs.

The effects of the simulated System regulation during 2014 on fish and wildlife are included in Chapter VI, Section F, entitled, "Regulation Activities for T&E Species and Fish Propagation Enhancement."

G. Historic and Cultural Properties. As mentioned in Chapter VI of this AOP, the regulation of the System during 2013 and 2014 will expose cultural sites due to erosion from the normal fluctuation of pool elevations. The Corps will work with the Tribes utilizing 36 CFR Part 800 and the PA to address the exposure of these sites. The objective of a programmatic agreement is to deal "...with the potential adverse effects of complex projects or multiple undertakings..." The PA objective was to collaboratively develop a preservation program that would avoid, minimize and/or mitigate the adverse affects of the System operation. All tribes, whether signatory to the PA or not, may request government-to-government consultation on the regulation of the System and the resulting effect on historic and cultural properties and other resources.

The planned preservation program for this AOP is outlined by multiple stipulations in the PA. One of the stipulations, or program components, is the Five-Year Plan. This plan outlines how the Corps will accomplish its responsibilities under the PA and the National Historic Preservation Act. The "Cultural Resource Program Final Five Year Plan, dated February 2012" (see <http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CulturalResources.aspx>) is currently being implemented. The plan includes inventory, testing and evaluation, mitigation and other specific activities that will allow the Corps to avoid, minimize and/or mitigate the adverse effects to cultural sites on Corps lands within the System. Many of the actions listed in the plan are within the elevation ranges that will occur with the implementation of the Master Manual criteria in 2013 and 2014. Two critical components of the Five-Year Plan that are applicable to this AOP are monitoring and mitigation, which will be briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

First, a collaboratively developed plan, entitled “Draft Monitoring and Enforcement Plan, dated April 2005” (see <http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CulturalResources.aspx>) is in place. This monitoring plan outlines the sites that require monitoring and specifies a frequency for monitoring. The Corps is strategically monitoring sites, including those sites within the potential operating pool elevations, to document the effects of the implementation of the 2013-2014 AOP. Specific sites are identified in the draft Monitoring and Enforcement Plan for the monitoring team, comprised of Corps rangers and Tribal monitors, to visit and document impacts. This focused monitoring is resulting in more accurate data on the current impacts to sites along the river plus it is assisting with the identification of sites for mitigation. The most recent training for the monitoring teams was held in July 2013.

Second, mitigation or protection of sites that are being adversely impacted continues. During the reporting period for the 2012 Annual Report by the Corps on the implementation of the Programmatic Agreement, 16 sites were either completed, started, or in the design phase. The annual report is available at <http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CulturalResources.aspx>. In addition the Corps completed a contract to develop an erosion model that will compare modeling data against actual erosion data, collected by the monitoring team, to assist in the prioritization of sites for protection. Work on the erosion model was completed in June 2011.

Results expected from the proposed monitoring and mitigation actions include more accurate horizontal and vertical data on existing cultural sites, detailed impact data, proactive protection and preservation of sites. The effects of the simulated System regulation during 2013-2014 on cultural sites are included in the Chapter VI, section G., entitled, “Regulation Activities for Historic and Cultural Properties.”

H. System Storage. If the August 1, 2013 Basic runoff forecast verifies, System storage will decline to 48.7 MAF by the end of 2013. This would be 14.8 MAF higher than the record low System storage of 33.9 MAF set on February 9, 2007 and 0.3 MAF higher than the 2012 end-of-year storage of 48.4 MAF. This end-of-year storage is 1.9 MAF less than the 1967-2012 average. The lowest storage during the 1988-1992 drought was 40.8 MAF in January 1991, and the record low storage was set during the 2000-2007 drought at 33.9 MAF in February 2007. The end-of-year System storages have ranged from a maximum of 60.9 MAF in 1975, to the 2006 minimum of 34.4 MAF. Forecasted System storage on December 31, 2014 is presented in *Table VI* for the runoff scenarios simulated.

TABLE VI
ANTICIPATED DECEMBER 31, 2014 SYSTEM STORAGE

<u>Water Supply Condition</u>	<u>Total (12/31/14)</u>	<u>Carryover Storage Remaining 1/</u>	<u>Unfilled Carryover Storage 2/</u>	<u>Total Change CY 2013</u>
(Volumes in 1,000 Acre-Feet)				
Upper Decile	56,300	38,500	0	6,200
Upper Quartile	56,200	38,500	0	6,200
Median	51,100	33,500	5,000	2,300
Lower Quartile	45,100	27,500	11,000	-2,100
Lower Decile	42,900	25,300	13,200	-4,200

1/ Net usable storage above 17.6 MAF System minimum pool level established for power, recreation, irrigation diversions, and other purposes.

2/ System base of Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone containing 56.1 MAF.

I. Summary of Water Use by Functions. Anticipated water use in CY 2013, under the regulation plan with the Basic forecast of water supply is shown in *Table VII*. Under the reservoir regulation simulations in this AOP, estimated water use in CY 2014 also is shown in *Table VII*. Actual water use data for CY 2012 are included for information and comparison.

TABLE VII
MISSOURI RIVER MAINSTEM SYSTEM
WATER USE FOR CALENDAR YEARS 2012, 2013, AND 2014 ABOVE SIOUX CITY, IOWA
in Million Acre-Feet (MAF)

	CY 2012 Actual	CY 2013 Basic Simulation	Simulations for Calendar Year 2014					
			Upper Decile	Upper Quartile	Median	Lower Quartile	Lower Decile	
Upstream Depletions (1)								
Irrigation, Tributary Reservoir Evaporation & Other Uses	2.6	2.7						
Tributary Reservoir Storage Change	<u>-0.2</u>	<u>-0.2</u>						
Total Upstream Depletions	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	
System Reservoir Evaporation (2)	3.0	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.8	
Sioux City Flows								
Navigation Season								
Unregulated Flood Inflows Between Gavins Point & Sioux City (3)	0.0	0.0						
Navigation Service Requirement (4)	16.7	12.9	16.5	16.5	14.5	13.0	12.2	
Supplementary Releases								
T&E Species (5)	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Flood Evacuation (6)	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Non-navigation Season								
Flows	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	
Flood Evacuation Releases (7)	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
System Storage Change (8)	<u>-8.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>6.2</u>	6.2	<u>2.3</u>	<u>-2.0</u>	<u>-4.2</u>	
Total	19.5	22.7	34.5	30.6	24.6	19.3	16.1	
Project Releases								
Fort Peck	7.2	5.6	6.6	6.6	5.3	5.3	5.4	
Garrison	16.5	13.4	17.2	15.5	13.9	13.4	12.9	
Oahe	19.8	13.4	17.7	15.3	14.6	14.4	14.4	
Big Bend	18.3	12.9	17.7	15.2	14.5	14.3	14.2	
Fort Randall	19.7	13.8	19.0	16.3	15.2	14.6	14.4	
Gavins Point	21.3	15.1	21.1	18.2	16.6	15.7	15.5	

- (1) Tributary uses above the 1949 level of development including agricultural depletions and tributary storage effects.
- (2) Net evaporation is shown for 2014.
- (3) Incremental inflows to reach which exceed those usable in support of navigation at the target level, even if Gavins Point releases were held to as low as 6,000 cfs.
- (4) Estimated requirement for downstream water supply and water quality is approximately 6.0 MAF.
- (5) Increased releases required for endangered species regulation.
- (6) Includes flood control releases for flood control storage evacuation and releases used to extend the navigation season beyond the normal December 1 closing date at the mouth of the Missouri River.
- (7) Releases for flood control storage evacuation in excess of a 17,000 cfs Gavins Point release.
- (8) Area capacity tables and system storage adjusted on August 1, 2013 as discussed in Chapter IV.

VIII. TENTATIVE PROJECTION OF REGULATION THROUGH FEBRUARY 2020

The 5-year extensions to the AOP (March 2015 to February 2020) have been prepared to serve as a guide for the Western Area Power Administration's marketing activities and to provide data to allow basin interests to conduct long-term planning. Three runoff conditions are modeled in the extension studies: Median, Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile.

The full 16.3 MAF of flood control capacity or more would be available at the start of each runoff season. The navigation service level and season length criteria described in *Plate 3* were applied to the extensions. The March 15 and July 1 System storage checks shown in *Plate 3* were used to determine the flow support for navigation and other downstream uses and the navigation season length. A steady release – flow-to-target (SR-FTT) regulation with cycling in May was modeled during the T&E bird species' nesting season. The Gavins Point releases to meet navigation target flows, as shown in *Plate 3* and as computed by the March 15 and July 1 System storage checks, were used prior to and following the nesting season. The September 1 System storage check was used to determine the winter System release. Navigation service support and season length, March 1 reservoir unbalancing, end of year System storage, and the winter release rate for the extensions are shown on *Table VIII*. The March and May spring pulses are currently on hold pending their review as discussed in Chapter III and were not included in the extension studies. The criteria considered as each year of the extensions was modeled are listed, along with the results, in *Tables IX through XI* for the Median, Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile extension studies, respectively.

A. Median Runoff. Studies 9 through 13 present the results of simulating Median runoff (24.6 MAF) from March 2015 through February 2020. The March 1, 2015 System storage would be 51.4 MAF and would increase to 53.4 MAF by March 1, 2020, 2.7 MAF below the desired March 1 storage of 56.1 MAF, the base of the annual flood control and multiple use pool. The navigation service level would range from full service to 2,400 cfs below full service for the study period of 2015 to 2019. There would be full navigation seasons for the study period of 2015 through 2019. Winter releases would range from 12,500 cfs in the winter of 2015-2016 to 14,500 cfs in winter 2019-2020. For the entire study period, the carryover multiple use storage in Fort Peck, Garrison, and Oahe was balanced on March 1 each year.

**TABLE VIII
NAVIGATION SERVICE SUPPORT, SPRING PULSES, UNBALANCING
AOP EXTENSION STUDIES**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
MEDIAN					
Annual Runoff Volume (MAF)	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
Spring Pulse					
March (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
May (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flow Level Below Full Service					
Spring (kcfs)	Full-2.4	Full-1.3	Full-0.7	Full-0.3	Full-0.2
Summer/Fall (kcfs)	Full-0.3	Full	Full	Full	Full
Season Length	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months	8 months
Reservoir Unbalancing (ft)					
Fort Peck	0	0	0	0	0
Garrison	0	0	0	0	0
Oahe	0	0	0	0	0
Dec 31 Storage (MAF)	52.1	52.8	53.1	53.3	53.3
Winter Release (kcfs)	12.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.5
Special Information					
LOWER QUARTILE					
Annual Runoff Volume (MAF)	19.9	20.2	21.8	22.8	24.4
Spring Pulse					
March (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
May (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flow Level Below Full Service					
Spring (kcfs)	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0
Summer/Fall (kcfs)	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-5.2
Season Length	8 mnths-21days	8 mnths-26days	8 mnths-23days	8 mnths-15days	8 mnths-1day
Reservoir Unbalancing (ft)					
Fort Peck	0	0	0	0	0
Garrison	0	0	0	0	0
Oahe	0	0	0	0	0
Dec 31 Storage (MAF)	44.0	43.6	44.3	45.6	47.4
Winter Release (kcfs)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
LOWER DECILE					
Annual Runoff Volume (MAF)	17.1	17.5	18.5	19.3	19.5
Spring Pulse					
March (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
May (kcfs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Flow Level Below Full Service					
Spring (kcfs)	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0
Summer/Fall (kcfs)	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0	Full-6.0
Season Length	8 mnths-30days	8 mnths-30days	8 mnths-37days	8 mnths-43 days	8 mnths-46days
Reservoir Unbalancing (ft)					
Fort Peck	0	0	0	0	0
Garrison	0	0	0	0	0
Oahe	0	0	0	0	0
Dec 31 Storage (MAF)	39.8	37.2	35.8	35.3	35.1
Winter Release (kcfs)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

* Limited by Downstream Flood-Control Limits.

N/A - The March and May Spring Pulses are currently on hold. See Chapter III for more information.

Table IX

Median Extension Studies - Criteria Considered in the Modeling Process									
Study Number	Units	Criteria	9	10	11	12	13		
			2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020		
March 1 Storage	MAF	40	51.4	52.4	53.0	53.2	53.3		
- March Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
March 15 Storage	MAF	31/49/54.5	52.3	53.3	53.9	54.2	54.3		
- Service Level	N/A or kcfs	No Sea/Min/Full Thresholds	Full - 2.4	Full - 1.3	Full - 0.7	Full - 0.3	Full - 0.2		
- 3rd Period March GP Q	kcfs		24.3	25.4	26.0	26.4	26.5		
- April Gavins Point Q	kcfs		24.3	25.4	26.0	26.4	26.5		
May 1 Storage	MAF	40	53.3	54.3	54.8	55.0	55.1		
- May Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
- Pulse Magnitude*	kcfs		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
- Gavins Point Cycling Qs	kcfs		25.6/29.2	26.7/30.3	27.3/30.9	27.7/31.3	27.8/31.4		
- May Gavins Point Q	kcfs		26.3	27.4	28.0	28.4	28.5		
- June Gavins Point Q	kcfs		29.2	30.3	30.9	31.3	31.4		
July 1 Storage	MAF	50.5/57	56.7	57.5	57.9	58.1	58.1		
- Service Level	N/A	Min/Full Thresholds	Full - 0.3	Full	Full	Full	Full		
- July Gavins Point Q	kcfs		31.3	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6		
- Aug Gavins Point Q	kcfs		32.9	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.2		
- Sept Gavins Point Q	kcfs		32.3	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6		
July 1 Storage	MAF	36.5/41&46.8/51.5	56.7	57.5	57.9	58.1	58.1		
- Season Length Shortening	days	61/31&31/0 Thresholds	0	0	0	0	0		
- Oct Gavins Point Q	kcfs		31.7	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0		
- Nov Gavins Point Q	kcfs		27.4	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7		
September 1 Storage	MAF	55/58	55.2	56.0	56.3	56.5	56.5		
- Winter Gavins Point Q	kcfs	12/17 Thresholds	12.5	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.5		
End-of-Year Reservoir Storage (12/31)	MAF		52.1	52.8	53.1	53.3	53.3		
- Percent Full	N/A		90%	91%	92%	92%	92%		
Balance/Unbalance	N/A	Bal <2227/1827/1600 ft msl	Balanced	Balanced	Balanced	Balanced	Balanced		
Fort Peck Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Garrison Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Oahe Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Favored Reservoir - Fish Spawn	N/A		FP/OA	GA	FP/OA	GA	FP/OA		

* Pulse magnitudes are the calculated magnitude per technical criteria and simulated magnitude due to the downstream flow limits
 N/A - The March and May Spring Pulses are currently on hold. See Chapter III for more information.

Table X

Lower Quartile Extension Studies - Criteria Considered in the Modeling Process

Study Number	Units	Criteria	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020
March 1 Storage	MAF	40	45.1	44.1	43.7	44.5	45.8
- March Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 15 Storage	MAF	31/49/54.5	45.7	44.9	44.6	45.5	46.9
- Service Level	N/A or kcfs	No Sea/Min/Full Thresholds	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service
- 3rd Period March GP Q	kcfs		23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
- April Gavins Point Q	kcfs		23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
May 1 Storage	MAF	40	46.1	45.4	45.4	46.4	48.1
- May Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- Pulse Magnitude*	kcfs		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- Gavins Point Cycling Qs	kcfs		25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3
- May Gavins Point Q	kcfs		25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
- June Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
July 1 Storage	MAF	50.5/57	48.2	47.4	47.9	49.2	51.4
- Service Level	N/A	Min/Full Thresholds	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Full - 5.2
- July Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	29.1
- Aug Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.8
- Sept Gavins Point Q	kcfs		27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	28.3
July 1 Storage	MAF	36.5/41&46.8/51.5	48.2	47.4	47.9	49.2	51.4
- Season Length Shortening	days	61/31&31/0 Thresholds	21	26	23	15	1
- Oct Gavins Point Q	kcfs		27.1	26.1	27.0	27.1	27.9
- Nov Gavins Point Q	kcfs		10.7	9.1	10.0	14.0	22.3
September 1 Storage	MAF	55/58	46.4	45.7	46.3	47.8	50.0
- Winter Gavins Point Q	kcfs	12/17 Thresholds	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
End-of-Year Reservoir Storage (12/31)	MAF		44.0	43.6	44.3	45.6	47.4
- Percent Full	N/A		67%	66%	69%	72%	77%
Balance/Unbalance	N/A	Bal <2227/1827/1600 ft msl	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Fort Peck Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Garrison Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oahe Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Favored Reservoir - Fish Spawn	N/A		FP/OA	GA	FP/OA	GA	FP/OA

* Pulse magnitudes are the calculated magnitude per technical criteria and simulated magnitude due to the downstream flow limits
 N/A - The March and May Spring Pulses are currently on hold. See Chapter III for more information.

Table XI

Lower Decile Extension Studies - Criteria Considered in the Modeling Process

Study Number	Units	Criteria	19 2015-2016	20 2016-2017	21 2017-2018	22 2018-2019	23 2019-2020
March 1 Storage	MAF	40	42.8	39.8	37.2	35.9	35.5
- March Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
March 15 Storage	MAF	31/49/54.5	43.5	40.5	38.0	36.8	36.4
- Service Level	N/A or kcfs	No Sea/Min/Full Thresholds	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service
- 3rd Period March GP Q	kcfs		23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
- April Gavins Point Q	kcfs		23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8	23.8
May 1 Storage	MAF	40	43.7	40.8	38.5	37.3	36.9
- May Spring Pulse?	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- Pulse Magnitude	kcfs		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
- Gavins Point Cycling Qs	kcfs		25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3	25.3/28.3
- May Gavins Point Q	kcfs		25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
- June Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
July 1 Storage	MAF	50.5/57	45.0	42.0	40.0	39.1	38.7
- Service Level	N/A	Min/Full Thresholds	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service	Min Service
- July Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3	28.3
- Aug Gavins Point Q	kcfs		28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
- Sept Gavins Point Q	kcfs		27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5	27.5
July 1 Storage	MAF	36.5/41&46.8/51.5	45.0	42.0	40.0	39.1	38.7
- Season Length Shortening	days	61/31&31/0 Thresholds	30	30	37	43	46
- Oct Gavins Point Q	kcfs		23.9	23.9	19.8	16.3	14.6
- Nov Gavins Point Q	kcfs		9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
September 1 Storage	MAF	55/58	42.2	39.3	37.4	36.6	36.2
- Winter Gavins Point Q	kcfs	12/17 Thresholds	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
End-of-Year Reservoir Storage (12/31)	MAF		39.8	37.2	35.8	35.3	35.1
- Percent Full	N/A		56%	49%	45%	44%	44%
Balance/Unbalance	N/A	Bal <2227/1827/1600 ft msl	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Fort Peck Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Garrison Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Oahe Rise 3/31-5/31	N/A		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Favored Reservoir - Fish Spawn	N/A		FP/OA	GA	FP/OA	GA	FP/OA

* Pulse magnitudes are the calculated magnitude per technical criteria and simulated magnitude due to the downstream flow limits
 N/A - The March and May Spring Pulses are currently on hold. See Chapter III for more information.

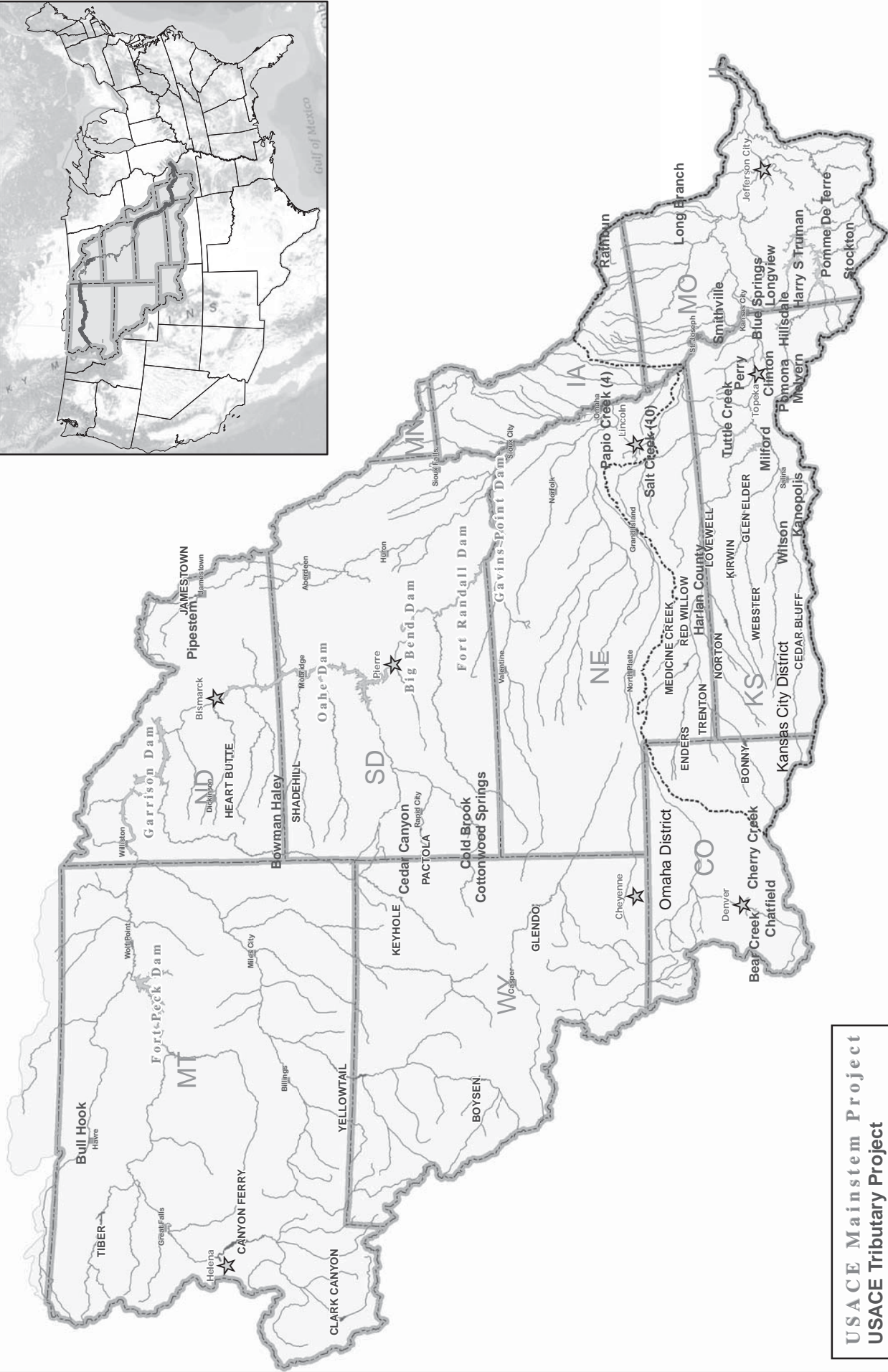
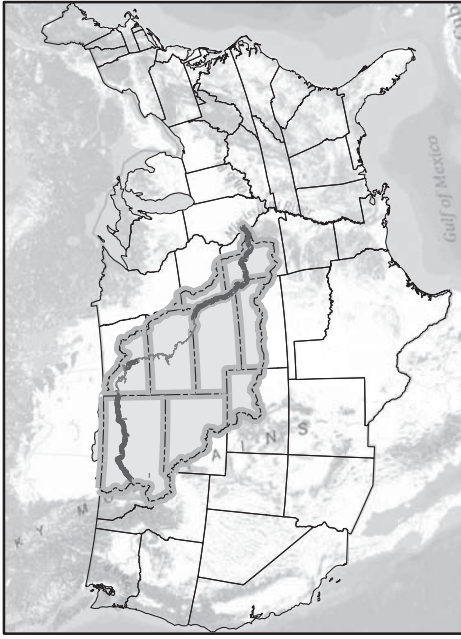
B. Lower Quartile Runoff. Studies 14 through 18 show the results of Lower Quartile runoff extensions. System storage on March 1, 2015 would be 45.1 MAF and increase to 47.8 MAF by March 1, 2020. Navigation service levels would range between 5,200 cfs below full service to minimum service for the simulation period 2015 to 2019. The navigation season is shortened 21 days in 2015, 26 days in 2016, 23 days in 2017, 15 days in 2018, and 1 day in 2019. A 12,500-cfs average winter release is shown for the entire study period. Under Lower Quartile runoff, the carryover multiple use storage in the upper three reservoirs would be balanced each March 1.

