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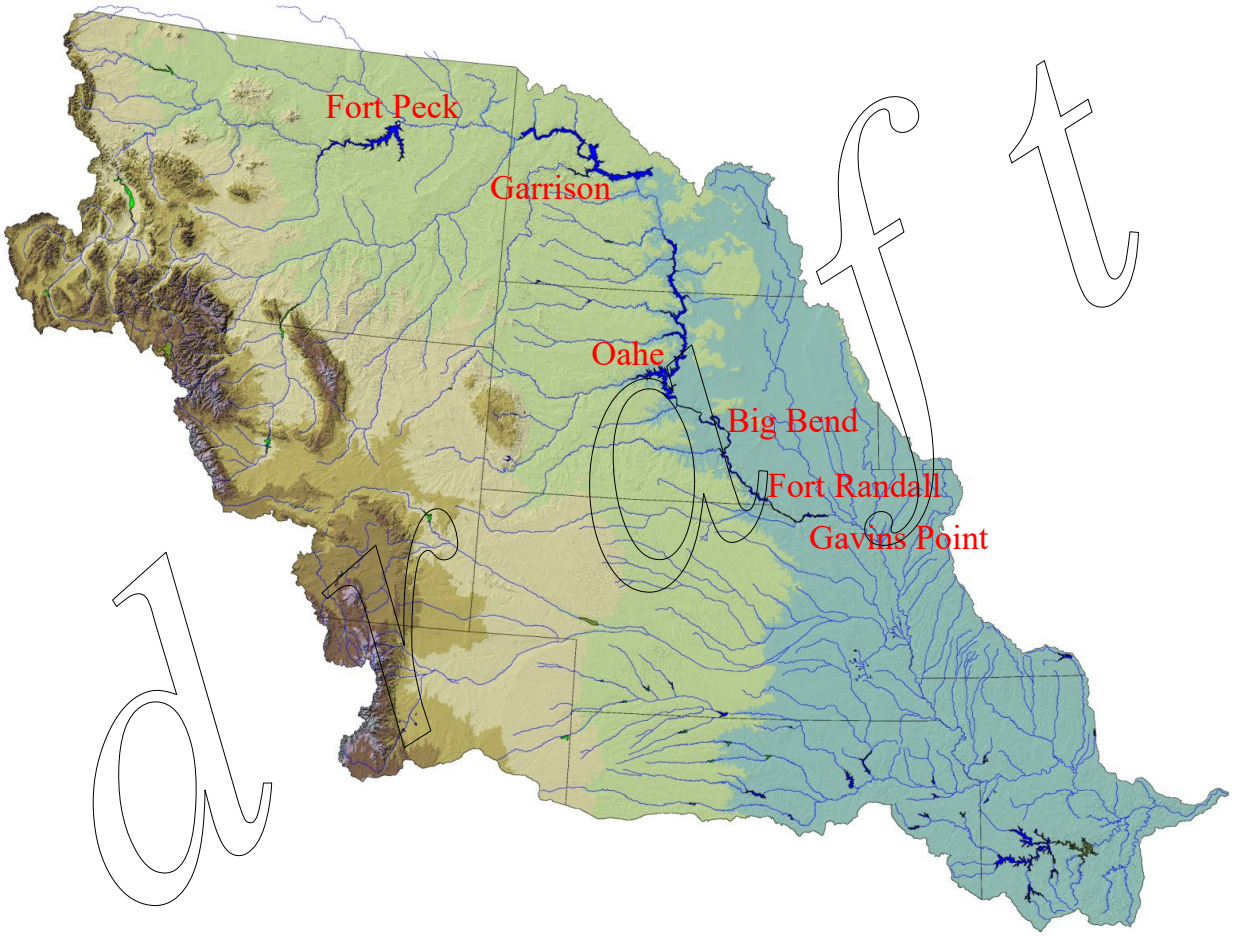
Draft

AOP

2026-2027

Missouri River Mainstem System

2026-2027 Annual Operating Plan



draft

Annual Operating Plan Process
74 Years Serving the Missouri River Basin

September 2026

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, NORTHWESTERN DIVISION
PO BOX 2870
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September 2026

This draft Annual Operating Plan (AOP) presents pertinent information regarding water management in the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System through December 2027. The information provided in this draft AOP is based upon water management guidelines designed to meet the reservoir regulation objectives of the 2018 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (Master Manual). Regulation of the mainstem reservoir system is provided by my office, the Missouri River Basin Water Management Division, Northwestern Division, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, located in Omaha, Nebraska.

The draft 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 System regulation assuming five statistically derived runoff scenarios based on an analysis of water supply records from 1898 to 2019. This approach provides a good range of water management simulations 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 projects during the upcoming year to serve its Congressionally-authorized project purposes.

In addition to the AOP, two separate documents are also available entitled: "System Description and Operation" and "Summary of Actual 2025 Regulation." To receive copies of those documents, contact the Missouri River Basin Water Management Division at 1616 Capitol Avenue, Suite 365, Omaha, Nebraska 68102-4909, phone (402) 996-3841. Both reports are available at the "Reports and Publications" link on our web site at:
https://www.nwd-mr.usace.army.mil/rcc/

Five public meetings to discuss this draft AOP are scheduled: October 26 in Bismarck, North Dakota; October 27 in Ft. Pierre, South Dakota and Sioux City, Iowa; and October 29 in Smithville, Missouri and Nebraska City, Nebraska. We ask that any comments on this draft AOP be provided by November 25, 2026. Comments can be sent via email to: Missouri.Water.Management@usace.army.mil. The final AOP is scheduled for publication in December 2026.

We thank you for your interest in the regulation of the mainstem reservoir system and look forward to your participation in this process.

John I. Remus II, P.E.
Chief, Missouri River Basin Water
Management Division

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MISSOURI RIVER MAINSTEM RESERVOIR SYSTEM

Draft Annual Operating Plan
2026 - 2027

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List of Abbreviations

AOP	-	annual operating plan
ACHP	-	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
AF	-	acre-feet
B	-	Billion
BiOp	-	Biological Opinion
cfs	-	cubic feet per second
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
KAF	-	1,000 acre-feet
kcfs	-	1,000 cubic feet per second
kW	-	kilowatt
kWh	-	kilowatt hour
MAF	-	million acre-feet
MRBWMD	-	Missouri River Basin Water Management Division
MW	-	megawatt
MWh	-	megawatt hour
NEPA	-	National Environmental Policy Act
plover	-	piping plover
PA	-	Programmatic Agreement
P-S MBP	-	Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program
Reclamation	-	Bureau of Reclamation
RM	-	river mile
RPA	-	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
SHPO	-	State Historic Preservation Officers
SR	-	Steady Release
System	-	Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System
tern	-	interior least tern
T&E	-	Threatened and Endangered
THPO	-	Tribal Historic Preservation Officers
USACE	-	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFWS	-	U.S. 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

Draft Annual Operating Plan
2026 – 2027

I. FOREWORD

This draft Annual Operating Plan (AOP) presents pertinent information and plans for regulating the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System (System) through December 2027 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 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' 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 (MRBWM) Division, Northwestern Division, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 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 accomplished 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 USACE 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 April 2020 or the "Summary of Actual 2025 Regulation," dated June 2026. Both reports are currently available at the "Reports and Publications" link on the MRBWM website at: https://www.nwd-mr.usace.army.mil/rcc, or by contacting 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 2026 Regulation" will be available at the same site in late spring or early summer of 2026.

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 USACE. 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 USACE 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 USACE Cultural Resources Management Plans and Five-Year Plan are warranted in order to better address such effects to historic properties. During 2006 the USACE 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 will be sent to the Tribes offering technical meetings and government-to-government consultation on the 2026-2027 AOP. Meeting times and locations of the five planned fall public meetings will be 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 2026 spring public meetings were held at the following locations and dates: March 24 at Bismarck, North Dakota; April 7 at Smithville, Missouri; and April 8 at Sioux City, Iowa. The Smithville meeting included a virtual meeting option. The attendees were provided an update regarding the outlook for 2026 runoff and projected System regulation for the remainder of 2026. Five in-person fall public meetings on the draft 2026-2027 AOP are scheduled at the following locations: October 26 in Bismarck, North Dakota; October 27 in Ft. Pierre, South Dakota, and

Sioux City, Iowa; and October 29 in Smithville, Missouri and Nebraska City, Nebraska. In the spring of 2027, 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 2026-2027 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 again revised in March 2004, primarily to include more stringent drought conservation measures. In March 2006 the Master Manual was again revised to include technical criteria for a spring pulse to comply with a 2003 USFWS Amended Biological Opinion (BiOp). 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 basic principles of how that storage is regulated.

In November 2018 a Record of Decision (ROD) was signed for the Missouri River Recovery Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (MRRMP-EIS), that established an overarching adaptive management process for implementation of actions required to avoid jeopardizing the listed species in the Missouri River basin as a result of USACE projects. The selected alternative no longer called for the spring pulse and reservoir unbalancing criteria contained in the 2006 Master Manual, therefore following the ROD, in 2018 the Master Manual was revised to remove these provisions.

Concurrent with the MRRMP-EIS process, the USACE conducted consultation with the USFWS, as required by Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, resulting in a new BiOp being issued in April 2018. Current regulation of the System in accordance with the Master Manual to serve authorized project purposes is dependent on successful implementation of the 2018 BiOp. The Missouri River Recovery Program (MRRP), together with MRBWM, works to ensure implementation of the BiOp elements as described in the preferred alternative. Simply put, the USACE must comply with environmental laws including the ESA, and the MRRP is the vehicle used to accomplish this. This AOP identifies flow operations at Garrison, Fort Randall and Gavins Point for the benefit of the threatened piping plover (plover) while maintaining flood control and navigation as primary authorized purposes. In accordance with implementation of the 2018 BiOp, Fort Peck test flows, which assess the potential benefits of alternative management scenarios for the pallid sturgeon, were implemented in 2024. A ROD for the Fort Peck Dam Test Release EIS

(FPDTR-EIS), which identifies and compares alternative test releases from Fort Peck Dam, was signed on November 12, 2021. The purpose of the Fort Peck test flows is to evaluate the potential for achieving pallid sturgeon spawning and recruitment on the upper Missouri River using periodic Fort Peck releases that better replicate historical flows and temperatures. Although not shown for any of the runoff scenarios, the proposed test flows are a possibility in 2027 and build on the information learned from the initial test flows in 2024, retaining the attraction phase, and focusing on enhancing performance in the retention, spawning, and drift phases.

Additional information on other efforts undertaken through the MRRP to meet the requirements of the 2018 BiOp can be found on the MRRP website at: https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/MRRP/.

IV. ONGOING COORDINATION, STUDIES AND REPORTS

As committed to following the 2011 Flood, the USACE communicated more broadly and frequently in 2026 by holding monthly conference calls from January to July, and September, 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. Outreach calls will be re-initiated in January 2027 or as needed if basin and/or weather conditions change dramatically. The USACE also hosted monthly CODEL calls for members of Congress and basin governors, or their staff members, from January to July, and September. These CODEL calls will also resume in January 2027.

The USACE continues to collaborate with other federal, state, and local agencies and our field offices to improve runoff forecasts, particularly as it relates to soil moisture and plains snowpack. This will require a collaborative effort to improve both data collection (i.e., plains snowpack, soil moisture and soil temperature at five depths, precipitation, and frost depth) and hydrologic modeling. Refer to previous AOPs for details regarding the history of the Upper Missouri River Basin Monitoring Network for Soil Moisture and Plains Snow (UMRB Monitoring Network). The establishment of the UMRB Monitoring Network, which is expected to include about 540 sites in the 270,000-square mile plains area of the Upper Missouri River basin, is nearing the end of year five of a multi-year implementation plan finishing in FY27. When completed, the network will be comprised of retrofitted Mesonet sites (about 89) and new sites (about 451) in Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Nebraska. Installations are ongoing, but as of August 2026, 367 stations have been completed. An additional 71 stations should be online by the end of September with 14 more stations expected in October and November. The remaining 88 sites are going through cultural clearance and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) coordination and are scheduled to be installed in spring and summer 2027. The MRBWM office regularly updates the ongoing progress of the UMRB Monitoring Network via the MRBWM website (home page, UMRB Monitoring Network).

The Water Management office continues to collaborate with other agencies in discussions of regional and national hydrologic and climate variability and uncertainty. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also collaborated with the USACE and other agencies

on a three-part study. The first part was a climate attribution effort focusing on the 2011 event. The second part of the study was 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. The third part was a climate assessment of the causes for hydrologic extremes in the upper Missouri River basin which was completed by NOAA and the University of Colorado's Cooperative Institute of Research in Environmental Sciences. All three reports are available at https://psl.noaa.gov/csi/factsheets/index.html.

V. FUTURE RUNOFF: AUGUST 2026 - DECEMBER 2027

Runoff into the six System reservoirs is typically low and relatively stable during the August through 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 2026 through February 2027. The August 1 runoff forecast for 2026 was 15.4 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 (wetter than forecast) and Lower Basic (drier than forecast) simulations. The Upper and Lower Basic simulations are based on a percentage of the Basic runoff. The adjusted Upper and Lower Basic values for each month and reach are shown as percentages in ***Tables I*** and ***II***. The percentages shown are used for the August through February period in the AOP simulations. These percentages are also used in the regularly updated monthly reservoir simulations. The report detailing the computation of these runoff factors was posted to the USACE's website in January 2015.

Table I
Upper Basic Runoff Percentage

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fort Peck	120	120	135	145	135	145	145	130	120	120	120	120
Garrison	120	120	135	145	135	145	145	130	120	120	120	120
Oahe	140	140	150	155	155	145	140	135	135	135	135	135
Fort Randall	140	140	150	155	155	145	140	135	135	135	135	135
Gavins Point	140	140	150	155	155	145	140	135	135	135	135	135
Sioux City	140	140	150	155	155	145	140	135	135	135	135	135

Table II
Lower Basic Runoff Percentage

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Fort Peck	80	75	65	65	70	65	65	70	75	80	80	80
Garrison	80	75	65	65	70	65	65	70	75	80	80	80
Oahe	75	75	55	50	50	50	55	65	75	75	75	75
Fort Randall	75	75	55	50	50	50	55	65	75	75	75	75
Gavins Point	75	75	55	50	50	50	55	65	75	75	75	75
Sioux City	75	75	55	50	50	50	55	65	75	75	75	75

Simulations for the March 1, 2027 to February 28, 2028 period use five statistically derived runoff scenarios based on an analysis of historic water supply. The report detailing the development of these runoff scenarios, "Runoff Volumes for Annual Operating Plan Studies", was updated in October 2020 to include eight additional years of runoff data that now extends from 1898 to 2019. In addition to the five runoff scenarios, the analysis includes 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. As noted in the second NOAA study (see Chapter IV), for the lead times (one to six months) and times of year of interest (January-February-March and April-May-June) in the Missouri River basin, there is no useful skill and reliability of precipitation forecasts. 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 soil 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 (35.2 MAF) has a 1 in 10 chance of being exceeded, Upper Quartile runoff (30.9 MAF) has a 1 in 4 chance of being exceeded, and Median runoff (24.7 MAF) has a 1 in 2 chance of being exceeded. Lower Quartile runoff (19.5 MAF) has a 1 in 4 chance of the occurrence of less runoff, and Lower Decile runoff (16.2 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.

The two additional runoff volumes included in the "Runoff Volumes for Annual Operating Plan Studies" report are the 2 percent and 98 percent exceedance levels. Annual runoff at the 2 percent exceedance (46.0 MAF) has a 1 in 50 chance of being exceeded; the 98 percent exceedance (11.6 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, or any prior year's runoff volume and distribution, as the 2027 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 2028. 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 2028.

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 III,*** where water supply conditions are quantified for the period August 2026 through February 2028. The natural water supply for calendar year (CY) 2025 totaled 19.9 MAF.

Table III
Natural and Net Runoff at Sioux City
(Volumes in 1,000 Acre-Feet)

	Natural[1]	Post-1949 Depletions	Net[2]
August 2026 through February 2027 (Basic Runoff Scenario)			
Basic	5,400	-500	4,900
Upper Basic	6,900	-700	6,200
Lower Basic	4,100	-800	3,300
Runoff Year March 2027 through February 2028 (Statistical Analysis of Past Records)			
Upper Decile	35,200	-300	34,900
Upper Quartile	30,900	-300	30,600
Median	24,700	-300	24,400
Lower Quartile	19,500	-200	19,300
Lower Decile	16,200	-300	15,900

[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 2026-2027

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 2026-2027 AOP includes 13 years of regulation at Fort Peck (1940) as the sole mainstem project, plus 73 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 third highest runoff on record in 1997), record runoff of 61.0 MAF in 2011, and back-to-back high runoff years in 2018 and 2019 (fourth highest and second highest runoff on record, respectively). 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. <u>2026-2027 AOP Simulations</u>. Reservoir simulations for the Upper Basic, Basic, and Lower Basic runoff scenarios, which span the period of August 2026 through February 2027, 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 2027 through February 2028, 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 models which incorporate real-time information including observed precipitation, and these situations are handled individually during real-time regulation. As noted in Chapter IV, the long-term average releases to meet navigation targets were updated in July 2025. The AOP studies use these updated releases as shown on Plate 3.

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; use of the Exclusive Flood Control Zone is not anticipated under any of the five runoff scenarios covered in the AOP; minimum service navigation flow support for all runoff scenarios to start the season; full service flow support for Upper Decile runoff scenario for the second half of the season with reduced navigation flow support for Upper Quartile and below runoff scenarios; a full-length navigation season for Upper Quartile and above runoff scenarios; minimum winter releases for Median and below runoff, and near normal to above normal winter releases for Upper Decile and Upper Quartile runoff; a steady release-flow to target regulation during the plover nesting season for Upper Quartile and below runoff and nearly steady releases for Upper Decile runoff with flood water evacuation; emphasis on Fort Peck and Oahe for steady to rising reservoir levels 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 2027 runoff season. In addition, due to low runoff in recent years, System storage will begin the 2027 runoff season below the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone.

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 flow support season length in 2027. Service levels for Median runoff are at minimum service at the start of the season and increase to intermediate service after the July 1 System storage check (see Plate 3). Service levels for Lower Quartile and Lower Decile are at minimum service throughout the navigation flow support season. Service levels for Upper Quartile and Upper Decile are at minimum service at the start of the season. After the July 1 System storage check, full-service navigation flows or more are provided for Upper Decile runoff, and slightly below full service is provided for Upper Quartile. Application of the July 1 System storage check indicated that a full-length navigation flow support season would be provided for Median and above runoff scenarios with the Upper Decile runoff scenario including a 10-day extension to the navigation flow support season. Lower Decile and Lower Quartile runoff scenarios include a shortening of the navigation season. The Upper Decile simulation is the only runoff scenario that reaches the desired 56.1 MAF System storage level on March 1, 2028. Storage is below the base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone for Upper Quartile 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 2027 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 May release (see ***Plate 3***), based on the service level, for the first half of the month, followed by the July table values for the remainder of the month to reflect a steady release regulation at the start of the nesting season. 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 simulation follows 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 the best estimate of required releases during 2027, 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 or for water conservation if drought conditions continue.

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 these runoff scenarios, releases were based on flood water evacuation. Based on the September 1 storage check, modeled Gavins Point winter releases were 12,500 cfs during the 2026-2027 winter season and modeled releases range from 12,500 cfs to 20,000 cfs during the 2027-2028 winter season depending on the runoff scenario. Gavins Point releases may 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 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, Fort Peck and Oahe are scheduled to be favored during the 2027 forage fish spawn while also attempting to maintain rising water levels at Garrison. The Lower Quartile and above 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. Insufficient runoff is available in the Lower Decile simulation to keep all three reservoirs rising. The Oahe reservoir level declines slightly in April and May under the Lower Decile simulation. Garrison declines slightly in April and rises in May under the Lower Decile simulation. Fort Peck reservoir rises in April and May under the Lower Decile simulation.

Intrasystem releases are typically 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 Zones. Storage in the upper three reservoirs will be out of balance on March 1, 2027 due to distribution of runoff and downstream flow requirements. Fort Peck will start the 2027 runoff season about 0.1 feet low, Garrison about 1.1 feet low, and Oahe about 1.2 feet high. The upper three reservoirs are balanced on February 28, 2028.

The Fort Peck test flows presented in this AOP build on the 2024 initial test flows, which were developed based on the selected alternative in the FPDTR-EIS, and input from stakeholders and the MRRP fish technical team. The updated test flow design retained the attraction flows, lowered retention flows, reduced the spawning peak, increased the drifts flows, and enhanced spillway utilization for improved temperature management. In the flow test design, releases would be stepped up in April (attraction flow) to achieve an increase of 1,700 cfs per day at Wolf Point, Montana until a peak flow of 18,000 cfs is reached. Peak flows are held for three days and then decreased by 1,300 cfs per day to a flow of 11,500 cfs (retention flow). Powerhouse releases are used to meet the 11,500 cfs Wolf Point target until Fort Peck reservoir water surface temperatures remain above 10 degrees Celsius for at least three consecutive days, but not later than 25 May. Once conditions are met, spillway flows are initiated to increase downstream temperatures.

Spillway releases are gradually increased into June until the combined flow at Wolf Point reaches 18,000 cfs. Peak flows are held for three days and then decreased 1,000 cfs per day to a flow of 9,000 cfs (drifting flow).

In this AOP, Fort Peck test flows for assessing potential benefits to the pallid sturgeon are not shown for any of the runoff scenarios. The test releases are not shown for the two lower scenarios (Lower Quartile and Lower Decile) due to the Fort Peck reservoir levels. These two scenarios indicate that the required Fort Peck pool elevation of 2227 feet will likely not be reached during the test period. The two upper scenarios (Upper Decile and Upper Quartile) exceed the runoff criteria in the Fort Peck to Garrison reach. Under the Median runoff condition, the Fort Peck reservoir level does not meet the required pool elevation for spillway releases until mid-July. Runoff conditions between Median and Upper Quartile may allow for test flows or partial test flows. A modified spawning flow may be implemented if it was determined there was a benefit and would depend on pallid sturgeon locations and other factors. Timing of the test flows may vary during real-time regulation. Constraints for initiation or cancellation of test flows are as described in the FPDTR-EIS.

Actual System regulation from January 1 through July 31, 2026, and the simulated regulating plans for each project through CY 2027 using the five runoff scenarios described on Page 6 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 Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, and Gavins Point actual releases (Regulated Flow) as well as the Missouri River flows that would have resulted if the reservoirs (6 mainstem and 15 tributary reservoirs) were not in place (Unregulated Flow) during the period January 2025 through July 2026. Low or zero unregulated flows can occur due to the effects of ice formation and/or upstream tributary regulation, as well as agricultural depletions. ***Plate 13*** presents past and simulated gross average monthly power generation and gross peaking capability for the System.

C. <u>Regulation Plan for the Balance of the 2026 Navigation Season and Fall of 2026</u>. The regulation of the System for the period of August through November 2026 is presented in the following paragraphs.

<u>Fort Peck</u>. Releases will average 7,000 cfs through the end of September and then be lowered to 5,000 cfs as irrigation ceases. The releases will be held near that level through the end of November. The Fort Peck pool will recede through the fall, ending the month of November at 2220.3 feet or 3.6 feet below the August 1 elevation of 2223.9 feet.

<u>Garrison</u>. The endangered piping plovers were fledged by August 26 on the reach downstream of Garrison and hydropower peaking restrictions were discontinued at that time. Releases will be maintained near 17,000 cfs through mid-September when they will be decreased to 13,000 cfs and held steady through November. The Garrison pool will steadily drop through the fall and end the month of November at 1822.6 feet or 4.9 feet below the August 1 elevation of 1827.5 feet.

Oahe. The reservoir started the month of August at elevation 1596.1 feet. Releases will average 27,300 cfs in August and 24,700 cfs in September in support of navigation. Releases will then be reduced in October and November to 11,700 cfs and 7,300 cfs, respectively to accommodate the fall drawdown of the Fort Randall pool. At the end of November, the Oahe pool will be at elevation 1593.0 feet or 3.1 feet above the August 1 elevation.

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

Fort Randall. Releases will average 26,900 cfs in August, 26,600 cfs in September, and 25,400 cfs in October to back up the releases from Gavins Point. The fall pool drawdown of Fort Randall will start after Labor Day in early September and will be completed near mid-November. Releases will be reduced after navigation flow support ends to the level required to back up Gavins Point winter releases.

Gavins Point. Releases are scheduled to support downstream minimum service (6,000 cfs below full service based on the July 1 storage check) flows in reaches with scheduled commercial navigation throughout the 2026 navigation season. A shortened navigation flow support season will be 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 range from November 6 at Sioux City, Iowa to November 15 at the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri. Releases will be reduced by approximately 3,000 cfs per day beginning in early November until releases reach 9,000 cfs. Releases will then be maintained at 9,000 cfs for the remainder of the month of November before being increased to 12,000 cfs in December. The Gavins Point pool level will be raised 1.5 feet to elevation 1207.5 feet in the fall and remain near that elevation during the winter months.

