

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION
HYDRO CONDITIONS AND PURCHASE POWER REPORT
August 2026

	Generation (Megawatt-Hours [MWh])				Purchase Power (MWh)	Purchase Power Expenses (Dollars)		
	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Actual
Oct 25	1,397,646	1,347,558	1,670,402	1,316,783	285,260	\$ 11,270,175	\$ 10,881,648	\$ 10,828,269
Nov 25	1,103,107	1,111,265	1,498,255	1,072,315	337,097	\$ 14,303,895	\$ 13,973,220	\$ 12,418,912
Dec 25	914,546	922,154	1,459,541	982,541	507,585	\$ 20,875,923	\$ 21,640,254	\$ 18,097,601
Jan 26	1,048,635	1,073,469	1,592,976	1,361,654	484,547	\$ 28,069,770	\$ 27,036,800	\$ 36,881,720
Feb 26	1,255,292	1,387,343	1,504,849	1,201,305	458,622	\$ 15,780,115	\$ 15,975,566	\$ 14,779,497
Mar 26	1,438,398	1,611,315	1,766,314	1,372,982	326,178	\$ 11,594,548	\$ 11,234,635	\$ 8,565,311
Apr 26	1,816,540	1,874,128	1,975,896	1,699,772	*	\$ 12,899,688	\$ 12,616,697	*
May 26	2,266,103	2,165,538	2,262,808	1,954,160	*	\$ 4,729,730	\$ 3,897,575	*
Jun 26	2,239,808	2,313,725	2,337,195	2,027,397	*	\$ 6,960,779	\$ 5,225,151	*
Jul 26	2,387,728	2,280,368	2,496,743	2,079,939	*	\$ 8,817,555	\$ 8,818,926	*
Aug 26								
Sep 26								
Total	15,867,802	16,086,864	18,564,977	15,068,847	2,399,289	\$ 135,302,178	\$ 131,300,473	\$ 101,571,310
Actual generation as a percentage of average:				81.2%	Cost per MWh: \$42.33			

* Values not available as of the date of this report.

Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) generated a total of 15,068,847 megawatt-hours (MWh) from October through July of fiscal year 2026, or 81.2 percent of average. Actual purchase power data is currently available from October through March for all WAPA's regions, and during this period total purchase power was 2,399 GWh and total purchase power expenses were \$101,571,310 which equates to \$42.33 per MWh on average.

The following pages indicate WAPA's regional snowpack, lake/reservoir inflow and storage, generation, and purchase power expenses. Snowpack is reported as snow water equivalent, which is the depth of water that theoretically would result if the entire snowpack melted instantaneously.

Disclaimer: The monthly purchase power numbers in this report are used by WAPA's regions as a forecasting tool. They do not reflect energy imbalance transactions and other such information that cannot be forecasted. Furthermore, the purchase power numbers have not been verified for financial auditing purposes. Consequently, these numbers will vary from those reported in WAPA's year-end financial statements, and the latter should be considered the definitive source for WAPA's purchase power data.



Colorado River Storage Project

	Snowpack (Inches in Snow Water Equivalent)		Lake/Reservoir Inflow (Thousand Acre-Feet)		Lake/Reservoir Content (Million Acre-Feet)		Generation (MWh)				Purchase Power (MWh)*	Purchase Power Expenses
	Median	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Actual
Oct 25	0.61	0.31	440,024	662,986	14.26	6.80	212,124	232,118	262,786	200,599	\$ 37,225	\$ 1,293,014
Nov 25	3.31	1.32	407,186	373,684	14.06	6.66	190,473	208,426	274,491	209,468	\$ 8,773	\$ 392,435
Dec 25	6.46	4.29	313,210	316,541	13.73	6.47	189,370	207,219	326,817	209,658	\$ 4,953	\$ 201,438
Jan 26	9.55	5.40	311,210	265,117	13.32	6.14	226,799	248,176	336,025	250,167	\$ 184	\$ 7,534
Feb 26	12.82	8.99	337,866	252,882	12.98	5.90	193,209	211,420	283,556	209,956	\$ (126)	\$ (3,976)
Mar 26	15.45	3.81	548,147	349,751	12.72	5.72	199,301	218,086	294,752	220,041	\$ 4,292	\$ 119,116
Apr 26	14.15	3.00	872,542	371,631	12.64	5.62	220,342	241,111	272,857	246,353	**	**
May 26	2.77	0.52	1,992,116	382,993	13.07	5.47	366,407	400,943	297,159	271,861	**	**
Jun 26	0.00	0.01	2,300,645	305,595	14.24	5.60	368,584	403,326	330,206	277,982	**	**
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	827,007	83,155	14.61	5.39	408,058	446,520	370,074	266,161	**	**
Aug 26												
Sep 26												
Total							2,574,667	2,817,346	3,048,724	2,362,244	55,301	\$ 2,009,561

Actual generation as a percentage of average: 77.5% \$36.34

* Negative values indicate net sales to the market.

** Values not available as of the date of this report.

Lake/Reservoir Levels

End of July storage volume for Lake Powell was 5.4 million acre-feet (MAF), about 23.0%¹ of live capacity. Lake Powell reservoir inflow for the most recent historical month (July 2026) was 83.1 thousand acre-feet (10.1% of average). End of July Lake Powell elevation was about 3,522 feet, 178 feet from maximum reservoir level², and 32 feet from the minimum generation level. If current inflow forecasts are realized, the April to August inflow to Lake Powell will be the second lowest on record. Consequently, Lake Powell release volume has decreased from 7.48 MAF to 6.0 MAF for WY 2026. Also, Reclamation is planning on releasing up to 1.0 MAF of additional water from Flaming Gorge through April 2027, an attempt to prevent Lake Powell from dropping below minimum power pool elevations.