C. Lower Decile Runoff. Studies 19 through 23 show the results of Lower Decile runoff extensions. System storage would be 42.8 MAF on March 1, 2015 and gradually decrease to 35.3 MAF on March 1, 2020. Navigation service levels would be at minimum navigation service levels throughout the season for all extension years. The navigation season would be shortened 30 days in 2015 and 2016, 37 days in 2017, 43 days in 2018, and 46 days in 2019. The intrasystem storage is balanced each March 1 for the entire study period.

Plate 14 presents System storage, Gavins Point releases, and System peaking capability for Median, Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile runoff for the period 2015 through February 2020. Peak power, or peaking capability, is the amount of power available when all powerplants are operating at maximum.

Plate 15 presents reservoir pool elevations for Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, and Fort Randall for Median, Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile runoff for the period 2015 through February 2020.

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USACE Mainstem Project
USACE Tributary Project
USBR SECTION 7 PROJECT
 ☆ State Capitol
 - - - - District Boundary

Missouri River Basin
 U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS, NORTHWESTERN DIVISION
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS, OMAHA, NEBRASKA
 AUGUST 2011

PLATE 1. Missouri River Basin Map.

Summary of Engineering Data -- Missouri River Mainstem System

Item No.	Subject	Fort Peck Dam - Fort Peck Lake	Garrison Dam - Lake Sakakawea	Oahe Dam - Lake Oahe
1	Location of Dam	Near Glasgow, Montana	Near Garrison, ND	Near Pierre, SD
2	River Mile - 1960 Mileage	Mile 1771.5	Mile 1389.9	Mile 1072.3
3	Total & incremental drainage areas in square miles	57,500	181,400 (2) 123,900	243,490 (1) 62,090
4	Approximate length of full reservoir (in valley miles)	134, ending near Zortman, MT	178, ending near Trenton, ND	231, ending near Bismarck, ND
5	Shoreline in miles (3)	1520 (elevation 2234)	1340 (elevation 1837.5)	2250 (elevation 1607.5)
6	Average total & incremental inflow in cfs	10,200	25,600 15,400	28,900 3,300
7	Max. discharge of record near damsite in cfs	137,000 (June 1953)	348,000 (April 1952)	440,000 (April 1952)
8	Construction started - calendar yr.	1933	1946	1948
9	In operation (4) calendar yr.	1940	1955	1962
Dam and Embankment				
10	Top of dam, elevation in feet msl	2280.5	1875	1660
11	Length of dam in feet	21,026 (excluding spillway)	11,300 (including spillway)	9,300 (excluding spillway)
12	Damming height in feet (5)	220	180	200
13	Maximum height in feet (5)	250.5	210	245
14	Max. base width, total & w/o berms in feet	3500, 2700	3400, 2050	3500, 1500
15	Abutment formations (under dam & embankment)	Bearpaw shale and glacial fill	Fort Union clay shale	Pierre shale
16	Type of fill	Hydraulic & rolled earth fill	Rolled earth filled	Rolled earth fill & shale berms
17	Fill quantity, cubic yards	125,628,000	66,500,000	55,000,000 & 37,000,000
18	Volume of concrete, cubic yards	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,045,000
19	Date of closure	24 June 1937	15 April 1953	3 August 1958
Spillway Data				
20	Location	Right bank - remote	Left bank - adjacent	Right bank - remote
21	Crest elevation in feet msl	2225	1825	1596.5
22	Width (including piers) in feet	820 gated	1336 gated	456 gated
23	No., size and type of gates	16 - 40' x 25' vertical lift gates	28 - 40' x 29' Tainter	8 - 50' x 23.5' Tainter
24	Design discharge capacity, cfs	275,000 at elev 2253.3	827,000 at elev 1858.5	304,000 at elev 1644.4
25	Discharge capacity at maximum operating pool in cfs	230,000	660,000	80,000
Reservoir Data (6)				
26	Max. operating pool elev. & area	2250 msl 241,000 acres	1854 msl 380,000 acres	1620 msl 374,000 acres
27	Max. normal op. pool elev. & area	2246 msl 234,000 acres	1850 msl 364,000 acres	1617 msl 360,000 acres
28	Base flood control elev & area	2234 msl 210,000 acres	1837.5 msl 307,000 acres	1607.5 msl 312,000 acres
29	Min. operating pool elev. & area	2160 msl 89,000 acres	1775 msl 128,000 acres	1540 msl 117,000 acres
Storage allocation & capacity				
30	Exclusive flood control	2250-2246 971,000 a.f.	1854-1850 1,495,000 a.f.	1620-1617 1,107,000 a.f.
31	Flood control & multiple use	2246-2234 2,704,000 a.f.	1850-1837.5 4,211,000 a.f.	1617-1607.5 3,208,000 a.f.
32	Carryover multiple use	2234-2160 10,700,000 a.f.	1837.5-1775 12,951,000 a.f.	1607.5-1540 13,353,000 a.f.
33	Permanent	2160-2030 4,088,000 a.f.	1775-1673 4,794,000 a.f.	1540-1415 5,315,000 a.f.
34	Gross	2250-2030 18,463,000 a.f.	1854-1673 23,451,000 a.f.	1620-1415 22,983,000 a.f.
35	Reservoir filling initiated	November 1937	December 1953	August 1958
36	Initially reached min. operating pool	27 May 1942	7 August 1955	3 April 1962
37	Estimated annual sediment inflow	15,600 a.f. 1180 yrs.	21,600 a.f. 1080 yrs.	17,800 a.f. 1560 yrs.
Outlet Works Data				
38	Location	Right bank	Right Bank	Right Bank
39	Number and size of conduits	2 - 24' 8" diameter (nos. 3 & 4)	1 - 26' dia. and 2 - 22' dia.	6 - 19.75' dia. upstream, 18.25' dia. downstream
40	Length of conduits in feet (8)	No. 3 - 6,615, No. 4 - 7,240	1529	3496 to 3659
41	No., size, and type of service gates	1 - 28' dia. cylindrical gate 6 ports, 7.6' x 8.5' high (net opening) in each control shaft	1 - 18' x 24.5' Tainter gate per conduit for fine regulation	1 - 13' x 22' per conduit, vertical lift, 4 cable suspension and 2 hydraulic suspension (fine regulation)
42	Entrance invert elevation (msl)	2095	1672	1425
43	Avg. discharge capacity per conduit & total	Elev. 2250 22,500 cfs - 45,000 cfs	Elev. 1854 30,400 cfs - 98,000 cfs	Elev. 1620 18,500 cfs - 111,000 cfs
44	Present tailwater elevation (ft msl)	2032-2036 5,000 - 35,000 cfs	1670-1680 15,000- 60,000 cfs	1423-1428 20,000-55,000 cfs
Power Facilities and Data				
45	Avg. gross head available in feet (14)	194	161	174
46	Number and size of conduits	No. 1-24'8" dia., No. 2-22'4" dia.	5 - 29' dia., 25' penstocks	7 - 24' dia., imbedded penstocks
47	Length of conduits in feet (8)	No. 1 - 5,653, No. 2 - 6,355	1829	From 3,280 to 4,005
48	Surge tanks	PH#1: 3-40' dia., PH#2: 2-65' dia.	65' dia. - 2 per penstock	70' dia., 2 per penstock
49	No., type and speed of turbines	5 Francis, PH#1-2: 128.5 rpm, 1-164 rpm , PH#2-2: 128.6 rpm	5 Francis, 90 rpm	7 Francis, 100 rpm
50	Discharge cap. at rated head in cfs	PH#1, units 1&3 170', 2-140' 8,800 cfs, PH#2-4&5 170'-7,200 cfs	150' 41,000 cfs	185' 54,000 cfs
51	Generator nameplate rating in kW	1&3: 43,500; 2: 18,250; 4&5: 40,000	3 - 121,600, 2 - 109,250	112,290
52	Plant capacity in kW	185,250	583,300	786,030
53	Dependable capacity in kW (9)	181,000	388,000	534,000
54	Avg. annual energy, million kWh (12)	1,048	2,259	2,641
55	Initial generation, first and last unit	July 1943 - June 1961	January 1956 - October 1960	April 1962 - June 1963
56	Estimated cost September 1999 completed project (13)	\$158,428,000	\$305,274,000	\$346,521,000

Summary of Engineering Data -- Missouri River Mainstem System

Big Bend Dam - Lake Sharpe		Fort Randall Dam - Lake Francis Case		Gavins Point Dam - Lewis & Clark Lake		Total	Item No.	Remarks
21 miles upstream Chamberlain, SD Mile 987.4 249,330 (1)	5,840	Near Lake Andes, SD Mile 880.0 263,480 (1)	14,150	Near Yankton, SD Mile 811.1 279,480 (1)	16,000		1	(1) Includes 4,280 square miles of non-contributing areas.
80, ending near Pierre, SD		107, ending at Big Bend Dam		25, ending near Niobrara, NE		755 miles	2	(2) Includes 1,350 square miles of non-contributing areas.
200 (elevation 1420) 28,900		540 (elevation 1350) 30,000	1,100	90 (elevation 1204.5) 32,000	2,000	5,940 miles	3	(3) With pool at base of flood control.
440,000 (April 1952)		447,000 (April 1952)		480,000 (April 1952)			4	(4) Storage first available for regulation of flows.
1959		1946		1952			5	(5) Damming height is height from low water to maximum operating pool. Maximum height is from average streambed to top of dam.
1964		1953		1955			6	(6) Based on latest available storage data.
1440		1395		1234		71,596	7	(7) River regulation is attained by flows over low-crested spillway and through turbines.
10,570 (including spillway)		10,700 (including spillway)		8,700 (including spillway)		863 feet	8	(8) Length from upstream face of outlet or to spiral case.
78		140		45			9	(9) Based on 8th year (1961) of drought drawdown (From study 8-83-1985).
95		165		74			10	(10) Affected by level of Lake Francis case. Applicable to pool at elevation 1350.
1200, 700		4300, 1250		850, 450			11	(11) Spillway crest.
Pierre shale & Niobrara chalk		Niobrara chalk		Niobrara chalk & Carlile shale			12	(12) 1967-2012 Average
Rolled earth, shale, chalk fill		Rolled earth fill & chalk berms		Rolled earth & chalk fill		358,128,000 cu. yds	13	(13) Source: Annual Report on Civil Works Activities of the Corps of Engineers. Extract Report Fiscal Year 1999.
17,000,000		28,000,000 & 22,000,000		7,000,000		5,554,000 cu. yds.	14	(14) Based on Study 8-83-1985
540,000		961,000		308,000			15	
24 July 1963		20 July 1952		31 July 1955			16	
Left bank - adjacent 1385		Left bank - adjacent 1346		Right bank - adjacent 1180			17	
376 gated		1000 gated		664 gated			18	
8 - 40' x 38' Tainter		21 - 40' x 29' Tainter		14 - 40' x 30' Tainter			19	
390,000 at elev 1433.6		633,000 at elev 1379.8		584,000 at elev 1221.4			20	
270,000		508,000		345,000			21	
1423 msl	61,000 acres	1375 msl	102,000 acres	1210 msl	30,000 acres	1,188,000 acres	22	
1422 msl	60,000 acres	1365 msl	95,000 acres	1208 msl	27,000 acres	1,140,000 acres	23	
1420 msl	57,000 acres	1350 msl	77,000 acres	1204.5 msl	23,000 acres	986,000 acres	24	
1415 msl	51,000 acres	1320 msl	38,000 acres	1204.5 msl	23,000 acres	446,000 acres	25	
1423-1422	60,000 a.f.	1375-1365	986,000 a.f.	1210-1208	54,000 a.f.	4,673,000 a.f.	26	
1422-1420	117,000 a.f.	1365-1350	1,306,000 a.f.	1208-1204.5	79,000 a.f.	11,625,000 a.f.	27	
1420-1345	1,621,000 a.f.	1350-1320	1,532,000 a.f.	1204.5-1160	295,000 a.f.	38,536,000 a.f.	28	
1423-1345	1,798,000 a.f.	1320-1240	1,469,000 a.f.	1210-1160	428,000 a.f.	17,582,000 a.f.	29	
November 1963		1375-1240	5,293,000 a.f.	1210-1160		72,416,000 a.f.	30	
25 March 1964		January 1953		August 1955			31	
5,300 a.f.	340 yrs.	24 November 1953		22 December 1955			32	
		15,800 a.f.	340 yrs.	2,600 a.f.	160 yrs.	78,700 a.f.	33	
None (7)		Left Bank 4 - 22' diameter		None (7)			34	
		1013					35	
		2 - 11' x 23' per conduit, vertical lift, cable suspension					36	
1385 (11)		1229		1180 (11)			37	
		Elev 1375					38	
		32,000 cfs - 128,000 cfs					39	
1351-1355(10)	25,000-100,000 cfs	1228-1239	5,000-60,000 cfs	1155-1163	15,000-60,000 cfs		40	
70		117		48		764 feet	41	
None: direct intake		8 - 28' dia., 22' penstocks		None: direct intake			42	
None		1,074		None		55,083	43	
8 Fixed blade, 81.8 rpm		59' dia, 2 per alternate penstock		3 Kaplan, 75 rpm		36 units	44	
67'	103,000 cfs	112'	44,500 cfs	48'	36,000 cfs		45	
3 - 67,276, 5 - 58,500		40,000		44,100			46	
494,320		320,000		132,300		2,501,200 kw	47	
497,000		293,000		74,000		1,967,000 kw	48	
986		1,733		726		9,367 million kWh	49	
October 1964 - July 1966		March 1954 - January 1956		September 1956 - January 1957		July 1943 - July 1966	50	
							51	Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
\$107,498,000		\$199,066,000		\$49,617,000		\$1,166,404,000	52	Compiled by
							53	Northwestern Division
							54	Missouri River Region
							55	August 2013
							56	

Plate 3 Summary of Master Manual Technical Criteria

NAVIGATION TARGET FLOWS

<u>Location</u>	<u>Minimum Service (kcfs)</u>	<u>Full Service (kcfs)</u>
Sioux City	25	31
Omaha	25	31
Nebraska City	31	37
Kansas City	35	41

RELATION OF SYSTEM STORAGE TO NAVIGATION SERVICE LEVEL

<u>Date</u>	<u>System Storage (MAF)</u>	<u>Navigation Service Level</u>
March 15	54.5 or more	35,000 cfs (full-service)
March 15	49.0 to 31	29,000 cfs (minimum-service)
March 15	31.0 or less	No navigation service
July 1	57.0 or more	35,000 cfs (full-service)
July 1	50.5 or less	29,000 cfs (minimum-service)

RELATION OF SYSTEM STORAGE TO NAVIGATION SEASON LENGTH

<u>Date</u>	<u>System Storage (MAF)</u>	<u>Final Day of Navigation Support at Mouth of the Missouri River</u>
July 1	51.5 or more	November 30 (8-month season)
July 1	46.8 through 41.0	October 31 (7-month season)
July 1	36.5 or less	September 30 (6-month season)

RELATION OF SYSTEM WINTER RELEASE TO SYSTEM STORAGE

<u>September 1 System Storage (MAF)</u>	<u>Average Winter Release for Gavins Point</u>
58.0 or more	17,000 cfs
55.0 or less	12,000 cfs

GAVINS POINT RELEASES NEEDED TO MEET TARGET FLOWS

		1950 to 1996 Data (kcfs)							
		<u>Median, Upper Quartile, Upper Decile Runoff</u>							
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Full Service		26.7	28.0	27.9	31.6	33.2	32.6	32.0	31.1
Minimum Service		20.7	22.0	21.9	25.6	27.2	26.6	26.0	25.1
		<u>Lower Quartile, Lower Decile Runoff</u>							
		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Full Service		29.8	31.3	31.2	34.3	34.0	33.5	33.1	31.2
Minimum Service		23.8	25.3	25.2	28.3	28.0	27.5	27.1	25.2

RESERVOIR UNBALANCING SCHEDULE

Year	Fort Peck		Garrison		Oahe	
	March 1	Rest of Year	March 1	Rest of Year	March 1	Rest of Year
1	High	Float	Low	Hold Peak	Raise & hold during spawn	Float
2	Raise & hold during spawn	Float	High	Float	Low	Hold peak
3	Low	Hold peak	Raise & hold during spawn	Float	High	Float

Notes: **Float year:** Normal regulation, then unbalance 1 foot during low pool years or 3 feet when System storage is near 57.0 MAF on March 1.

Low year: Begin low, then hold peak the remainder of the year.

High year: Begin high, raise and hold pool during spawn, then float.

MRNRC RECOMMENDED RESERVOIR ELEVATION GUIDELINES FOR UNBALANCING

	Fort Peck	Garrison	Oahe
Implement unbalancing if March 1 pool is above this level.	2234 feet msl	1837.5 feet msl	1607.5 feet msl
Implement unbalancing if March 1 pool level is in this range and the pool is expected to raise more than 3 feet after March 1.	2227-2234 feet msl	1827-1837.5 feet msl	1600-1607.5 feet msl
Scheduling Criteria	Avoid pool level decline during spawn period which ranges from April 15 - May 30	Schedule after spawn period of April 20 - May 20	Schedule after spawn period of April 8 - May 15

Plate 3 (cont'd)

Summary of Master Manual Technical Criteria

TECHNICAL CRITERIA FOR SPRING PULSES FROM GAVINS POINT DAM

Criteria Applicable to Both the March and May Spring Pulses

Flood Control Constraints	No change from current levels
---------------------------	-------------------------------

Criteria Applicable to the March Spring Pulse

Drought Preclude	40.0 MAF or below measured on March 1.
Drought Proration of Pulse Magnitude*	None, 5 kcfs added to navigation releases, but no greater than 35 kcfs.
Initiation of Pulse	Extend the stepped System release increases that precede the beginning of the navigation season.
Rate of Rise before Peak	Approximately 5 kcfs for 1 day.
Duration of Peak	Two days.
Rate of Fall after Peak	Drop over 5 days to navigation target release.

Criteria Applicable to Time Period Between the Bimodal Pulses

Release	Existing Master Manual Criteria
---------	---------------------------------

Criteria Applicable to the May Spring Pulse

Drought Preclude	40.0 MAF or below measured on May 1.
Proration of Pulse Magnitude Based On System Storage*	Prorated from 16 kcfs based on a May 1 System Storage check; 100% at 54.5 MAF; straight line interpolation to 75% at 40.0 MAF.
Proration of Pulse Magnitude Based On Projected Runoff*	After the proration of the spring pulse magnitude for System Storage, the resultant magnitude would be further adjusted either up or down based on the May CY runoff forecast; 100% for Median; straight-line interpolation to 125% at Upper Quartile runoff; 125% for runoff above Upper Quartile; straight-line interpolation to 75% at Lower Quartile runoff; 75% for runoff below Lower Quartile.
Initiation of Pulse	Between May 1 to May 19, depending on Missouri River water temperature immediately below Gavins Point Dam. If possible, pulse will be initiated after the second daily occurrence of a 16 degree Celsius water temperature; however, the decision will be informed by the potential for 'take' of Threatened and Endangered bird species.
Rate of Rise before Peak	Approximately 6 kcfs per day.
Duration of Peak	Two days.
Rate of Fall after Peak	Approximately 30% drop over 2 days followed by a proportional reduction in releases back to the existing Master Manual criteria over an 8-day period.