D. Regulation Plan for Winter 2026-2027. 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 latest long-term reservoir regulation forecasts, which are updated monthly, can be found on the USACE's website. 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. A modification to the winter release rate from Gavins Point dam may occur when the evacuation of System flood control storage cannot be accomplished by providing a full-service navigation season with a 10-day extension of the navigation season. With an excess annual water supply, the winter season Gavins Point release may be scheduled at a rate of up to 25,000 cfs to continue to evacuate the remaining excess water in System flood control storage. The planned winter System release for 2026-2027 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 9,000 cfs in December increasing to 9,500 cfs in January and February and then holding steady through the end of February to serve winter power loads and to attempt to balance System storage. Storage in the upper three reservoirs will be out of balance on March 1, 2027. Fort Peck will end February 2027 in a balanced condition, with Garrison 1.1 feet low and Oahe about 1.2 feet high. The Fort Peck pool level is expected to decrease about 4.3 feet from December through February to near elevation 2216.0 feet on March 1, 18.0 feet below the base of its Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone.

Garrison. With the upper three reservoirs not being balanced, near minimum Garrison releases are scheduled for the winter months. A fall release of 13,000 cfs will be maintained through mid-December before increasing to 15,000 cfs and held through the end of February to serve winter power loads and to help balance System storage. Normally, when releases are scheduled to be increased during the winter, the initial release is held steady in December to prevent ice-induced flooding at the time of freeze-in and then gradually increased as river conditions permit. 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 will decline 0.9 feet from elevation 1822.6 feet at the end of November to near elevation 1821.7 feet by March 1, 15.8 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 13,000 cfs and 15,300 cfs. Daily and hourly releases will vary widely to best meet power loads. Peak hourly and minimum 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 1593.0 feet at the end of November to near 1593.3 feet at the end of February, 14.2 feet below the base of its Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone.

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

Fort Randall. Releases will average about 10,400 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 near 1337.5 feet at the end of November to elevation 1350.0 feet, 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 by March 1. It is likely that a pool level as high as 1355.0 feet 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 until late February when it will be lowered to elevation 1206.0 feet to create additional capacity to store spring runoff.

System storage for all runoff conditions will range between 43.5 and 45.8 MAF by the beginning of next year's runoff season, approximately March 1, 2026. The base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone is 56.1 MAF.

E. Regulation During the 2027 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, 2027, 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 2027 navigation flow support season there is no commercial navigation scheduled to use the upper reaches of the navigation channel, MRBWM 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 2027 season will be determined by actual System storage on March 15 and July 1. Runoff scenarios modeled indicate that all runoff scenarios will start the 2027 navigation flow support season at minimum service. Following the July 1 System storage check, the service level for the Upper Decile runoff scenarios would increase to full service. The service level for the Upper Quartile and Median runoff scenarios would be 600 cfs below full service and 4,800 cfs below full service, respectively. The service level for the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios would be minimum service. The normal 8-month navigation season is provided for Median and Upper Quartile runoff as shown in ***Table IV***. A 10-day extension to the navigation flow support season is provided for the Upper Decile runoff scenario. The navigation season length for the Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile scenarios would be shortened by 22-days and 30-days, respectively.

Table IV
Navigation Service Support for the 2027 Season

	Runoff Scenario (MAF)	System Storage		Flow Level Above or Below Full Service (cfs)		Season Shortening (Days)
		March 15 (MAF)	July 1 (MAF)			
				Spring	Summer/Fall	
Upper Decile	35.2	47.1	58.3	-6,000	+6,500	0*
Upper Quartile	30.9	47.0	56.3	-6,000	-600	0
Median	24.7	45.2	51.7	-6,000	-4,800	0
Lower Quartile	19.5	44.0	48.1	-6,000	-6,000	22
Lower Decile	16.2	44.0	46.6	-6,000	-6,000	30

*Includes 10-day extension for Upper Decile.

As previously stated, the modeled regulation for the 2027 nesting season below Gavins Point is SR-FTT. When the SR-FTT release scenario is used, the initial steady release, which has ranged from 20,000 cfs to 30,000 cfs over the last several years, will be based on hydrologic conditions and the availability of habitat at that time. Model runs included in this AOP have a Gavins Point release which is higher during the last 20 days 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. A Gavins Point peaking cycle of two days down and one day up may be used for flood control regulation or to conserve water in the upper three reservoirs, if required. Gavins Point releases for the Upper Quartile and Upper Decile runoff simulations are 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 season 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. 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.

Gavins Point releases may be quite variable during the 2027 navigation season but are expected to range from 20,000 to 38,000 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.*** As experienced in 2011 and

2019, 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 USACE 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 Threatened and Endangered 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, Fort Peck and Oahe are scheduled to be favored during the 2027 forage fish spawn if runoff is below the Median runoff scenario. This will be accomplished by setting releases at Fort Peck and Garrison at a level that would attempt to maintain rising Fort Peck and Oahe pools, but no less than the minimum required for downstream water supply requirements, including irrigation. These adjustments may be restricted when the plovers begin nesting in May. The studies show that Fort Peck pool levels rise for both the Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios during the April to June time frame. The Oahe pool level rises in the Lower Quartile runoff scenario, and it decreases slightly in the Lower Decile runoff. The Garrison pool level rises in the Lower Quartile runoff scenario. It declines slightly in April and rises in May and June for Lower Decile runoff. If the current drought conditions continue, 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 2027 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 all runoff scenarios.

Fort Peck test flows are not shown for the Median, Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios due to the low Fort Peck reservoir level. The Median runoff scenario does not reach a pool elevation of 2227.0 feet until mid-July. The Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff

scenarios do not reach 2227.0 ft during 2027. The two upper scenarios (Upper Quartile and Upper Decile) exceed the May-June runoff criteria in the Fort Peck to Garrison reach and no test releases are included.

The Fort Peck test flows presented in this AOP build on the initial 2024 test flows. Although none of the five runoff scenarios show test flows, runoff conditions between Median and Upper Quartile may allow for test flows or partial test flows. Constraints for initiation or cancellation of test flows are as described in the FPDTR-EIS. Details of the test releases included in the AOP simulations are provided in Chapter VI, Section B, 2026-2027 AOP Simulations.

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. High elevation nesting habitat is expected to be sufficient below Garrison Dam during the 2027 nesting season for all runoff scenarios.

During 2027, coldwater habitat in Garrison should be adequate for the Upper Decile, Upper Quartile and Median runoff scenarios. If lower runoff rates continue, reservoir elevations may approach levels that jeopardize the volume of coldwater habitat in Garrison. In preparation for a low volume of coldwater habitat in Garrison, the project office is preparing to install plywood barriers on the lower portion of the intake trash racks, which will allow water to be drawn from a higher, and therefore warmer, region of the reservoir. Coldwater habitat will continue to be monitored during the year and adjustments will be considered if conditions warrant.

A steady-to-rising pool at Garrison during the fish spawn in April and May will be dependent upon the daily inflow pattern to the reservoir. The reservoir rises from April to June for all five AOP runoff scenarios.

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 Lower Quartile and above runoff scenarios. Under the Lower Decile runoff scenario, the Oahe pool would decline 0.5 feet from April to June.

Fort Randall. To the extent reasonably possible, Fort Randall will be regulated to provide for a pool elevation near 1355.0 feet during the fish spawn period, provided water can be supplied from other reservoirs for downstream uses. The pool will not be drawn down much below elevation 1337.5 feet 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. 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. Based on nesting season results in recent years, it is anticipated that a sufficient amount of habitat to provide for successful nesting will be available at elevations above the planned release rates. Releases from Gavins Point may follow the flow-to-target (FTT) release scenario or the SR-FTT scenario. The FTT 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 SR-FTT 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 quantity of higher 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 designated Kansas River basin reservoirs for Missouri River navigation flow support, 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 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. In addition, heavy vegetation has grown in the upper end of the Gavins Point pool in recent years, resulting in less suitable plover habitat. Because of the lower 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 in late August or early September when it is determined that there are no plovers nesting along the reservoir.

G. Regulation Activities for Historic and Cultural Properties. The 2004 Programmatic Agreement (PA) for the Operation and Management of the Missouri River Main Stem System provides the framework for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR Part 800). The regulation of the System includes wave action and water level fluctuation at the reservoirs that can result in erosion and exposure of cultural sites along the banks of the reservoirs. These same processes can also result in the potential for the exposure and/or discovery of materials that may trigger the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (43 CFR

Part 10). This AOP provides projected water elevation levels for the upcoming year, creating an opportunity to identify known resources that fall within, or intersect with, the projected operating range at each reservoir. This information can be critical for planning site monitoring efforts and provides insight for the development of future strategies to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for ongoing adverse impacts caused by system operations.

The data contained within this report is useful in planning historic and cultural property management activities for the coming year. The USACE will work with the Tribes as needed utilizing 36 CFR Part 800 and the PA to address the exposure of historic and cultural sites. Furthermore, USACE recognizes their Tribal Trust responsibilities to federally recognized tribes. Therefore, USACE is available for government-to-government consultation with any Tribal nations that may wish to engage in further consultation.

Pool levels at the upper three reservoirs will likely be below normal in 2027 but will vary depending on runoff conditions. Normal and/or below normal runoff conditions can impact and expose cultural sites along the shoreline. Actions to avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse impacts and expected results of the actions are covered under Chapter VII of this AOP. A summary of projected high and low elevations for each reservoir is listed below. A query of the USACE cultural resource database was conducted, the number of sites that fall between, or intersect, those projected elevations are also listed below. States and Tribes are encouraged to contact the USACE for further information or to provide additional data/site information. Plate 14 shows the locations of the Tribal Reservations.

Fort Peck. Depending on runoff in the Missouri River basin, System regulation during 2027 could result in a Fort Peck pool elevation variation from a high of 2237 feet to a low of 2214.5 feet. 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 2 known sites 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 1820.6 feet during 2027. Based on a review of existing information, approximately 64 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 1613 to 1587 feet (see Plate 10 and the studies included at the end of this report). Based on a review of existing information, approximately 182 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 range during 2027. 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 during the spring and summer of 2027 (see Plate 11 and the

studies included at the end of this report). Short-term increases above 1355 feet due to local rainfall may occur. The annual fall drawdown of the reservoir to elevation 1337.5 feet 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. Based on a review of existing information, approximately 32 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 range during 2027. Short-term increases above 1207.5 feet may occur due to local rainfall. Based on a review of existing information, 1 known sites will be affected during this period.

VII. SUMMARY OF RESULTS EXPECTED IN 2027

With regulation of the System in accordance with the 2026-2027 AOP outlined in the preceding pages, the following results can be expected. ***Table V*** summarizes the critical decision points throughout the year for all runoff conditions.

Table V
Summary of 2026-2027 AOP Studies

Decision Points	2027 Runoff Condition				
	Upper Decile	**Upper Quartile**	**Median**	**Lower Quartile**	**Lower Decile**
March 15 System Storage Spring Service Level	47.1 MAF Minimum service	47.0 MAF Minimum service	45.2 MAF Minimum service	44.0 MAF Minimum service	44.0 MAF Minimum service
May Releases May Early/Late May Avg GP Release	 20.7/23.8 22.4 kcfs	 20.7/23.8 22.4 kcfs	 20.7/23.8 22.4 kcfs	 23.9/26.5 kcfs 25.3 kcfs	 23.9/26.5 kcfs 25.3 kcfs
Fish Spawn Rise (Apr-Jun) FTPK Pool Elev Change GARR Pool Elev Change OAHE Pool Elev Change	 +13.4 feet +13.6 feet +11.4 feet	 +11.0 feet +12.2 feet +12.0 feet	 +9.3 feet +10.0 feet +5.7 feet	 +7.3 feet +8.3 feet +1.0 feet	 +5.1feet +6.4 feet -0.5 feet
July 1 System Storage Sum-Fall Service Level (kcfs) Nav Season Length	58.3 MAF Full Service 10 Day extension	56.3 MAF 0.6 kcfs blw Full Service 0 Days shortening	51.7 MAF 4.8 kcfs blw Full Service 0 Days shortening	48.1 MAF Minimum Service 22 Days shortening	46.6 MAF Minimum Service 30 Days shortening
September 1 System Storage Winter 2027-28 GP Release	60.6 MAF 20.0 kcfs	58.4 MAF 17.0 kcfs	53.3 MAF 12.5 kcfs	48.4 MAF 12.5 kcfs	46.1 MAF 12.5 kcfs
February 29 System Storage End-Year Pool Balance Percent Pool	56.1 MAF Balanced 100%	55.3 MAF Balanced 99%	51.0 MAF Balanced 91%	45.6 MAF Balanced 81%	43.2 MAF Balanced 77%

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. Consequently, 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. System storage remains low due to drought conditions in the upper basin in recent years. As a result, all runoff scenarios studied for this AOP will begin the March 1, 2027 runoff season

with System storage below the desired 56.1 MAF base of the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone. Therefore, additional flood control storage beyond the normal System flood control storage of 16.3 MAF, (11.6 MAF in the Annual Flood Control and Multiple Use Zone and 4.7 MAF in the Exclusive Flood Control Zone) will be available to store runoff. The additional space available in the Carryover Multiple Use Zone varies from 10.3 MAF in the Upper Decile runoff scenario to 12.6 MAF in the 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 2027, 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 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 2026-2027, 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 2027 runoff that is stored in the flood control zones will be evacuated prior to the start of the 2028 runoff season.

B. <u>Water Supply and Water Quality Control</u>. 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. Despite dry conditions in recent years, reservoir elevations have remained high enough to reduce concern over many of these intakes. If the current drought conditions continue, reservoir pool levels and releases may continue to 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 2027 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, a return to lower reservoir 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. Since the winter of 2012-2013, when winter releases were set at 14,000 cfs rather than 12,000 cfs due to channel degradation following the 2011 Flood and low incremental tributary flows below the System, several letters and electronic correspondence have been sent to intake owners encouraging them to take necessary action to ensure their intakes are operable at reduced release rates. 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 USACE 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. It is the intake owner's responsibility to maintain adequate access to the water supply available in the Missouri River. Coordination with intake owners will continue prior to and during the minimum 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, 2026, therefore monthly average releases of 12,500 cfs are shown on the simulations for the winter of 2026-2027. The additional 500 cfs above the 12,000 cfs minimum reflects how the USACE, when conditions warrant, temporarily increases Gavins Point releases during extreme cold periods to inhibit the formation of ice jams in the lower river reach. Releases from Gavins Point will be above 12,500 cfs during these periods. As shown in ***Table V***, 2027-2028 winter releases of 20,000 cfs would be made for the Upper Decile runoff scenario, 17,000 cfs under the Upper Quartile scenario, and 12,500 cfs under the Median, Lower Quartile, and Lower Decile runoff scenarios.

During non-navigation, open-water periods in the spring and fall, the Master Manual calls for 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 System releases (May through August) could average around 18,000 cfs. 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 non-navigation 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 powerplants 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 exceed the 18,000 cfs level. The USACE 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.

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 USACE will not guarantee access, only that the supply of water in the Missouri River is adequate to meet this project purpose. Fort Peck releases may be adjusted during the irrigation season to provide more consistent flows at downstream locations as tributary flows vary. Tributary irrigation water usage is fully accounted for in the estimates of water supply. Prior to the 2024-2025 AOP, Fort Peck releases were reduced from the summer rate to the fall rate around mid-September. In this AOP, the Fort Peck summer releases were extended into late September, and the summer releases were reduced by 500 cfs to offset the volume of water used during the last half of September. Though not anticipated under the Median or lower runoff scenarios, should the Fort Peck test flows be implemented in 2027, irrigation equipment may need to be adjusted due to the varying river flows.

D. Navigation. The anticipated service level and season length for all runoff conditions simulated are shown in ***Table V***. Service to navigation in 2027 from the beginning of the navigation season through the July 1 storage check will be minimum service, 6.0 kcfs below full service, for all five runoff scenarios. After the July 1 storage check, the Upper Decile runoff scenario indicates at least full service to navigation, while the Upper Quartile runoff scenario indicates 0.6 kcfs below full service. For the Median runoff scenario, the navigation service level would be 4.8 kcfs below full service after the July 1 storage check. Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios would continue at minimum service. In addition, the Upper Decile runoff scenario indicates a 10-day extension to the navigation flow support season. The Upper Quartile and Median runoff scenarios indicate a full-length navigation season. Lower Quartile and Lower Decile runoff scenarios indicate a 22-day shortening and a 30-day shortening, respectively. Although the AOP simulations provide a comparison of typical flow support under varying runoff conditions, the

actual rate of flow support for the 2027 navigation season will be based on actual System storage on March 15 and July 1, 2027.

E. Power. ***Table VI*** and ***Table VII*** indicate the estimated monthly System load requirements and hydropower supply of the Eastern Division, Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program (P-S MBP), from August 2026 through December 2027. 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 2027 is estimated to be 7.5 million MWh, 80 percent of the 1967-2025 average of 9.3 million MWh.

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 below normal levels in 2027. If Lower Quartile or Lower Decile runoff were to occur in 2027, boat ramps that were lowered and low water ramps that were constructed during the two recent drought periods should provide adequate reservoir access. Emergency funding in 2022 enabled the USACE to conduct maintenance on several low water ramps, including silt removal and temporary road improvement, to facilitate access to Fort Peck and Oahe reservoirs for continued recreational use. These efforts would be continued in 2027 at the upper three reservoirs if needed. 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 2027 on fish and wildlife are included in Chapter VI, Section F, entitled, “Regulation Activities for T&E Species and Fish Propagation Enhancement.”

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

2026	Estimated Committed Sales*	Expected USACE Capability					Expected Reclamation Capability**					Expected Total System Capability				
			U.B.	Basic	L.B.			U.B.	Basic	L.B.			U.B.	Basic	L.B.	
Aug	2197		2383	2381	2379			193	190	188			2576	2571	2567	
Sep	2018		2367	2362	2358			195	192	190			2562	2554	2549	
Oct	1878		2342	2335	2329			198	195	192			2540	2530	2521	
Nov	1973		2303	2293	2285			196	194	191			2500	2488	2477	
Dec	2099		2300	2287	2278			194	193	189			2494	2480	2467	
2027																
Jan	2117		2316	2299	2289			190	191	185			2505	2490	2474	
Feb	2100		2338	2317	2304			187	190	184			2525	2507	2488	
		U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.	U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.	U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.
Mar	2035	2378	2374	2344	2323	2321	161	186	188	183	183	2539	2559	2532	2506	2504
Apr	1905	2421	2410	2367	2334	2329	157	182	189	187	187	2578	2592	2556	2520	2515
May	1879	2453	2438	2381	2339	2331	156	187	192	191	191	2609	2624	2574	2531	2522
Jun	2084	2504	2480	2418	2365	2348	175	200	199	193	193	2678	2680	2617	2558	2541
Jul	2198	2543	2516	2455	2391	2363	201	201	200	194	194	2744	2717	2655	2585	2557
Aug	2197	2549	2522	2462	2390	2356	199	199	198	192	193	2748	2721	2660	2583	2549
Sep	2020	2539	2514	2454	2377	2338	199	200	198	194	195	2738	2714	2652	2571	2533
Oct	1881	2519	2496	2436	2348	2302	199	200	198	195	196	2718	2695	2634	2543	2498
Nov	1974	2479	2457	2397	2314	2279	198	199	198	194	195	2677	2656	2595	2509	2474
Dec	2099	2451	2440	2383	2311	2276	194	196	195	192	193	2645	2637	2577	2503	2470

* 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 VII
ENERGY GENERATION AND SALES
(Million kWh at plant)

2026	Estimated Committed Sales*	Expected USACE Generation					Expected Reclamation Generation **					Expected Total System Generation				
			U.B.	Basic	L.B.			U.B.	Basic	L.B.			U.B.	Basic	L.B.	
Aug	859		787	802	818			53	40	38			840	842	857	
Sep	750		709	722	731			53	38	36			761	760	767	
Oct	742		534	537	545			53	35	37			587	573	582	
Nov	807		339	338	343			51	34	35			391	372	377	
Dec	913		461	464	477			56	36	36			517	499	513	
2027																
Jan	928		496	507	513			56	40	40			552	547	553	
Feb	895		423	441	452			49	36	36			472	476	488	
		U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.	U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.	U.D.	U.Q.	Med	L.Q.	L.D.
Mar	813	491	502	531	580	564	66	63	45	34	34	556	565	576	614	597
Apr	765	546	539	564	626	630	91	84	49	33	33	637	623	613	659	664
May	711	690	667	665	729	720	105	123	82	38	38	795	790	747	767	758
Jun	774	757	735	692	760	748	101	119	92	37	37	858	854	783	796	785
Jul	838	1012	935	814	841	822	123	123	81	45	42	1134	1058	895	886	864
Aug	858	1118	984	855	864	831	93	87	74	46	43	1211	1072	929	910	873
Sep	751	1062	905	772	747	701	85	79	70	44	41	1147	984	842	792	742
Oct	743	906	719	594	547	480	85	79	70	45	42	990	798	664	593	522
Nov	806	885	631	512	330	338	82	76	67	47	48	967	707	579	377	387
Dec	913	742	614	508	488	492	84	78	69	55	50	825	692	577	543	541
CY TOT		9128	8150	7455	7478	7291	1018	1015	775	500	483	10146	9165	8230	7978	7774

* 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.

G. Historic and Cultural Properties. As discussed, in Chapter VI of this AOP, the regulation of the System during 2026 and 2027 is anticipated to result in erosion and/or exposure of cultural sites as reservoir elevations fluctuate. The PA established a process for developing measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects associated with the ongoing operation and maintenance of the Missouri River System. USACE will work with Tribal Nations, PA signatories and non-signatories, and other consulting parties in accordance with the procedures established in the PA. Tribal Nations, whether signatory to the PA or not, may also request government-to-government consultation regarding System regulation.

The information in this AOP will support planning activities associated with three provisions of the PA that are applicable to this AOP: the Native American Graves Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C §§ 3001-3013) (NAGPRA), monitoring, and mitigation.

First, NAGPRA provides for the protection of Native American human remains and cultural items. Unanticipated discoveries may occur during normal and/or below normal runoff conditions. The Omaha District follows NAGPRA and established procedures to address such discoveries respectfully and promptly in consultation with Tribal Nations. Strong partnerships and good communication are critical to effectively address these issues.

Second, the Cultural Resource Site Monitoring Program supports the effective management of cultural resources. In coordination with PA signatories, Tribal Nations, and other consulting parties, as appropriate, USACE strategically monitors sites, including sites located within the projected operating pool-elevation ranges. Monitoring documents site conditions associated with implementation of the 2026-2027 AOP. The Cultural Resource Management Plan for each mainstem project identifies sites and frequency of monitoring efforts. Monitoring may be conducted by USACE personnel and participating state and Tribal representatives. The resulting information supports the identification of sites that may warrant additional monitoring, evaluation, or protective measures.

Third, mitigation may be used to address adverse effects or changes in site conditions that diminish integrity. In consultation with the appropriate parties, USACE evaluates observed impacts and determines whether mitigation is warranted and the appropriate level of effort. Mitigation measures may include shoreline modification, installation of protective materials, or vegetation management.

During the reporting period for the USACE 2025-26 Cultural Resources Program Annual Report regarding the implementation of the PA, the protection of seven cultural resource sites was either completed, started, or in the design phase. The annual report is available at https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorks/CulturalResources.aspx.

The results of the planning-level cultural resource screening for the 2026-2027 System regulation scenarios are presented in Chapter VI, section G., entitled, “Regulation Activities for Historic and Cultural Properties.”

H. <u>System Storage</u>. If the August 1, 2026 Basic runoff forecast verifies, System storage will decline to 44.1 MAF by the end of 2026. This would be 10.2 MAF higher than the record low System storage of 33.9 MAF set on February 9, 2007, and 4.7 MAF less than the 2025 end-of-year storage. This end-of-year storage is 8.7 MAF less than the 1967-2025 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 ranged from a maximum of 60.9 MAF in 1975 to the 2006 minimum of 34.4 MAF. Forecasted System storage on December 31, 2027 is presented in ***Table VIII*** for the runoff scenarios simulated.