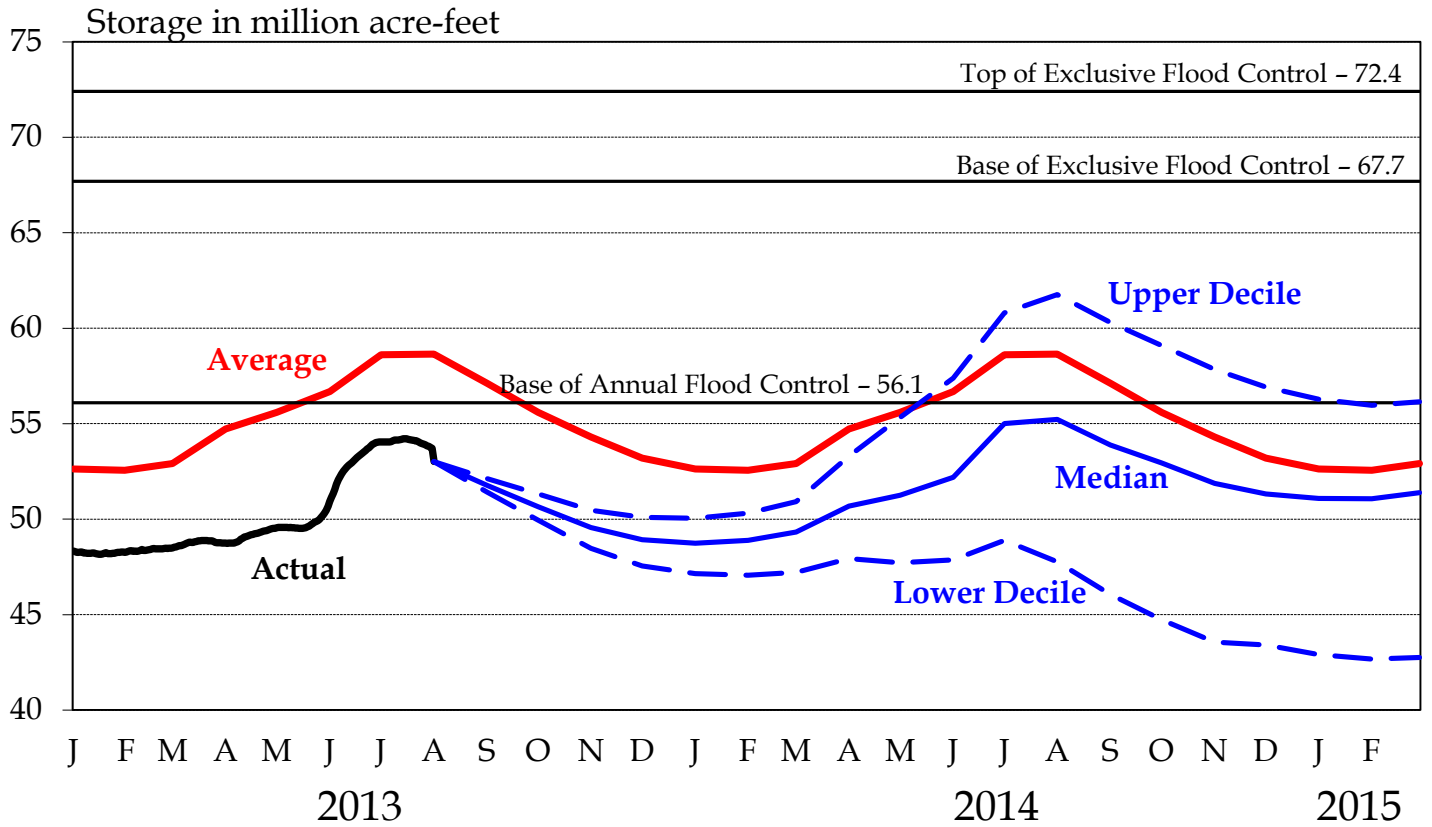
Spring Pulse Downstream Flow Limits

Omaha	41,000 cfs
Nebraska City	47,000 cfs
Kansas City	71,000 cfs

* Spring pulse magnitudes will be determined by taking the difference between pre-pulse Gavins Point releases and the peak pulse Missouri River flows measured just downstream of the mouth of the James River.

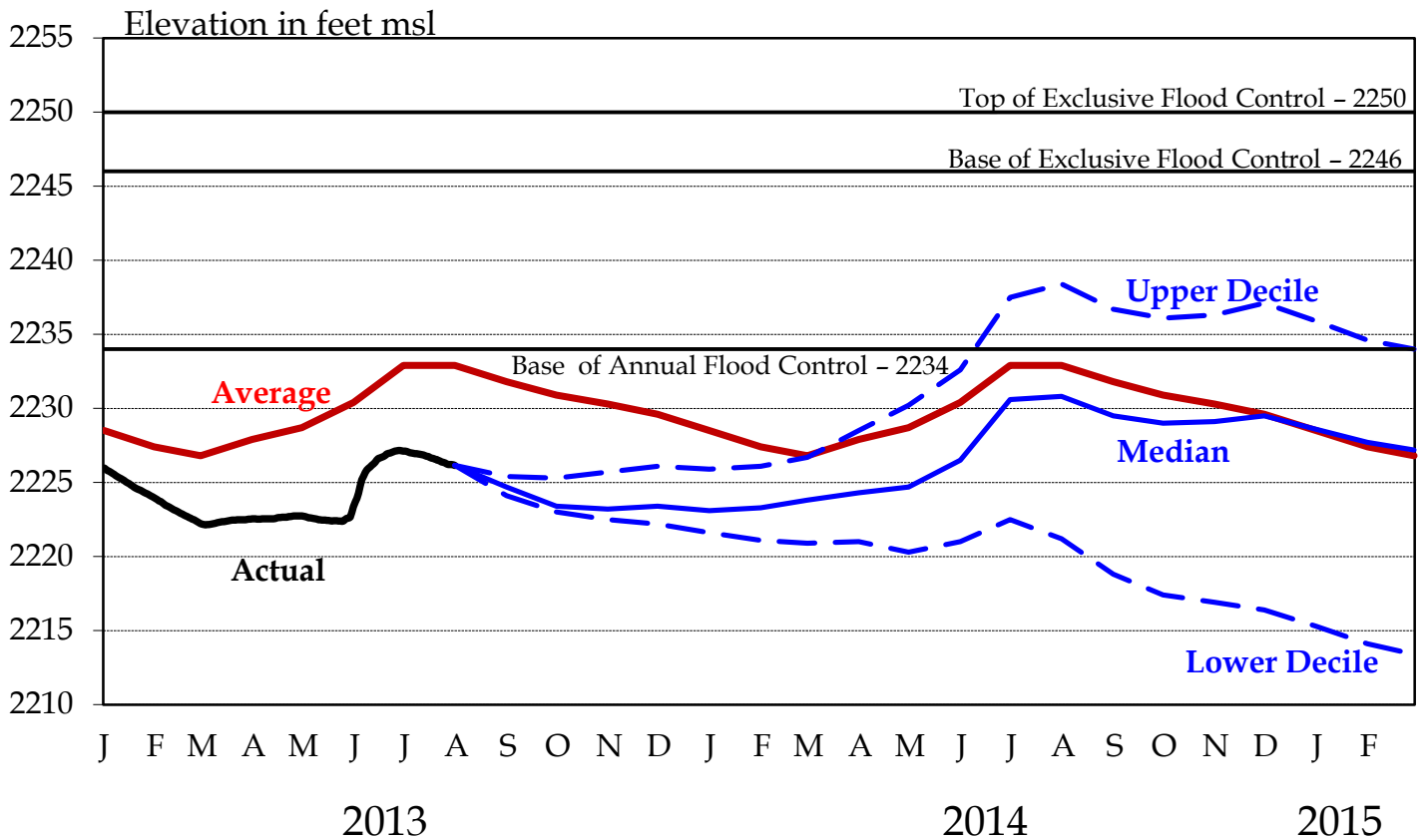
System Storage

2013-2014 AOP



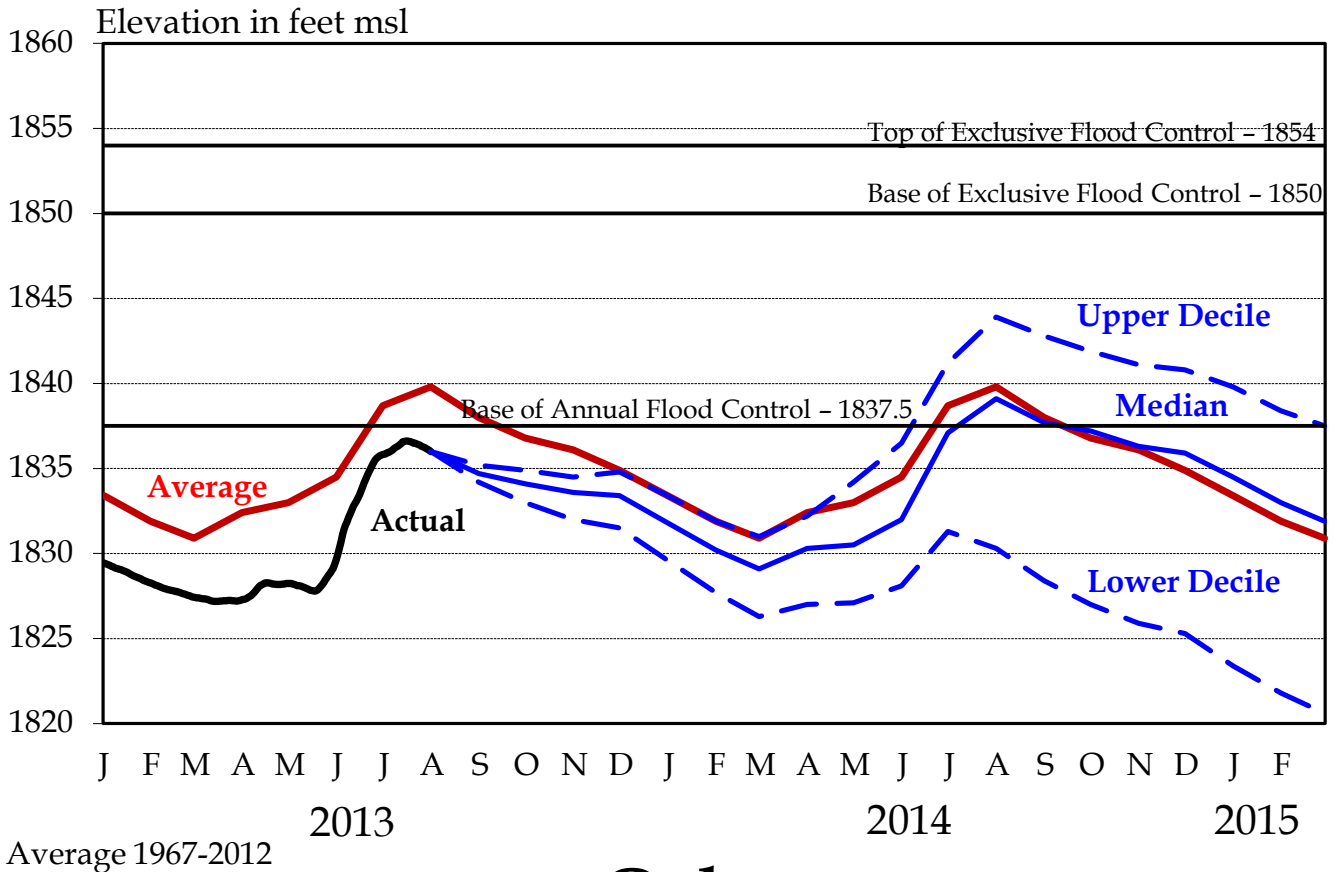
Fort Peck

2013-2014 AOP



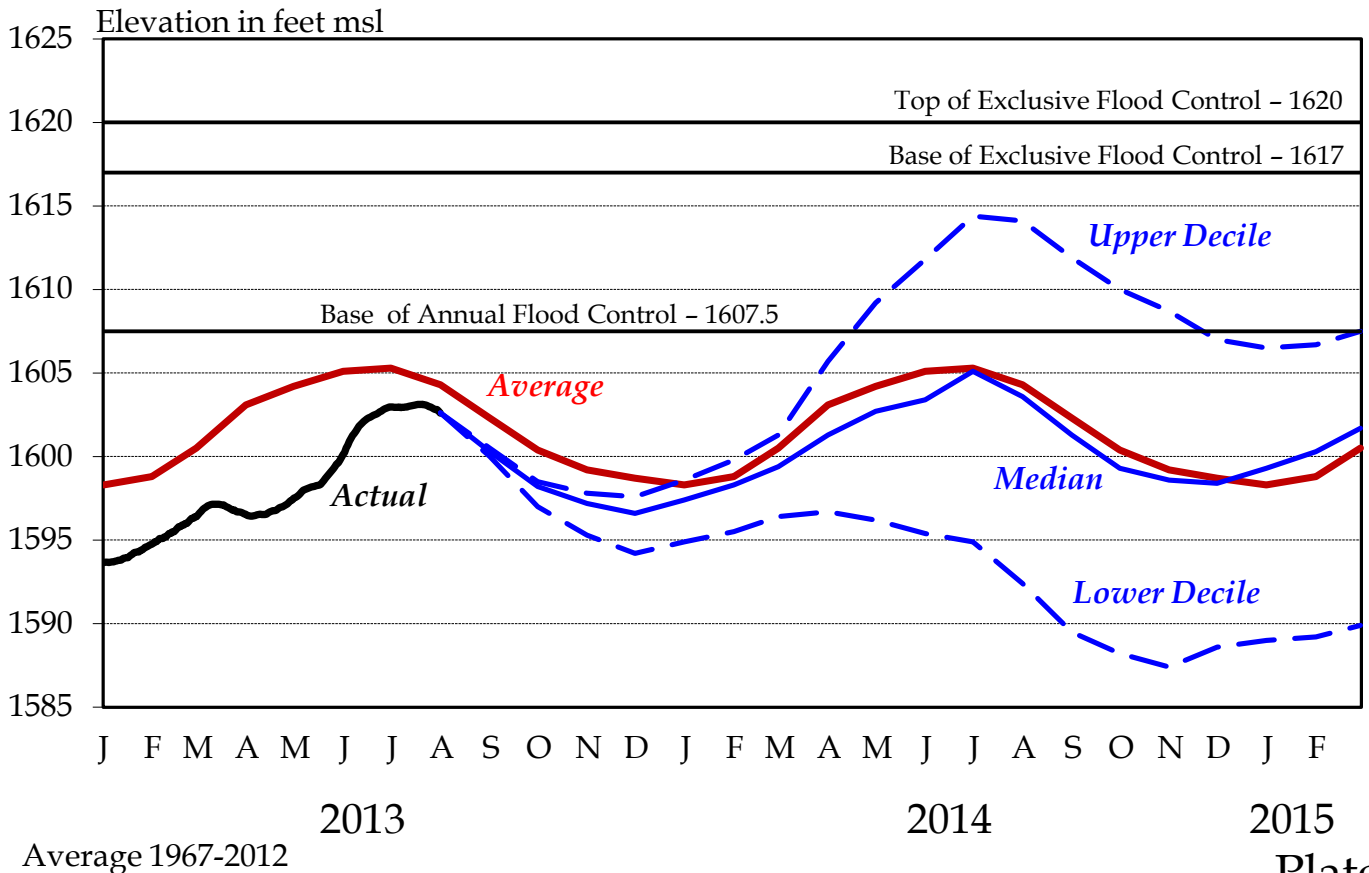
Garrison

2013-2014 AOP

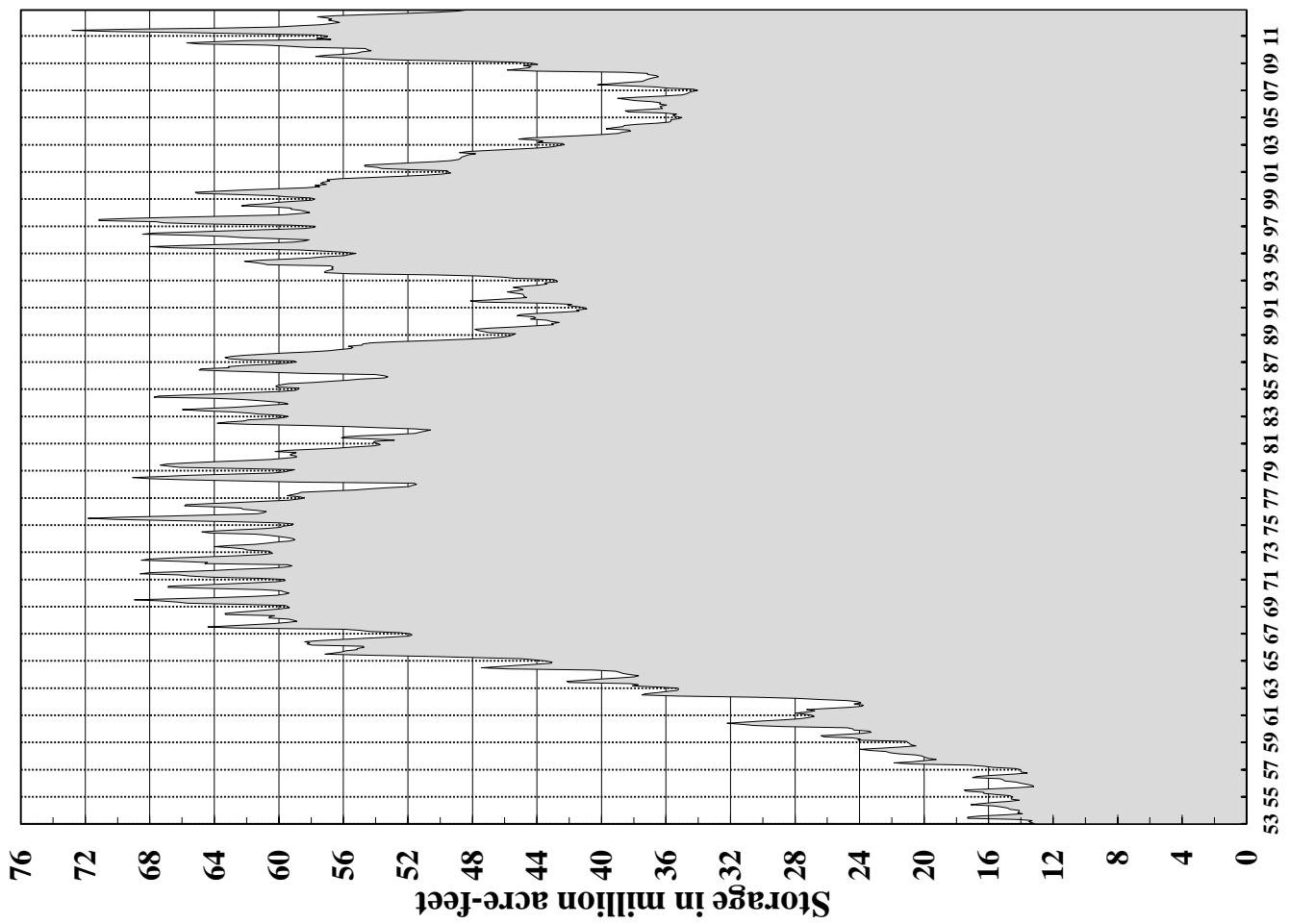
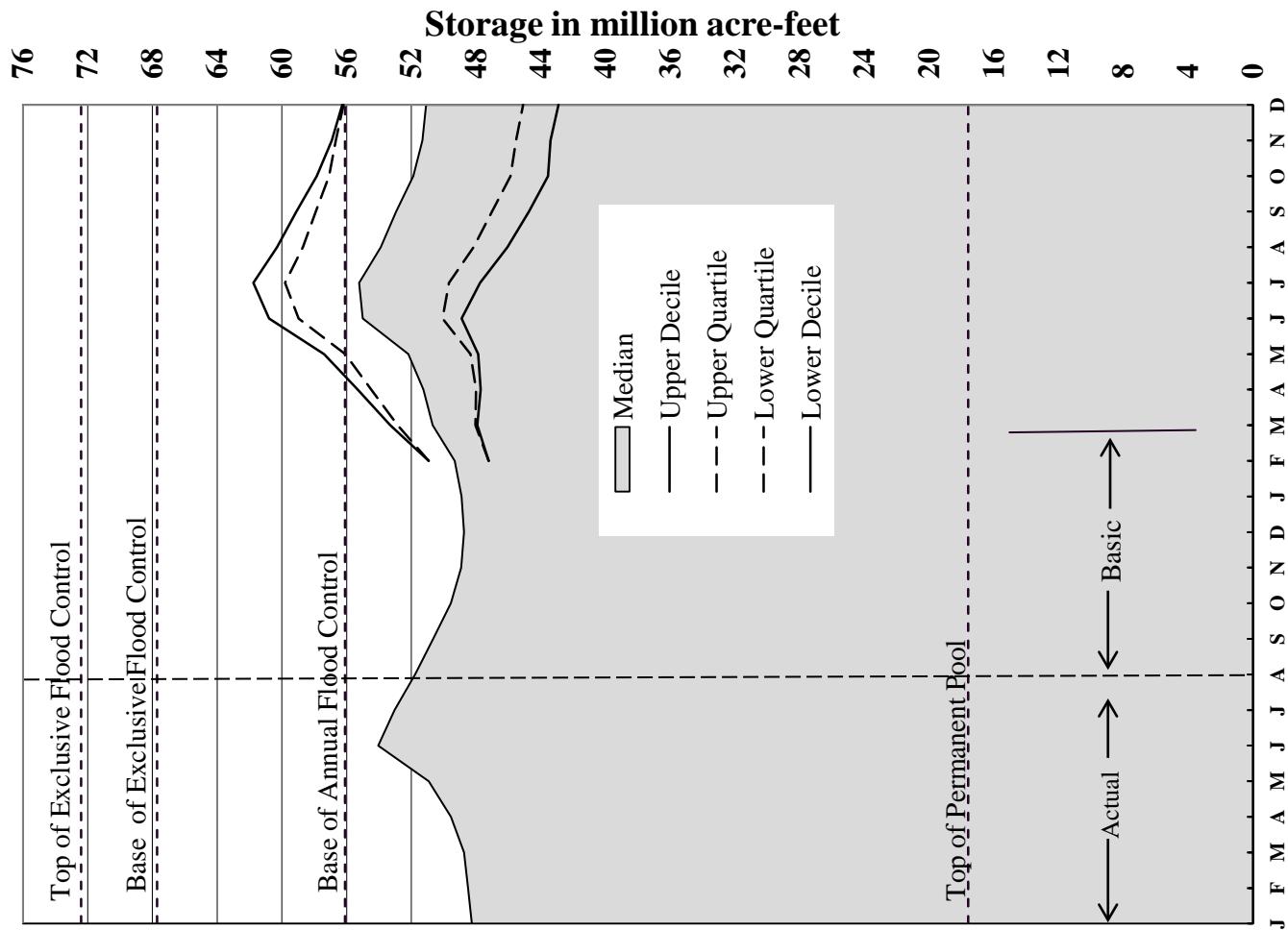


Oahe

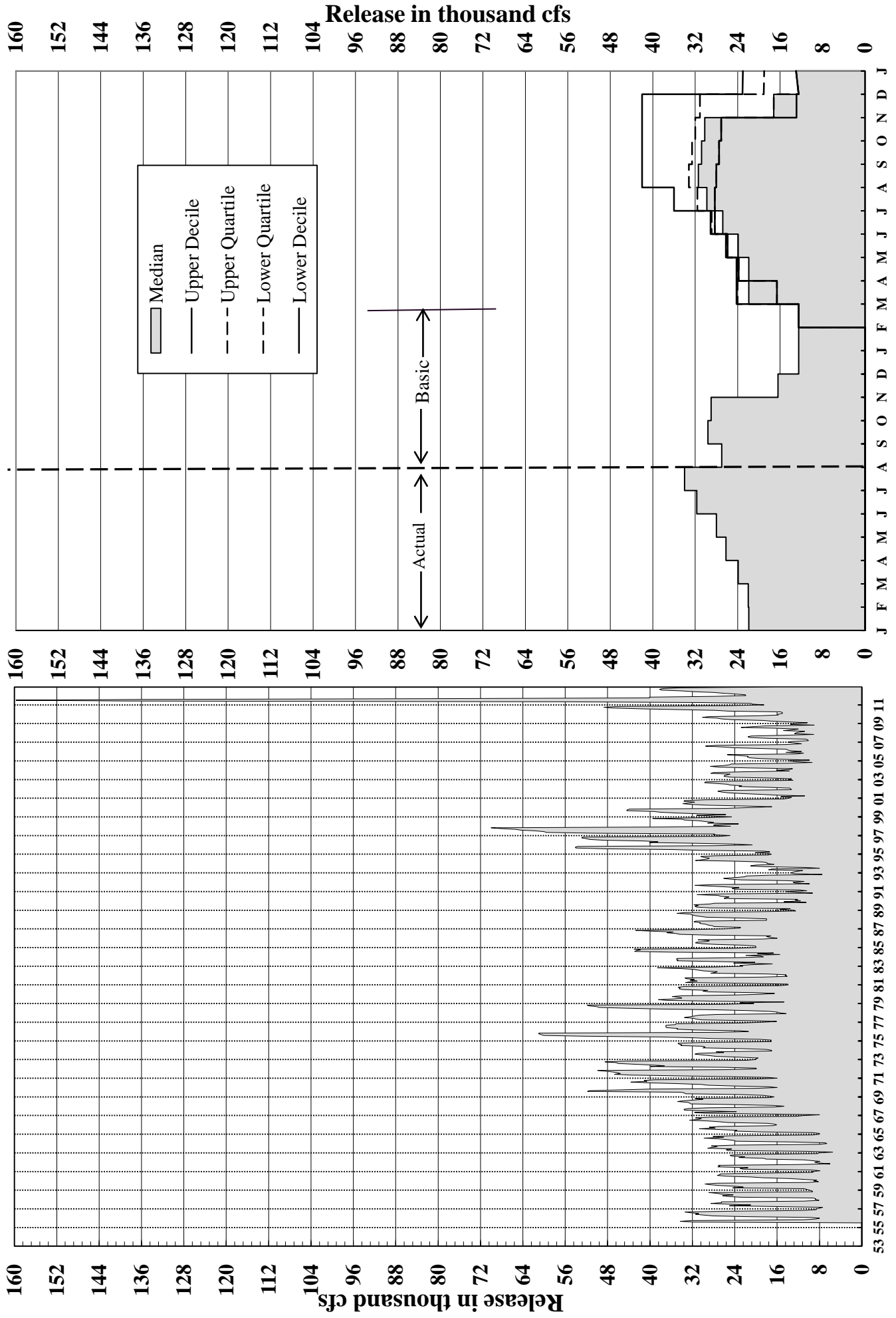
2013-2014 AOP



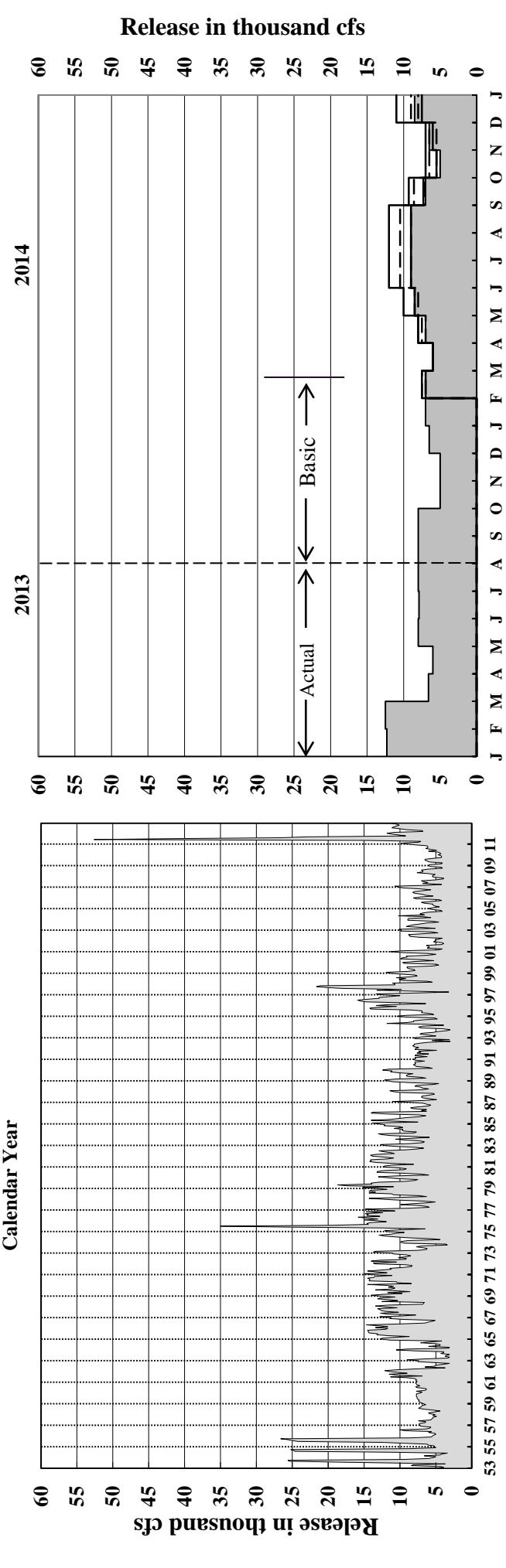
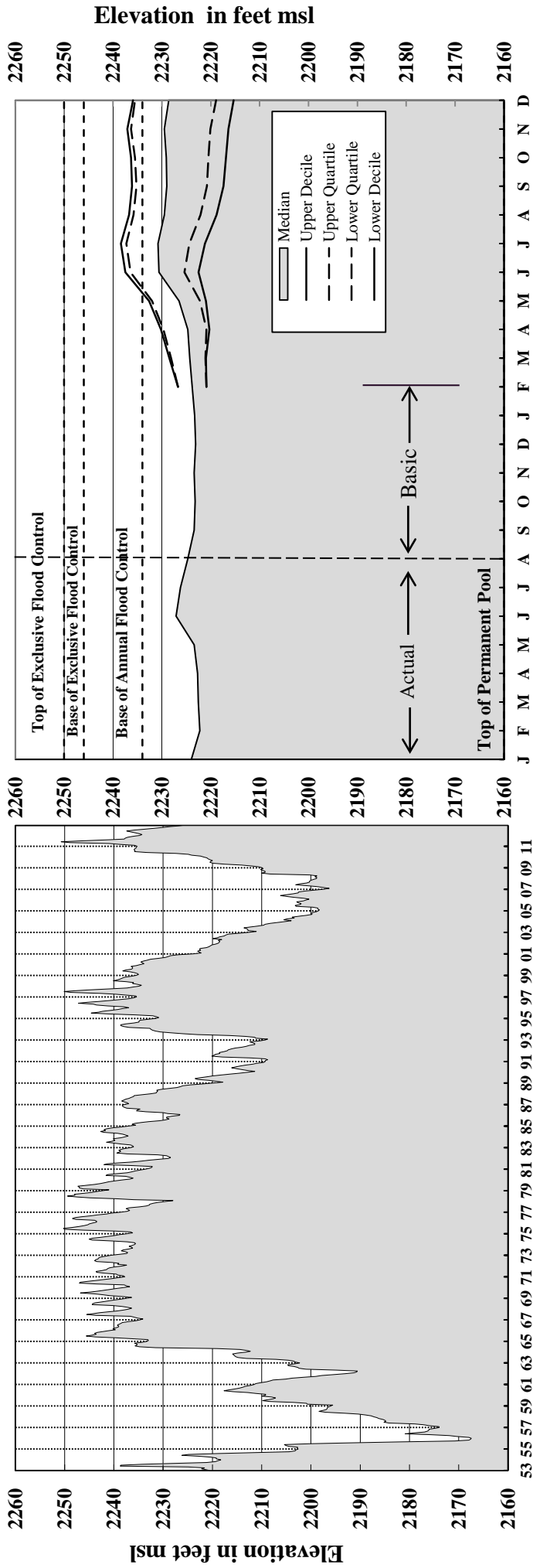
System Storage



Gavins Point Releases

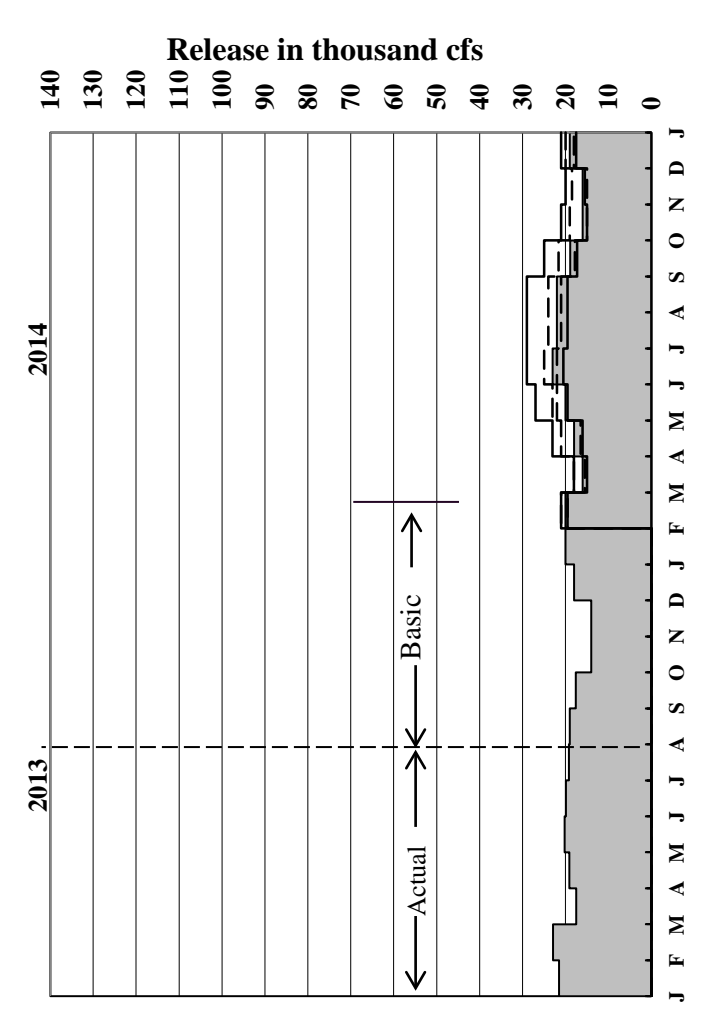
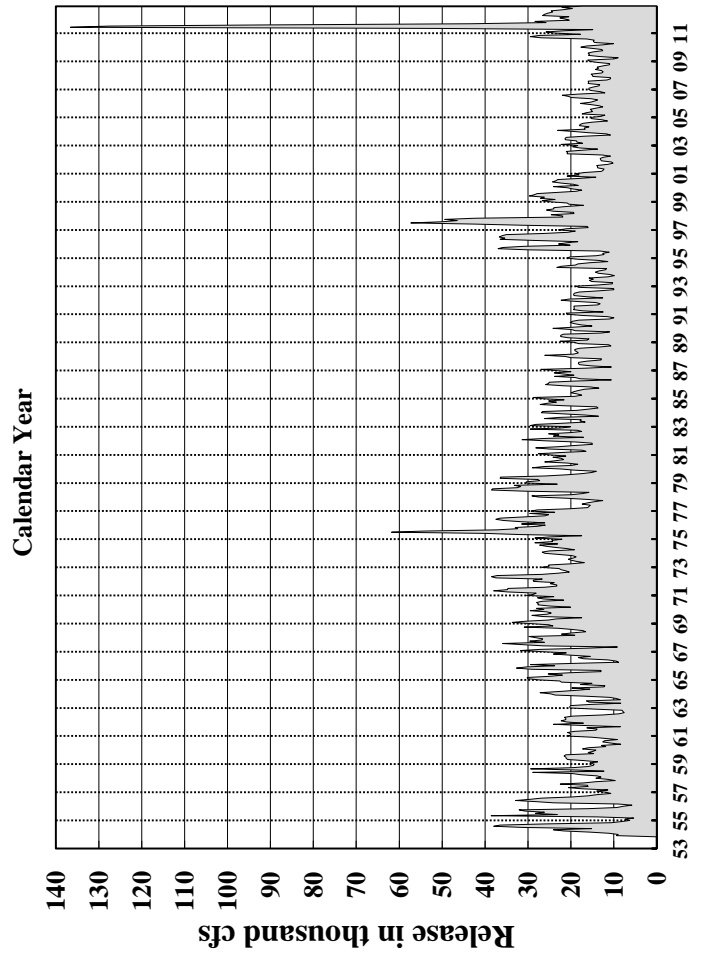
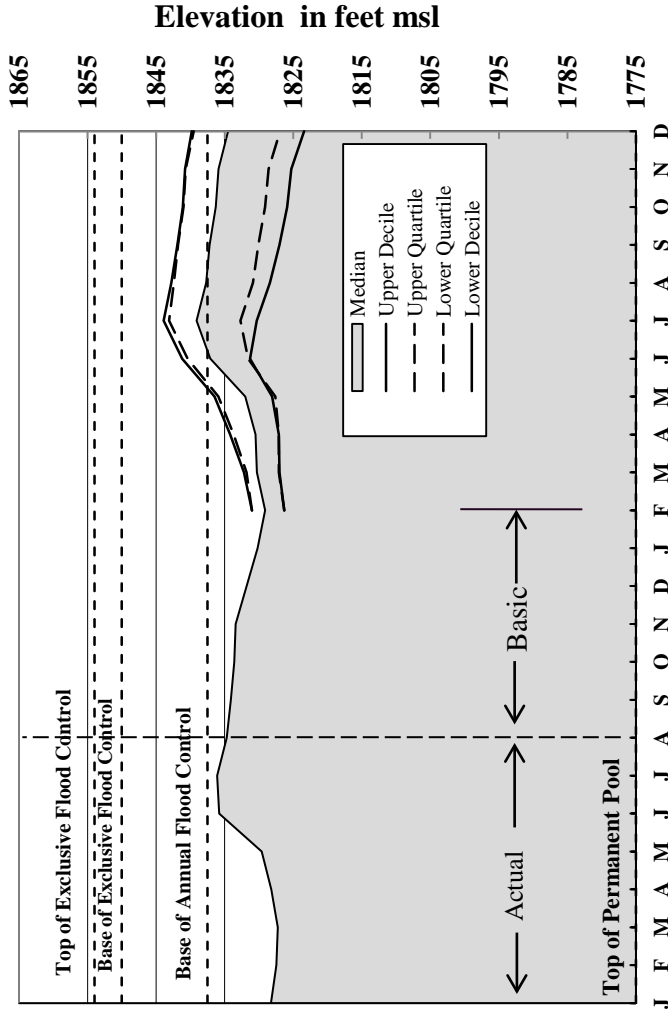
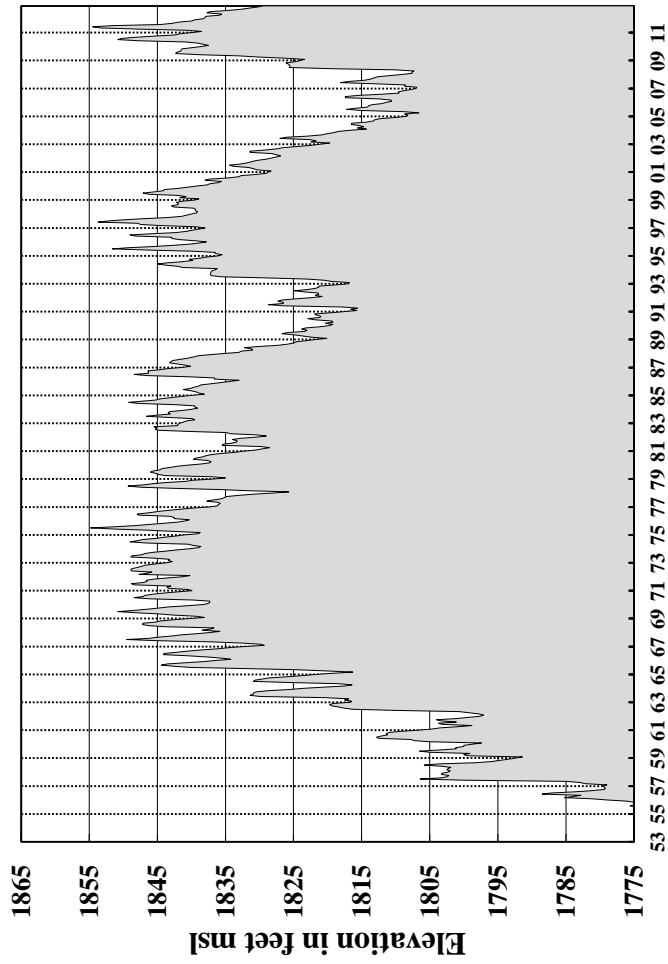


Fort Peck Elevations and Releases



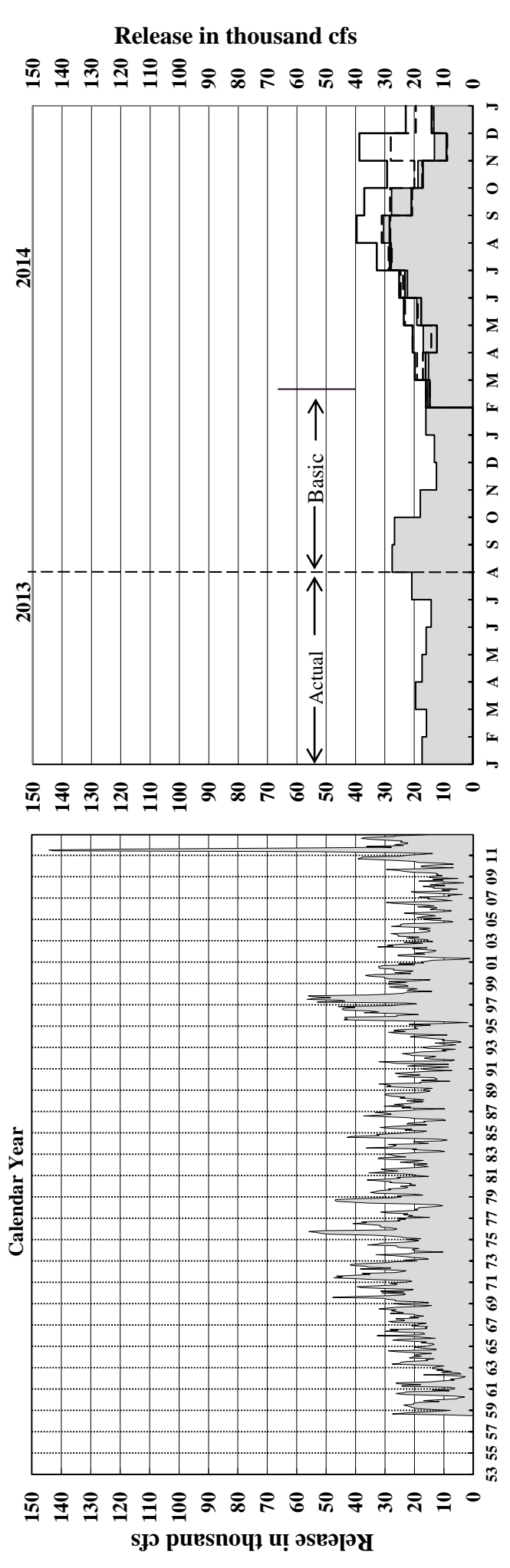
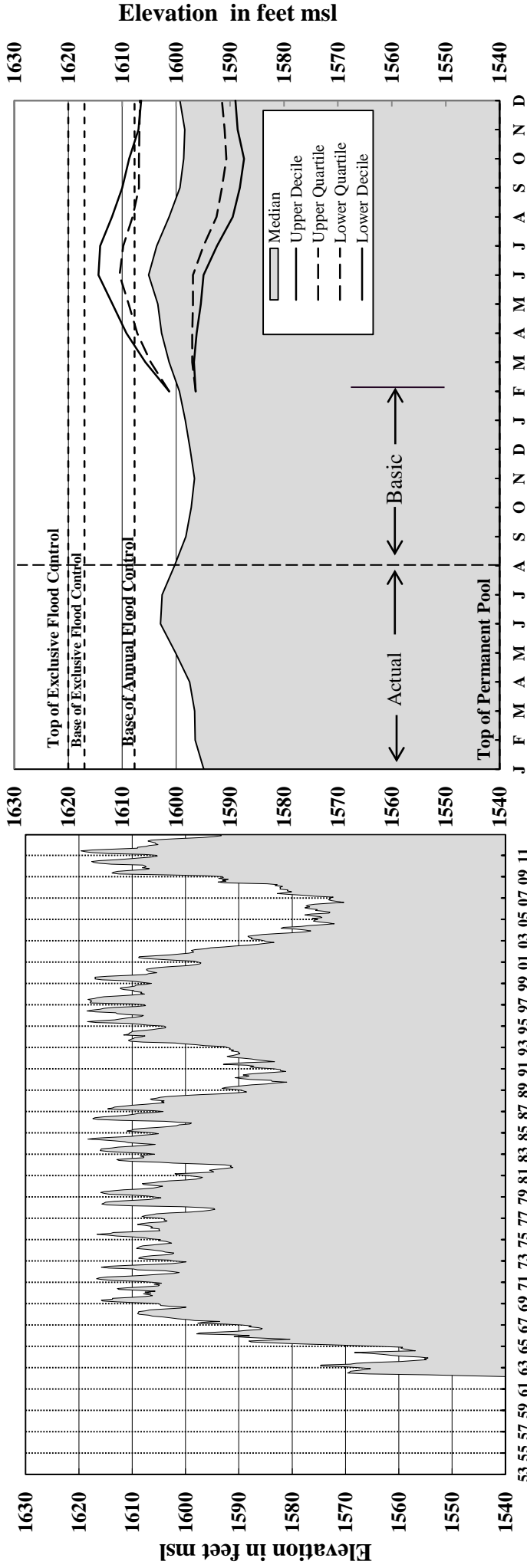
Garrison