Table VIII
Anticipated December 31, 2027 System Storage
(Volumes in 1,000 Acre-Feet)

Water Supply Condition	Total 12/31/2027	Carryover Storage Remaining[1]	Unfilled Carryover Storage[2]	Total Change CY2027
Upper Decile	56,200	38,500	0	11,200
Upper Quartile	55,200	37,600	1,000	10,200
Median	50,600	33,000	5,600	6,500
Lower Quartile	45,600	29,000	10,600	2,100
Lower Decile	43,400	25,800	12,800	-100

[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. <u>Summary of Water Use by Functions</u>. Anticipated water use in CY 2026, under the regulation plan with the Basic forecast of water supply is shown in Table IX. Under the reservoir regulation simulations in this AOP, estimated water use in CY 2027 is also shown in Table IX. Actual water use data for CY 2025 are included for information and comparison.

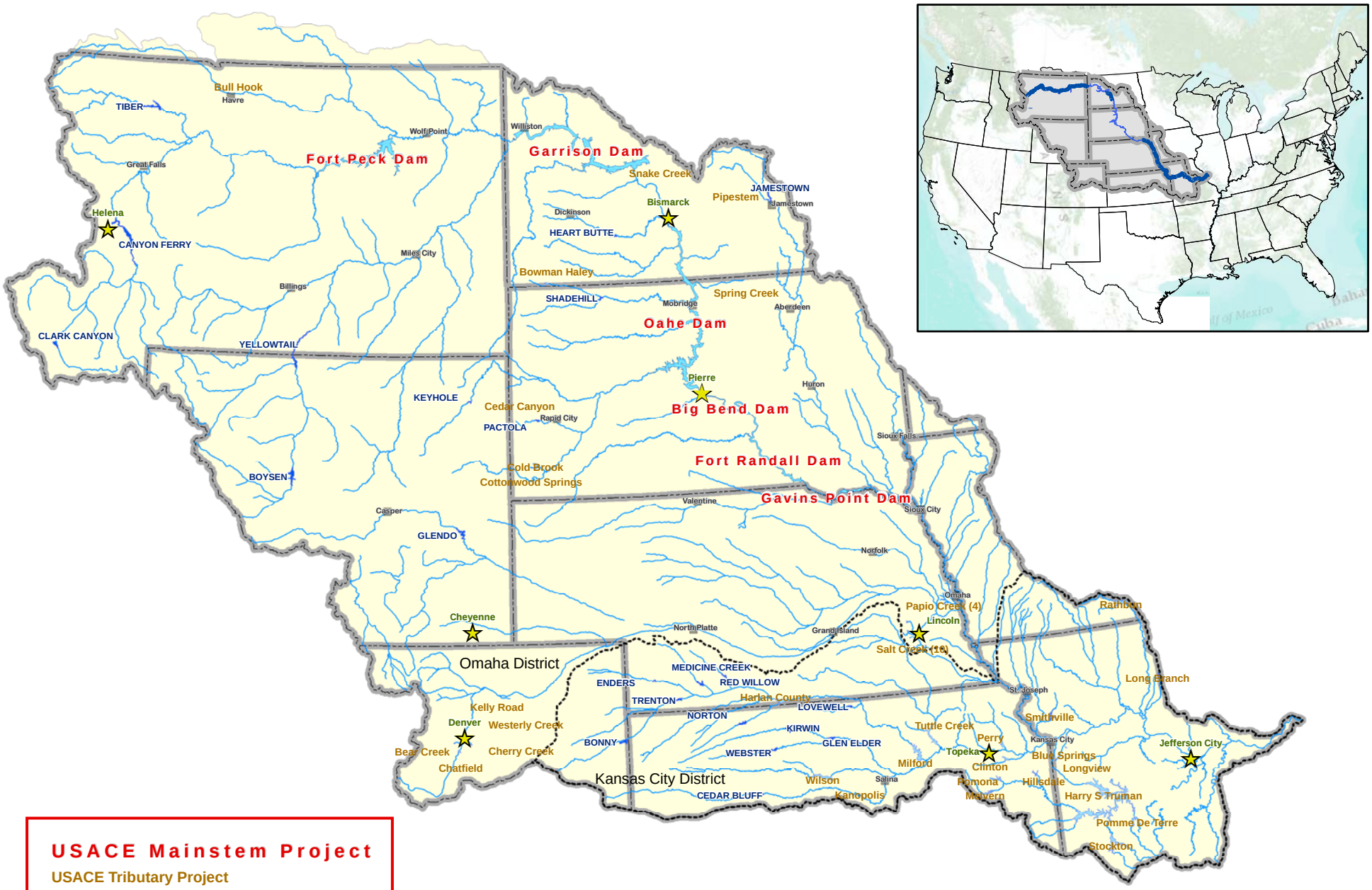
Table IX
Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System
Water Use for Calendar Years 2025, 2026, and 2027 Above Sioux City, Iowa

		CY 2025 Actual	CY 2026 Basic Simulation	Simulations for Calendar Year 2027 Upper Decile	Upper Quartile	Median	Lower Quartile	Lower Decile
Upstream Depletions	(1)							
Irrigation, Tributary Reservoir Evaporation & Other Uses		1.0	0.4					
Tributary Reservoir Storage Change		0.0	0.0					
Total Upstream Depletions		1.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
System Reservoir Evaporation	(2)	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
Sioux City Flows								
Navigation Season								
Unregulated Flood Inflows Between Gavins Point & Sioux City	(3)	0.0	0.0					
Navigation Service Requirement	(4)	13.3	12.8	16.5	15.3	13.1	12.3	11.3
Supplementary Releases								
T&E Species	(5)	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Flood Evacuation	(6)	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-navigation Season								
Flows		3.8	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.5	3.6
Flood Evacuation Releases	(7)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
System Storage Change		-1.5	-4.7	11.2	10.2	6.6	2.1	-0.1
Total		19.9	15.4	35.2	30.9	24.7	19.5	16.2
Project Releases								
Fort Peck		4.9	4.4	6.4	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.5
Garrison		13.6	11.3	15.6	14.1	12.7	12.8	12.2
Oahe		13.8	13.7	15.5	13.7	13.1	13.8	13.7
Big Bend		13.9	13.8	15.4	13.6	13.0	13.7	13.6
Fort Randall		13.7	13.8	16.7	14.6	13.7	14.0	13.8
Gavins Point		15.5	15.3	18.9	16.6	15.0	15.1	14.8

(1) Tributary uses above the 1949 level of development including agricultural depletions and tributary storage effects.
(2) Net evaporation is shown for 2027.
(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 threatened and 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.

VIII. TENTATIVE PROJECTION OF REGULATION THROUGH FEBRUARY 2033

(Not completed until final plan is adopted.)



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

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	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	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 feet 245,000 acres	1854 feet 383,000 acres	1620 feet 386,000 acres
27	Max. normal op. pool elev. & area	2246 feet 240,000 acres	1850 feet 365,000 acres	1617 feet 362,000 acres
28	Base flood control elev & area	2234 feet 211,000 acres	1837.5 feet 308,000 acres	1607.5 feet 311,000 acres
29	Min. operating pool elev. & area	2160 feet 89,000 acres	1775 feet 125,000 acres	1540 feet 115,000 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	17,200 a.f./year 1073 yrs.	21,600 a.f./year 1,086 yrs.	14,800 a.f./year 1553 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	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	2032-2036 5,000 - 35,000 cfs	1668-1676 15,000- 60,000 cfs	1422-1427 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., 24' 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)	1,016	2,274	2,619
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	Near Lake Andes, SD	Near Yankton, SD		1	Elevations are in local project datum (LPD).
Mile 987.4	Mile 880.0	Mile 811.1		2	
249,330 (1) 5,840	263,480 (1) 14,150	279,480 (1) 16,000		3	(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	4	(2) Includes 1,350 square miles of non-contributing areas.
200 (elevation 1420)	540 (elevation 1350)	90 (elevation 1204.5)	5,940 miles	5	(3) With pool at base of flood control.
28,900	30,000 1,100	32,000 2,000		6	(4) Storage first available for regulation of flows.
440,000 (April 1952)	447,000 (April 1952)	480,000 (April 1952)		7	(5) Damming height is height from low water to maximum operating pool. Maximum height is from average streambed to top of dam.
1959	1946	1952		8	(6) Based on latest available storage data
1964	1953	1955		9	(7) River regulation is attained by flows over low-crested spillway and through turbines.
1440	1395	1234		10	(8) Length from upstream face of outlet or to spiral case.
10,570 (including spillway)	10,700 (including spillway)	8,700 (including spillway)	71,596	11	(9) Based on 4th extension year (August) of 5-year lower decile extension study starting at base of annual flood contol zone (2009).
78	140	45	863 feet	12	(10) Affected by level of Lake Francis case. Applicable to pool at elevation 1350.
95	165	74		13	(11) Spillway crest.
1200, 700	4300, 1250	850, 450		14	(12) 1967-2025 Average
Pierre shale & Niobrara chalk	Niobrara chalk	Niobrara chalk & Carlile shale		15	(13) Source: Annual Report on Civil Works Activities of the Corps of Engineers. Extract Report Fiscal Year 1999.
Rolled earth, shale, chalk fill	Rolled earth fill & chalk berms	Rolled earth & chalk fill		16	(14) Based on Study 8-83-1985
17,000,000	28,000,000 & 22,000,000	7,000,000	358,128,000 cu. yds	17	(15) 67,275 kW on per unit basis 64,684 kW on facility basis
540,000	961,000	308,000	5,554,000 cu. yds.	18	
24 July 1963	20 July 1952	31 July 1955		19	
Left bank - adjacent	Left bank - adjacent	Right bank - adjacent		20	
1385	1346	1180		21	
376 gated	1000 gated	664 gated		22	
8 - 40' x 38' Tainter	21 - 40' x 29' Tainter	14 - 40' x 30' Tainter		23	
390,000 at elev 1433.6	620,000 at elev 1379.3	584,000 at elev 1221.4		24	
270,000	508,000	345,000		25	
1423 feet 62,000 acres	1375 feet 102,000 acres	1210 feet 29,000 acres	1,206,000 acres	26	
1422 feet 60,000 acres	1365 feet 94,000 acres	1208 feet 25,000 acres	1,146,000 acres	27	
1420 feet 58,000 acres	1350 feet 76,000 acres	1204.5 feet 21,000 acres	984,000 acres	28	
1415 feet 51,000 acres	1320 feet 36,000 acres	1204.5 feet 21,000 acres	437,000 acres	29	
1423-1422 61,000 a.f.	1375-1365 986,000 a.f.	1210-1208 54,000 a.f.	4,674,000 a.f.	30	
1422-1420 118,000 a.f.	1365-1350 1,306,000 a.f.	1208-1204.5 79,000 a.f.	11,626,000 a.f.	31	
	1350-1320 1,532,000 a.f.		38,536,000 a.f.	32	
1420-1345 1,631,000 a.f.	1320-1240 1,469,000 a.f.	1204.5-1160 295,000 a.f.	17,592,000 a.f.	33	
1423-1345 1,810,000 a.f.	1375-1240 5,293,000 a.f.	1210-1160 428,000 a.f.	72,428,000 a.f.	34	
November 1963	January 1953	August 1955		35	
25 March 1964	24 November 1953	22 December 1955		36	
3,445 a.f./year 525 yrs.	15,800 a.f./year 334 yrs.	2,700 a.f./year 159 yrs.	75,545	37	
	Left Bank			38	
None (7)	4 - 22' diameter	None (7)		39	
	1013			40	
	2 - 11' x 23' per conduit, vertical lift, cable suspension			41	
1385 (11)	1229	1180 (11)		42	
	Elev 1375			43	
	32,000 cfs - 128,000 cfs				
1351-1355(10) 25,000-100,000 cfs	1228-1237 10,000-60,000 cfs	1152-1160 15,000-60,000 cfs		44	
70	117	48	764 feet	45	
None: direct intake	8 - 28' dia., 22' penstocks	None: direct intake		46	
	1,074		55,083	47	
None	59' dia, 2 per alternate penstock	None		48	
8 Fixed blade, 81.8 rpm	8 Francis, 85.7 rpm	3 Kaplan, 75 rpm	36 units	49	
67' 103,000 cfs	112' 44,500 cfs	48' 36,000 cfs		50	
67,275 (15)	40,000	44,100		51	
517,470	320,000	132,300	2,524,350 kw	52	
497,000	293,000	74,000	1,967,000 kw	53	Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army
977	1,716	723	9,325 million kWh	54	Compiled by
October 1964 - July 1966	March 1954 - January 1956	September 1956 - January 1957	July 1943 - July 1966	55	Northwestern Division
				56	Missouri River Region
$107,498,000	$199,066,000	$49,617,000	$1,166,404,000		August 2026

Plate 2

Plate 3
Summary of Master Manual Technical Criteria

NAVIGATION TARGET FLOWS

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

RELATION OF SYSTEM STORAGE TO NAVIGATION SERVICE LEVEL

Date	System Storage (MAF)	Navigation Service Level
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

Date	System Storage (MAF)	Final Day of Navigation Support at Mouth of the Missouri River
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

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

Plate 3 (cont'd)
Summary of Master Manual Technical Criteria

GAVINS POINT RELEASES NEEDED TO MEET TARGET FLOWS
1950 to 2022 Data (kcfs)

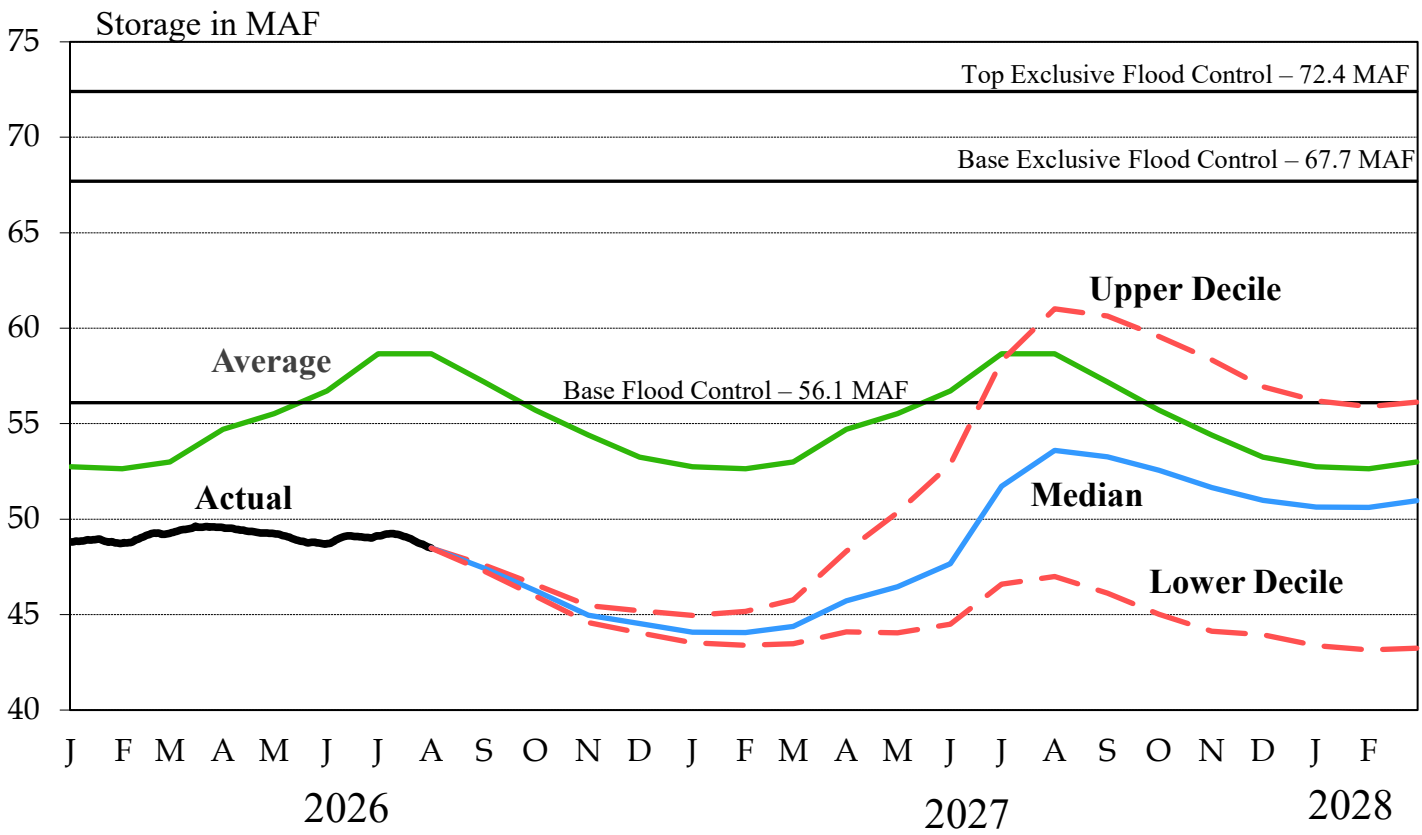
Median, Upper Quartile, Upper Decile Runoff

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Full-Service	26.1	26.7	26.6	29.8	31.6	32.2	31.5	30.9
Minimum-Service	20.1	20.7	20.6	23.8	25.6	26.2	25.5	24.9

Lower Quartile, Lower Decile Runoff

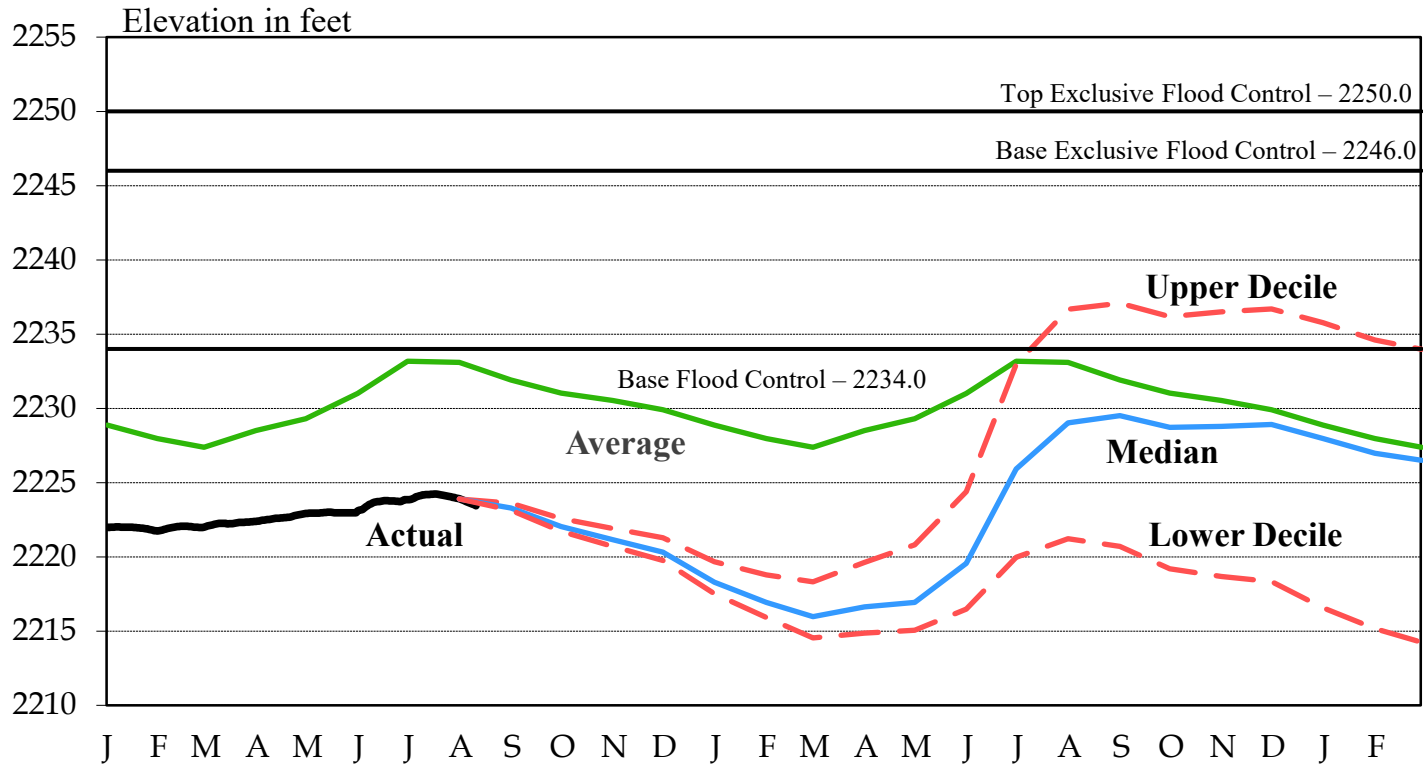
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Full-Service	29.2	29.9	29.9	32.5	34.0	34.3	33.3	32.2
Minimum-Service	23.2	23.9	23.9	26.5	28.0	28.3	27.3	26.2