Elevations and Releases



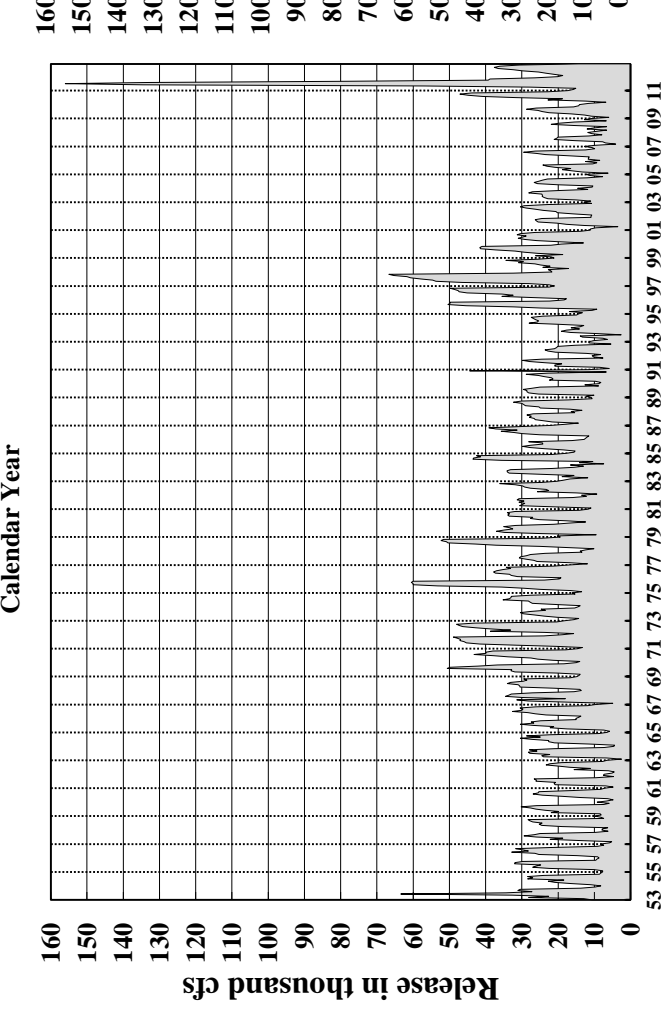
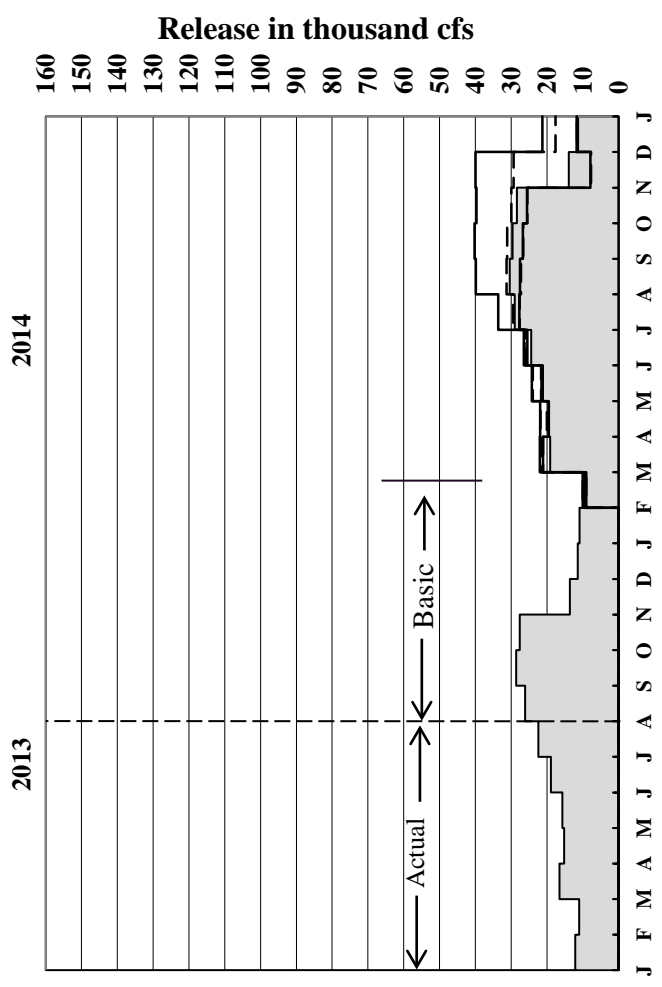
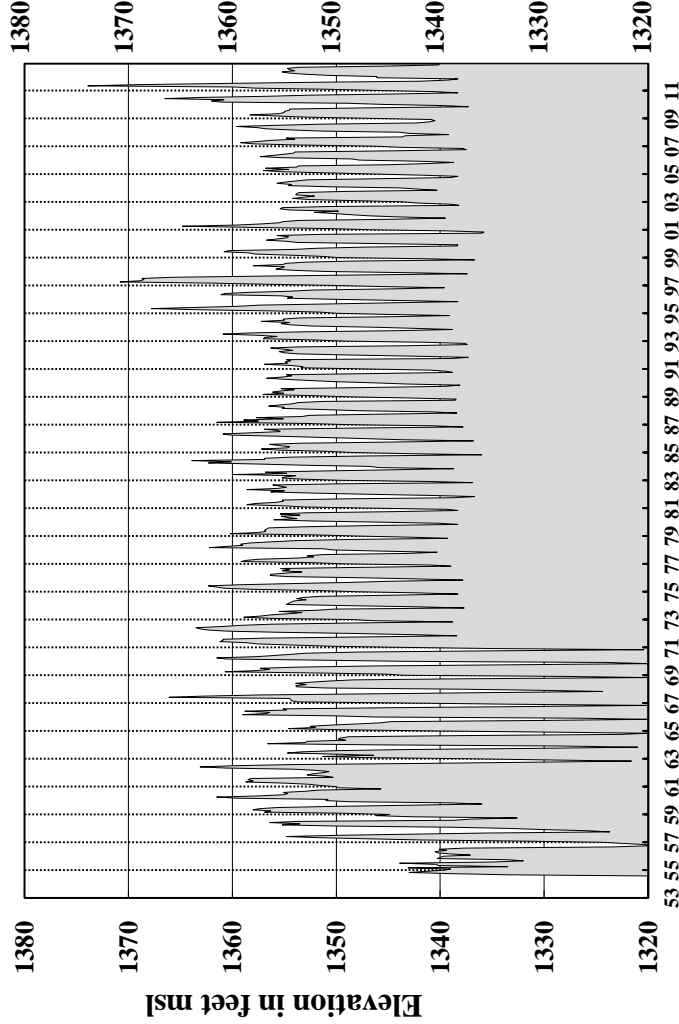
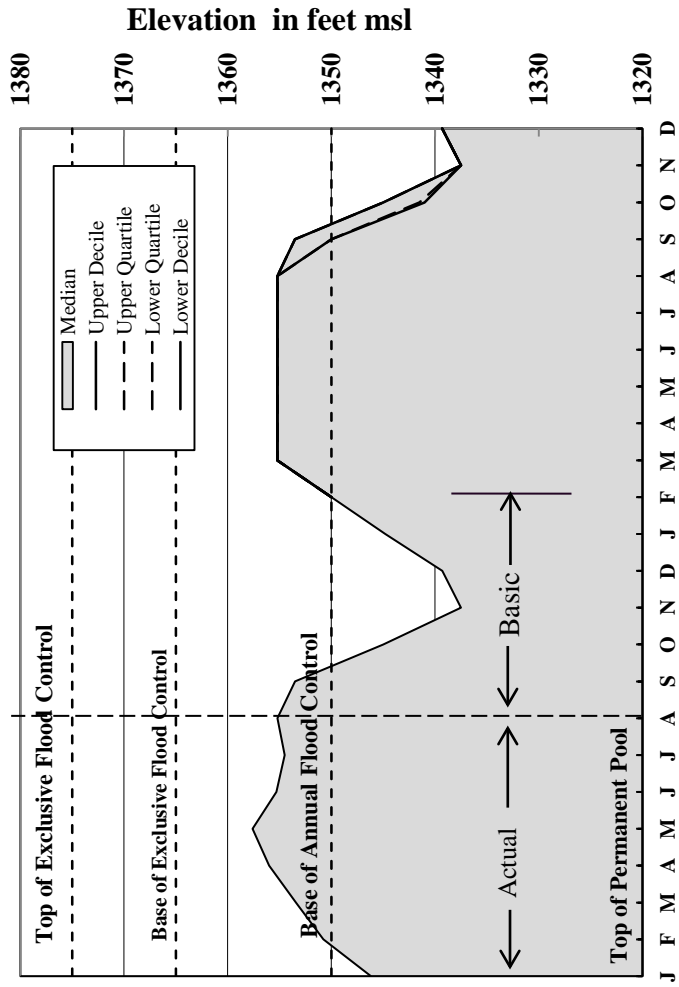
Oahe

Elevations and Releases



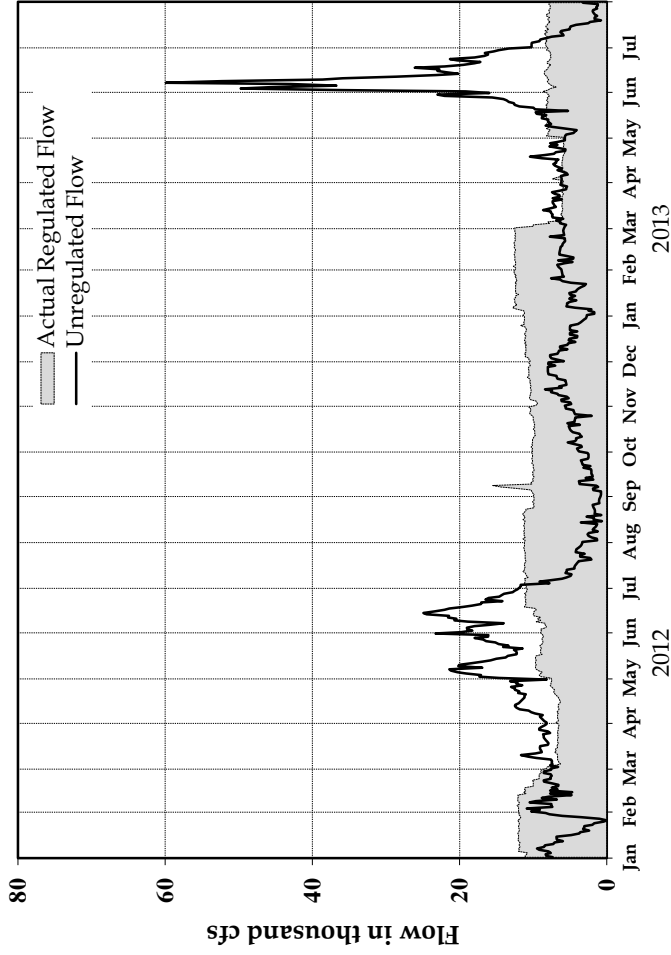
Fort Randall

Elevations and Releases

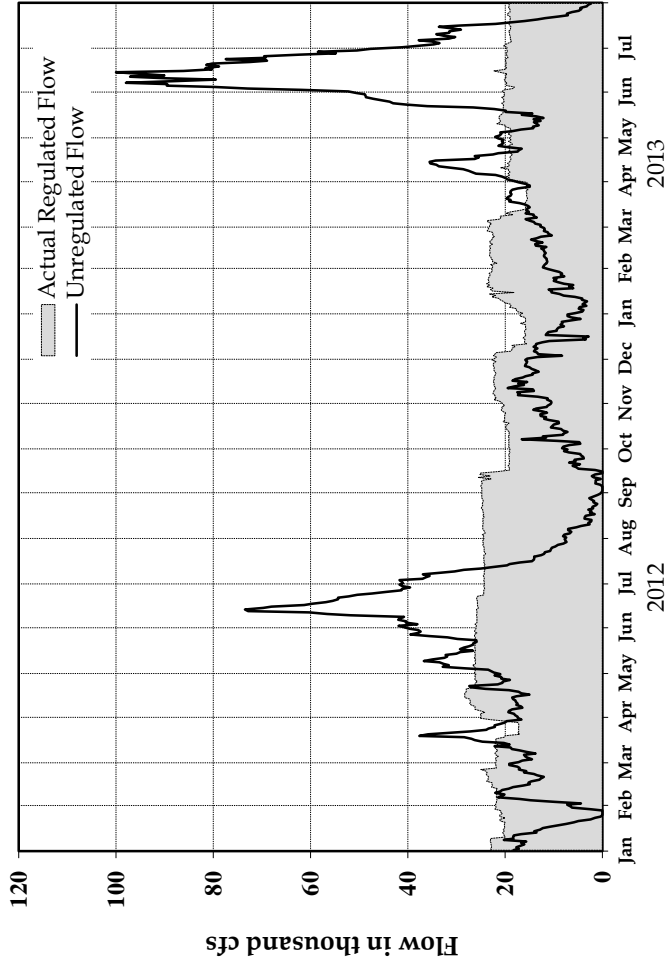


Reservoir Release and Unregulated Flow

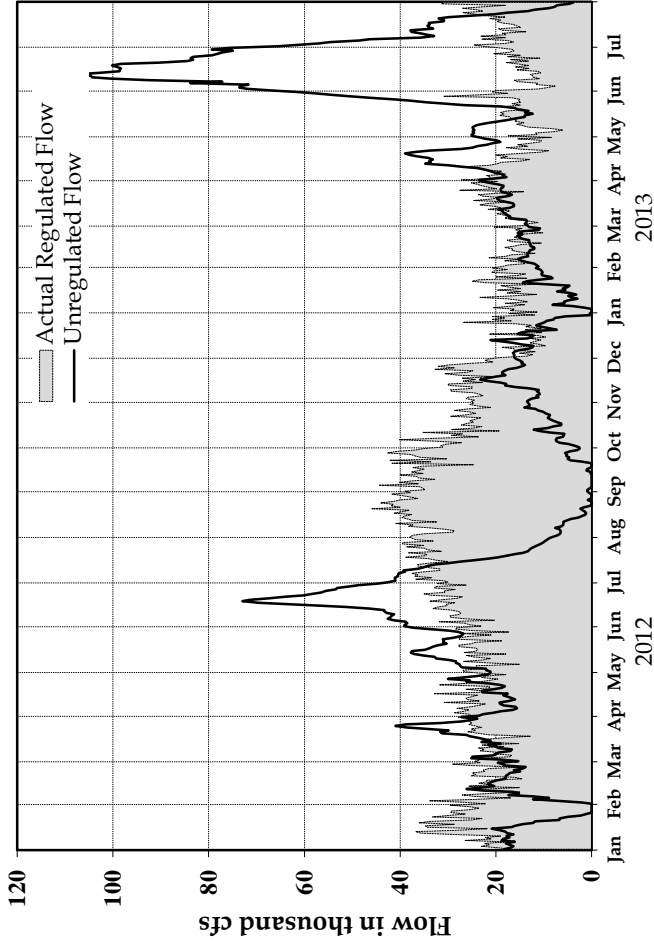
Fort Peck



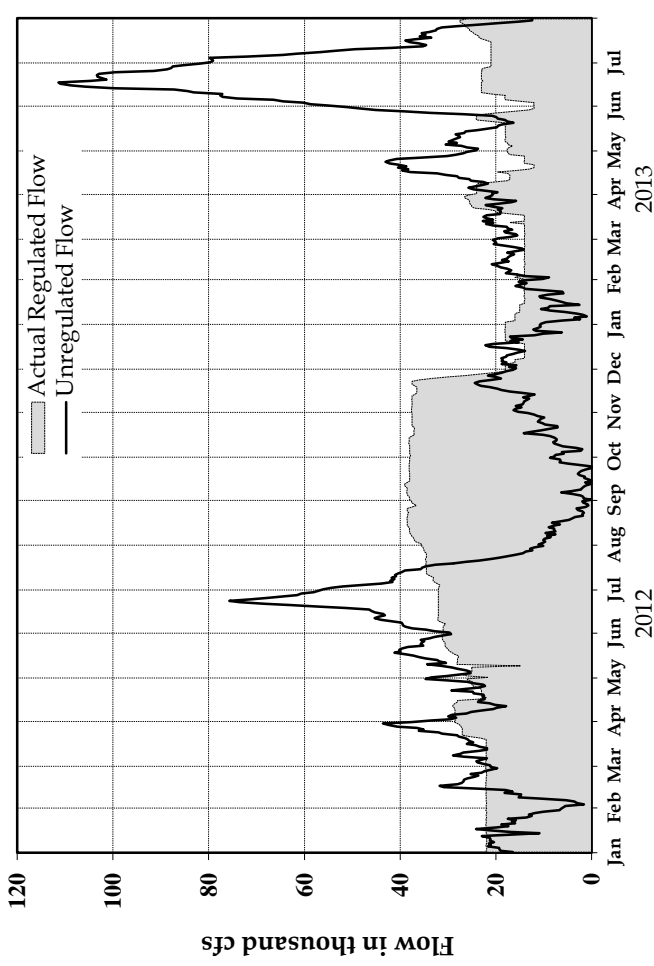
Garrison



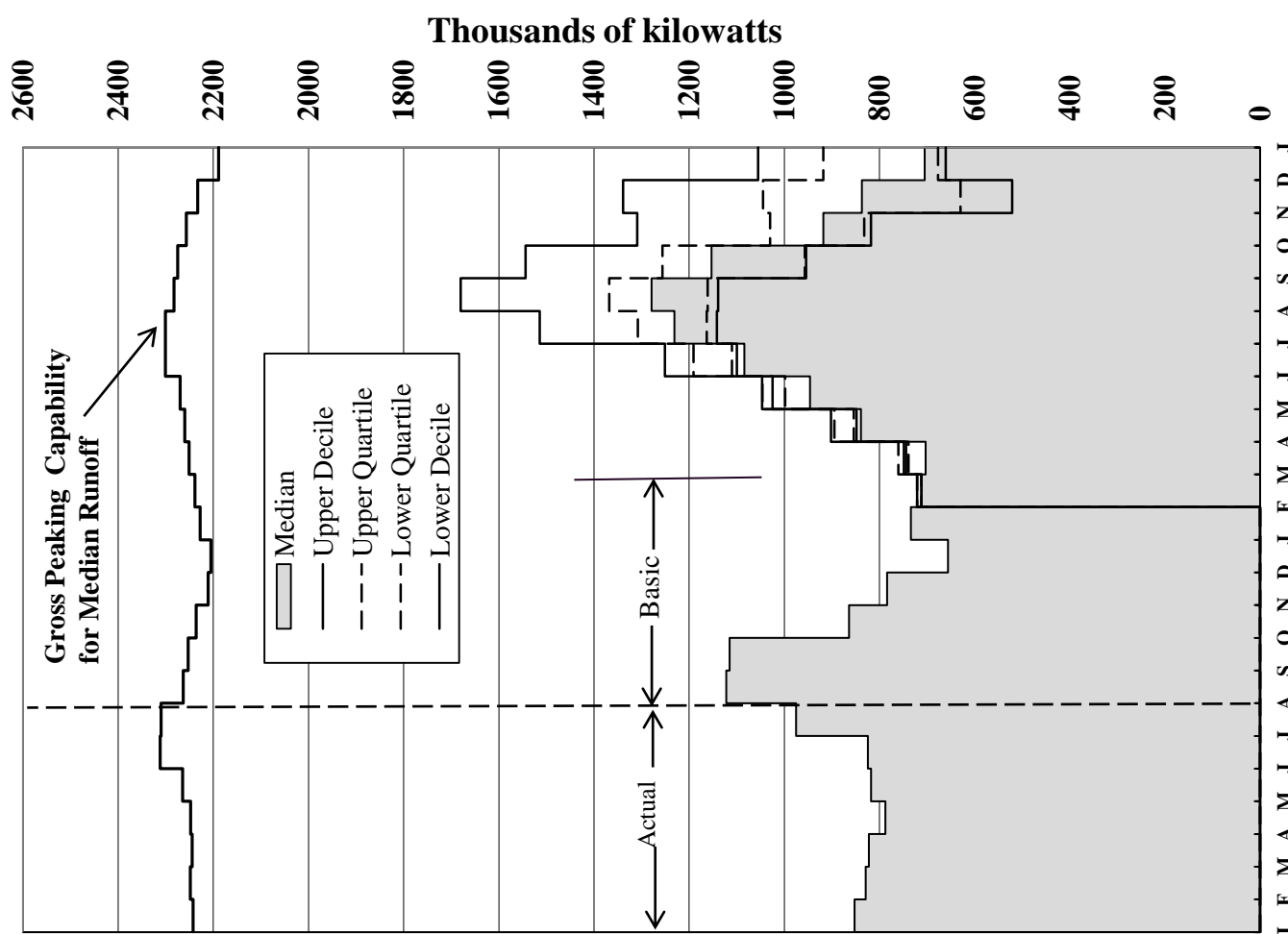
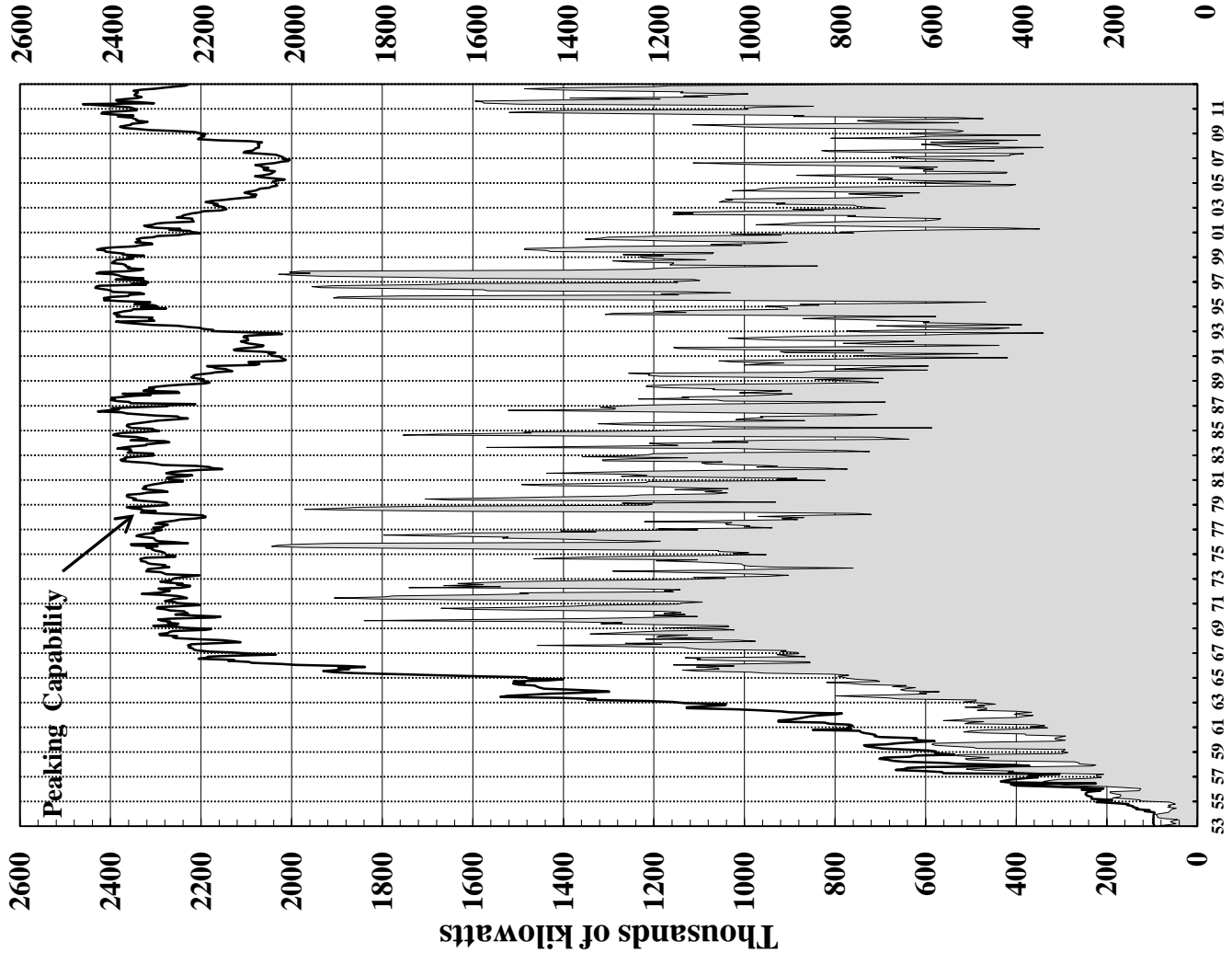
Oahe