System Storage
2026-2027 Draft AOP



Average 1967-2025

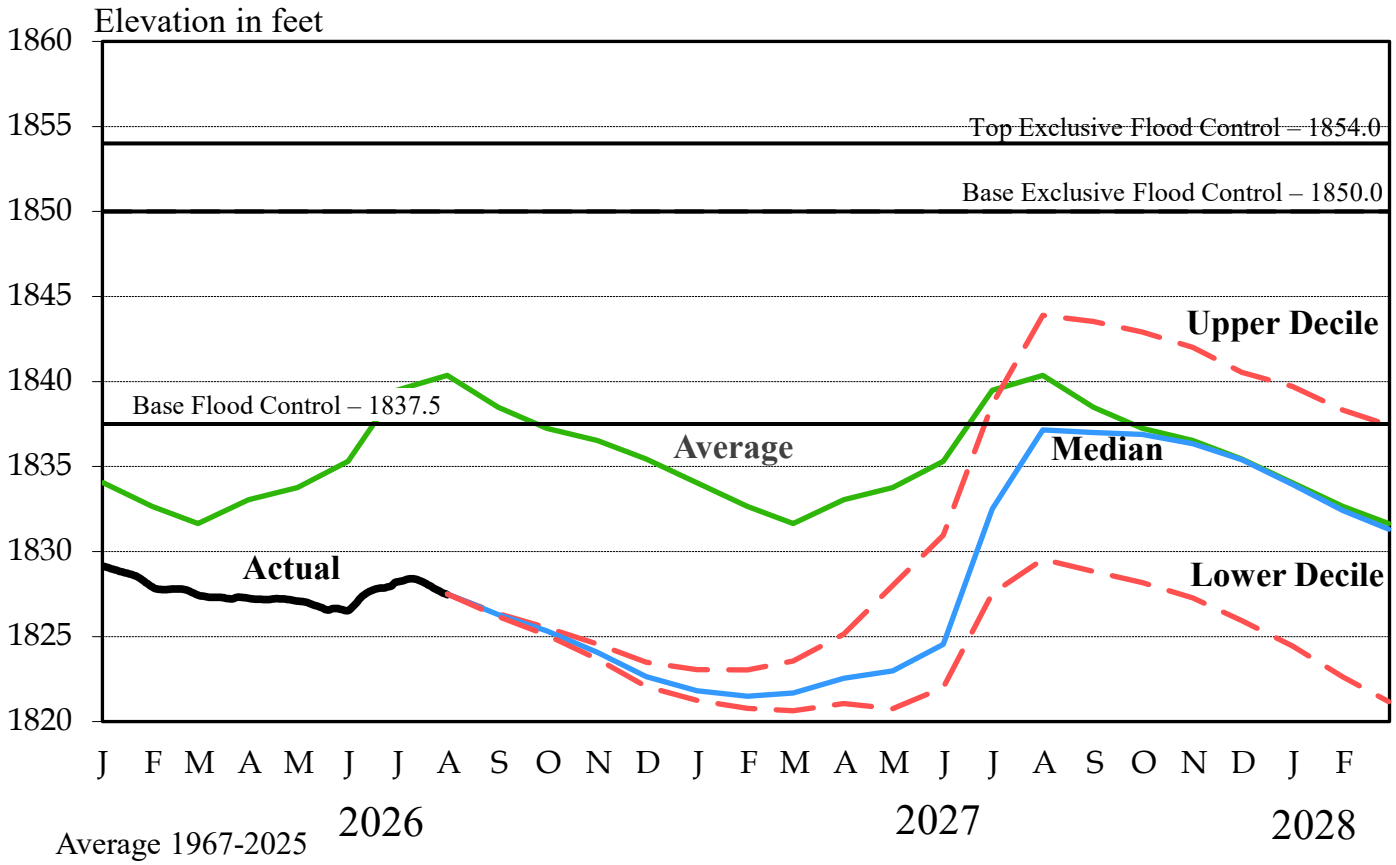
Fort Peck
2026-2027 Draft AOP



Average 1967-2025

Garrison

2026-2027 Draft AOP



Oahe

2026-2027 Draft AOP

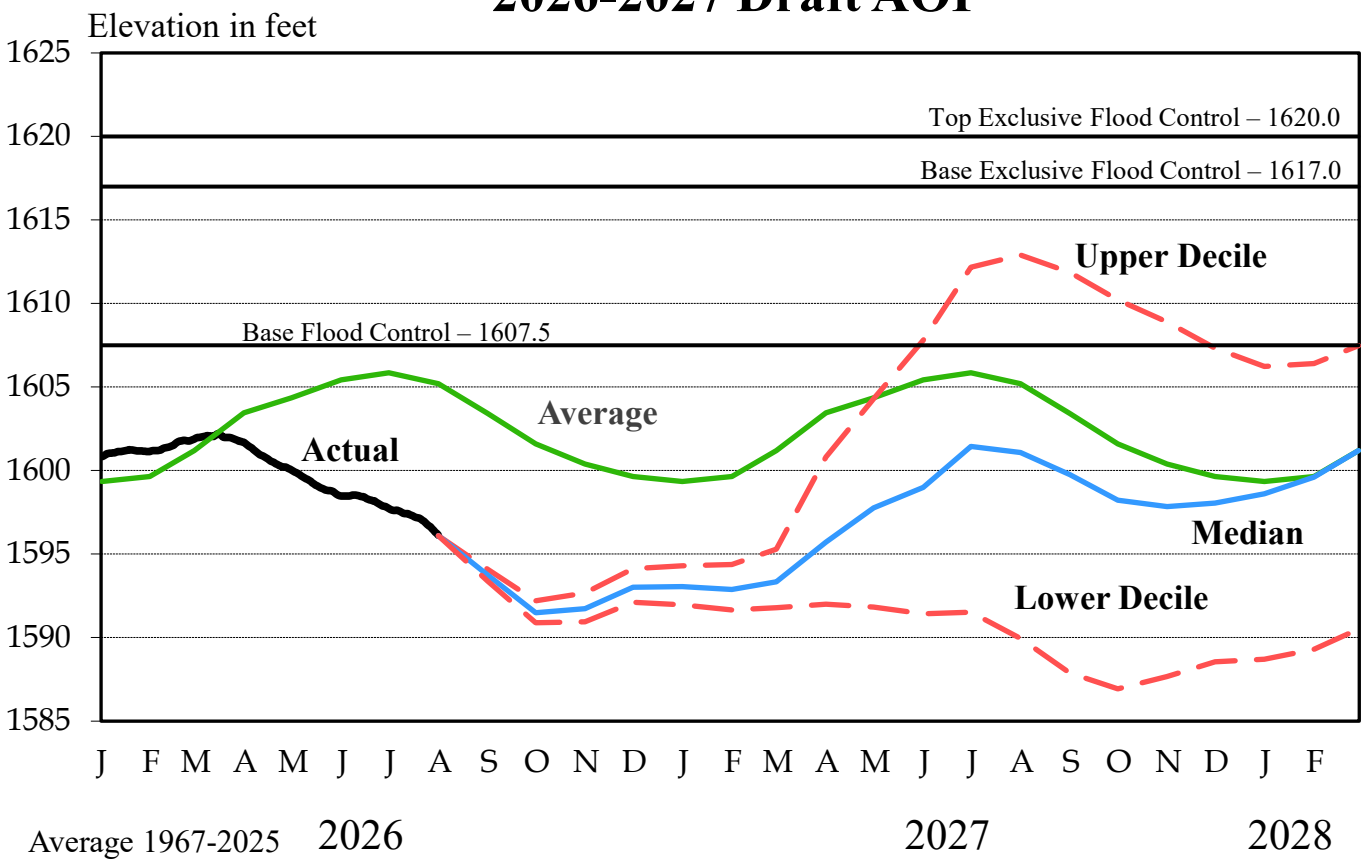


Plate 5

System Storage

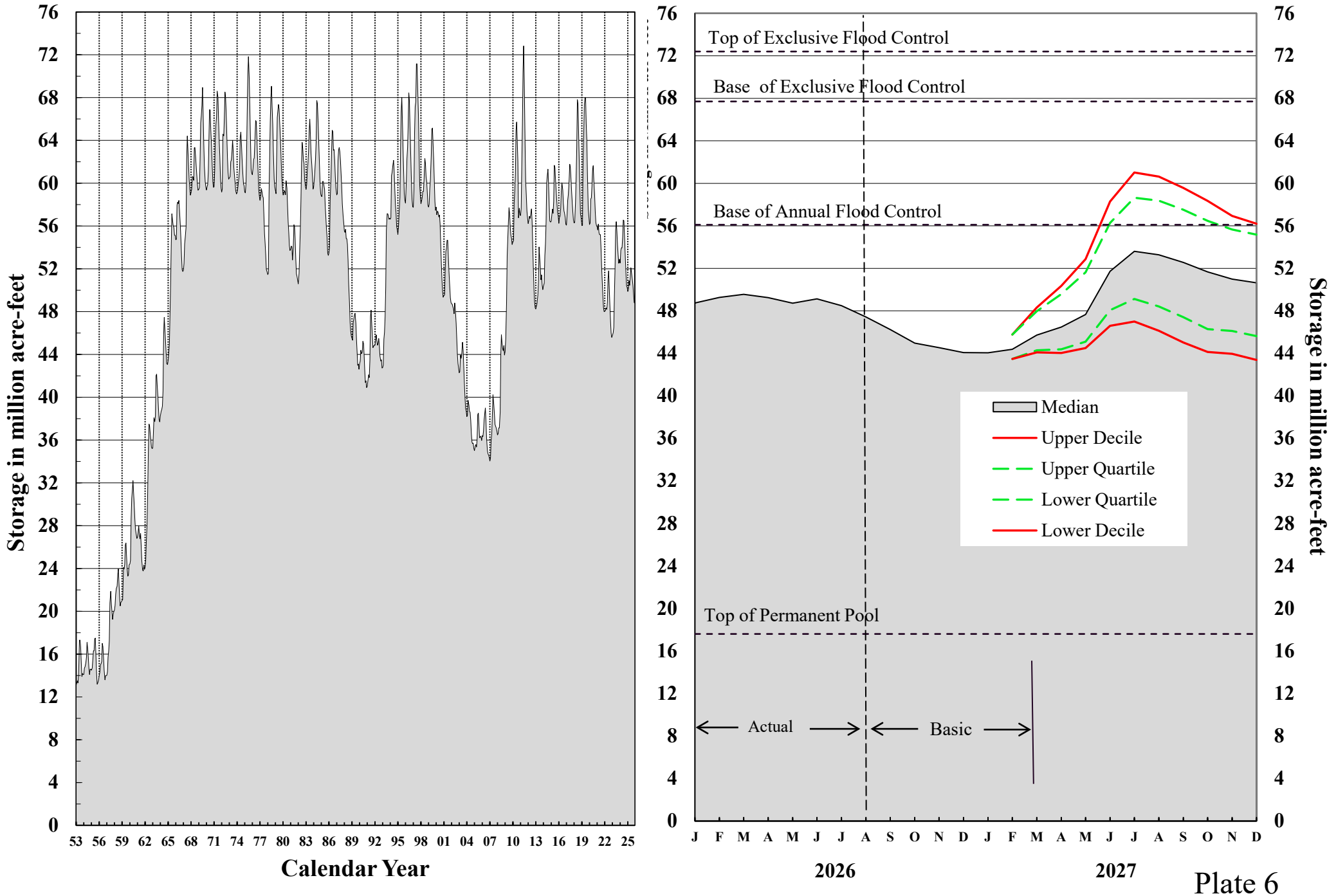


Plate 6

Gavins Point Releases

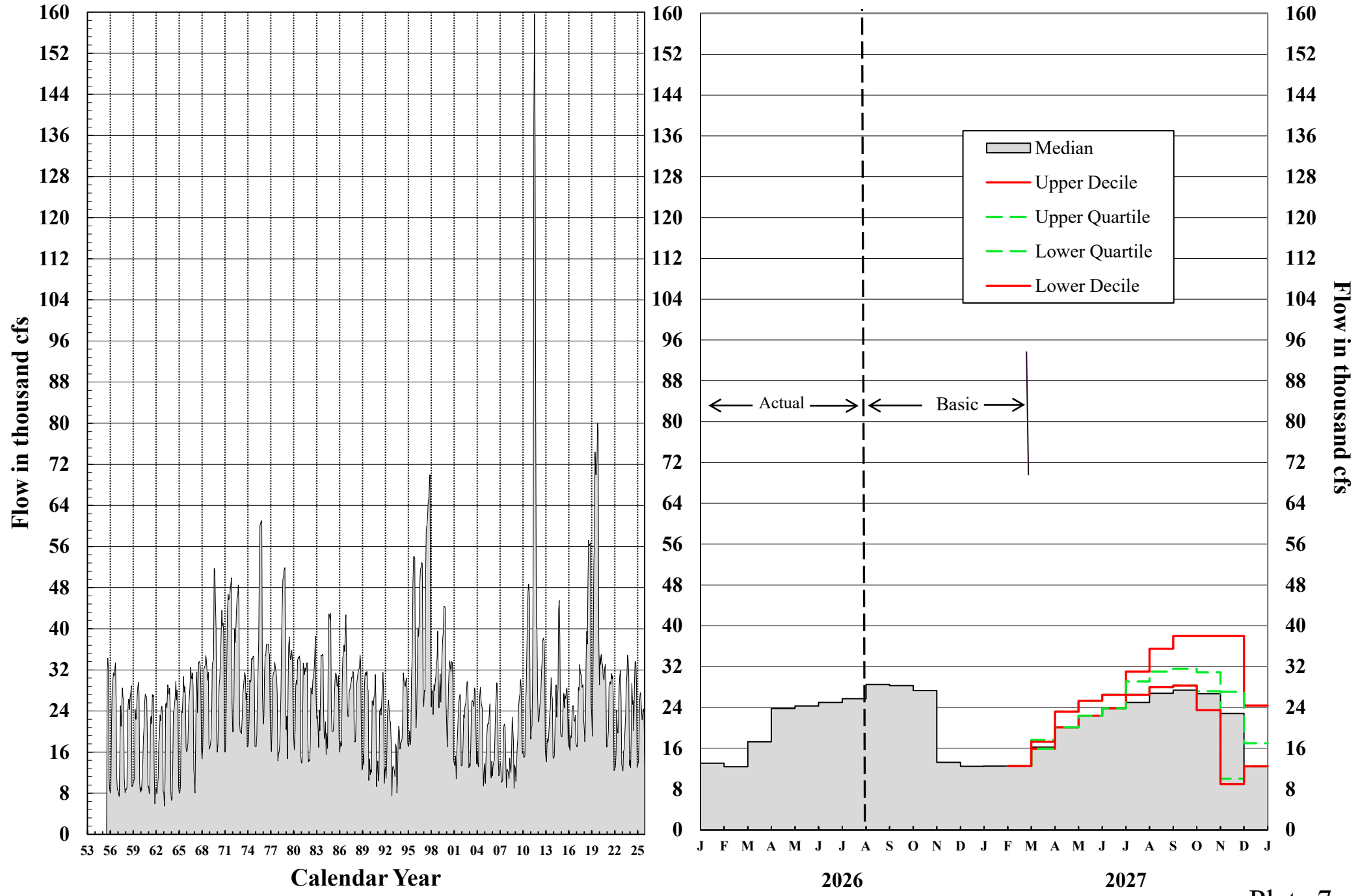
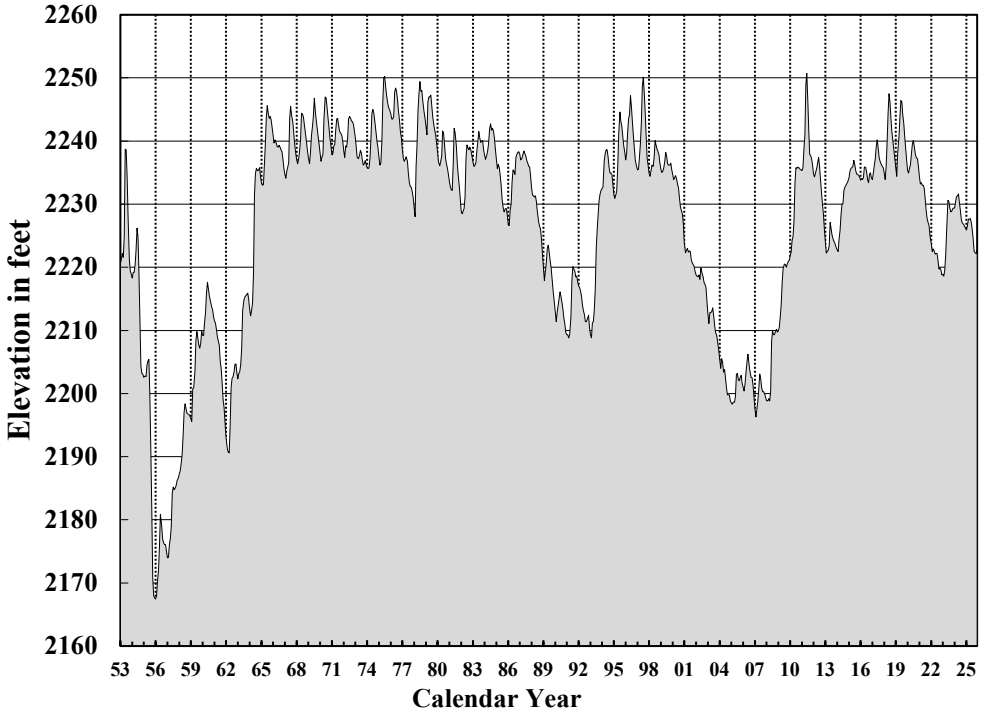
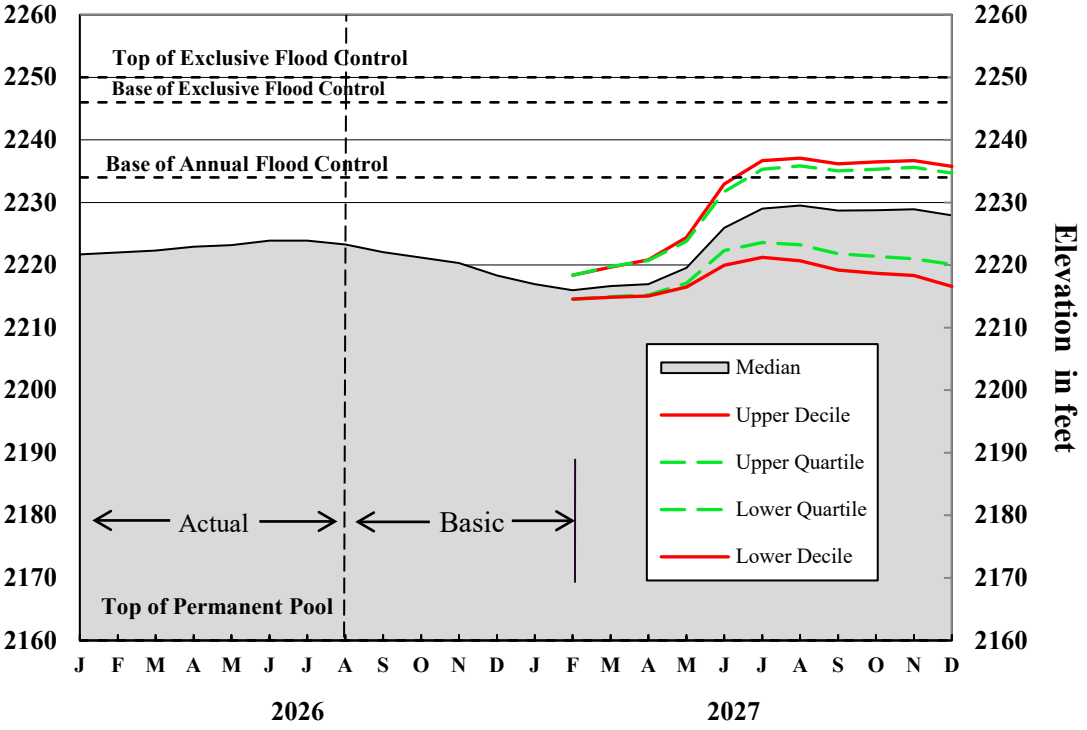
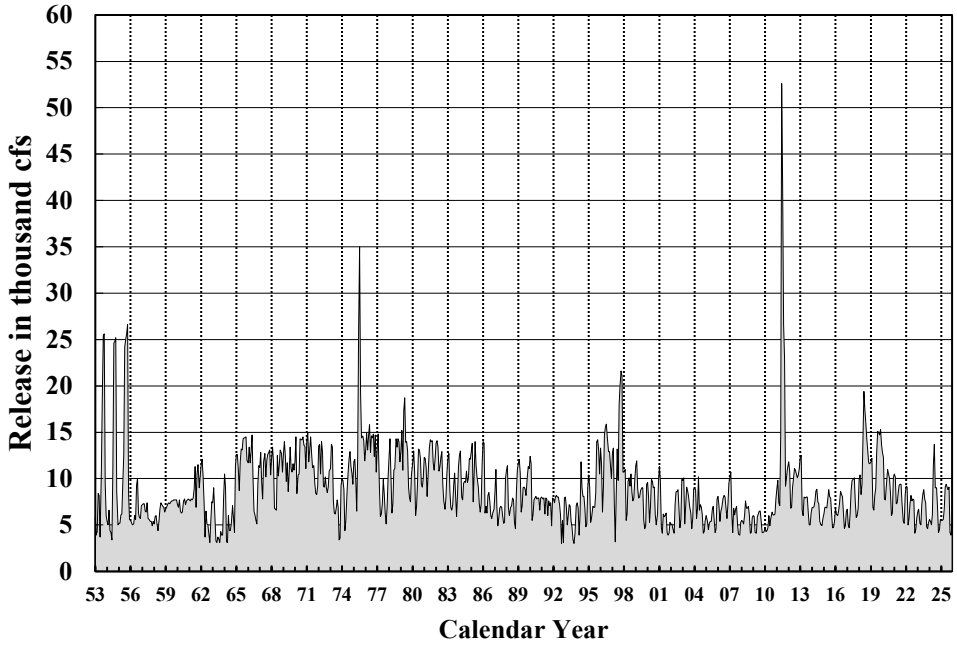


Plate 7

Fort Peck
Elevations and Releases







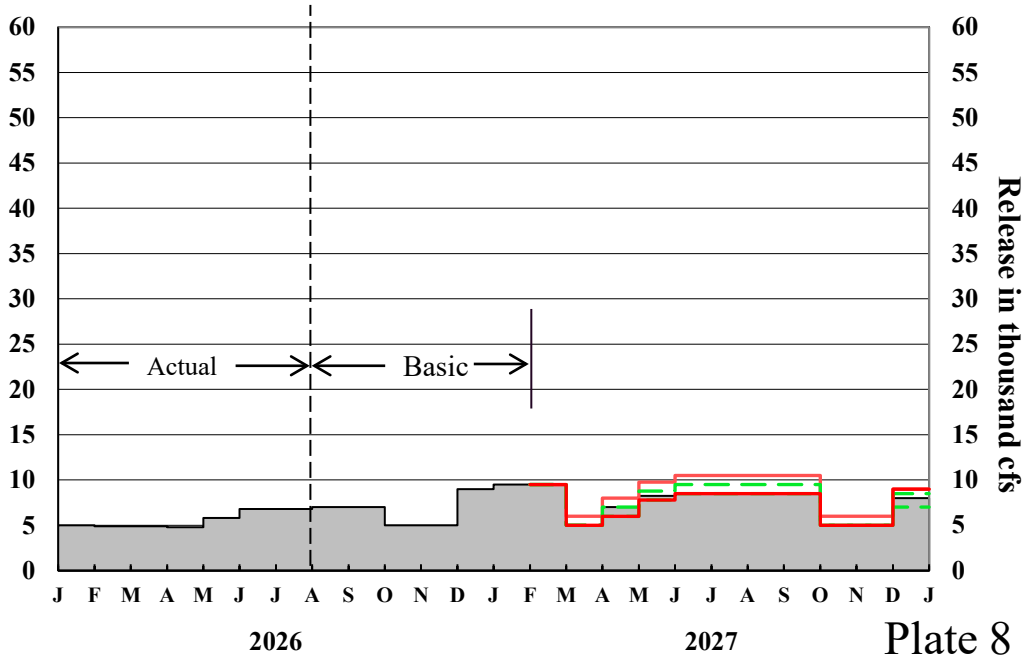
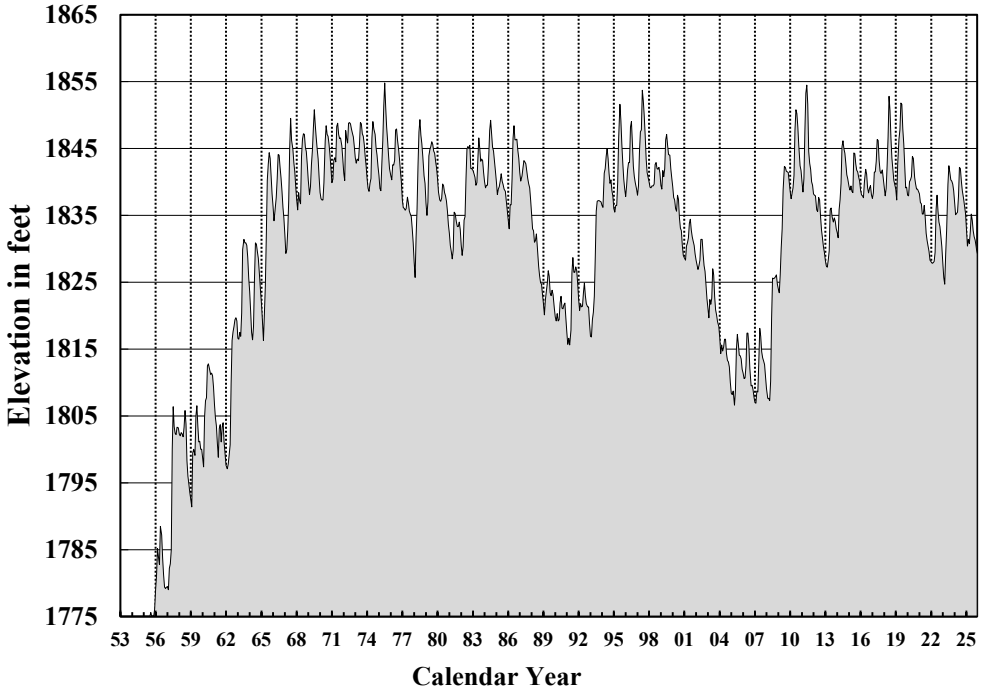
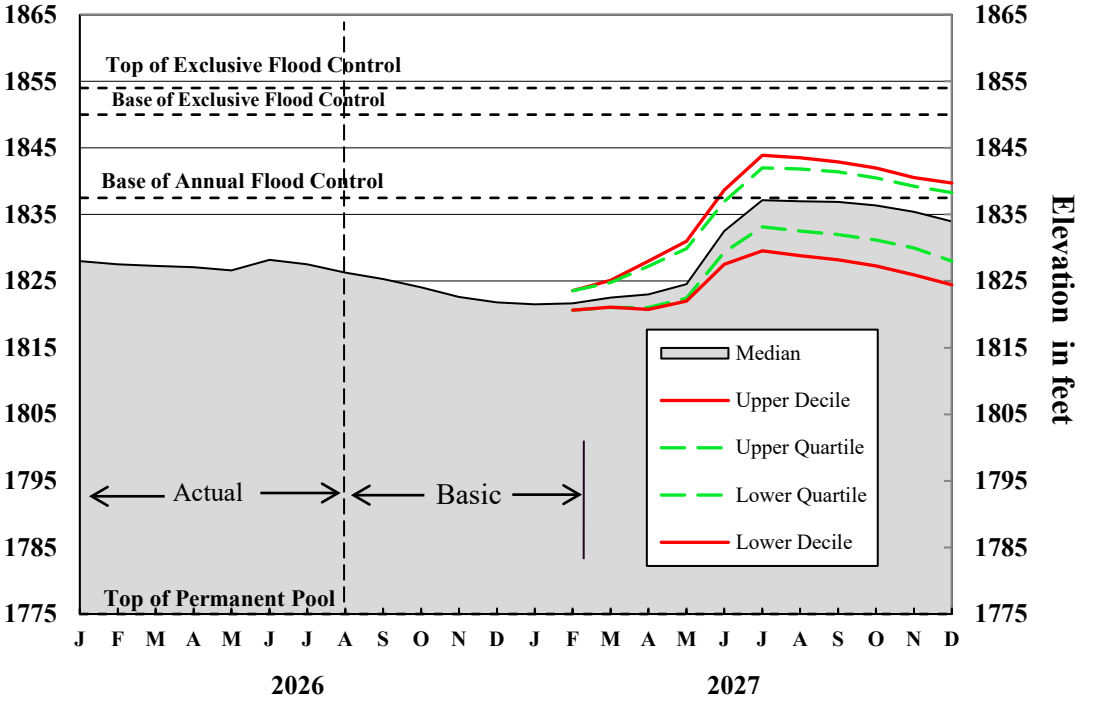
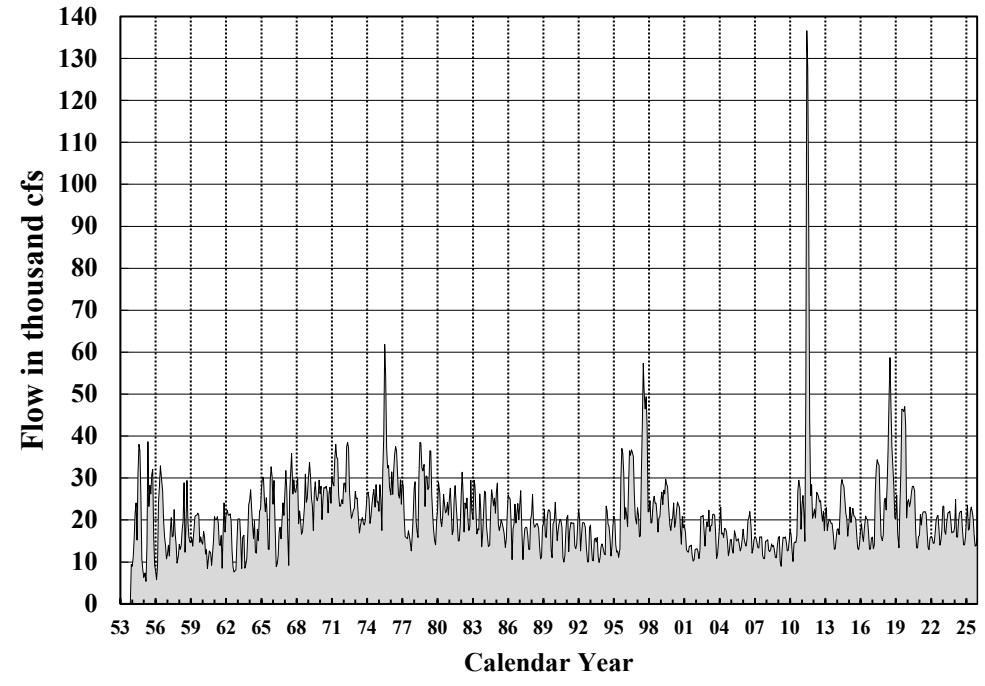