Gavins Point

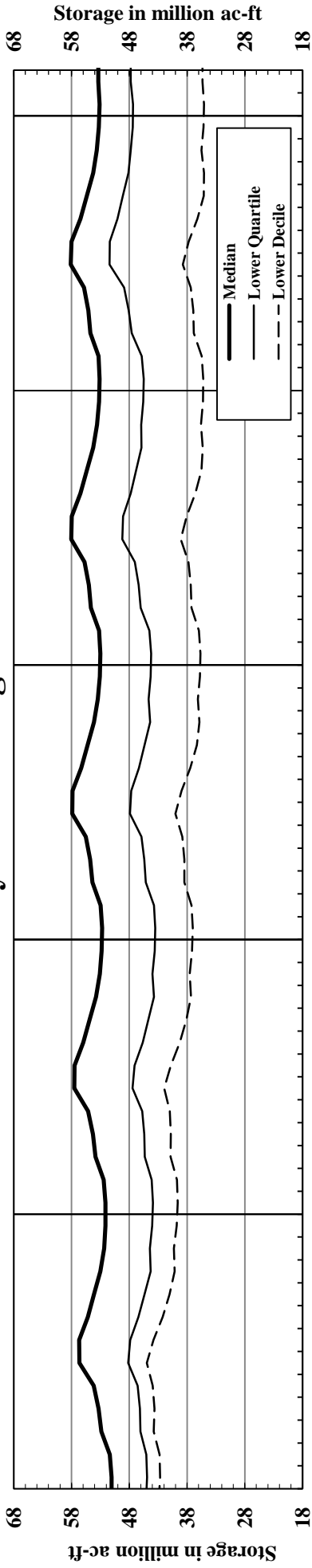


System Gross Capability and Average Monthly Generation

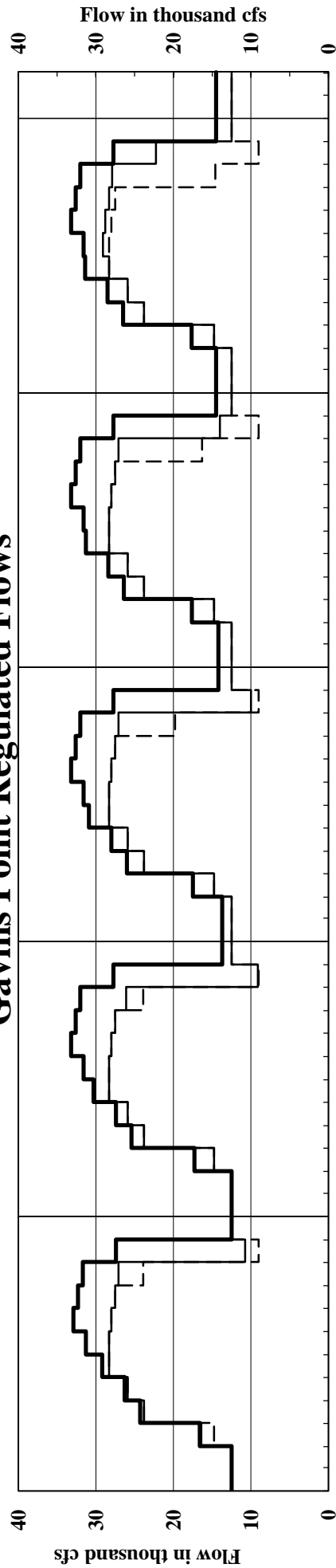


Tentative Five Year Extensions of 2013-2014 AOP

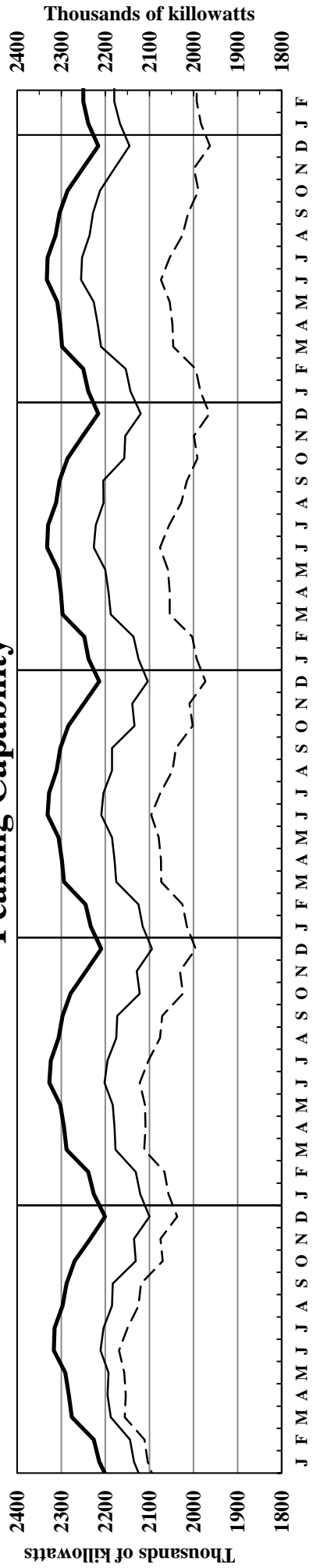
System Storage



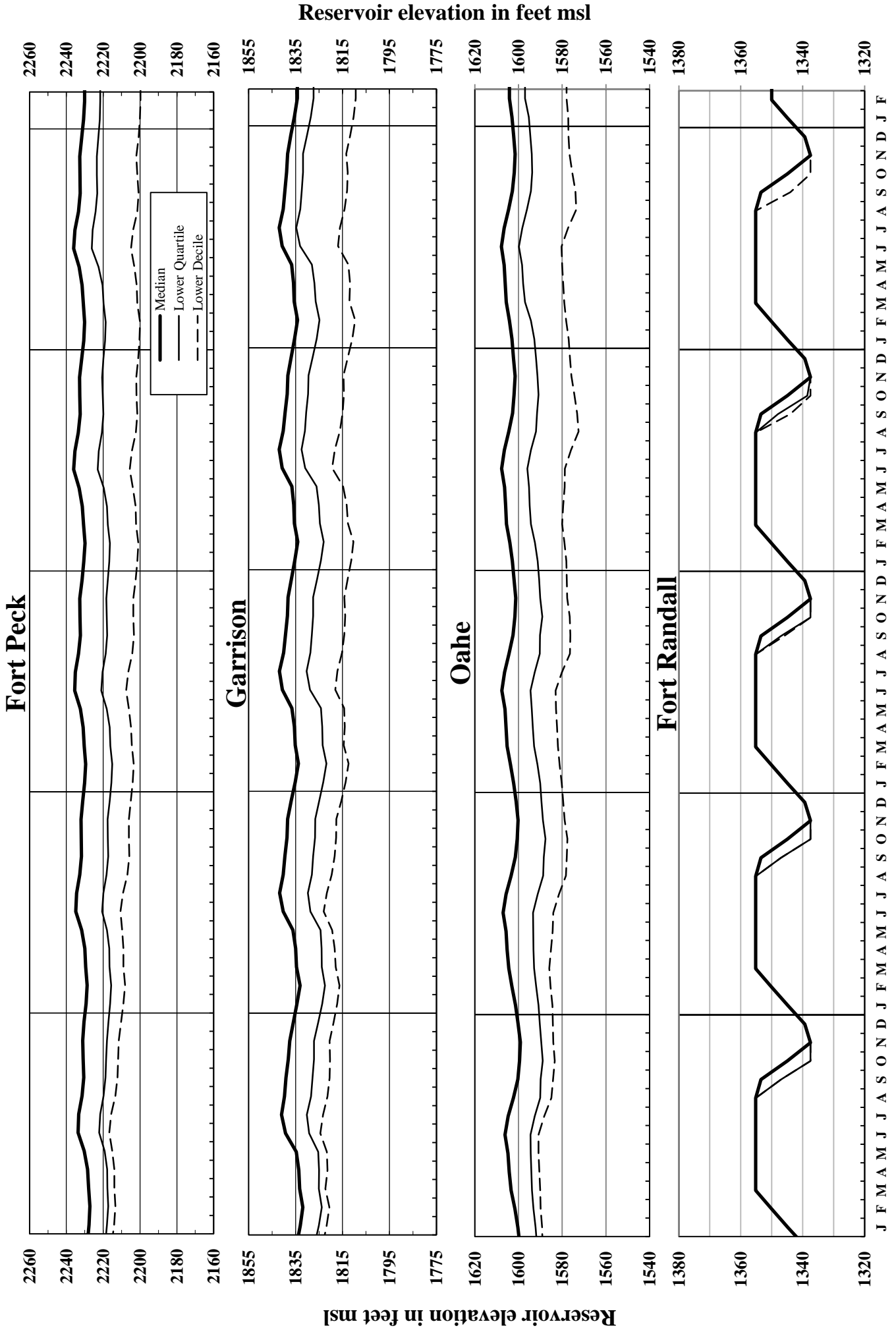
Gavins Point Regulated Flows



Peaking Capability



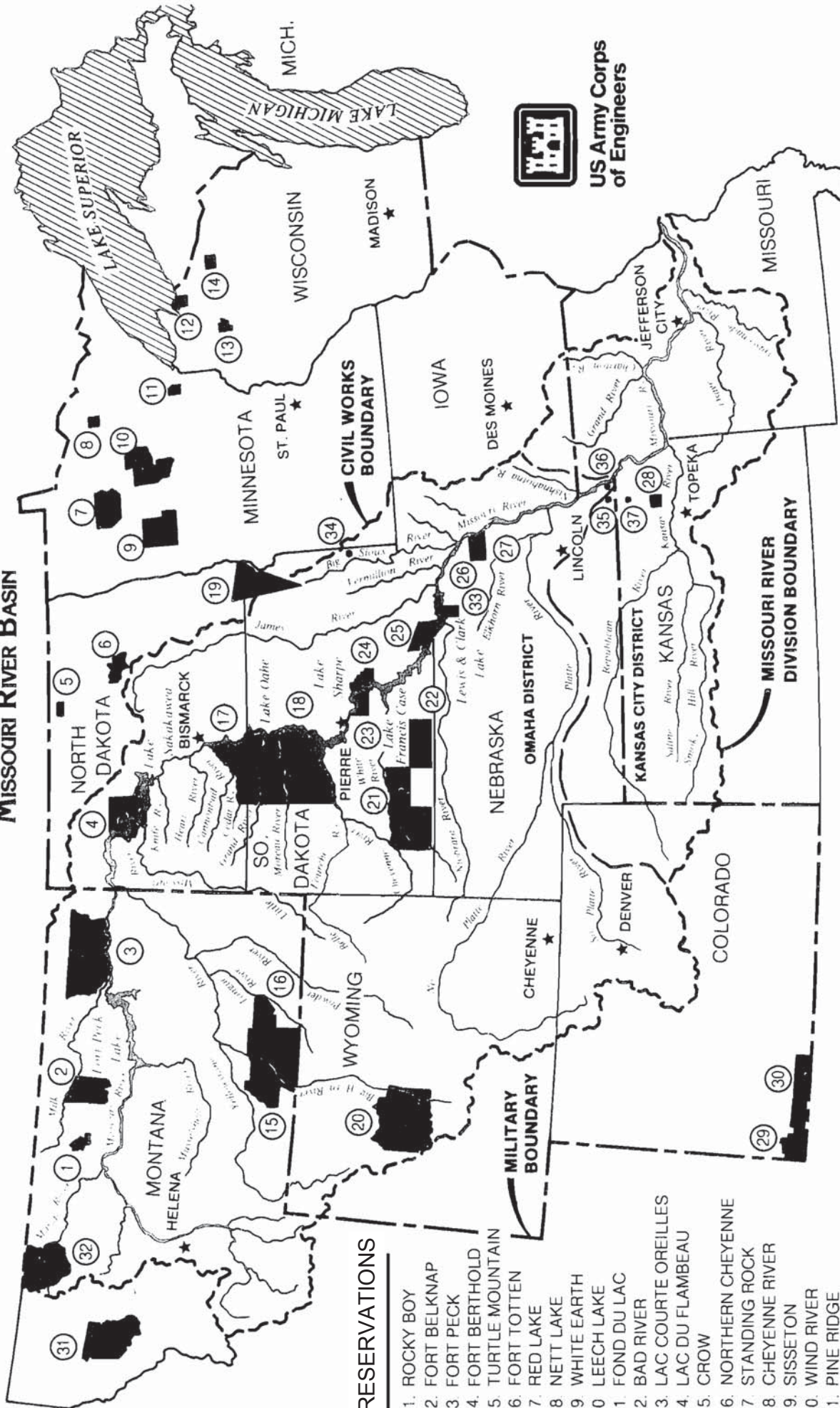
Tentative Five Year Extensions of 2013-2014 AOP



2015 2016 2017 2018 2019

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN



RESERVATIONS

1. ROCKY BOY
2. FORT BELKNAP
3. FORT PECK
4. FORT BERTHOLD
5. TURTLE MOUNTAIN
6. FORT TOTTEN
7. RED LAKE
8. NETT LAKE
9. WHITE EARTH
10. LEECH LAKE
11. FOND DU LAC
12. BAD RIVER
13. LAC COURTE OREILLES
14. LAC DU FLAMBEAU
15. CROW
16. NORTHERN CHEYENNE
17. STANDING ROCK
18. CHEYENNE RIVER
19. SISSETON
20. WIND RIVER
21. PINE RIDGE
22. ROSEBUD
23. LOWER BRULE
24. CROW CREEK
25. YANKTON
26. WINNEBAGO
27. OMAHA
28. POTAWATOMI
29. UTE MOUNTAIN
30. SOUTHERN UTE
31. FLATHEAD
32. BLACKFEET
33. SANTEE
34. FLANDREAU
35. IOWA
36. SAC AND FOX
37. KICKAPOO

For illustrative purposes. No legal boundaries are implied.

TIME OF STUDY: 14:49:40

Table with columns for months (INI-SUM, 15MAR, 22MAR, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 30NOV, 31DEC, 31JAN, 28FEB) and rows for various hydrological metrics (NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, etc.) for different locations like FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT, and SIOUX CITY.

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:41

Table with columns: 28FEB14, 15MAR, 2014 (22MAR, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 30NOV, 2015 (31DEC, 31JAN, 28FEB). Rows include various facility names like --FORT PECK--, --GARRISON--, --OAHE--, --BIG BEND--, --FORT RANDALL--, --GAVINS POINT-- and --GAVINS POINT - SIOUX CITY-- with sub-rows for NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, CHAN STOR, EVAPORATION, REG INFLOW, RELEASE, STOR CHANGE, STORAGE, ELEV FTMSL, DISCH KCFS, POWER, AVE POWER MW, PEAK POW MW, ENERGY GWH.

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:41

VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED																		
STUDY NO	11																	
28FEB17	2017																2018	
INI-SUM	15MAR	22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	28FEB		
--FORT PECK--																		
NAT INFLOW	7200	227	106	136	560	1145	1830	840	365	290	385	205	96	295	260	350		
DEPLETION	521	-26	-12	-15	13	285	578	289	33	-97	-104	-30	-14	-129	-142	-93		
EVAPORATION	444							27	86	106	93	42	20	22	48			
MOD INFLOW	6235	253	118	152	547	860	1252	524	246	281	396	193	90	103	376	402		
RELEASE	6154	179	83	107	417	553	595	615	615	474	369	179	83	100	615	555		
STOR CHANGE	81	75	35	45	130	307	657	-91	-368	-194	27	14	7	3	-239	-213		
STORAGE	13868	13943	13977	14022	14153	14459	15116	15025	14657	14463	14490	14504	14511	14513	14274	13949		
ELEV FTMSL	2229.5	2229.9	2230.1	2230.3	2230.9	2232.4	2235.5	2235.1	2233.4	2232.4	2232.6	2232.7	2232.7	2231.5	2230.5	2229.9		
DISCH KCFS	10.000	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	10.0	10.0		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		81	81	81	94	122	136	136	136	108	82	82	86	135	135	134		
PEAK POW MW		159	159	159	160	161	163	163	162	161	161	161	161	160	160	159		
ENERGY GWH	1008.4	29.1	13.6	17.5	68.0	90.6	97.9	101.5	101.2	78.0	60.6	29.4	13.7	16.4	100.5	90.3		
--GARRISON--																		
NAT INFLOW	10900	479	223	287	780	1300	3120	2100	580	480	445	180	84	96	180	255		
DEPLETION	1102	1	0	1	16	65	899	741	122	-152	-49	-139	-65	-74	-121	-87		
CHAN STOR	0	40			-10	-20	-10			20	19			-3	-37	0		
EVAPORATION	513							32	100	124	107	48	22	26	55			
REG INFLOW	15439	697	306	394	1171	1768	2806	1942	973	1029	775	449	210	241	824	957		
RELEASE	15341	476	222	286	1071	1445	1547	1537	1537	1249	1045	506	236	262	1230	1414		
STOR CHANGE	98	221	84	108	99	323	1259	405	-564	-247	-270	-57	-26	-20	-405	-457		
STORAGE	16631	16852	16936	17044	17144	17467	18726	19131	18567	18320	18050	17993	17967	17946	17541	17084		
ELEV FTMSL	1833.8	1834.5	1834.8	1835.2	1835.5	1836.6	1840.6	1841.9	1840.1	1839.3	1838.5	1838.3	1838.2	1838.2	1835.3	1834.1		
DISCH KCFS	24.000	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	23.5	26.0	25.0	25.0	21.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.5	20.0	23.0		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		195	196	196	221	289	324	316	316	264	213	213	212	206	248	283		
PEAK POW MW		457	458	460	461	465	480	484	478	475	472	471	471	471	466	456		
ENERGY GWH	2306.9	70.2	32.9	42.4	159.0	214.8	233.4	235.2	235.1	190.2	158.7	76.5	35.7	39.6	184.8	188.3		
--OAH--																		
NAT INFLOW	2300	259	121	155	405	220	625	170	70	95	45	45	21	24	-15	-10		
DEPLETION	760	25	12	15	52	77	163	199	134	32	-13	1	0	0	14	19		
CHAN STOR	4	33	0	0	-8	-22	-10	4		16	17			2	-15	-13		
EVAPORATION	476							30	93	114	98	44	21	23	51			
REG INFLOW	16410	743	331	426	1416	1566	1999	1482	1380	1214	1022	506	236	264	1135	1373		
RELEASE	16308	410	309	346	1251	1424	1570	1850	1982	1754	1263	587	309	227	923	1142		
STOR CHANGE	102	332	22	80	165	142	429	-368	-602	-539	-241	-81	-73	37	211	231		
STORAGE	17519	17851	17874	17953	18118	18260	18689	18321	17719	17180	16939	16858	16785	16822	17033	17264		
ELEV FTMSL	1603.7	1604.8	1604.9	1605.2	1605.7	1606.2	1607.6	1606.4	1604.4	1602.5	1601.7	1601.4	1601.1	1601.3	1602.0	1602.8		
DISCH KCFS	16.802	13.8	22.2	19.4	21.0	23.2	26.4	30.1	32.2	29.5	20.5	19.7	22.3	14.3	15.0	18.6		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		176	283	247	269	296	339	386	410	371	258	247	278	179	188	233		
PEAK POW MW		694	694	695	698	701	708	702	691	681	677	676	674	675	679	683		
ENERGY GWH	2504.2	63.2	47.6	53.4	193.4	220.4	244.1	287.5	305.0	267.3	191.6	88.9	46.7	34.3	140.1	173.7		
--BIG BEND--																		
EVAPORATION	103							6	20	25	22	10	5	5	11			
REG INFLOW	16205	410	309	346	1251	1424	1570	1844	1963	1729	1241	577	305	222	912	961		
RELEASE	16205	410	309	346	1251	1424	1570	1844	1963	1729	1241	577	305	222	912	961		
STORAGE	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621		
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0		
DISCH KCFS	16.802	13.8	22.2	19.4	21.0	23.2	26.4	30.0	31.9	29.1	20.2	19.4	21.9	14.0	14.8	17.3		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		65	104	91	98	108	123	140	149	138	99	97	110	70	75	91		
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	517	538	538	538	538	538	529		
ENERGY GWH	935.8	23.5	17.5	19.6	70.9	80.6	88.9	104.4	111.1	99.1	73.7	35.1	18.5	13.5	55.6	67.9		
--FORT RANDALL--																		
NAT INFLOW	900	121	56	73	160	165	135	70	60	35		-5	-2	-3		-10		
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	1	0	1	3	3		
EVAPORATION	115							8	25	31	24	9	4	4	9			
REG INFLOW	16910	530	365	418	1407	1580	1693	1888	1982	1725	1216	562	298	215	900	1129		
RELEASE	16910	250	221	418	1407	1580	1693	1888	1982	1869	1855	875	409	241	803	789		
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	-144	-639	-312	-111	-26	97	340		
STORAGE	3001	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3281	2642	2329	2218	2193	2289	2629		
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1353.5	1345.0	1340.0	1338.0	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8		
DISCH KCFS	10.860	8.4	15.9	23.4	23.6	25.7	28.5	30.7	32.2	31.4	30.2	29.4	29.5	15.2	13.1	12.8		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		70	134	198	200	217	240	258	271	262	242	222	216	111	96	98		
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	350	319	296	287	285	293	319		
ENERGY GWH	1673.2	25.1	22.5	42.7	143.9	161.3	172.6	192.3	201.7	188.9	179.7	79.9	36.2	21.3	71.5	72.6		
--GAVINS POINT--																		
NAT INFLOW	1500	102	47	61	145	165	175	100	90	95	120	58	27	31	80	85		
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1		
CHAN STOR	-2	5	-14	-14	0	-4	-5	-4	-3	2	2	1	0	26	4	0		
EVAPORATION	34							2	6	8	7	3	2	2	4			
REG INFLOW	18260	357	254	465	1547	1722	1839	1943	2053	1963	1968	925	432	293	873	873		
RELEASE	18260	357	254	465	1547	1722	1839	1943	2041	1940	1968	925	432	293	873	873		
STOR CHANGE								12	23							-35		
STORAGE	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	327		
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0		
DISCH KCFS	13.700	12.0	18.3	26.0	26.0	28.0	30.9	31.6	33.2	32.6	32.0	31.1	31.1	18.5	14.2	14.2		
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		42	63	89	89	95	103	105	109	109	108	106	106	65	50	50		
PEAK POW MW		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	117	117	117	117	117	78	76		
ENERGY GWH	748.8	15.1	10.6	19.2	63.9	70.9	74.2	77.8	80.9	78.3	80.6	38.3	17.9	12.5	37.5	33.6		
--GAVINS POINT - SIOUX CITY--																		
NAT INFLOW	1800	162	76	97	280	345	190	165	130	110	60	30	14	16	25	75		
DEPLETION	283	7	3	4	24	37	32	40	39	26	12	7	3	3	14	15		
REGULATED FLOW AT SIOUX CITY																		
KAF	19777	512	326	558	1803	2030	1997	2068	2132	2024	2016	949	443	306	884	883		
KCFS		17.2	23.5	31.2	30.3	33.0	33.6	33.6	34.7	34.0	32.8	31.9	31.9	19.3	14.4	15.3		
--TOTAL--																		
NAT INFLOW	24600	1350	630	810														

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:41

	VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED																	
	28FEB18	15MAR	2018 22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	2019 30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	28FEB	
--FORT PECK--																		
NAT INFLOW	7200	227	106	136	560	1145	1830	840	365	290	385	205	96	109	295	260	350	
DEPLETION	531	-26	-12	-15	13	286	582	296	37	-98	-106	-31	-14	-16	-130	-142	-93	
EVAPORATION	445							27	86	107	93	42	20	22	48			
MOD INFLOW	6224	253	118	152	547	859	1248	517	242	281	398	193	90	103	377	402	443	
RELEASE	6194	179	83	107	417	492	625	646	646	490	369	179	83	95	615	615	555	
STOR CHANGE	29	75	35	45	130	367	623	-129	-403	-209	29	15	7	8	-238	-213	-112	
STORAGE	13949.9	14023	14058	14103	14233	14600	15224	15095	14691	14483	14512	14527	14534	14542	14303	14091	13978	
ELEV FTMSL	2229.9	2230.3	2230.5	2230.7	2231.3	2233.1	2236.0	2235.4	2233.5	2232.5	2232.7	2232.7	2232.8	2232.8	2231.7	2230.6	2230.1	
DISCH KCFS	10.000	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	8.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		81	81	81	95	108	142	143	142	112	82	82	82	82	135	135	134	
PEAK POW MW		159	160	160	160	162	164	163	162	161	161	161	161	161	161	160	159	
ENERGY GWH	1014.1	29.1	13.6	17.5	68.1	80.7	102.3	106.1	105.7	80.6	60.7	29.4	13.7	15.7	100.6	100.2	90.3	
--GARRISON--																		
NAT INFLOW	10900	479	223	287	780	1300	3120	2100	580	480	445	180	84	96	180	255	310	
DEPLETION	1114	1	1	1	17	64	909	757	127	-155	-54	-143	-67	-76	-123	-88	-58	
CHAN STOR	0	40			-10	-10	-25			22	22				-40		0	
EVAPORATION	514							32	100	124	107	48	22	26	55			
REG INFLOW	15466	696	306	394	1170	1718	2811	1957	999	1263	783	453	211	242	823	958	923	
RELEASE	15431	476	222	286	1071	1476	1547	1537	1537	1024	1076	521	243	254	1230	1414	1277	
STOR CHANGE	35	220	84	108	98	242	1264	420	-539	-241	-293	-68	-32	-12	-406	-456	-354	
STORAGE	16729.9	16949	17033	17141	17240	17482	18746	19165	18627	18386	18092	18025	17993	17981	17575	17118	16764	
ELEV FTMSL	1834.1	1834.9	1835.1	1835.5	1835.8	1836.6	1840.7	1842.0	1840.3	1839.5	1838.6	1838.4	1838.3	1838.3	1836.9	1835.4	1834.2	
DISCH KCFS	23.000	16.0	16.0	16.0	18.0	24.0	26.0	25.0	25.0	21.2	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.0	20.0	23.0	23.0	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		195	196	196	221	295	324	316	316	267	220	219	219	200	249	283	280	
PEAK POW MW		458	459	461	462	465	480	485	478	476	472	471	471	471	466	461	456	
ENERGY GWH	2322.2	70.4	32.9	42.4	159.3	219.6	233.5	235.2	235.2	192.6	163.5	78.8	36.7	38.4	184.9	210.4	188.5	
--OAHE--																		
NAT INFLOW	2300	259	121	155	405	220	625	170	70	95	45	45	21	24	-15	-10	70	
DEPLETION	777	26	12	15	52	79	166	204	137	33	-13	1	0	0	14	20	31	
CHAN STOR	0	29	0	0	-8	-24	-8	4		15	16			6	-17	-13	0	
EVAPORATION	477							30	93	115	99	44	21	24	51			
REG INFLOW	16477	738	331	426	1416	1593	1998	1477	1377	1226	1051	521	243	260	1132	1372	1316	
RELEASE	16441	409	309	354	1275	1448	1594	1850	1982	1754	1263	587	309	227	942	1160	978	
STOR CHANGE	36	329	22	71	141	144	404	-373	-605	-527	-212	-66	-66	34	190	211	339	
STORAGE	17621.9	17950	17972	18043	18184	18328	18733	18360	17754	17227	17016	16949	16883	16917	17107	17318	17657	
ELEV FTMSL	1604.0	1605.1	1605.2	1605.5	1605.9	1606.4	1607.7	1606.5	1604.5	1602.7	1602.0	1601.7	1601.5	1601.6	1602.3	1603.0	1604.2	
DISCH KCFS	17.302	13.8	22.2	19.8	21.4	23.6	26.8	30.1	32.2	29.5	20.5	19.7	22.3	14.3	15.3	18.9	17.6	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		175	284	253	274	302	344	386	410	372	258	247	278	179	192	238	223	
PEAK POW MW		695	696	697	699	702	709	702	692	682	679	677	676	677	680	684	690	
ENERGY GWH	2527.2	63.2	47.6	54.7	197.3	224.5	248.0	287.5	305.3	267.5	191.9	89.0	46.8	34.4	143.2	176.7	149.7	
--BIG BEND--																		
EVAPORATION	103						6	20	25	22	10	5	5	11				
REG INFLOW	16338	409	309	354	1275	1448	1594	1843	1963	1729	1241	577	305	222	931	1160	978	
RELEASE	16338	409	309	354	1275	1448	1594	1843	1963	1729	1241	577	305	222	931	1160	978	
STORAGE	1621.1	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	
DISCH KCFS	17.302	13.8	22.2	19.8	21.4	23.6	26.8	30.0	31.9	29.1	20.2	19.4	21.9	14.0	15.1	18.9	17.6	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		65	104	93	100	110	125	140	149	138	99	97	110	70	76	93	84	
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	517	538	538	538	538	538	538	529	
ENERGY GWH	943.4	23.5	17.5	20.1	72.2	82.0	90.3	104.4	111.1	99.1	73.7	35.1	18.5	13.5	56.8	69.0	56.7	
--FORT RANDALL--																		
NAT INFLOW	900	121	56	73	160	165	135	70	60	35		-5	-2	-3		-10	45	
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	0	0	1	3	3	3	
EVAPORATION	115						8	25	31	24	9	4	4	9				
REG INFLOW	17043	529	365	426	1431	1604	1717	1887	1982	1725	1216	562	298	215	919	1147	1020	
RELEASE	17043	249	221	426	1431	1604	1717	1887	1982	1869	1855	875	409	241	822	807	648	
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144				0	0	0	-144	-639	-312	-111	-26	97	340	372	
STORAGE	3001.1	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3281	2642	2329	2218	2193	2289	2629	3001	
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1353.5	1345.0	1340.0	1338.0	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8	1350.0	
DISCH KCFS	11.360	8.4	15.9	23.9	24.0	26.1	28.9	30.7	32.2	31.4	30.2	29.4	29.5	15.2	13.4	13.1	11.7	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		70	134	202	203	220	243	258	271	262	242	222	216	111	98	100	93	
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	350	319	296	287	285	293	319	339	
ENERGY GWH	1686.1	25.0	22.5	43.5	146.3	163.8	175.0	192.2	201.7	188.9	179.7	79.9	36.2	21.3	73.2	74.3	62.5	
--GAVINS POINT--																		
NAT INFLOW	1500	102	47	61	145	165	175	100	90	95	120	58	27	31	80	85	120	
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1		
CHAN STOR	-2	6	-14	-15	0	-4	-5	-4	-3	2	2	1	0	26	3	0	3	
EVAPORATION	34						2	6	8	7	3	2	2	2	4			
REG INFLOW	18393	357	254	472	1571	1746	1863	1943	2053	1963	1968	925	432	293	892	892	770	
RELEASE	18393	357	254	472	1571	1746	1863	1943	2041	1940	1968	925	432	293	892	892	805	
STOR CHANGE									12	23							-35	
STORAGE	327.1	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	327	
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0	
DISCH KCFS	14.200	12.0	18.3	26.4	26.4	28.4	31.3	31.6	33.2	32.6	32.0	31.1	31.1	18.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		42	63	90	90	97	104	105	109	109	108	106	106	65	51	51	51	
PEAK POW MW		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	117	117	117	117	117	78	78	76	
ENERGY GWH	753.9	15.1	10.6	19.5	64.9	71.9	74.8	77.8	80.9	78.3	80.6	38.3	17.9	12.5	38.3	38.3	34.3	
--GAVINS POINT - SIOUX CITY--																		
NAT INFLOW	1800	162	76	97	280	345	190	165	130	110	60	30	14	16	25	25	75	
DEPLETION	286	7	3	4	24	37	32	41	39	26	12	7	3	4	15	15	16	
REGULATED FLOW AT SIOUX CITY																		
KAF	19907	512	326	565	1827	2054	2021	2067	2132	2024	2016	948	443	306	902	902	864	
KCFS	17.2	23.5	31.6	30.7	33.4	34.0	33.6	34.7	34.0	32.8	31.9	31.9	19.3	14.7	14.7	15.6	15.6	
--TOTAL--																		
NAT INFLOW	24600	1350	630	810	2330	3340	6075	3445	1295	1105	1055	513	239	273				

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:41

Table with columns: STUDY NO, 13, 28FEB19, 15MAR, 2019 22MAR, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 2020 30NOV, 31DEC, 31JAN, 29FEB. Rows include various hydrological data points for different locations like FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT, and TOTAL.

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:49

Table with columns for months (INI-SUM, 15MAR, 2015 22MAR, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 2016 30NOV, 31DEC, 31JAN, 29FEB) and rows for various hydrological parameters like NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, STORAGE, etc. across different study areas like FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT, and SIOUX CITY.

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:49

	VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED												STUDY NO					
	28FEB17 INI-SUM	15MAR	2017 22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	2018 30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	28FEB	
--FORT PECK--																		
NAT INFLOW	6560	222	103	133	507	1042	1665	711	320	264	353	184	86	98	265	265	342	
DEPLETION	528	-13	-6	-8	20	269	584	265	4	-126	-110	-31	-14	-16	-103	-114	-73	
EVAPORATION	473							29	91	113	99	45	21	24	52			
MOD INFLOW	5559	235	109	141	487	773	1081	417	225	277	364	170	79	90	316	379	415	
RELEASE	5339	149	69	89	417	492	536	553	415	307	149	69	84	84	461	523	472	
STOR CHANGE	220	86	40	52	70	281	545	-136	-328	-138	57	21	10	6	-145	-144	-57	
STORAGE	11204.4	11290	11330	11382	11452	11734	12279	12143	11814	11676	11733	11754	11764	11770	11625	11482	11424	
ELEV FTMSL	2215.1	2215.6	2215.8	2216.1	2216.5	2218.1	2221.1	2220.4	2218.6	2217.8	2218.1	2218.2	2218.3	2218.3	2217.5	2216.7	2216.4	
DISCH KCFS	8.500	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	7.5	8.5	8.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		64	64	64	89	102	116	117	116	90	64	64	64	68	96	109	108	
PEAK POW MW		145	146	146	147	148	152	151	149	148	148	148	149	149	148	147	146	
ENERGY GWH	830.3	22.9	10.7	13.8	64.3	76.2	83.8	87.0	86.5	64.6	47.9	23.2	10.8	13.1	71.7	80.9	72.8	
--GARRISON--																		
NAT INFLOW	10016	442	206	265	701	1259	2846	1861	520	432	432	175	82	93	164	230	307	
DEPLETION	1100	0	0	0	36	184	801	693	121	-149	-37	-141	-66	-75	-122	-87	-60	
CHAN STOR	0	37	0	0	-21	-11	-11			21	20		0	-3	-23	-10		
EVAPORATION	558							34	108	134	117	53	25	28	60			
REG INFLOW	13696	628	276	354	1060	1556	2570	1687	845	882	680	412	192	221	664	829	839	
RELEASE	13421	417	194	250	1012	1414	1309	1291	1291	1043	861	417	194	222	1107	1261	1139	
STOR CHANGE	275	211	81	104	49	142	1261	396	-447	-161	-181	-5	-2	-1	-443	-431	-299	
STORAGE	13398.8	13610	13691	13795	13844	13986	15247	15643	15196	15036	14855	14850	14848	14847	14404	13973	13673	
ELEV FTMSL	1821.9	1822.8	1823.1	1823.5	1823.7	1824.2	1828.9	1830.3	1828.7	1828.1	1827.5	1827.5	1827.5	1827.5	1825.8	1824.2	1823.0	
DISCH KCFS	20.500	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.0	23.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	17.5	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	18.0	20.5	20.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		158	159	159	193	261	254	248	248	206	164	164	164	164	209	235	232	
PEAK POW MW		414	415	417	417	420	437	442	436	434	431	431	431	431	425	419	415	
ENERGY GWH	1877.2	56.9	26.7	34.4	139.1	194.3	183.1	184.4	184.3	148.1	122.0	58.9	27.5	31.4	155.3	174.6	156.2	
--OAH--																		
NAT INFLOW	1767	231	108	139	373	170	412	144	65	72	21	17	8	9	-46	-20	65	
DEPLETION	760	25	12	15	52	77	163	199	134	32	-13	1	0	0	14	19	30	
CHAN STOR	1	30			-14	-28	5	5		16	17				-19	-12		
EVAPORATION	503							31	97	120	105	47	22	25	55			
REG INFLOW	13926	653	291	374	1319	1480	1563	1210	1126	979	807	385	180	205	973	1210	1174	
RELEASE	13641	330	275	316	1175	1381	1404	1678	1710	1006	1056	284	117	137	850	1060	862	
STOR CHANGE	285	323	16	58	143	99	158	-468	-584	-27	-249	102	62	68	122	150	312	
STORAGE	14186.6	14509	14524	14582	14725	14824	14983	14514	13930	13654	13756	13818	13886	14009	14159	14470		
ELEV FTMSL	1591.3	1592.6	1592.7	1592.9	1593.5	1593.9	1594.5	1592.6	1590.3	1590.2	1589.1	1589.6	1589.8	1590.1	1590.6	1591.2	1592.5	
DISCH KCFS	15.803	11.1	19.8	17.7	19.8	22.5	23.6	27.3	27.8	16.9	17.2	9.5	8.4	8.6	13.8	17.2	15.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		132	236	211	236	269	283	326	328	199	201	112	99	102	163	203	184	
PEAK POW MW		632	632	633	636	638	641	632	620	619	614	616	618	619	622	625	631	
ENERGY GWH	1958.1	47.5	39.6	45.6	169.8	199.9	203.7	242.3	244.0	143.2	149.8	40.3	16.7	19.5	121.2	151.3	123.8	
--BIG BEND--																		
EVAPORATION	129							8	24	31	27	12	6	7	14			
REG INFLOW	13513	330	275	316	1175	1381	1404	1670	1685	975	1029	271	112	131	836	1060	862	
RELEASE	13513	330	275	316	1175	1381	1404	1670	1685	975	1029	271	112	131	836	1060	862	
STORAGE	1621.1	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	
DISCH KCFS	15.803	11.1	19.8	17.7	19.8	22.5	23.6	27.2	27.4	16.4	16.7	9.1	8.0	8.2	13.6	17.2	15.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		53	93	83	92	105	110	127	128	80	84	46	41	42	69	85	74	
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	538	538	538	538	538	538	538	529	
ENERGY GWH	782.6	18.9	15.6	17.9	66.6	78.2	79.5	94.6	95.4	57.5	62.7	16.6	6.8	8.0	51.1	63.0	50.0	
--FORT RANDALL--																		
NAT INFLOW	645	111	52	66	115	93	158	50	36		-29	-11	-5	-6	-14	-29	57	
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	
EVAPORATION	134							10	32	36	25	10	4	5	12			
REG INFLOW	13944	439	326	381	1286	1465	1550	1692	1675	932	974	251	102	119	807	1028	916	
RELEASE	13944	439	326	381	1286	1465	1550	1692	1675	932	974	251	102	119	807	1028	916	
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144				0	0	0	-645	-588	0	0	0	97	340	372	
STORAGE	3001.1	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	2780	2192	2192	2192	2192	2289	2629	3001	
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1352.2	1347.0	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8	1350.0	
DISCH KCFS	9.879	5.4	13.1	21.4	21.6	23.8	26.1	27.5	27.2	26.5	25.4	8.4	7.3	7.5	11.5	11.2	9.8	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		45	111	181	183	201	220	232	230	216	192	62	54	55	85	85	78	
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	328	284	285	285	285	293	319	339	
ENERGY GWH	1376.4	16.1	18.6	39.1	131.7	149.7	158.3	172.6	170.9	155.6	142.8	22.3	9.1	10.6	63.3	63.4	52.6	
--GAVINS POINT--																		
NAT INFLOW	1403	99	46	60	135	151	162	92	76	86	113	54	25	29	81	81	113	
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1		
CHAN STOR	-1	9	-15	-16	0	-4	-4	-3	1	1	2	31	2	0	-7	1	3	
EVAPORATION	42							2	8	10	9	4	2	2	5			
REG INFLOW	15190	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1734	1659	1666	327	125	143	769	769	659	
RELEASE	15190	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1722	1636	1666	327	125	143	769	769	694	
STOR CHANGE								12	23							-35		
STORAGE	327.1	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	327	
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0	
DISCH KCFS	12.500	9.0	15.4	23.8	23.8	25.9	28.3	28.3	28.0	27.5	27.1	11.0	9.0	9.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	
POWER																		
AVE POWER MW		32	54	82	82	88	96	96	96	96	95	39	32	32	44	44	44	
PEAK POW MW		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	117	117	117	117	117	78	78	76	
ENERGY GWH	635.6	11.4	9.0	17.6	58.7	65.8	69.3	71.6	71.3	68.8	70.6	14.1	5.4	6.2	33.0	33.0	29.6	
--GAVINS POINT - SIOUX CITY--																		
NAT INFLOW	1409	155	72	93	186	237	147	128	102	83	45	29	14	15	13	26	64	
DEPLETION	283	7	3	4	24	37	32	40	39	26	12	7	3	3	14	15	16	
REGULATED FLOW AT SIOUX CITY																		
KAF	16316	415	282	514	1578	1793	1799	1828	1785	1693	1699	350	135	155	768	780	742	
KCFS		14.0	20.3	28.8	26.5	29.2	30.2	29.7	29.0	28.5	27.6	11.8	9.8	9.8	12.5	12.7	13.4	
--TOTAL--																		
NAT INFLOW	21800	1260	588	756	2017	2952	5390	2986	1119	937	935	448	209	239	463	553	948	
DEPLETION	2865	21	10															

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:49

Table with columns for time periods (29FEB18, 15MAR, 2018, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 2019, 31DEC, 31JAN, 28FEB) and rows for various water management metrics (NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, etc.) grouped by study number (17).