Plate 8

Garrison
Elevations and Releases







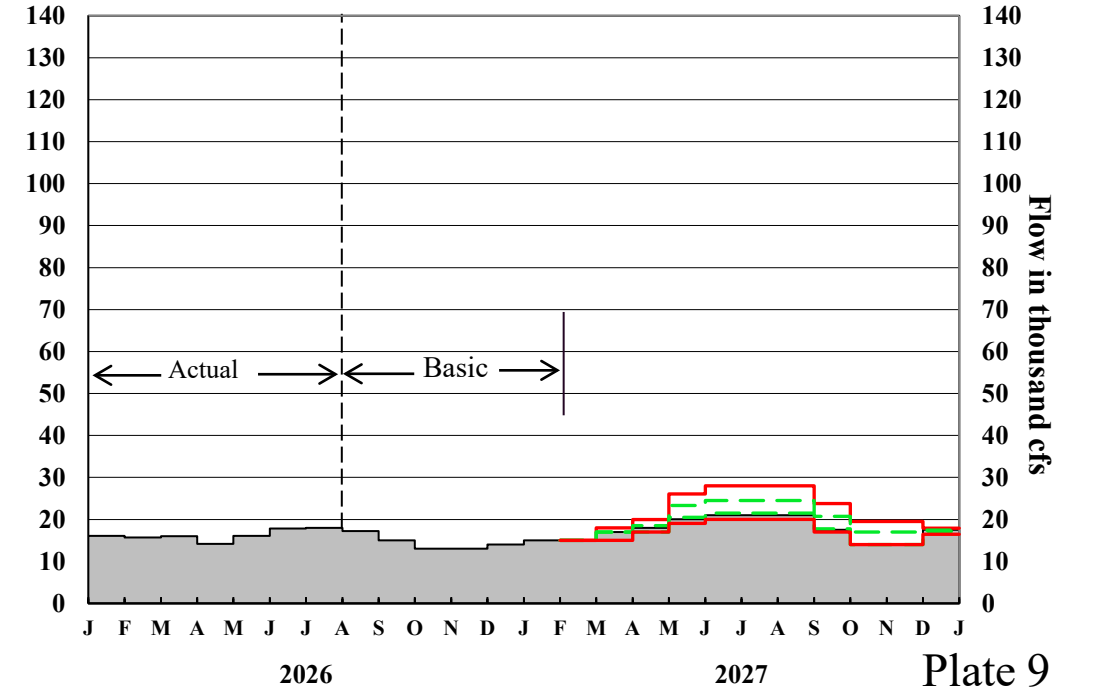
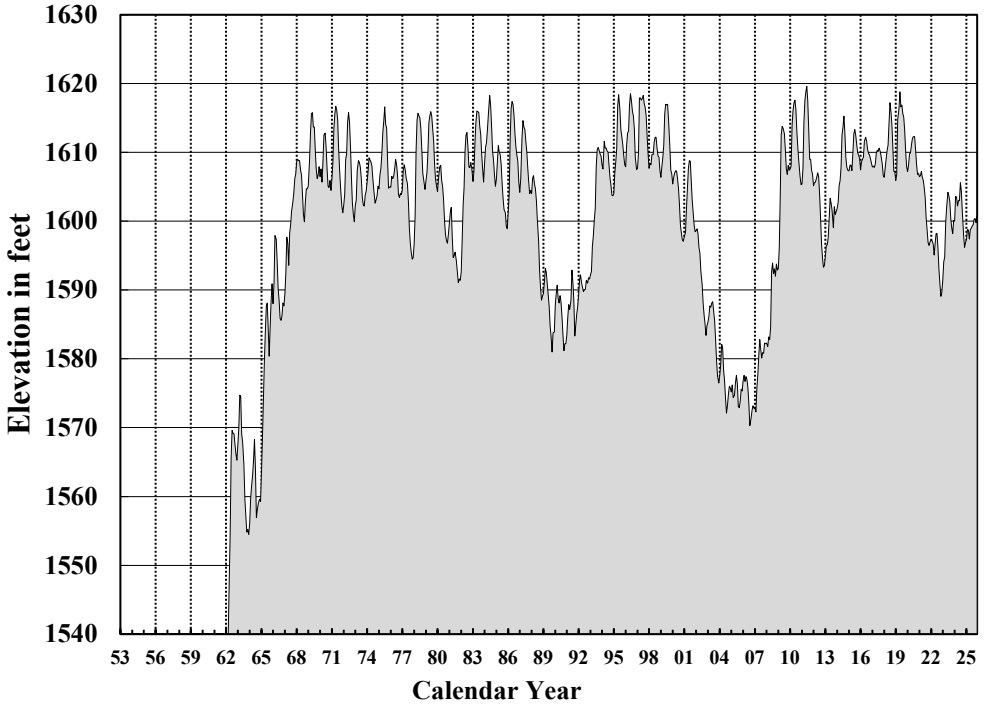
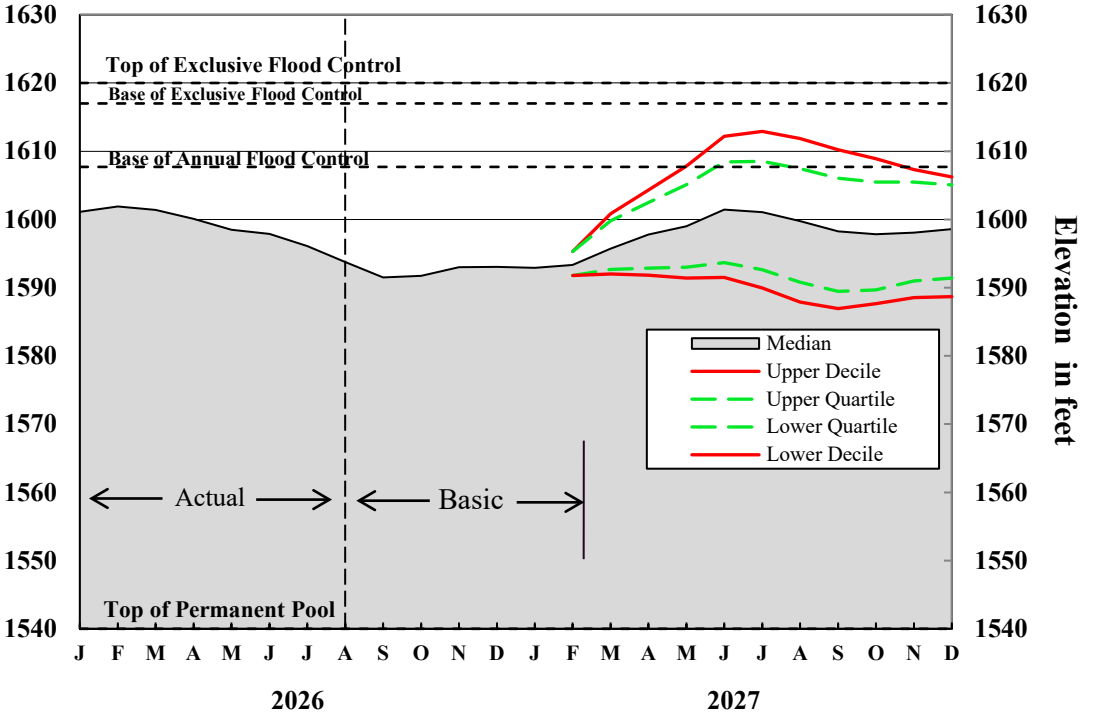


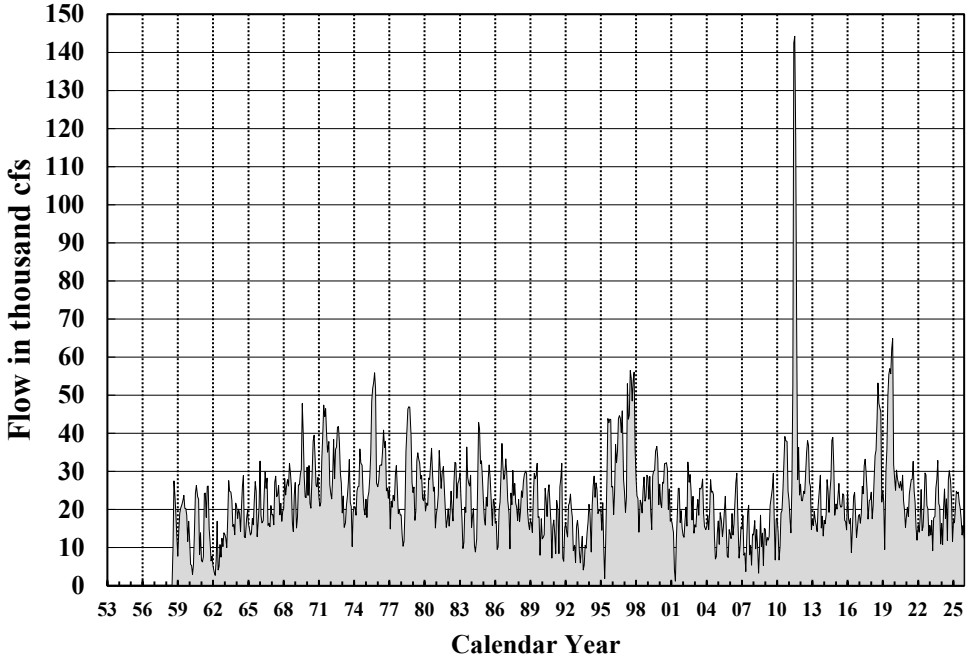
Plate 9

Oahe

Elevations and Releases







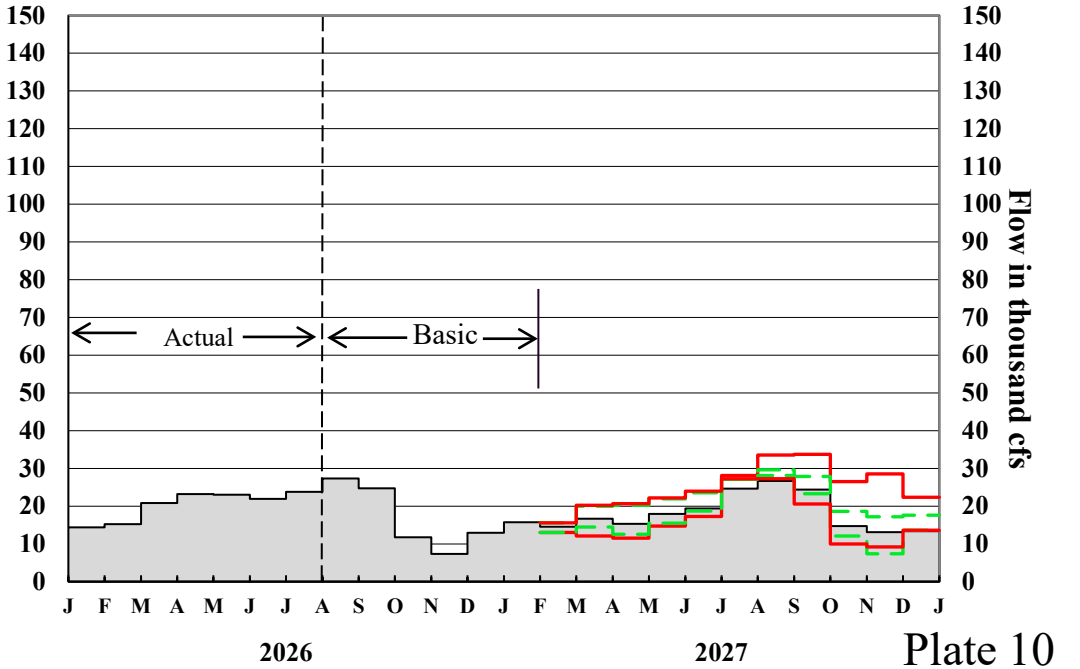
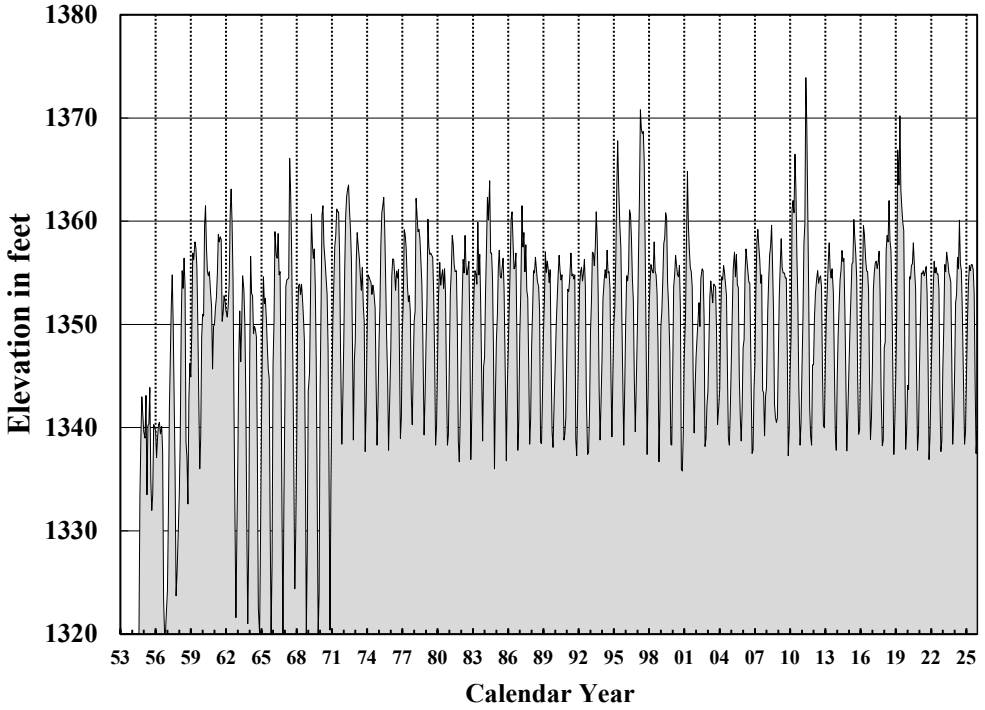
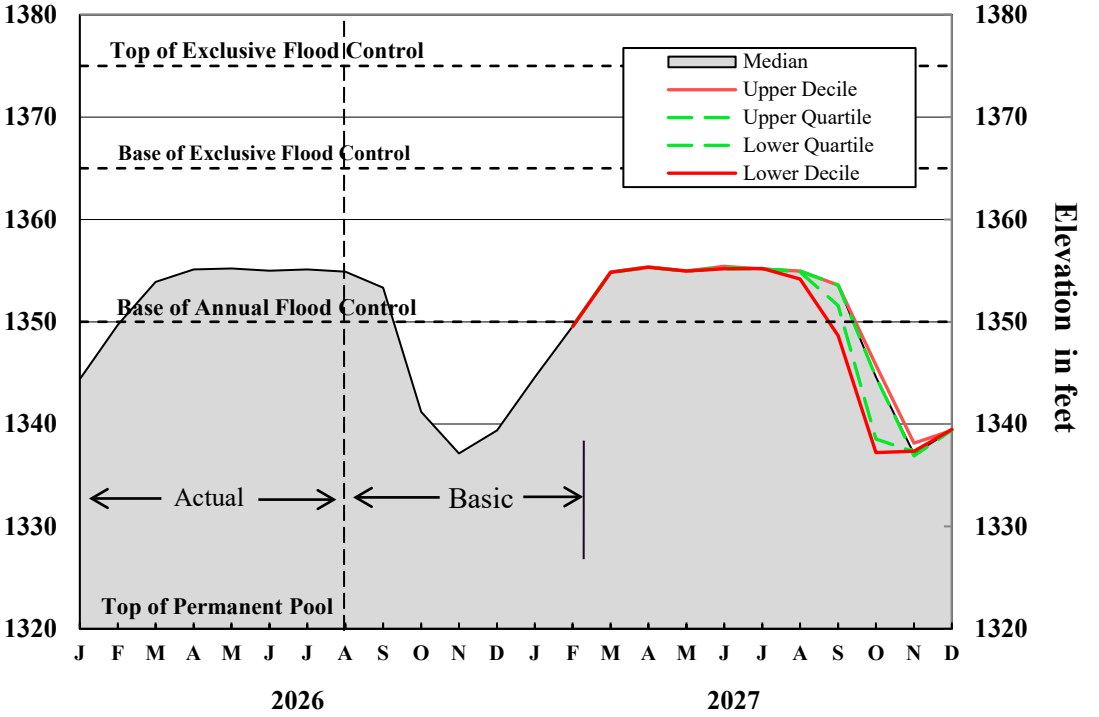
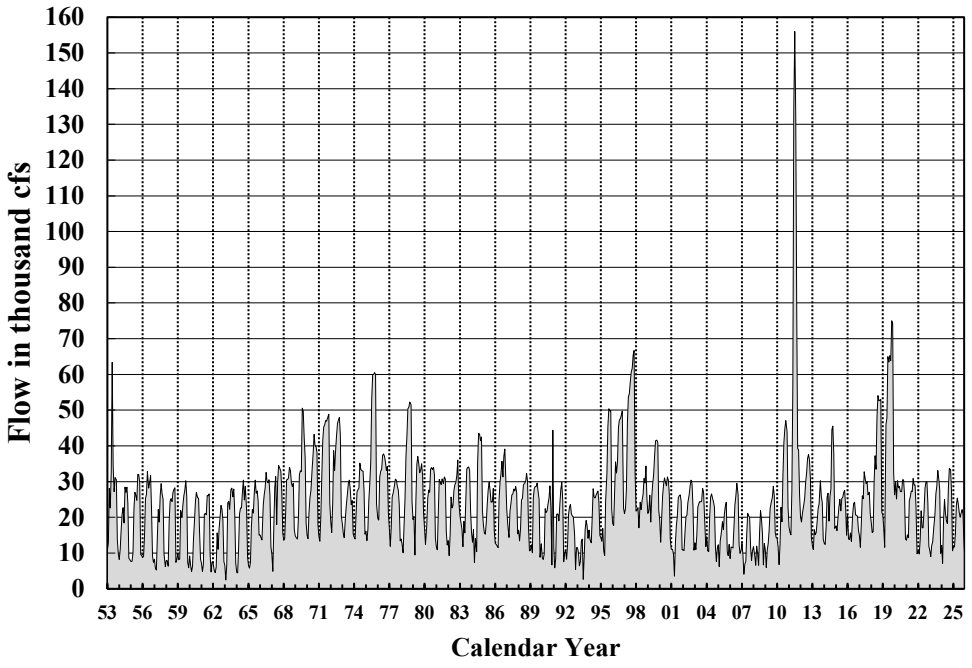