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:49

VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED

STUDY NO

18

	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2020	2020	2020	2020
	INI-SUM	15MAR	22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	29FEB		
--FORT PECK--																			
NAT INFLOW	7156	242	113	145	553	1137	1816	776	349	289	384	201	94	107	289	289	373		
DEPLETION	539	-14	-6	-8	20	270	592	280	6	-126	-112	-31	-14	-17	-104	-114	-83		
EVAPORATION	497						30	95	119	104	47	22	25	54					
MOD INFLOW	6120	255	119	153	533	867	1224	466	248	296	392	185	86	99	339	403	456		
RELEASE	5572	149	69	89	417	492	536	553	553	448	369	179	83	103	461	553	518		
STOR CHANGE	548	106	50	64	116	375	688	-88	-306	-152	23	7	3	-4	-122	-150	-62		
STORAGE	11811.1	11918	11967	12031	12147	12522	13211	13123	12817	12665	12689	12695	12698	12694	12571	12421	12359		
ELEV FTMSL	2218.6	2219.1	2219.4	2219.8	2220.4	2222.5	2226.2	2225.7	2224.1	2223.2	2223.4	2223.4	2223.4	2223.4	2222.7	2221.9	2221.6		
DISCH KCFS	9.000	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	7.5	9.0	9.0		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		65	65	65	91	104	119	120	119	99	79	79	79	86	99	118	117		
PEAK POW MW		149	150	150	151	153	156	156	154	154	154	154	154	154	153	152	152		
ENERGY GWH	885.5	23.3	10.9	14.0	65.4	77.6	85.5	88.9	88.6	71.4	58.8	28.5	13.3	16.4	73.3	87.6	81.8		
--GARRISON--																			
NAT INFLOW	10840	479	223	287	758	1362	3080	2014	563	468	468	190	88	101	178	249	332		
DEPLETION	1130	1	1	1	38	184	821	725	132	-155	-46	-148	-69	-79	-124	-87	-66		
CHAN STOR	0	42	0	0	-21	-10	-10			15	16			-5	-10	-15			
EVAPORATION	587						36	113	141	123	55	26	29	63					
REG INFLOW	14695	668	292	375	1116	1660	2784	1807	871	945	776	460	215	248	690	874	916		
RELEASE	14026	446	208	268	952	1353	1369	1353	1353	1115	953	461	215	254	1168	1322	1237		
STOR CHANGE	669	222	84	108	164	307	1416	454	-482	-170	-177	-1	0	-6	-479	-448	-321		
STORAGE	14137.7	14359	14443	14550	14714	15021	16436	16890	16408	16238	16061	16060	16060	16054	15575	15127	14806		
ELEV FTMSL	1824.8	1825.6	1826.0	1826.4	1827.0	1828.1	1833.1	1834.7	1833.0	1832.4	1831.8	1831.8	1831.8	1831.8	1830.1	1828.5	1827.3		
DISCH KCFS	21.500	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	22.0	18.7	15.5	15.5	15.5	16.0	19.0	21.5	21.5		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		173	173	174	186	256	273	267	267	226	187	186	186	192	226	253	251		
PEAK POW MW		425	426	427	430	434	452	458	452	450	447	447	447	447	441	435	431		
ENERGY GWH	2014.3	62.1	29.1	37.5	133.8	190.4	196.5	198.5	198.4	162.6	138.8	67.0	31.3	36.9	168.5	188.3	174.6		
--OAHE--																			
NAT INFLOW	2260	296	138	177	477	218	527	184	84	92	25	21	10	11	-59	-25	84		
DEPLETION	789	26	12	15	53	80	208	141	33	-14	1	0	0	0	14	20	31		
CHAN STOR	1	30	0	0	-4	-26	-4	4	15	15	15			-2	-14	-11			
EVAPORATION	532						34	104	128	110	49	23	26	58					
REG INFLOW	14966	746	334	430	1372	1464	1722	1299	1192	1061	897	432	202	236	1024	1266	1290		
RELEASE	14276	283	253	288	1125	1337	1337	1705	1742	1552	1062	448	213	161	848	1065	857		
STOR CHANGE	690	463	81	142	247	128	385	-406	-550	-491	-165	-16	-11	75	176	201	432		
STORAGE	14948.4	15411	15493	15635	15882	16009	16394	15989	15438	14947	14782	14766	14754	14829	15005	15206	15638		
ELEV FTMSL	1594.3	1596.1	1596.4	1597.0	1597.9	1598.4	1599.8	1598.3	1596.2	1594.3	1593.7	1593.6	1593.6	1593.9	1594.6	1595.3	1597.0		
DISCH KCFS	15.316	9.5	18.2	16.1	18.9	21.7	22.5	27.7	28.3	26.1	17.3	15.1	15.3	10.2	13.8	17.3	14.9		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		115	221	196	231	267	277	341	345	314	207	181	184	122	166	209	181		
PEAK POW MW		649	650	653	658	660	667	659	649	640	637	637	636	638	641	645	653		
ENERGY GWH	2100.9	41.5	37.2	42.4	166.4	198.4	199.4	253.7	256.6	226.3	154.3	65.1	30.9	23.4	123.5	155.5	126.2		
--BIG BEND--																			
EVAPORATION	129						8	24	31	27	12	6	7	14					
REG INFLOW	14147	283	253	288	1125	1337	1337	1697	1717	1521	1035	436	207	155	834	1065	857		
RELEASE	14147	283	253	288	1125	1337	1337	1697	1717	1521	1035	436	207	155	834	1065	857		
STOR CHANGE	1621.1	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621		
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0		
DISCH KCFS	15.316	9.5	18.2	16.1	18.9	21.7	22.5	27.6	27.9	25.6	16.8	14.7	14.9	9.7	13.6	17.3	14.9		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		45	85	75	88	102	105	129	131	121	83	74	75	49	68	85	72		
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	517	538	538	538	538	538	538	529		
ENERGY GWH	817.0	16.2	14.3	16.3	63.7	75.7	75.7	96.1	97.3	87.2	61.5	26.6	12.6	9.5	50.9	63.4	49.8		
--FORT RANDALL--																			
NAT INFLOW	880	151	71	91	157	127	215	68	49		-39	-15	-7	-8	-20	-39	78		
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	3		
EVAPORATION	144						10	32	39	31	12	5	5	12					
REG INFLOW	14802	433	323	378	1278	1455	1540	1737	1720	1475	964	409	195	142	799	1023	932		
RELEASE	14802	153	179	378	1278	1455	1540	1737	1720	1619	1604	722	332	142	702	683	560		
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	-144	-639	-313	-137	0	97	340	372		
STORAGE	3001.1	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3281	2642	2329	2192	2192	2289	2629	3001		
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1353.5	1345.0	1340.0	1337.5	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8	1350.0		
DISCH KCFS	9.734	5.1	12.9	21.2	21.5	23.7	25.9	28.3	28.0	27.2	26.1	24.3	23.9	8.9	11.4	11.1	9.7		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		43	109	179	182	200	218	238	236	228	209	184	175	65	84	85	78		
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	350	319	296	285	285	293	319	339		
ENERGY GWH	1469.3	15.4	18.3	38.7	130.8	148.7	157.3	177.1	175.4	164.0	155.8	66.2	29.4	12.6	62.6	63.0	54.2		
--GAVINS POINT--																			
NAT INFLOW	1494	106	49	63	144	161	172	98	80	92	121	58	27	31	86	86	121		
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1	3		
CHAN STOR	-1	9	-15	-16	-1	-4	-4	-5	1	1	2	3	1	28	-5	1	3		
EVAPORATION	42						2	8	10	9	4	2	2	5					
REG INFLOW	16139	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1789	1783	1707	1716	774	355	195	769	769	684		
RELEASE	16139	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1789	1771	1684	1716	774	355	195	769	769	719		
STOR CHANGE							12	23	12	23							-35		
STORAGE	327.1	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	327		
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0		
DISCH KCFS	12.500	9.0	15.4	23.8	23.8	25.9	28.3	29.1	28.8	28.3	27.9	26.0	25.6	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5		
POWER																			
AVE POWER MW		32	54	82	82	88	96	99	98	98	98	91	90	44	44	44	44		
PEAK POW MW		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	117	117	117	117	117	78	78	76		
ENERGY GWH	675.0	11.4	9.0	17.6															

TIME OF STUDY: 14:52:58

VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED

STUDY NO 19

28FEB15 INI-SUM	15MAR	2015										2016					
		22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	29FEB	
--FORT PECK--																	
NAT INFLOW	5518	202	94	121	458	885	1228	619	271	240	323	151	70	81	229	239	307
DEPLETION	418	-13	-6	-8	53	194	424	209	24	-105	-58	-19	-9	-10	-90	-98	-71
EVAPORATION	447							28	87	107	93	42	20	22	48		
MOD INFLOW	4653	215	100	129	405	691	804	382	160	238	288	127	59	68	271	337	378
RELEASE	5520	164	76	98	417	492	536	553	553	433	338	164	76	87	461	553	518
STOR CHANGE	-867	51	24	31	-12	199	268	-171	-393	-195	-51	-36	-17	-19	-190	-216	-140
STORAGE	10917.7	10968	10992	11022	11011	11210	11478	11307	10914	10719	10668	10632	10615	10596	10406	10189	10050
ELEV FTMSL	2213.4	2213.7	2213.8	2214.0	2214.0	2215.1	2216.7	2215.7	2213.4	2212.2	2211.9	2211.7	2211.6	2211.5	2210.3	2209.0	2208.1
DISCH KCFS	8.500	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	7.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	9.0	9.0
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		69	69	69	88	101	114	115	114	91	69	69	69	69	93	111	110
PEAK POW MW		143	143	144	144	145	147	146	143	142	141	141	141	141	139	138	137
ENERGY GWH	837.6	25.0	11.7	15.0	63.6	75.2	82.4	85.2	84.6	65.7	51.2	24.7	11.5	13.2	69.3	82.6	76.8
--GARRISON--																	
NAT INFLOW	7937	410	191	246	622	1180	2322	1003	349	230	413	161	75	86	150	209	290
DEPLETION	1236	23	11	14	47	129	824	664	111	-141	-19	-121	-56	-65	-90	-56	-39
CHAN STOR	-5	32			-16	-11	-11			18	19			-21	-16		
EVAPORATION	512							32	99	123	107	48	23	26	55		
REG INFLOW	11703	582	257	330	976	1532	2023	861	693	699	682	397	185	212	624	802	847
RELEASE	12752	357	167	214	1190	1476	1309	1168	1168	925	738	357	167	209	1045	1168	1093
STOR CHANGE	-1049	225	90	116	-214	57	714	-308	-476	-226	-55	40	19	2	-421	-366	-246
STORAGE	13060.1	13285	13375	13491	13276	13333	14047	13739	13263	13038	12982	13022	13041	13044	12623	12257	12011
ELEV FTMSL	1820.6	1821.5	1821.8	1822.3	1821.4	1821.7	1824.5	1823.3	1821.4	1820.5	1820.3	1820.4	1820.5	1820.5	1818.8	1817.3	1816.3
DISCH KCFS	19.000	12.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	24.0	22.0	19.0	19.0	15.5	12.0	12.0	12.0	13.2	17.0	19.0	19.0
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		134	135	135	224	268	248	216	214	174	134	134	134	147	188	208	206
PEAK POW MW		409	411	412	409	410	420	416	409	406	405	406	406	406	400	394	390
ENERGY GWH	1721.0	48.4	22.7	29.3	161.4	199.3	178.8	160.7	159.1	125.1	99.6	48.2	22.5	28.3	139.9	154.4	143.2
--OAHE--																	
NAT INFLOW	1213	179	83	107	211	116	322	111	42	47	5	8	4	4	-47	-21	42
DEPLETION	734	25	12	15	51	75	157	190	128	31	-12	1	0	1	13	19	29
CHAN STOR	0	33			-38	-19	9	14		17	18			-6	-19	-10	
EVAPORATION	469							30	91	112	97	44	20	23	51		
REG INFLOW	12762	544	238	307	1312	1498	1484	1074	991	846	676	320	149	184	915	1118	1106
RELEASE	13844	385	300	348	1209	1437	1482	1711	1744	1020	862	232	124	139	867	1067	916
STOR CHANGE	-1082	159	-62	-42	104	61	1	-637	-753	-174	-187	89	25	45	48	51	190
STORAGE	13838.1	13996	13935	13893	13996	14057	14058	13421	12668	12494	12307	12396	12421	12466	12514	12565	12756
ELEV FTMSL	1589.9	1590.5	1590.3	1590.1	1590.5	1590.8	1590.8	1588.2	1585.0	1584.2	1583.4	1583.8	1583.9	1584.1	1584.3	1584.5	1585.3
DISCH KCFS	16.146	13.0	21.6	19.5	20.3	23.4	24.9	27.8	28.4	17.1	14.0	7.8	8.9	8.8	14.1	17.4	15.9
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		152	254	229	239	275	293	324	325	195	159	88	101	100	160	197	182
PEAK POW MW		621	620	619	621	623	623	609	592	589	584	586	587	588	589	590	595
ENERGY GWH	1936.7	54.9	42.7	49.5	171.8	204.5	211.0	241.4	241.9	140.5	118.3	31.8	17.0	19.1	119.3	146.7	126.4
--BIG BEND--																	
EVAPORATION	129							8	24	31	27	12	6	7	14		
REG INFLOW	13715	385	300	348	1209	1437	1482	1703	1719	989	835	220	118	133	853	1067	916
RELEASE	13715	385	300	348	1209	1437	1482	1703	1719	989	835	220	118	133	853	1067	916
STORAGE	1621.1	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0
DISCH KCFS	16.146	13.0	21.6	19.5	20.3	23.4	24.9	27.7	28.0	16.6	13.6	7.4	8.5	8.4	13.9	17.4	15.9
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		61	101	91	95	109	117	130	131	81	69	37	43	42	70	85	76
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	538	538	538	538	538	538	538	529
ENERGY GWH	793.4	22.1	17.0	19.7	68.5	81.4	84.0	96.4	97.4	58.4	51.0	13.5	7.3	8.1	52.1	63.5	53.2
--FORT RANDALL--																	
NAT INFLOW	380	74	34	44	92	54	103	27	16	-5	-27	-11	-5	-6	-22	-27	38
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	3
EVAPORATION	134							10	32	36	25	10	4	5	12		
REG INFLOW	13880	457	334	392	1297	1482	1573	1702	1689	941	781	199	108	121	816	1037	951
RELEASE	13880	457	334	392	1297	1482	1573	1702	1689	941	781	199	108	121	816	1037	951
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	-645	-588	0	0	0	97	340	372
STORAGE	3001.1	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	2780	2192	2192	2192	2192	2289	2629	3001
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1347.0	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8	1350.0
DISCH KCFS	10.024	6.0	13.7	21.9	21.8	24.1	26.4	27.7	27.5	26.7	22.3	6.7	7.8	7.6	11.7	11.3	10.1
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		50	115	186	184	204	223	233	232	217	169	49	57	56	86	86	80
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	328	284	285	285	285	293	319	339
ENERGY GWH	1372.1	17.9	19.4	40.1	132.7	151.5	160.6	173.6	172.3	156.4	125.4	17.7	9.6	10.8	64.1	64.2	56.0
--GAVINS POINT--																	
NAT INFLOW	1236	82	38	49	124	134	139	82	62	77	103	49	23	26	72	72	103
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1	
CHAN STOR	-1	8	-15	-16	0	-4	-4	-2	0	2	8	29	-2	0	-7	1	2
EVAPORATION	42							2	8	10	9	4	2	2	5		
REG INFLOW	14959	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1734	1659	1470	268	125	143	769	769	684
RELEASE	14959	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1722	1636	1470	268	125	143	769	769	719
STOR CHANGE								12	23								-35
STORAGE	327.1	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	327
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0
DISCH KCFS	12.500	9.0	15.4	23.8	23.8	25.9	28.3	28.3	28.0	27.5	23.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.5	12.5	12.5
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		32	54	82	82	88	96	96	96	96	84	32	32	32	44	44	44
PEAK POW MW		114	114	114	114	114	114	114	115	117	117	117	117	117	78	78	76
ENERGY GWH	626.0	11.4	9.0	17.6	58.7	65.8	69.3	71.6	71.3	68.8	62.5	11.6	5.4	6.2	33.0	33.0	30.7
--GAVINS POINT - SIOUX CITY--																	
NAT INFLOW	816	102	47	61	105	140	76	82	46	35	35	21	10	11	6	17	23
DEPLETION	278	7	3	4	23	36											

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Table with columns for months (INI-SUM, 15MAR, 22MAR, 31MAR, 30APR, 31MAY, 30JUN, 31JUL, 31AUG, 30SEP, 31OCT, 15NOV, 22NOV, 30NOV, 31DEC, 31JAN, 28FEB) and rows for various hydrological parameters (NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, etc.) grouped by location (e.g., FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT).

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Table with columns for month (INI-SUM to 28FEB) and rows for various water quality metrics (NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, etc.) across different study sites (FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT, SIOUX CITY).

INI-SUM 15MAR 22MAR 31MAR 30APR 31MAY 30JUN 31JUL 31AUG 30SEP 31OCT 15NOV 22NOV 30NOV 31DEC 31JAN 28FEB

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	VALUES IN 1000 AF EXCEPT AS INDICATED																
	28FEB18 INI-SUM	15MAR	2018 22MAR	31MAR	30APR	31MAY	30JUN	31JUL	31AUG	30SEP	31OCT	15NOV	22NOV	2019 30NOV	31DEC	31JAN	28FEB
--FORT PECK--																	
NAT INFLOW	5950	217	101	130	494	954	1325	668	292	258	348	163	76	87	247	258	331
DEPLETION	531	-17	-8	-10	33	275	550	286	32	-115	-103	-36	-17	-19	-120	-127	-73
EVAPORATION	400							25	77	96	84	38	18	20	44		
MOD INFLOW	5019	235	109	141	461	679	775	357	183	277	367	161	75	86	323	385	404
RELEASE	5153	149	69	89	417	461	506	523	533	402	307	149	69	92	461	492	444
STOR CHANGE	-135	86	40	52	44	218	269	-165	-340	-125	60	12	6	-6	-138	-107	-40
STORAGE	8942	9028	9068	9120	9164	9382	9651	9486	9146	9021	9081	9093	9099	9093	8955	8848	8807
ELEV FTMSL	2200.9	2201.5	2201.8	2202.1	2202.4	2203.9	2205.6	2204.5	2202.3	2201.9	2201.9	2202.0	2202.0	2202.0	2201.0	2200.3	2200.0
DISCH KCFS	8.500	5.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	7.5	8.0	8.0
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		59	59	60	83	90	102	102	102	80	59	59	60	69	89	94	94
PEAK POW MW		130	130	130	131	132	134	133	130	129	130	130	130	130	129	128	128
ENERGY GWH	742.3	21.3	10.0	12.9	60.0	66.7	73.6	76.2	75.6	57.8	44.2	21.4	10.0	13.2	66.1	70.2	63.2
--GARRISON--																	
NAT INFLOW	9150	473	221	284	717	1360	2677	1156	402	266	476	186	87	99	173	241	334
DEPLETION	1118	0	0	0	43	221	840	688	116	-161	-45	-148	-69	-79	-128	-92	-67
CHAN STOR	6	39	0	0	-22	-5	-11			19	19			-9	-19	-6	0
EVAPORATION	477							30	93	115	99	45	21	24	51		
REG INFLOW	12714	661	290	373	1069	1595	2332	961	-716	733	748	438	204	237	692	819	845
RELEASE	12876	387	180	232	952	1230	1250	1230	1230	1011	861	417	194	225	1138	1230	1111
STOR CHANGE	-163	274	110	141	116	365	1082	-269	-514	-278	-112	21	10	12	-445	-410	-265
STORAGE	10668	10942	11052	11193	11309	11674	12757	12488	11974	11696	11584	11605	11614	11626	11181	10771	10505
ELEV FTMSL	1810.4	1811.6	1812.1	1812.7	1813.2	1814.8	1819.4	1818.3	1816.1	1814.9	1814.4	1814.5	1814.6	1814.6	1812.7	1810.8	1809.6
DISCH KCFS	19.000	13.0	13.0	13.0	16.0	20.0	21.0	20.0	20.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.2	18.5	20.0	20.0
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		136	136	137	169	212	228	220	217	183	150	150	150	152	196	209	206
PEAK POW MW		373	375	377	379	385	402	398	390	385	384	384	384	384	377	371	366
ENERGY GWH	1660.2	48.8	22.9	29.6	121.7	157.9	163.9	163.3	161.5	131.5	111.5	53.9	25.2	29.2	145.8	155.2	138.5
--OAHE--																	
NAT INFLOW	1350	199	93	119	235	129	358	123	47	52	6	9	4	5	-53	-23	47
DEPLETION	777	26	12	15	52	79	166	204	137	33	-13	1	0	0	14	20	31
CHAN STOR	-4	31	0	0	-16	-21	-5	5		17	16			-1	-23	-8	0
EVAPORATION	398							25	75	93	83	38	18	21	45		
REG INFLOW	13047	591	261	336	1120	1259	1436	1129	1064	953	813	387	180	208	1003	1179	1127
RELEASE	13215	367	292	338	1186	1420	1456	1701	1738	812	582	248	123	139	867	1068	879
STOR CHANGE	-168	224	-30	-2	-66	-161	-20	-572	-674	142	231	139	58	69	135	111	248
STORAGE	11371	11595	11565	11563	11497	11336	11316	10744	10071	10212	10443	10583	10640	10709	10845	10955	11203
ELEV FTMSL	1579.0	1580.1	1580.0	1580.0	1579.6	1578.9	1578.8	1576.0	1572.5	1573.2	1574.4	1575.2	1575.4	1575.8	1576.5	1577.0	1578.2
DISCH KCFS	15.893	12.3	21.0	18.9	19.9	23.1	24.5	27.7	28.3	13.6	9.5	8.3	8.8	8.8	14.1	17.4	15.8
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		137	232	209	220	254	268	300	300	145	101	90	95	95	153	188	173
PEAK POW MW		567	566	566	565	561	560	545	527	531	537	541	543	544	548	551	557
ENERGY GWH	1736.2	49.2	39.0	45.2	158.4	188.9	193.1	223.2	223.5	104.1	75.3	32.2	16.0	18.2	113.6	140.2	116.0
--BIG BEND--																	
EVAPORATION	129							8	24	31	27	12	6	7	14		
REG INFLOW	13086	367	292	338	1186	1420	1456	1693	1713	781	555	235	117	133	853	1068	879
RELEASE	13086	367	292	338	1186	1420	1456	1693	1713	781	555	235	117	133	853	1068	879
STORAGE	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621	1621
ELEV FTMSL	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0	1420.0
DISCH KCFS	15.893	12.3	21.0	18.9	19.9	23.1	24.5	27.5	27.9	13.1	9.0	7.9	8.4	8.4	13.9	17.4	15.8
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		58	98	89	93	108	115	129	130	65	46	40	43	42	70	85	76
PEAK POW MW		517	509	509	509	509	509	509	509	538	538	538	538	538	538	538	529
ENERGY GWH	756.9	21.1	16.5	19.1	67.2	80.4	82.5	95.9	97.0	46.7	34.0	14.5	7.2	8.1	52.1	63.5	51.0
--FORT RANDALL--																	
NAT INFLOW	450	87	41	52	109	64	122	32	19	-6	-31	-13	-6	-7	-26	-32	45
DEPLETION	80	1	1	1	4	9	12	18	15	7	1	1	0	1	3	3	3
EVAPORATION	131							10	32	35	24	10	4	5	12		
REG INFLOW	13324	453	332	389	1291	1475	1566	1697	1686	733	499	212	106	120	812	1033	921
RELEASE	13324	173	188	389	1291	1475	1566	1697	1686	1582	883	212	106	120	715	693	549
STOR CHANGE	0	280	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	-849	-384	0	0	0	97	340	372
STORAGE	3001	3281	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	3425	2576	2192	2192	2192	2192	2289	2629	3001
ELEV FTMSL	1350.0	1353.5	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1355.2	1344.0	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1337.5	1339.3	1344.8	1350.0
DISCH KCFS	9.897	5.8	13.5	21.8	21.7	24.0	26.3	27.6	27.4	26.6	14.4	7.1	7.6	7.6	11.6	11.3	9.9
POWER																	
AVE POWER MW		48	114	184	183	203	222	233	231	214	108	52	56	56	86	86	79
PEAK POW MW		350	356	356	356	356	356	356	356	314	285	285	285	285	293	319	339
ENERGY GWH	1318.1	17.4	19.2	39.8	132.1	150.8	159.9	173.1	172.0	154.1	80.2	18.8	9.4	10.7	63.7	63.9	53.1
--GAVINS POINT--																	
NAT INFLOW	1300	87	40	52	130	141	146	87	65	81	108	52	24	27	76	76	108
DEPLETION	114	0	0	0	5	19	24	39	10	-5	2	5	2	3	10	1	
CHAN STOR	-1	8	-15	-16	0	-4	-4	-2	0	2	23	13	-1	0	-8	1	3
EVAPORATION	42							2	8	10	9	4	2	2	5		
REG INFLOW	14467	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1734	1659	1002	268	125	143	769	769	659
RELEASE	14467	268	214	425	1416	1593	1684	1740	1722	1636	1002	268	125	143	769	769	694
STOR CHANGE									12	23							-35
STORAGE	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	327	339	362	362	362	362	362	362	362	327
ELEV FTMSL	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0
DISCH KCFS	12.500	9.0	15.4	23.8	23.8	25.9	28.3	28.3	28.0	27.5	16.3	9.0	9.0	9.0	12.5	12.5	

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Table with columns for time periods (28FEB19 to 29FEB) and various flow metrics (NAT INFLOW, DEPLETION, EVAPORATION, etc.) for different locations like FORT PECK, GARRISON, OAHE, BIG BEND, FORT RANDALL, GAVINS POINT, and SIOUX CITY.