Plate 10

Fort Randall
Elevations and Releases







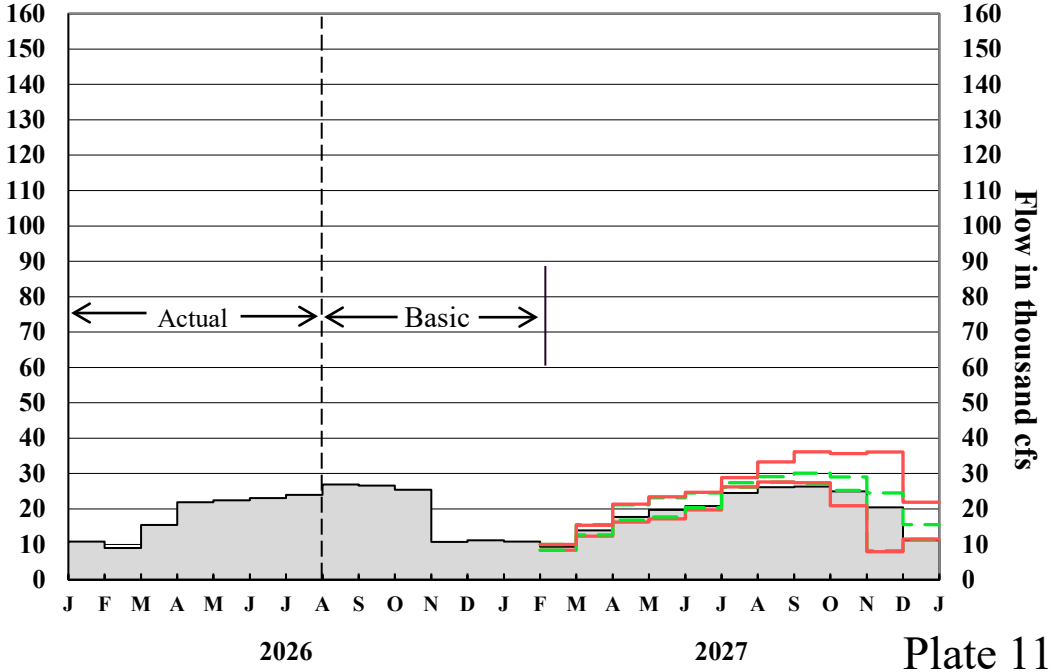
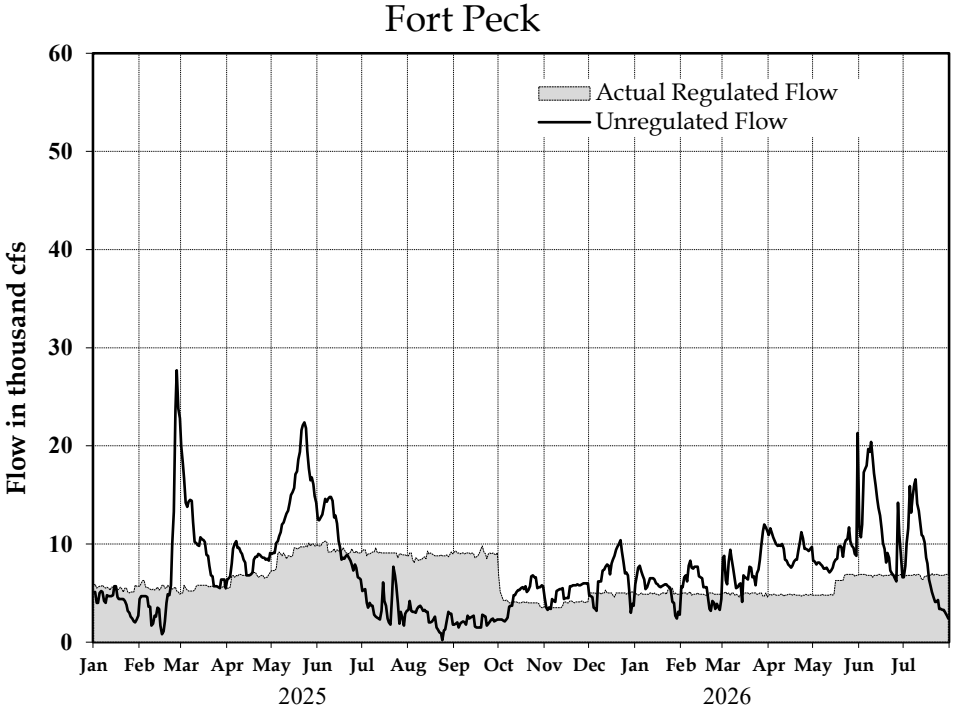
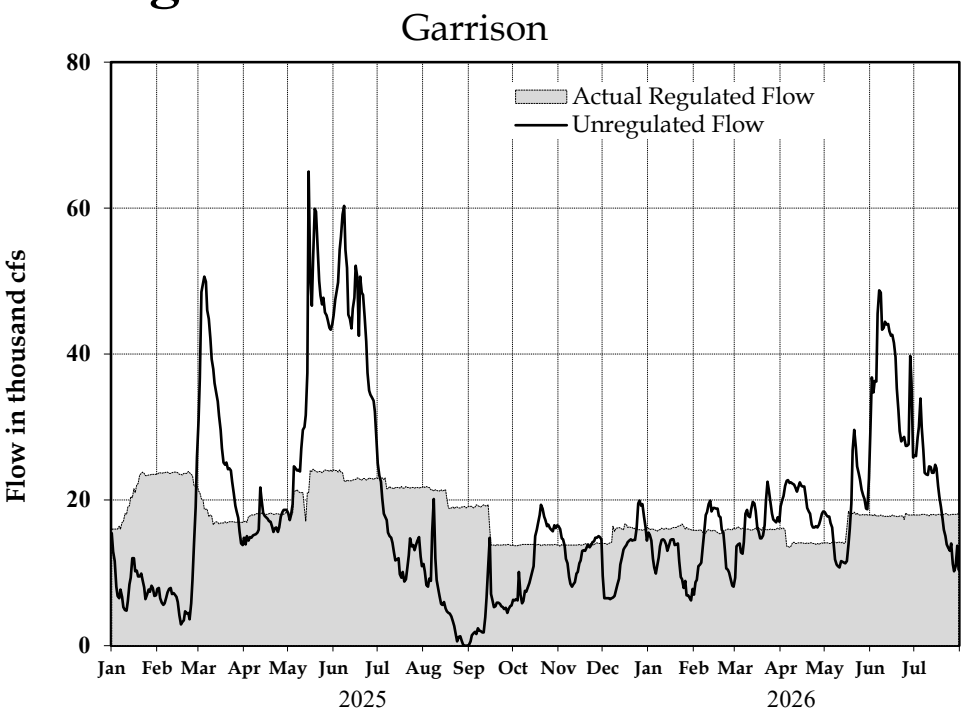
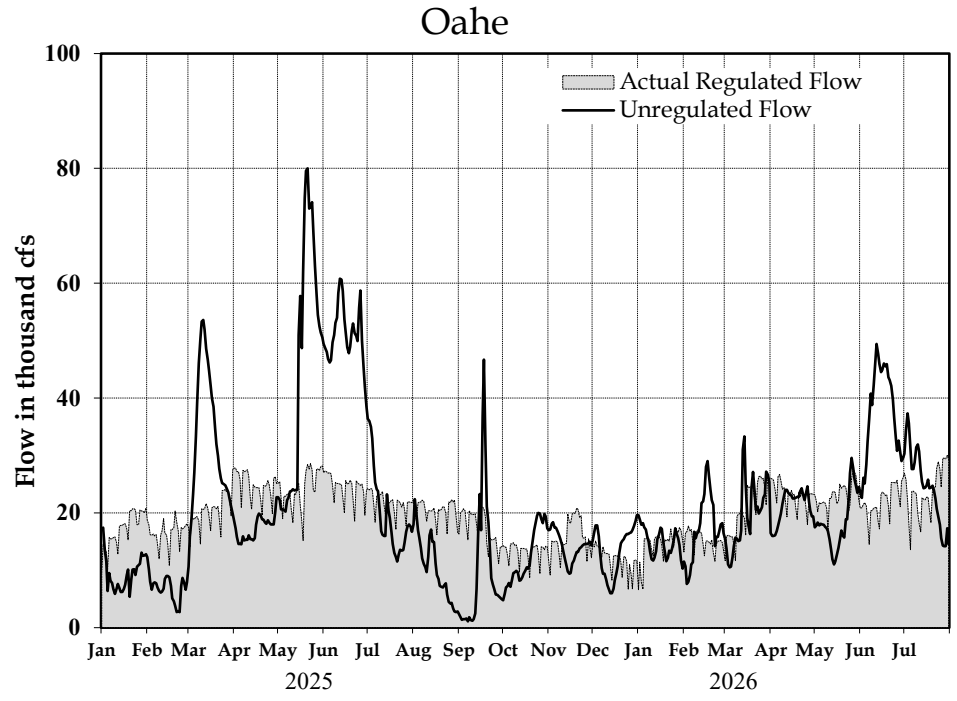


Plate 11

Reservoir Release and Unregulated Flow







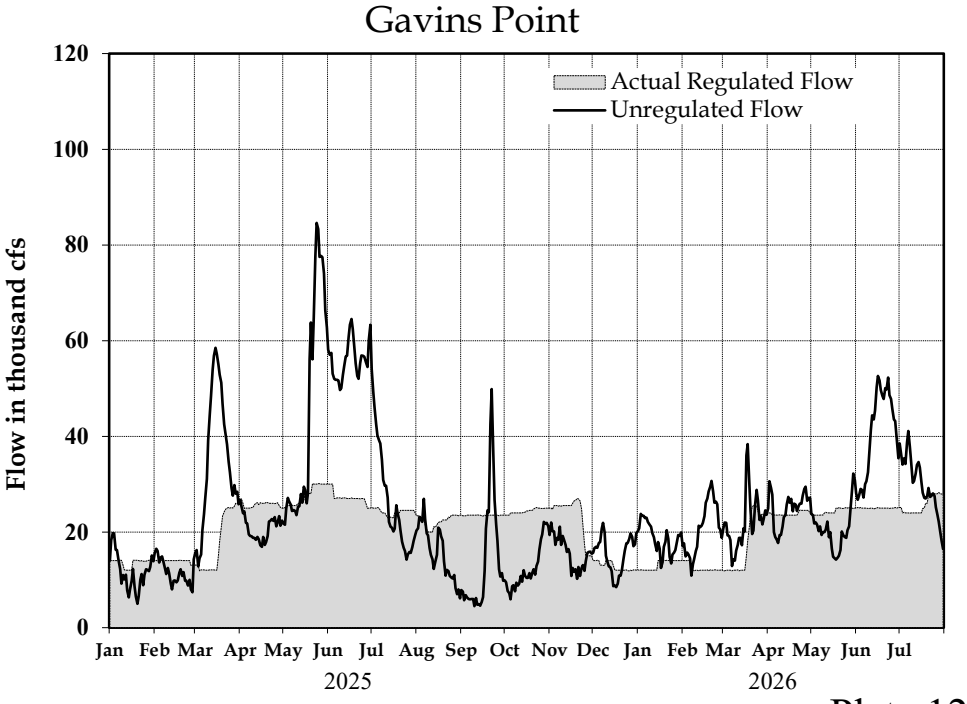
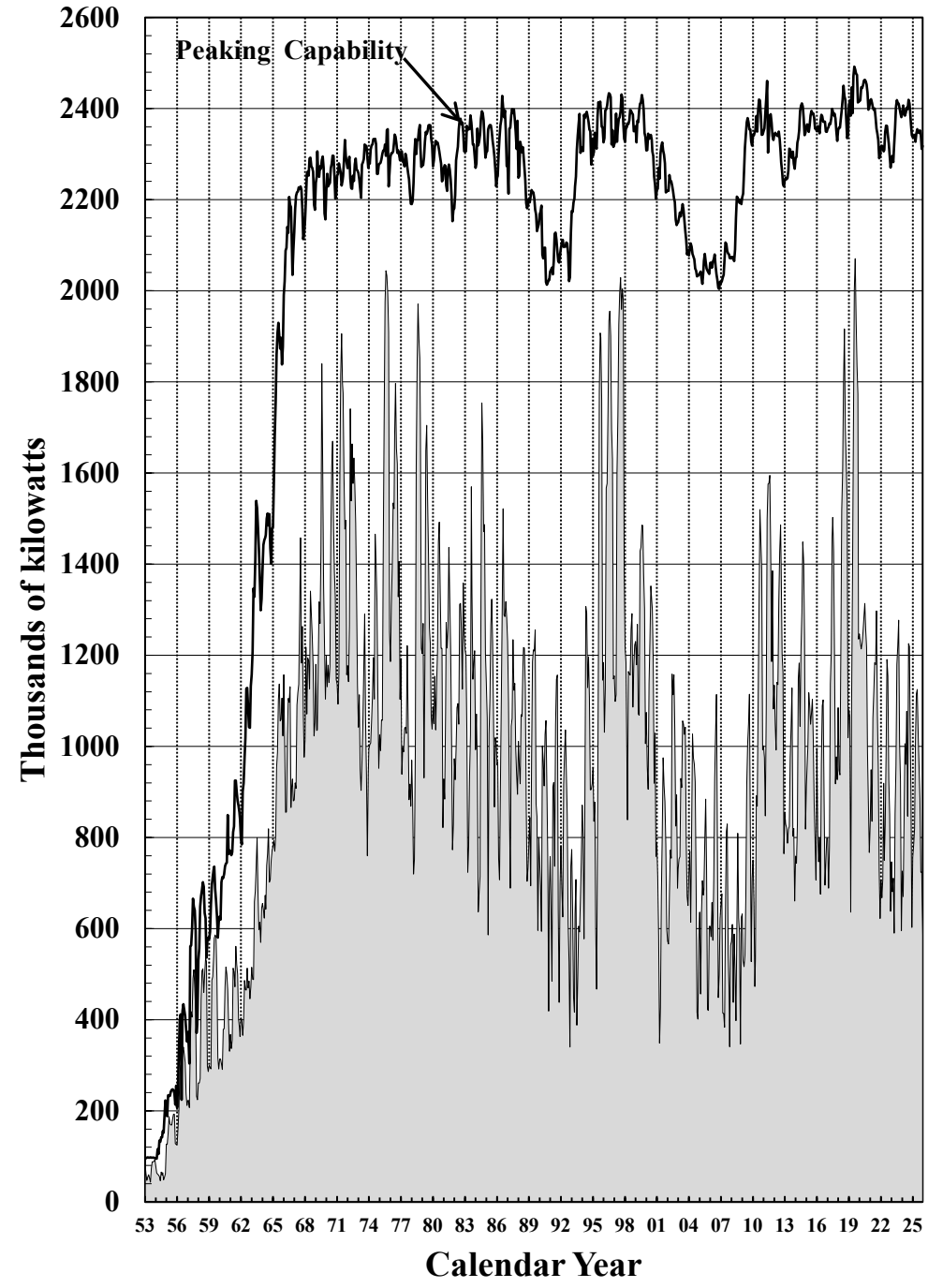


Plate 12

System Gross Capability and Average Monthly Generation



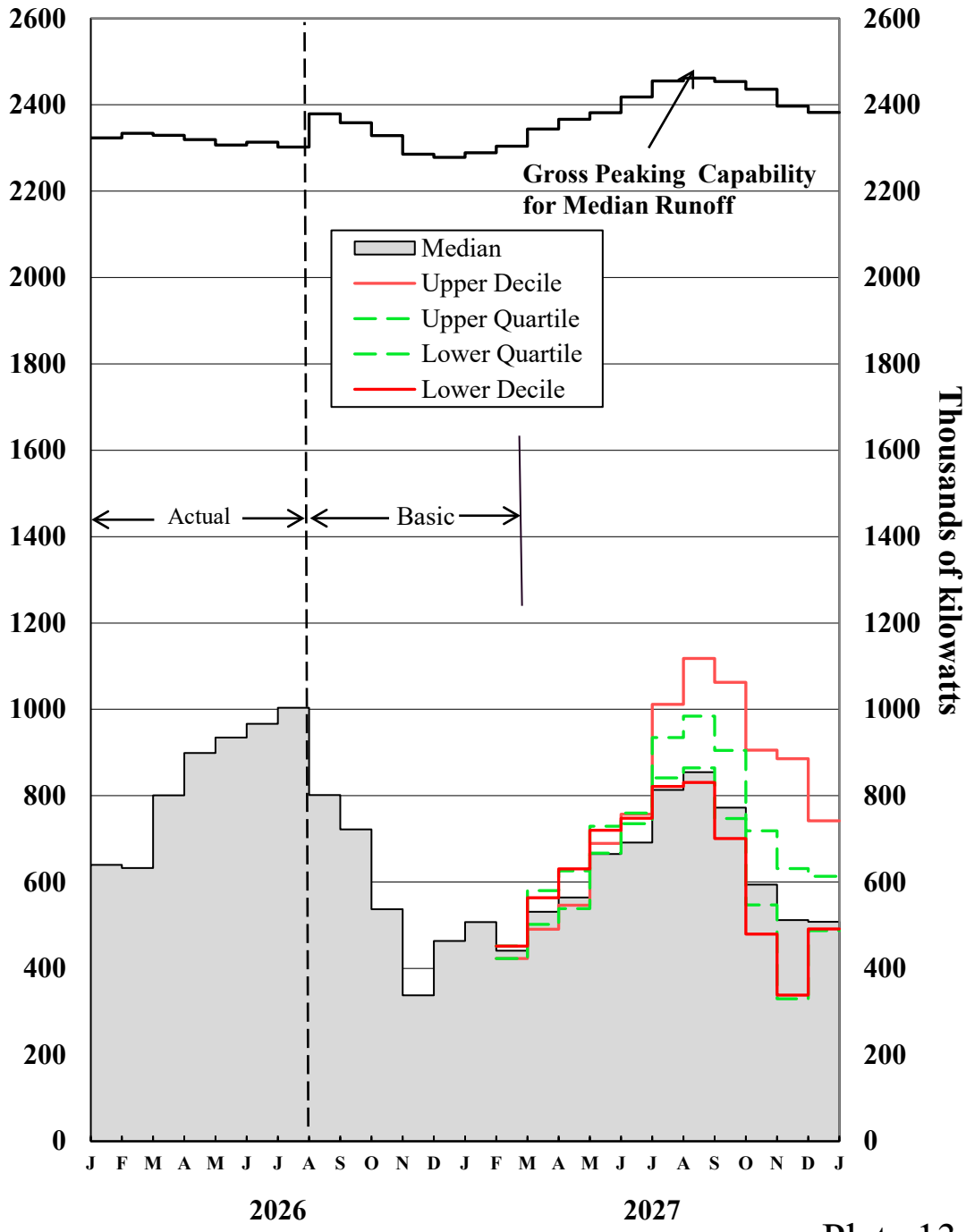


Plate 13

Tribal Lands of the Missouri River Basin

US Army Corps of Engineers ®



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. Sac and Fox
36. Iowa
37. Kickapoo

Missouri River Basin

Bureau of Indian Affairs - Tribal Lands

Department of Defense - Military installations and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Lands and Reservoirs

	2026 *31Jul F-Sum	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2027 31Jan	28Feb
Fort Peck								
Reach Inflow	1615	100	140	220	240	240	310	365
Depletion	-415	-293	-133	9	33	6	-38	1
Reg Inflow	2030	393	273	211	207	234	347	364
Evap	345	76	88	65	63	44	6	3
Release	3116	430	417	307	298	552	584	528
Stor Change	-1431	-114	-231	-161	-153	-363	-242	-166
Storage	*12787	12673	12442	12281	12127	11765	11522	11356
Elev feet	*2223.9	2223.3	2222.0	2221.2	2220.3	2218.3	2216.9	2216.0
Disch kcfs	*6.8	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	9.0	9.5	9.5
Ave Power MW		95	95	68	67	119	124	124
Ave Cap MW		206	204	203	202	200	198	196
Energy GWh	501.4	70.5	68.2	50.3	48.4	88.4	92.5	83.0
Garrison								
Reach Inflow	1710	150	200	300	250	190	260	360
Depletion	-266	-248	-126	49	54	-5	2	8
Reg Inflow	5070	827	743	575	493	715	837	879
Evap	443	84	107	103	90	60	-1	0
Release	6143	1059	893	799	774	863	922	833
Stor Change	-1515	-315	-256	-327	-370	-208	-84	46
Storage	*14847	14532	14275	13948	13578	13369	13286	13332
Elev feet	*1827.5	1826.3	1825.3	1824.1	1822.6	1821.8	1821.5	1821.7
Disch kcfs	*18.0	17.2	15.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Ave Power MW		201	174	151	149	160	170	169
Ave Cap MW		519	514	509	503	498	495	494
Energy GWh	853.4	149.6	125.5	112.1	107.5	118.7	126.1	113.9
Oahe								
Reach Inflow	442	80	100	70	65	15	12	100
Depletion	1	11	-1	-8	-4	-3	-0	7
Reg Inflow	6594	1132	1008	877	843	873	935	926
Evap	436	70	103	95	86	71	7	4
Release	6877	1680	1470	721	437	794	968	806
Stor Change	-719	-618	-565	62	320	8	-40	116
Storage	*15422	14803	14238	14300	14620	14628	14587	14703
Elev feet	*1596.1	1593.7	1591.5	1591.7	1593.0	1593.0	1592.9	1593.3
Disch kcfs	*23.8	27.3	24.7	11.7	7.3	12.9	15.7	14.5
Ave Power MW		312	277	132	84	148	179	166
Ave Cap MW		645	634	628	632	635	635	636
Energy GWh	945.7	232.1	199.7	98.5	60.6	109.9	133.4	111.4
Big Bend								
Reg Inflow	6884	1681	1472	725	437	794	968	807
Evap	77	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	6795	1654	1463	707	421	802	941	806
Storage	*1678	1681	1668	1671	1676	1663	1690	1690
Elev feet	*1420.8	1420.8	1420.6	1420.7	1420.8	1420.5	1421.0	1421.0
Disch kcfs	*24.4	26.9	24.6	11.5	7.1	13.0	15.3	14.5
Ave Power MW		124	114	54	34	61	72	68
Ave Cap MW		504	505	511	513	511	509	510
Energy GWh	382.7	92.2	81.8	40.1	24.1	45.5	53.3	45.7
Fort Randall								
Reach Inflow	187	40	35	1	1	10	35	65
Depletion	37	33	11	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	6966	1665	1487	725	420	810	986	873
Evap	110	28	33	29	13	6	1	1
Release	7306	1655	1586	1565	634	682	665	519
Stor Change	-450	-18	-132	-868	-226	122	319	352
Storage	*3417	3399	3267	2399	2173	2295	2614	2967
Elev feet	*1355.1	1354.9	1353.3	1341.2	1337.1	1339.4	1344.6	1349.5
Disch kcfs	*24.0	26.9	26.6	25.4	10.7	11.1	10.8	9.3
Ave Power MW		238	234	212	83	87	88	80
Ave Cap MW		381	379	356	316	317	335	354
Energy GWh	746.7	177.2	168.8	157.9	59.7	64.5	65.2	53.5
Gavins Point								
Reach Inflow	830	130	120	120	120	100	100	140
Depletion	47	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	8142	1754	1714	1684	794	768	768	661
Evap	23	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	8133	1752	1684	1679	787	768	769	694
Stor Change	-14	-4	24	-0	2	-2	-1	-34
Storage	*342	338	362	361	364	362	361	328
Elev feet	*1206.6	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.6	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0
Disch kcfs	*25.7	28.5	28.3	27.3	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		108	108	105	52	49	50	49
Ave Cap MW		126	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	380.8	80.1	78.0	78.4	37.3	36.8	36.9	33.2
Sioux City								
Reach Inflow	625	120	100	90	80	65	60	110
Depletion	68	71	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	8724	1800	1775	1776	912	827	830	805
Reg Flow kcfs		29.3	29.8	28.9	15.3	13.4	13.5	14.5
Total								
Reach Inflow	5409	620	695	801	756	620	777	1140
Depletion	-528	-401	-244	46	87	7	-37	14
Evap	1434	287	359	313	265	187	14	9
Storage	*48483	47426	46252	44960	44538	44082	44060	44376
Ave Power MW		1078	1003	722	469	623	682	656
Ave Cap MW		2381	2362	2335	2293	2287	2299	2317
Energy GWh	3810.7	801.7	722.0	537.3	337.6	463.7	507.4	440.8
Daily GWh		25.9	24.1	17.3	11.3	15.0	16.4	15.7

Date of Study: 04Aug2026 **01Aug2026 / Lower Basic Condition / 14.6 MAF / FTPK -0.0, GARR -0.9, OAHE 0.9** Study No 2
Values in 1000 acre-ft Except as Indicated. Elevations in Local Project Datum (LPD)
F-Sum: Sum of Forecasted Values. *: Previous Month's Data

	2026 *31Jul F-Sum	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2027 31Jan	28Feb
Fort Peck								
Reach Inflow	1257	70	105	176	192	192	248	274
Depletion	-558	-295	-136	-12	3	-36	-61	-21
Reg Inflow	1815	365	241	188	189	228	309	295
Evap	344	76	88	65	63	44	6	3
Release	3148	430	417	307	298	584	584	528
Stor Change	-1676	-142	-263	-184	-172	-399	-281	-236
Storage	*12787	12645	12382	12198	12026	11627	11346	11110
Elev feet	*2223.9	2223.1	2221.7	2220.7	2219.8	2217.5	2215.9	2214.5
Disch kcfs	*6.8	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
Ave Power MW		95	95	67	67	125	124	123
Ave Cap MW		206	204	203	201	199	197	195
Energy GWh	504.7	70.5	68.1	50.2	48.3	93.1	92.1	82.4
Garrison								
Reach Inflow	1325	105	150	240	200	152	208	270
Depletion	-360	-267	-139	27	48	-17	-10	-3
Reg Inflow	4811	801	705	537	450	716	802	800
Evap	441	83	106	103	90	60	-1	0
Release	6145	1061	893	799	774	863	922	833
Stor Change	-1775	-343	-294	-365	-414	-207	-119	-33
Storage	*14847	14504	14210	13845	13431	13224	13105	13072
Elev feet	*1827.5	1826.2	1825.1	1823.7	1822.1	1821.2	1820.8	1820.6
Disch kcfs	*18.0	17.3	15.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Ave Power MW		201	174	150	149	159	169	168
Ave Cap MW		519	513	508	501	495	492	490
Energy GWh	851.0	149.8	125.4	111.8	107.1	118.2	125.5	113.1
Oahe								
Reach Inflow	324	52	75	52	49	11	9	75
Depletion	1	11	-1	-8	-4	-3	-0	7
Reg Inflow	6478	1106	983	860	827	870	932	901
Evap	433	70	103	94	85	70	7	4
Release	7151	1743	1506	752	450	839	999	862
Stor Change	-1107	-708	-626	14	292	-40	-74	35
Storage	*15422	14714	14088	14102	14393	14354	14280	14315
Elev feet	*1596.1	1593.4	1590.9	1590.9	1592.1	1592.0	1591.7	1591.8
Disch kcfs	*23.8	28.4	25.3	12.2	7.6	13.6	16.2	15.5
Ave Power MW		323	283	137	86	155	183	175
Ave Cap MW		645	631	624	628	630	629	629
Energy GWh	976.5	240.2	203.6	102.0	61.9	115.0	136.2	117.5
Big Bend								
Reg Inflow	7158	1744	1508	756	450	839	999	862
Evap	77	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	7069	1717	1500	738	447	834	972	861
Storage	*1678	1682	1668	1671	1663	1663	1689	1690
Elev feet	*1420.8	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.5	1420.5	1421.0	1421.0
Disch kcfs	*24.4	27.9	25.2	12.0	7.5	13.6	15.8	15.5
Ave Power MW		128	116	56	36	64	74	73
Ave Cap MW		503	505	511	513	510	509	509
Energy GWh	397.7	95.5	83.8	41.9	25.6	47.3	55.0	48.7
Fort Randall								
Reach Inflow	136	26	26	1	1	8	26	49
Depletion	37	33	11	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	7188	1713	1516	756	446	839	1008	911
Evap	110	27	33	29	13	6	1	1
Release	7527	1703	1616	1595	663	707	691	553
Stor Change	-449	-17	-133	-867	-230	126	315	357
Storage	*3417	3399	3267	2400	2169	2296	2611	2968
Elev feet	*1355.1	1354.9	1353.3	1341.2	1337.1	1339.4	1344.5	1349.6
Disch kcfs	*24.0	27.7	27.1	25.9	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.0
Ave Power MW		245	239	216	87	90	91	85
Ave Cap MW		381	379	356	315	317	335	354
Energy GWh	768.5	182.0	171.9	160.8	62.4	66.7	67.7	57.0
Gavins Point								
Reach Inflow	610	84	90	90	90	75	75	105
Depletion	47	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	8141	1754	1714	1684	794	767	769	659
Evap	23	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	8133	1752	1684	1679	787	768	769	694
Stor Change	-15	-4	24	-1	3	-3	0	-35
Storage	*342	338	362	361	364	362	362	327
Elev feet	*1206.6	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.6	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0
Disch kcfs	*25.7	28.5	28.3	27.3	13.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		108	108	105	52	49	50	49
Ave Cap MW		126	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	380.8	80.1	78.0	78.4	37.3	36.8	36.9	33.2
Sioux City								
Reach Inflow	457	78	75	68	60	49	45	82
Depletion	68	71	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	8556	1758	1750	1754	892	810	815	777
Reg Flow kcfs		28.6	29.4	28.5	15.0	13.2	13.2	14.0
Total								
Reach Inflow	4108	416	521	627	592	486	611	855
Depletion	-765	-422	-259	4	51	-48	-72	-18
Evap	1428	287	358	311	264	186	13	9
Storage	*48483	47282	45977	44577	44046	43526	43393	43482
Ave Power MW		1100	1015	733	476	641	690	673
Ave Cap MW		2379	2358	2329	2285	2278	2289	2304
Energy GWh	3879.2	818.3	730.8	545.1	342.6	477.0	513.3	452.0
Daily GWh		26.4	24.4	17.6	11.4	15.4	16.6	16.1

Date of Study: 04Aug2026 **01Aug2026 / Upper Basic Condition / 16.4 MAF / FTPK -0.0, GARR -1.1, OAHE 1.2** Study No 3
Values in 1000 acre-ft Except as Indicated. Elevations in Local Project Datum (LPD)
F-Sum: Sum of Forecasted Values. *: Previous Month's Data

	2026 *31Jul F-Sum	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2027 31Jan	28Feb
Fort Peck								
Reach Inflow	1948	130	168	264	288	288	372	438
Depletion	-588	-323	-145	-13	9	-48	-59	-9
Reg Inflow	2536	453	313	277	279	336	431	447
Evap	347	76	88	65	64	44	6	3
Release	3208	430	417	338	327	584	584	528
Stor Change	-1019	-53	-192	-126	-112	-293	-159	-83
Storage	*12787	12734	12542	12415	12303	12010	11851	11768
Elev feet	*2223.9	2223.6	2222.6	2221.9	2221.3	2219.7	2218.8	2218.3
Disch kcfs	*6.8	7.0	7.0	5.5	5.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Ave Power MW		95	95	75	74	126	125	125
Ave Cap MW		206	205	204	203	202	200	199
Energy GWh	519.3	70.6	68.4	55.5	53.5	94.0	93.4	84.0
Garrison								
Reach Inflow	2067	195	240	360	300	228	312	432
Depletion	-302	-219	-122	57	42	-30	-23	-8
Reg Inflow	5556	843	779	654	586	808	919	967
Evap	445	84	107	104	91	61	-1	0
Release	6145	1061	893	799	774	863	922	833
Stor Change	-1034	-301	-221	-249	-279	-116	-2	134
Storage	*14847	14546	14325	14075	13797	13681	13679	13813
Elev feet	*1827.5	1826.3	1825.5	1824.6	1823.5	1823.0	1823.0	1823.6
Disch kcfs	*18.0	17.3	15.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
Ave Power MW		201	174	151	150	161	171	171
Ave Cap MW		519	514	511	506	502	501	502
Energy GWh	858.0	149.9	125.6	112.3	108.0	119.5	127.4	115.2
Oahe								
Reach Inflow	602	108	135	94	88	20	17	140
Depletion	1	11	-1	-8	-4	-3	-0	7
Reg Inflow	6757	1162	1043	902	866	879	940	966
Evap	440	71	104	96	87	72	7	4
Release	6533	1621	1414	690	410	761	913	723
Stor Change	-216	-530	-475	116	370	46	19	239
Storage	*15422	14891	14416	14532	14902	14948	14967	15205
Elev feet	*1596.1	1594.1	1592.2	1592.7	1594.1	1594.3	1594.4	1595.3
Disch kcfs	*23.8	26.4	23.8	11.2	6.9	12.4	14.9	13.0
Ave Power MW		302	269	128	79	143	171	151
Ave Cap MW		646	636	632	637	641	642	645
Energy GWh	905.3	224.6	193.3	95.0	57.2	106.3	127.4	101.5
Big Bend								
Reg Inflow	6540	1623	1416	695	409	760	914	724
Evap	77	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	6451	1596	1407	677	399	763	887	723
Storage	*1678	1681	1668	1670	1671	1663	1690	1690
Elev feet	*1420.8	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1421.0	1421.0
Disch kcfs	*24.4	26.0	23.6	11.0	6.7	12.4	14.4	13.0
Ave Power MW		120	109	52	32	58	68	61
Ave Cap MW		504	506	511	514	511	510	511
Energy GWh	363.7	89.0	78.8	38.5	22.8	43.3	50.2	41.1
Fort Randall								
Reach Inflow	257	54	47	1	1	14	49	91
Depletion	37	33	11	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	6694	1621	1443	697	397	774	945	816
Evap	111	28	33	29	13	6	1	1
Release	7034	1607	1544	1522	627	646	624	464
Stor Change	-451	-13	-134	-854	-242	122	320	351
Storage	*3417	3403	3269	2415	2173	2294	2615	2966
Elev feet	*1355.1	1354.9	1353.4	1341.4	1337.1	1339.4	1344.6	1349.5
Disch kcfs	*24.0	26.1	26.0	24.8	10.5	10.5	10.1	8.3
Ave Power MW		232	228	207	82	82	82	71
Ave Cap MW		381	379	357	316	317	335	354
Energy GWh	720.1	172.2	164.5	154.0	59.1	61.2	61.2	47.9
Gavins Point								
Reach Inflow	1132	176	162	162	162	135	140	196
Depletion	47	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	8176	1754	1713	1684	828	767	768	661
Evap	23	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	8167	1752	1684	1679	822	768	769	694
Stor Change	-14	-3	23	-0	3	-2	-1	-33
Storage	*342	338	362	361	364	362	361	328
Elev feet	*1206.6	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.6	1207.5	1207.4	1206.0
Disch kcfs	*25.7	28.5	28.3	27.3	13.8	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		108	108	105	54	49	50	49
Ave Cap MW		126	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	382.4	80.1	78.0	78.4	38.9	36.8	36.9	33.2
Sioux City								
Reach Inflow	852	162	135	122	108	88	84	154
Depletion	68	71	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	8985	1842	1810	1808	974	849	854	849
Reg Flow kcfs		30.0	30.4	29.4	16.4	13.8	13.9	15.3
Total								
Reach Inflow	6860	824	887	1003	947	772	974	1451
Depletion	-737	-402	-251	33	51	-72	-83	-12
Evap	1442	287	360	314	268	189	14	9
Storage	*48483	47593	46582	45468	45210	44958	45163	45770
Ave Power MW		1057	984	717	471	620	667	629
Ave Cap MW		2383	2367	2342	2303	2300	2316	2338
Energy GWh	3748.8	786.5	708.6	533.7	339.4	461.1	496.4	422.9
Daily GWh		25.4	23.6	17.2	11.3	14.9	16.0	15.1

	2027 *28Feb F-Sum	31Mar	30Apr	31May	30Jun	31Jul	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2028 31Jan	29Feb
Fort Peck													
Reach Inflow	9500	705	825	1500	2360	1200	430	400	540	500	350	300	390
Depletion	-432	95	138	236	40	-281	-392	-134	28	24	-54	-73	-58
Reg Inflow	9932	610	687	1264	2320	1481	823	534	512	476	404	373	448
Evap	462	7	-5	3	1	47	89	103	77	76	53	7	4
Release	6456	369	476	601	625	646	646	625	369	357	553	615	575
Stor Change	3015	234	216	660	1694	788	88	-194	67	44	-202	-249	-131
Storage	*11768	12002	12218	12879	14573	15361	15449	15254	15321	15365	15162	14914	14783
Elev feet	*2218.3	2219.6	2220.8	2224.4	2233.0	2236.7	2237.1	2236.2	2236.5	2236.7	2235.8	2234.6	2234.0
Disch kcfs	*9.5	6.0	8.0	9.8	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	6.0	6.0	9.0	10.0	10.0
Ave Power MW		80	106	132	146	151	152	152	87	87	130	144	143
Ave Cap MW		200	201	204	212	219	222	221	221	221	221	220	219
Energy GWh	1104.7	59.3	76.6	98.0	105.2	112.1	113.2	109.4	64.9	62.9	96.7	106.9	99.6
Garrison													
Reach Inflow	14250	1100	1410	1945	3570	2700	840	560	640	420	285	325	455
Depletion	-490	-30	-81	102	276	-98	-218	-155	18	-19	-104	-99	-81
Reg Inflow	21192	1528	1950	2423	3919	3444	1704	1340	1029	796	918	1031	1111
Evap	538	8	-10	-2	-30	14	104	134	131	114	76	-2	0
Release	16740	1107	1190	1603	1666	1722	1722	1413	1199	1160	1103	1476	1380
Stor Change	3913	413	770	822	2283	1708	-122	-208	-301	-478	-261	-443	-270
Storage	*13813	14226	14997	15819	18102	19810	19688	19480	19179	18700	18439	17996	17726
Elev feet	*1823.6	1825.1	1828.0	1831.0	1838.7	1843.9	1843.5	1842.9	1842.0	1840.5	1839.7	1838.3	1837.4
Disch kcfs	*15.0	18.0	20.0	26.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	23.8	19.5	19.5	17.9	24.0	24.0
Ave Power MW		206	232	306	338	350	354	301	248	246	225	298	296
Ave Cap MW		508	518	532	555	579	586	584	583	579	577	572	568
Energy GWh	2488.3	153.6	167.1	227.4	243.3	260.4	263.5	216.4	184.2	177.2	167.7	221.6	206.1
Oahe													
Reach Inflow	3900	1170	510	395	790	310	100	150	120	145	30	10	170
Depletion	129	22	17	22	40	38	14	-1	-9	-6	-5	-4	2
Reg Inflow	20480	2245	1676	1947	2417	1994	1808	1594	1328	1312	1126	1486	1548
Evap	527	7	-11	-16	-30	17	92	137	123	108	86	9	5
Release	16497	743	685	905	1028	1730	2063	2006	1631	1696	1375	1421	1213
Stor Change	3456	1495	1002	1057	1419	248	-348	-549	-427	-492	-335	56	330
Storage	*15205	16700	17702	18759	20177	20425	20077	19529	19102	18610	18276	18331	18662
Elev feet	*1595.3	1600.8	1604.3	1607.8	1612.2	1612.9	1611.9	1610.2	1608.9	1607.3	1606.2	1606.4	1607.5
Disch kcfs	*13.0	12.1	11.5	14.7	17.3	28.1	33.5	33.7	26.5	28.5	22.4	23.1	21.1
Ave Power MW		144	142	185	221	362	429	429	337	358	279	288	264
Ave Cap MW		662	684	702	722	735	734	728	720	712	704	703	706
Energy GWh	2518.9	107.4	102.0	137.6	159.4	269.2	319.5	309.1	250.5	257.8	207.9	214.5	184.0
Big Bend													
Reg Inflow	16496	741	686	904	1025	1729	2060	2007	1636	1693	1378	1421	1217
Evap	106	1	3	3	3	19	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	16399	760	696	877	1037	1705	2034	1998	1591	1698	1390	1394	1219
Storage	*1690	1671	1658	1682	1666	1671	1673	1660	1689	1675	1658	1683	1681
Elev feet	*1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.9
Disch kcfs	*13.0	12.4	11.7	14.3	17.4	27.7	33.1	33.6	25.9	28.5	22.6	22.7	21.2
Ave Power MW		58	55	67	81	127	151	153	119	131	105	105	98
Ave Cap MW		511	511	510	508	503	501	500	504	503	506	506	507
Energy GWh	916.2	43.1	39.6	49.7	58.5	94.8	112.4	110.4	88.7	94.4	78.0	78.2	68.5
Fort Randall													
Reach Inflow	1500	440	310	150	210	100	70	80	20	5	20	40	55
Depletion	115	-0	-0	5	27	46	33	12	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	17775	1188	1009	1021	1210	1763	2058	2068	1630	1691	1419	1437	1280
Evap	119	2	-7	-2	-1	13	27	34	30	15	5	1	1
Release	17676	756	970	1059	1172	1774	2046	2151	2194	2146	1345	1120	942
Stor Change	-20	429	46	-36	39	-24	-15	-117	-594	-469	69	315	336
Storage	*2966	3395	3441	3405	3444	3420	3405	3289	2695	2226	2295	2610	2946
Elev feet	*1349.5	1354.9	1355.4	1355.0	1355.4	1355.1	1355.0	1353.6	1345.8	1338.1	1339.4	1344.5	1349.3
Disch kcfs	*8.3	12.3	16.3	17.2	19.7	28.9	33.3	36.1	35.7	36.1	21.9	18.2	16.4
Ave Power MW		109	146	154	176	255	292	314	299	280	166	146	138
Ave Cap MW		372	381	381	381	381	381	379	364	336	317	335	354
Energy GWh	1812.9	81.0	105.2	114.7	126.6	189.5	217.2	226.3	222.6	201.6	123.5	108.4	96.1
Gavins Point													
Reach Inflow	2300	250	230	335	290	215	190	135	155	130	105	105	160
Depletion	132	-0	5	3	26	51	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	19826	981	1196	1380	1420	1911	2199	2289	2343	2265	1499	1230	1114
Evap	33	0	1	2	1	6	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	19795	981	1196	1377	1416	1906	2183	2261	2337	2261	1498	1230	1150
Stor Change	-2	-0	-0	1	3	-1	10	22	0	0	-0	-1	-36
Storage	*328	327	327	328	331	330	340	362	362	362	362	362	325
Elev feet	*1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.1	1206.1	1206.6	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1205.9
Disch kcfs	*12.5	15.9	20.1	22.4	23.8	31.0	35.5	38.0	38.0	38.0	24.4	20.0	20.0
Ave Power MW		62	78	84	89	115	124	126	127	127	91	78	78
Ave Cap MW		125	125	124	124	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	864.2	46.2	55.9	62.5	63.9	85.9	92.1	90.9	94.6	91.6	68.0	58.4	54.2
Sioux City													
Reach Inflow	3750	460	950	545	620	300	230	170	100	100	60	45	170
Depletion	262	-0	4	14	59	116	72	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	23267	1424	2142	1900	1977	2075	2331	2415	2442	2365	1599	1276	1321
Reg Flow kcfs		23.2	36.0	30.9	33.2	33.7	37.9	40.6	39.7	39.7	26.0	20.7	23.0
Total													
Reach Inflow	35200	4125	4235	4870	7840	4825	1860	1495	1575	1300	850	825	1400
Depletion	-284	84	84	382	468	-128	-466	-272	33	3	-156	-177	-138
Evap	1785	26	-29	-13	-56	116	343	435	382	326	227	16	11
Storage	*45771	48322	50342	52872	58294	61017	60632	59573	58348	56938	56192	55896	56123
Ave Power MW		659	759	927	1051	1360	1503	1476	1217	1230	997	1059	1018
Ave Cap MW		2378	2421	2453	2504	2543	2549	2539	2519	2479	2451	2463	2481
Energy GWh	9705.2	490.6	546.4	689.9	756.9	1011.8	1117.9	1062.5	905.6	885.5	741.8	787.9	708.5
Daily GWh		15.8	18.2	22.3	25.2	32.6	36.1	35.4	29.2	29.5	23.9	25.4	24.4

	2027 *28Feb F-Sum	31Mar	30Apr	31May	30Jun	31Jul	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2028 31Jan	29Feb
Fort Peck													
Reach Inflow	8650	640	780	1345	2155	1100	405	350	440	450	320	285	380
Depletion	-453	70	194	236	40	-279	-384	-144	3	12	-62	-81	-57
Reg Inflow	9103	570	586	1109	2115	1379	789	494	437	438	382	366	437
Evap	455	7	-5	3	1	47	88	102	76	75	52	7	4
Release	5880	307	417	540	565	584	584	565	307	298	523	615	575
Stor Change	2768	255	175	567	1549	748	118	-174	54	66	-193	-256	-142
Storage	*11768	12023	12198	12765	14314	15062	15179	15006	15060	15126	14934	14678	14536
Elev feet	*2218.3	2219.7	2220.7	2223.8	2231.7	2235.3	2235.8	2235.0	2235.3	2235.6	2234.7	2233.5	2232.8
Disch kcfs	*9.5	5.0	7.0	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	5.0	5.0	8.5	10.0	10.0
Ave Power MW		67	93	118	132	135	137	137	72	73	122	143	142
Ave Cap MW		200	201	204	211	218	220	220	220	220	220	218	217
Energy GWh	1002.7	49.6	67.3	87.8	94.7	100.7	101.8	98.4	53.9	52.2	90.9	106.3	99.0
Garrison													
Reach Inflow	12850	995	1260	1750	3200	2440	750	505	555	410	250	315	420
Depletion	-444	-31	-81	102	276	-98	-224	-152	21	-9	-93	-86	-69
Reg Inflow	19170	1371	1741	2166	3489	3123	1558	1223	879	717	836	1003	1065
Evap	527	8	-10	-2	-29	14	102	131	128	112	75	-2	0
Release	15011	1045	1101	1432	1458	1506	1506	1235	1045	1012	1052	1353	1265
Stor Change	3633	317	650	736	2061	1602	-51	-143	-294	-406	-291	-348	-201
Storage	*13813	14130	14780	15517	17578	19180	19129	18986	18692	18285	17995	17647	17446
Elev feet	*1823.6	1824.8	1827.2	1829.9	1837.0	1842.0	1841.8	1841.4	1840.5	1839.2	1838.3	1837.2	1836.5
Disch kcfs	*15.0	17.0	18.5	23.3	24.5	24.5	24.5	20.8	17.0	17.0	17.1	22.0	22.0
Ave Power MW		195	214	273	295	305	308	261	215	214	214	272	271
Ave Cap MW		507	515	527	549	574	581	580	579	575	572	568	564
Energy GWh	2221.9	145.1	154.3	202.7	212.1	226.6	229.4	188.3	159.8	153.8	159.1	202.3	188.3
Oahe													
Reach Inflow	3200	1090	410	315	680	240	75	90	40	115	-10	0	155
Depletion	129	22	17	22	40	38	14	-1	-9	-6	-5	-4	2
Reg Inflow	18057	2107	1488	1703	2098	1709	1567	1352	1094	1133	1032	1355	1418
Evap	496	7	-11	-15	-29	16	86	127	115	103	84	8	5
Release	14420	887	746	951	1112	1666	1821	1656	1144	1021	1080	1255	1081
Stor Change	3141	1213	754	768	1015	27	-339	-431	-165	9	-133	92	332
Storage	*15205	16418	17172	17939	18955	18982	18643	18212	18047	18055	17923	18014	18346
Elev feet	*1595.3	1599.8	1602.5	1605.1	1608.4	1608.5	1607.4	1606.0	1605.5	1605.5	1605.1	1605.4	1606.5
Disch kcfs	*13.0	14.4	12.5	15.5	18.7	27.1	29.6	27.8	18.6	17.2	17.6	20.4	18.8
Ave Power MW		171	152	191	235	342	371	347	232	214	219	253	235
Ave Cap MW		660	677	690	706	714	712	706	700	698	697	697	701
Energy GWh	2169.6	127.2	109.8	142.3	169.1	254.2	276.2	249.8	172.7	153.9	162.7	188.4	163.3
Big Bend													
Reg Inflow	14420	884	748	948	1109	1666	1819	1657	1149	1021	1080	1254	1085
Evap	106	1	3	3	3	19	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	14324	902	758	922	1120	1643	1792	1649	1106	1027	1089	1228	1087
Storage	*1690	1671	1658	1681	1668	1671	1674	1660	1688	1672	1658	1683	1680
Elev feet	*1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.8	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.8
Disch kcfs	*13.0	14.7	12.7	15.0	18.8	26.7	29.1	27.7	18.0	17.3	17.7	20.0	18.9
Ave Power MW		69	60	70	88	123	134	127	84	81	83	93	88
Ave Cap MW		510	511	510	508	504	503	503	508	509	508	507	508
Energy GWh	804.4	51.0	43.1	52.2	63.1	91.5	99.5	91.8	62.4	58.0	61.5	69.1	61.3
Fort Randall													
Reach Inflow	1200	320	275	135	160	80	55	70	15	0	10	30	50
Depletion	115	-0	-0	5	27	46	33	12	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	15400	1210	1037	1051	1244	1682	1805	1709	1141	1020	1100	1260	1142
Evap	118	2	-7	-2	-1	13	27	33	30	14	5	1	1
Release	15298	778	1000	1090	1211	1686	1792	1792	1784	1462	958	947	800
Stor Change	-16	429	43	-37	35	-16	-15	-117	-672	-456	136	312	341
Storage	*2966	3395	3439	3402	3436	3420	3405	3288	2616	2160	2296	2608	2949
Elev feet	*1349.5	1354.8	1355.4	1354.9	1355.3	1355.1	1355.0	1353.6	1344.6	1336.9	1339.4	1344.5	1349.3
Disch kcfs	*8.3	12.7	16.8	17.7	20.4	27.4	29.1	30.1	29.0	24.6	15.6	15.4	13.9
Ave Power MW		112	151	159	182	242	257	264	244	192	120	124	118
Ave Cap MW		372	381	381	381	381	381	379	362	328	316	335	354
Energy GWh	1585.3	83.3	108.4	118.0	130.7	180.3	191.2	190.0	181.9	138.0	89.5	92.1	81.8
Gavins Point													
Reach Inflow	2000	230	200	305	250	175	160	110	125	120	100	95	130
Depletion	132	-0	5	3	26	51	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	17158	981	1196	1380	1419	1795	1922	1909	1907	1615	1047	1045	942
Evap	33	0	1	2	1	6	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	17127	981	1196	1377	1416	1791	1906	1880	1900	1612	1045	1045	978
Stor Change	-2	-0	-1	1	2	-1	10	23	1	0	-0	-0	-36
Storage	*328	328	327	328	330	329	339	362	362	362	362	362	326
Elev feet	*1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.1	1206.1	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1205.9
Disch kcfs	*12.5	15.9	20.1	22.4	23.8	29.1	31.0	31.6	30.9	27.1	17.0	17.0	17.0
Ave Power MW		62	78	86	91	110	116	120	118	104	67	67	67
Ave Cap MW		125	125	125	125	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	795.1	46.2	55.9	64.0	65.6	81.5	86.2	86.3	88.1	75.1	49.9	49.9	46.4
Sioux City													
Reach Inflow	3000	420	880	460	350	220	175	135	65	90	45	40	120
Depletion	262	-0	4	14	59	116	72	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	19855	1384	2072	1815	1707	1883	2005	2004	1972	1736	1092	1086	1099
Reg Flow kcfs		22.5	34.8	29.5	28.7	30.6	32.6	33.7	32.1	29.2	17.8	17.7	19.1
Total													
Reach Inflow	30900	3695	3805	4310	6795	4255	1620	1260	1240	1185	715	765	1255
Depletion	-259	59	139	382	468	-126	-463	-279	11	0	-153	-172	-126
Evap	1735	26	-29	-12	-54	114	332	421	370	317	223	16	11
Storage	*45771	47966	49574	51632	56280	58642	58369	57514	56465	55661	55167	54993	55284
Ave Power MW		675	748	896	1021	1257	1323	1256	966	876	825	952	920
Ave Cap MW		2374	2410	2438	2480	2516	2522	2514	2496	2457	2440	2453	2471
Energy GWh	8578.9	502.4	538.7	667.0	735.3	935.0	984.3	904.6	718.7	631.1	613.6	708.2	640.2
Daily GWh		16.2	18.0	21.5	24.5	30.2	31.8	30.2	23.2	21.0	19.8	22.8	22.1

	2027 *28Feb F-Sum	31Mar	30Apr	31May	30Jun	31Jul	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2028 31Jan	29Feb
Fort Peck													
Reach Inflow	7150	470	560	1130	1795	835	365	290	385	410	300	260	350
Depletion	-591	42	95	151	111	-332	-338	-152	-5	17	-52	-79	-51
Reg Inflow	7741	428	465	979	1684	1167	703	442	390	393	353	339	401
Evap	422	7	-5	3	1	43	81	95	70	69	48	6	3
Release	5397	307	417	508	506	523	523	506	307	298	492	523	489
Stor Change	1922	113	53	468	1177	601	99	-158	12	27	-187	-190	-92
Storage	*11356	11469	11522	11990	13167	13768	13866	13708	13720	13747	13560	13370	13278
Elev feet	*2216.0	2216.6	2216.9	2219.6	2225.9	2229.0	2229.5	2228.7	2228.8	2228.9	2228.0	2227.0	2226.5
Disch kcfs	*9.5	5.0	7.0	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.5	8.5
Ave Power MW		66	92	109	115	118	119	119	70	70	111	118	117
Ave Cap MW		196	197	199	205	211	213	213	212	212	212	211	210
Energy GWh	893.6	48.8	65.9	80.8	82.5	87.4	88.3	85.4	52.2	50.6	82.7	87.4	81.5
Garrison													
Reach Inflow	10850	940	765	1240	3150	2070	570	475	500	355	180	255	350
Depletion	-315	11	-11	100	247	-91	-245	-151	20	2	-75	-67	-56
Reg Inflow	16570	1274	1176	1635	3409	2683	1337	1132	817	651	722	841	894
Evap	492	8	-10	-2	-28	13	95	122	120	105	70	-2	0
Release	13493	1045	1071	1232	1250	1291	1291	1041	861	833	1078	1291	1208
Stor Change	2586	220	114	405	2187	1379	-49	-32	-164	-287	-426	-449	-314
Storage	*13332	13552	13666	14072	16259	17638	17589	17557	17393	17106	16680	16231	15918
Elev feet	*1821.7	1822.5	1823.0	1824.5	1832.5	1837.2	1837.0	1836.9	1836.3	1835.4	1834.0	1832.4	1831.3
Disch kcfs	*15.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	17.5	14.0	14.0	17.5	21.0	21.0
Ave Power MW		192	204	228	246	256	259	216	174	173	214	253	251
Ave Cap MW		497	500	505	527	555	565	564	563	560	555	548	542
Energy GWh	1952.5	143.0	146.9	169.7	177.4	190.3	192.7	155.7	129.3	124.6	159.4	188.5	175.0
Oahe													
Reach Inflow	2350	625	390	225	600	170	65	80	30	90	-15	-10	100
Depletion	129	22	17	22	40	38	14	-1	-9	-6	-5	-4	2
Reg Inflow	15692	1642	1440	1424	1810	1424	1342	1147	900	929	1045	1283	1306
Evap	445	7	-10	-14	-26	14	77	114	103	92	77	8	5
Release	13142	1022	908	1105	1150	1513	1637	1452	902	780	819	999	854
Stor Change	2105	612	542	333	686	-104	-372	-418	-106	58	150	277	447
Storage	*14703	15315	15857	16190	16876	16772	16401	15982	15877	15934	16084	16361	16808
Elev feet	*1593.3	1595.7	1597.8	1599.0	1601.4	1601.1	1599.8	1598.2	1597.8	1598.1	1598.6	1599.6	1601.2
Disch kcfs	*14.5	16.6	15.3	18.0	19.3	24.6	26.6	24.4	14.7	13.1	13.3	16.2	14.8
Ave Power MW		192	179	213	232	296	317	289	174	155	159	194	179
Ave Cap MW		644	654	663	672	677	673	667	661	660	662	667	673
Energy GWh	1889.4	142.8	129.0	158.4	167.0	220.1	236.1	207.9	129.5	111.7	118.0	144.2	124.7
Big Bend													
Reg Inflow	13143	1019	910	1103	1149	1513	1636	1453	907	780	819	998	856
Evap	106	1	3	3	3	19	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	13048	1037	920	1076	1159	1492	1610	1444	864	797	817	972	860
Storage	*1690	1671	1657	1682	1668	1671	1673	1661	1689	1661	1657	1683	1678
Elev feet	*1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1421.0	1420.5	1420.4	1420.9	1420.8
Disch kcfs	*14.5	16.9	15.5	17.5	19.5	24.3	26.2	24.3	14.0	13.4	13.3	15.8	14.9
Ave Power MW		79	72	82	91	112	121	112	66	63	62	74	70
Ave Cap MW		509	509	508	508	505	504	505	510	510	510	509	510
Energy GWh	734.7	58.5	52.1	60.7	65.3	83.4	89.7	80.7	48.9	45.2	46.3	55.0	48.7
Fort Randall													
Reach Inflow	900	260	170	110	135	65	45	50	10	-5	0	15	45
Depletion	115	-0	-0	5	27	46	33	12	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	13826	1284	1094	1181	1261	1517	1613	1485	894	786	817	989	907
Evap	118	2	-7	-2	-1	13	27	33	30	14	5	1	1
Release	13714	855	1057	1216	1241	1505	1606	1566	1535	1218	686	676	553
Stor Change	-6	427	43	-32	21	-2	-21	-115	-671	-446	126	312	353
Storage	*2967	3393	3437	3404	3426	3424	3403	3288	2617	2171	2297	2608	2961
Elev feet	*1349.5	1354.8	1355.3	1355.0	1355.2	1355.2	1354.9	1353.6	1344.6	1337.1	1339.4	1344.5	1349.5
Disch kcfs	*9.3	13.9	17.8	19.8	20.9	24.5	26.1	26.3	25.0	20.5	11.2	11.0	9.6
Ave Power MW		123	159	176	186	217	231	232	211	161	87	89	82
Ave Cap MW		372	381	381	381	381	381	379	362	328	316	335	354
Energy GWh	1432.5	91.3	114.5	131.3	133.8	161.6	172.1	166.8	157.3	115.9	64.7	66.3	56.9
Gavins Point													
Reach Inflow	1500	170	145	175	215	95	85	85	115	110	95	90	120
Depletion	132	-0	5	3	26	51	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	15088	997	1196	1379	1420	1542	1663	1659	1648	1363	770	768	683
Evap	33	0	1	2	1	6	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	15058	997	1196	1377	1416	1537	1648	1630	1642	1359	769	769	719
Stor Change	-2	0	-1	0	2	-1	10	23	0	1	-0	-1	-36
Storage	*328	328	327	327	330	329	339	361	362	362	362	361	325
Elev feet	*1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.1	1206.1	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.5	1205.9
Disch kcfs	*12.5	16.2	20.1	22.4	23.8	25.0	26.8	27.4	26.7	22.8	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		63	78	86	91	95	102	105	103	89	50	50	49
Ave Cap MW		125	125	125	125	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	703.6	46.9	55.9	64.0	65.6	70.9	75.7	75.7	76.8	63.9	36.9	36.9	34.4
Sioux City													
Reach Inflow	1950	400	320	270	300	160	130	90	65	50	20	35	110
Depletion	262	-0	4	14	59	116	72	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	16746	1380	1512	1625	1657	1579	1702	1709	1714	1444	790	805	830
Reg Flow kcfs		22.5	25.4	26.4	27.8	25.7	27.7	28.7	27.9	24.3	12.9	13.1	14.4
Total													
Reach Inflow	24700	2865	2350	3150	6195	3395	1260	1070	1105	1010	580	645	1075
Depletion	-268	74	111	296	511	-172	-438	-287	3	16	-125	-151	-106
Evap	1616	25	-27	-11	-50	108	310	391	344	294	207	15	10
Storage	*44375	45729	46467	47665	51725	53601	53270	52558	51657	50982	50640	50615	50968
Ave Power MW		714	784	894	961	1094	1149	1072	798	711	683	777	749
Ave Cap MW		2344	2367	2381	2418	2455	2462	2454	2436	2397	2383	2396	2415
Energy GWh	7606.1	531.3	564.3	664.9	691.6	813.8	854.6	772.2	594.0	511.8	508.0	578.3	521.3
Daily GWh		17.1	18.8	21.4	23.1	26.3	27.6	25.7	19.2	17.1	16.4	18.7	18.0

	2027 *28Feb F-Sum	31Mar	30Apr	31May	30Jun	31Jul	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2028 31Jan	29Feb
Fort Peck													
Reach Inflow	5950	415	460	945	1500	650	285	240	335	330	240	240	310
Depletion	-377	31	67	137	55	-155	-243	-90	38	36	-76	-102	-75
Reg Inflow	6328	384	393	808	1445	805	528	330	297	294	316	342	385
Evap	393	7	-5	3	1	41	76	88	65	63	44	6	3
Release	5306	307	357	478	506	523	523	506	307	298	430	553	518
Stor Change	629	70	41	327	939	241	-70	-264	-75	-67	-159	-218	-136
Storage	*11110	11180	11222	11549	12488	12729	12658	12394	12319	12252	12093	11875	11740
Elev feet	*2214.5	2215.0	2215.2	2217.1	2222.3	2223.6	2223.2	2221.8	2221.4	2221.0	2220.1	2218.9	2218.2
Disch kcfs	*9.5	5.0	6.0	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.0	5.0	7.0	9.0	9.0
Ave Power MW		65	78	101	113	115	115	114	68	67	94	119	118
Ave Cap MW		194	195	196	201	205	205	204	203	203	202	200	199
Energy GWh	853.7	48.4	56.1	75.3	81.1	85.3	85.5	82.4	50.3	48.6	69.6	88.6	82.4
Garrison													
Reach Inflow	9200	835	640	1180	2525	1700	475	395	455	335	160	220	280
Depletion	-509	29	-13	28	-69	-193	-232	-124	54	48	-22	-12	-4
Reg Inflow	15019	1151	1001	1609	3100	2416	1230	1024	737	584	596	769	801
Evap	462	8	-9	-2	-27	13	90	115	112	99	66	-2	0
Release	13567	1045	1012	1262	1279	1322	1322	1056	861	833	1075	1291	1208
Stor Change	990	97	-1	349	1847	1081	-182	-147	-236	-347	-545	-520	-407
Storage	*13072	13169	13168	13517	15364	16446	16264	16117	15881	15534	14989	14468	14061
Elev feet	*1820.6	1821.0	1821.0	1822.4	1829.3	1833.1	1832.5	1832.0	1831.2	1829.9	1828.0	1826.1	1824.5
Disch kcfs	*15.0	17.0	17.0	20.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	17.8	14.0	14.0	17.5	21.0	21.0
Ave Power MW		190	191	230	248	256	259	214	169	168	207	244	241
Ave Cap MW		491	492	495	515	540	546	543	541	536	530	520	512
Energy GWh	1915.2	141.7	137.2	171.2	178.4	190.7	192.5	153.7	125.7	120.9	153.8	181.5	167.8
Oahe													
Reach Inflow	1400	440	250	140	310	130	35	70	15	10	-45	-15	60
Depletion	129	22	17	22	40	38	14	-1	-9	-6	-5	-4	2
Reg Inflow	14817	1457	1244	1364	1550	1414	1343	1154	885	849	1012	1278	1266
Evap	399	7	-10	-13	-24	12	68	101	93	84	70	7	4
Release	13891	1230	1204	1347	1402	1664	1729	1385	744	438	838	1035	875
Stor Change	527	220	50	30	171	-262	-453	-332	48	327	105	236	387
Storage	*14315	14535	14585	14616	14787	14524	14071	13739	13787	14114	14219	14455	14841
Elev feet	*1591.8	1592.7	1592.9	1593.0	1593.7	1592.6	1590.8	1589.5	1589.7	1591.0	1591.4	1592.4	1593.9
Disch kcfs	*15.5	20.0	20.2	21.9	23.6	27.1	28.1	23.3	12.1	7.4	13.6	16.8	15.2
Ave Power MW		225	229	247	267	304	311	256	134	83	153	190	173
Ave Cap MW		633	634	635	637	636	629	621	618	622	626	630	636
Energy GWh	1886.3	167.7	164.6	184.1	192.0	226.4	231.7	184.4	99.9	59.7	113.9	141.1	120.8
Big Bend													
Reg Inflow	13892	1225	1206	1345	1401	1664	1729	1388	748	437	837	1035	876
Evap	106	1	3	3	3	19	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	13798	1244	1216	1318	1411	1643	1701	1380	705	456	835	1009	881
Storage	*1690	1671	1657	1682	1669	1671	1675	1662	1689	1660	1657	1683	1678
Elev feet	*1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1421.0	1420.5	1420.4	1420.9	1420.8
Disch kcfs	*15.5	20.2	20.4	21.4	23.7	26.7	27.7	23.2	11.5	7.7	13.6	16.4	15.3
Ave Power MW		94	95	99	110	123	127	107	54	36	64	77	72
Ave Cap MW		507	507	507	506	504	503	506	511	513	510	509	509
Energy GWh	775.0	69.8	68.4	74.0	79.0	91.5	94.7	77.3	40.0	26.1	47.3	57.0	49.9
Fort Randall													
Reach Inflow	450	160	70	80	95	15	35	10	-20	-15	-10	-10	40
Depletion	115	-0	-0	5	27	46	33	12	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	14126	1387	1289	1393	1474	1619	1697	1383	703	433	825	1001	923
Evap	113	2	-7	-2	-1	13	27	33	27	12	5	1	1
Release	14016	958	1258	1422	1459	1606	1695	1623	1552	487	702	686	568
Stor Change	-3	427	38	-26	16	-1	-26	-273	-875	-66	117	314	353
Storage	*2968	3395	3433	3407	3423	3422	3396	3123	2248	2182	2299	2613	2965
Elev feet	*1349.6	1354.8	1355.3	1355.0	1355.2	1355.2	1354.9	1351.6	1338.6	1337.3	1339.5	1344.6	1349.5
Disch kcfs	*10.0	15.6	21.1	23.1	24.5	26.1	27.6	27.3	25.2	8.2	11.4	11.2	9.9
Ave Power MW		137	188	206	218	231	244	238	206	64	89	90	84
Ave Cap MW		372	381	381	381	381	381	376	347	313	317	335	354
Energy GWh	1463.3	102.0	135.6	152.9	156.6	172.1	181.2	171.6	153.3	45.9	66.3	67.2	58.6
Gavins Point													
Reach Inflow	1300	165	130	150	150	85	70	80	110	95	80	80	105
Depletion	132	-0	5	3	26	51	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	15192	1085	1381	1559	1579	1635	1738	1713	1678	605	768	768	683
Evap	33	0	1	2	1	6	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	15160	1085	1380	1557	1577	1629	1722	1684	1673	598	768	769	719
Stor Change	-1	1	0	0	0	-0	11	23	-1	3	-2	-1	-36
Storage	*327	327	327	328	328	328	339	362	361	364	362	362	326
Elev feet	*1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.5	1207.5	1207.6	1207.5	1207.5	1205.9
Disch kcfs	*12.5	17.6	23.2	25.3	26.5	26.5	28.0	28.3	27.2	10.1	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		68	89	96	101	101	106	108	105	40	49	50	49
Ave Cap MW		125	125	125	125	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	705.5	50.8	64.0	71.8	72.4	74.8	78.8	78.1	78.2	28.5	36.8	36.9	34.4
Sioux City													
Reach Inflow	1200	250	100	190	220	85	135	50	55	30	15	20	50
Depletion	262	-0	4	14	59	116	72	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	16098	1311	1477	1726	1738	1599	1781	1723	1740	667	777	790	770
Reg Flow kcfs		21.3	24.8	28.1	29.2	26.0	29.0	29.0	28.3	11.2	12.6	12.8	13.4
Total													
Reach Inflow	19500	2265	1650	2685	4800	2665	1035	845	950	785	440	535	845
Depletion	-248	80	80	209	138	-97	-331	-196	80	82	-96	-119	-78
Evap	1505	25	-27	-10	-46	104	290	364	318	272	192	13	10
Storage	*43482	44277	44393	45098	48059	49119	48403	47397	46285	46105	45619	45456	45612
Ave Power MW		780	869	980	1055	1130	1162	1038	736	458	656	769	738
Ave Cap MW		2323	2334	2339	2365	2391	2390	2377	2348	2314	2311	2321	2337
Energy GWh	7599.0	580.3	626.0	729.2	759.6	841.0	864.4	747.4	547.3	329.7	487.8	572.4	513.9
Daily GWh		18.7	20.9	23.5	25.3	27.1	27.9	24.9	17.7	11.0	15.7	18.5	17.7

	2027 *28Feb F-Sum	31Mar	30Apr	31May	30Jun	31Jul	31Aug	30Sep	31Oct	30Nov	31Dec	2028 31Jan	29Feb
Fort Peck													
Reach Inflow	5350	400	450	865	1180	600	260	230	310	300	225	230	300
Depletion	-411	31	67	137	55	-192	-241	-92	33	1	-62	-84	-63
Reg Inflow	5761	369	383	728	1125	792	501	321	277	299	287	314	363
Evap	384	7	-5	3	1	41	74	86	63	62	43	6	3
Release	5429	307	357	478	506	523	523	506	307	298	553	553	518
Stor Change	-51	55	31	247	619	229	-96	-270	-94	-60	-309	-245	-157
Storage	*11110	11165	11197	11444	12063	12292	12195	11925	11831	11771	11461	11217	11059
Elev feet	*2214.5	2214.9	2215.0	2216.5	2220.0	2221.2	2220.7	2219.2	2218.7	2218.3	2216.6	2215.2	2214.2
Disch kcfs	*9.5	5.0	6.0	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.0	5.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Ave Power MW		65	78	101	112	113	113	113	67	66	118	117	116
Ave Cap MW		194	194	196	199	202	202	201	200	199	198	196	194
Energy GWh	862.2	48.3	56.1	75.1	80.4	84.2	84.4	81.2	49.6	47.8	87.6	86.8	80.7
Garrison													
Reach Inflow	7450	720	565	1055	2040	1050	350	310	440	320	145	190	265
Depletion	-546	29	-13	28	-69	-223	-243	-128	57	48	-20	-10	-3
Reg Inflow	13429	1036	926	1484	2615	1796	1116	943	720	569	685	754	785
Evap	441	8	-9	-2	-26	12	86	110	107	94	63	-2	0
Release	12853	922	1012	1172	1190	1230	1230	1012	861	833	1012	1230	1150
Stor Change	135	105	-76	314	1451	554	-200	-179	-249	-358	-389	-474	-365
Storage	*13072	13177	13101	13415	14866	15421	15220	15042	14793	14435	14046	13572	13207
Elev feet	*1820.6	1821.1	1820.8	1822.0	1827.5	1829.5	1828.8	1828.2	1827.3	1825.9	1824.5	1822.6	1821.2
Disch kcfs	*15.0	15.0	17.0	19.1	20.0	20.0	20.0	17.0	14.0	14.0	16.5	20.0	20.0
Ave Power MW		169	190	214	229	235	236	200	165	164	190	227	225
Ave Cap MW		491	491	494	510	527	530	526	523	518	511	504	496
Energy GWh	1789.1	125.4	137.1	158.9	165.1	174.9	175.6	144.2	122.9	118.1	141.4	169.1	156.3
Oahe													
Reach Inflow	1150	400	190	110	275	110	25	60	10	0	-60	-20	50
Depletion	129	22	17	22	40	38	14	-1	-9	-6	-5	-4	2
Reg Inflow	13856	1301	1177	1249	1425	1302	1241	1094	880	839	938	1211	1198
Evap	387	7	-10	-13	-23	12	66	97	90	82	68	7	4
Release	13789	1243	1229	1366	1425	1675	1674	1223	614	546	836	1057	901
Stor Change	-320	51	-42	-104	24	-385	-499	-226	176	211	34	147	293
Storage	*14315	14366	14324	14221	14244	13859	13360	13134	13310	13521	13555	13703	13995
Elev feet	*1591.8	1592.0	1591.8	1591.4	1591.5	1590.0	1587.9	1586.9	1587.7	1588.6	1588.7	1589.3	1590.5
Disch kcfs	*15.5	20.2	20.6	22.2	23.9	27.2	27.2	20.6	10.0	9.2	13.6	17.2	15.7
Ave Power MW		227	231	248	266	299	294	220	108	101	149	188	174
Ave Cap MW		631	630	628	628	624	614	606	605	610	613	615	619
Energy GWh	1837.0	168.8	166.6	184.3	191.7	222.8	218.7	158.6	80.6	72.7	111.1	140.2	120.9
Big Bend													
Reg Inflow	13788	1238	1230	1364	1424	1675	1675	1228	618	541	835	1057	902
Evap	106	1	3	3	3	19	24	21	15	10	5	1	0
Release	13696	1257	1241	1337	1434	1654	1647	1218	603	521	847	1030	907
Storage	*1690	1671	1657	1682	1669	1671	1674	1663	1663	1673	1657	1683	1677
Elev feet	*1421.0	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.6	1420.7	1420.7	1420.5	1420.5	1420.7	1420.4	1420.9	1420.8
Disch kcfs	*15.5	20.4	20.9	21.7	24.1	26.9	26.8	20.5	9.8	8.8	13.8	16.8	15.8
Ave Power MW		95	97	101	111	124	123	95	46	41	65	78	74
Ave Cap MW		507	507	507	506	504	504	507	512	512	510	509	509
Energy GWh	769.5	70.5	69.8	75.0	80.3	92.1	91.8	68.4	34.3	29.7	48.0	58.2	51.4
Fort Randall													
Reach Inflow	350	135	60	75	90	10	30	5	-25	-20	-20	-25	35
Depletion	115	-0	-0	5	27	46	33	12	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1
Reg Inflow	13921	1374	1304	1408	1492	1625	1639	1222	591	490	827	1007	942
Evap	110	2	-7	-2	-1	13	27	32	24	12	6	1	1
Release	13812	946	1268	1442	1473	1611	1699	1629	1288	471	707	691	586
Stor Change	0	426	42	-32	20	0	-87	-439	-721	7	115	315	354
Storage	*2968	3394	3436	3404	3424	3425	3338	2899	2177	2184	2299	2614	2968
Elev feet	*1349.6	1354.8	1355.3	1355.0	1355.2	1355.2	1354.2	1348.6	1337.2	1337.3	1339.5	1344.6	1349.6
Disch kcfs	*10.0	15.4	21.3	23.4	24.8	26.2	27.6	27.4	20.9	7.9	11.5	11.2	10.2
Ave Power MW		135	190	208	220	232	244	237	168	62	90	91	87
Ave Cap MW		372	381	381	381	381	381	372	334	312	317	335	355
Energy GWh	1439.3	100.8	136.7	155.0	158.0	172.7	181.5	170.6	124.7	44.4	66.8	67.7	60.4
Gavins Point													
Reach Inflow	1200	155	120	130	135	80	65	75	105	90	75	75	95
Depletion	132	-0	5	3	26	51	25	-4	4	10	11	1	-1
Reg Inflow	14880	1064	1382	1558	1579	1635	1737	1712	1452	541	767	769	684
Evap	33	0	1	2	1	6	5	6	6	4	2	0	0
Release	14847	1062	1380	1557	1577	1629	1722	1684	1445	536	768	769	719
Stor Change	0	1	0	-1	1	-0	10	23	1	2	-2	0	-35
Storage	*327	328	328	327	328	328	338	361	362	364	362	362	327
Elev feet	*1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.0	1206.5	1207.4	1207.5	1207.6	1207.5	1207.5	1206.0
Disch kcfs	*12.5	17.3	23.2	25.3	26.5	26.5	28.0	28.3	23.5	9.0	12.5	12.5	12.5
Ave Power MW		67	89	96	101	101	106	108	91	35	49	50	49
Ave Cap MW		125	125	125	125	125	125	127	127	127	127	127	126
Energy GWh	691.1	49.8	64.0	71.8	72.4	74.8	78.8	78.0	67.7	25.5	36.8	36.9	34.4
Sioux City													
Reach Inflow	700	180	90	120	65	75	40	35	30	50	-20	15	20
Depletion	262	-0	4	14	59	116	72	10	-5	-4	-2	-1	-1
Reg Flow	15286	1219	1467	1656	1583	1589	1686	1708	1523	589	742	785	740
Reg Flow kcfs		19.8	24.6	26.9	26.6	25.8	27.4	28.7	24.8	9.9	12.1	12.8	12.9
Total													
Reach Inflow	16200	1990	1475	2355	3785	1925	770	715	870	740	345	465	765
Depletion	-319	80	80	209	138	-165	-339	-202	78	47	-80	-99	-66
Evap	1460	25	-27	-10	-45	103	283	353	306	264	185	13	9
Storage	*43482	44101	44043	44493	46594	46995	46126	45023	44136	43948	43381	43150	43233
Ave Power MW		758	875	968	1039	1104	1117	974	645	470	661	751	724
Ave Cap MW		2321	2329	2331	2348	2363	2356	2338	2302	2279	2276	2285	2300
Energy GWh	7388.2	563.7	630.3	720.2	747.9	821.6	830.7	701.1	479.8	338.3	491.7	558.9	504.0
Daily GWh		18.2	21.0	23.2	24.9	26.5	26.8	23.4	15.5	11.3	15.9	18.0	17.4