¹ Based on active capacity of 23.4 million acre feet, <https://www.usbr.gov/projects/index.php?id=144>

² <https://www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/cs/gcd.html>



Other Conditions

For water year 2026, firming purchase power costs through March 2026 were \$2,009,561. Due to new settlements process from joining the RTO, values for April through July are not yet available.

The Department of Interior (DOI) implemented a bypass experiment for summer 2025, that started on August 2 and ended October 20, which incurred significant purchased power expenses (est. \$5.7 - \$7 million dollars). For situational awareness, The Department of Interior decided to not implement a bypass experiment during this summer. The purpose of the bypass experiment is to cool the waters downstream from Glen Canyon dam thereby disadvantaging spawning of the smallmouth bass, an invasive species.



Desert Southwest Region

	Snowpack (Inches in Snow Water Equivalent)		Lake/Reservoir Inflow (Thousand Acre-Feet)		Lake/Reservoir Content (Million Acre-Feet)		Generation (MWh)				Purchase Power (MWh)	Purchase Power Expenses (Dollars)		
	Median	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Actual
Oct 25	0.61	0.31	60.54	91.00	19.79	10.37	284,400	251,400	371,668	251,093	12,227	\$ 1,437,110	\$ 1,437,110	\$ 699,140
Nov 25	3.31	1.32	54.23	72.00	19.75	10.58	248,150	249,340	357,293	200,345	5,810	\$ 1,635,149	\$ 1,635,149	\$ 315,193
Dec 25	6.46	4.29	72.67	82.00	19.76	10.80	100,350	129,405	355,813	136,691	360	\$ 4,329,851	\$ 4,329,851	\$ 25,844
Jan 26	9.55	5.40	90.09	50.00	19.83	11.07	196,400	195,255	379,471	192,886	2,650	\$ 4,040,395	\$ 4,040,395	\$ 225,648
Feb 26	12.82	8.99	102.88	55.00	19.78	11.13	256,850	251,800	379,232	254,206	8,580	\$ 1,514,659	\$ 1,514,659	\$ 572,372
Mar 26	15.45	3.81	101.45	30.00	19.58	10.85	431,800	445,005	520,970	433,943	32,133	\$ 1,939,892	\$ 1,939,892	\$ 1,351,514
Apr 26	14.15	3.00	83.02	8.00	19.47	10.45	500,250	519,175	564,053	458,656	40,263	\$ 1,266,005	\$ 1,266,005	\$ 1,266,005
May 26	2.77	0.52	57.31	(3.00)	19.78	9.99	482,100	456,370	566,717	456,825	43,673	\$ 706,763	\$ 706,763	\$ 1,408,439
Jun 26	0.00	0.01	25.98	(11.00)	20.26	9.59	435,700	423,435	530,646	422,579	61,299	\$ 2,298,728	\$ 2,298,728	\$ 2,298,728
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	64.33	48.00	20.23	9.34	377,650	383,415	535,890	359,636	22,661	\$ 4,840,483	\$ 4,840,483	\$ 1,457,102
Aug 26														
Sep 26														
Total							3,313,650	3,304,600	4,561,753	3,166,860	229,656	\$ 24,009,035	\$ 24,009,035	\$ 9,619,985

Actual generation as a percentage of average: 69.4%

Cost per MWh: \$41.89

Lake/Reservoir Levels

The total July end of month storage for the three Lower Basin reservoirs (Mead, Mohave & Havasu) was 9.34 million acre-ft. (MAF) compared to the total Lower Basin reservoir capacities of 28.549 million acre-ft. The 90-year historical average for end of month July was 20.234 million acre-ft.

The Lake Mead end of July 2026 elevation was 1041.1 ft. (3.48 ft. lower than end of June 2026 elevation), or about 178.54 ft. below full storage elevation of 1,219.64 feet, 16.1 feet above the new minimum operational elevation of 1025 feet, and 91.1 ft. above the dead pool or minimum generation elevation of 950 feet.

The USBR Lower Colorado Region has revised the critical Lake Mead elevation to 1025 ft. Below this elevation, only wide-head turbines 378 MW (A1-87MW, A8-35MW, N5-86MW, N6-85MW, N8-85MW) would be regularly available. That represents a loss of 931 MW of capacity at current rated capacities (1309MW) at 1040 ft Lake Mead elevation. However, the USBR has stated that it would operate non-wide-head turbines below the elevation of 1025 for 800 hours each (roughly 33 days) then the turbines would be taken out of service and inspected for damage. Whether or not they could be returned to service is yet to be seen.

Lake Mead elevation peaked at 1066.14 ft in February 2026 (2.04 ft. below the WY 2025 peak elevation of 1068.18 ft.). The WY 2026 minimum elevation of 1038.75 ft. is projected to occur in September 2026, a projected maximum fluctuation in lake elevation of 27 ft.



The Lake Powell operational tier for WY 2026 is the Mid-Elevation Release Tier with an initial projected WY release to Lake Mead of 7.48 MAF. The projected April – July unregulated inflow into Lake Powell is currently projected at 1.14 MAF or 18% of average (actual of 2.63 MAF or 41% of average for 2025). Due to the poor snowpack accumulation in the Upper Colorado River Basin this past winter, the BOR has invoked Section 6.E. of Supplemental Environmental Impact Study (SEIS) Record of Decision where Lake Powell will reduce releases from 7.48 MAF to 6.0 MAF for the remaining months of WY2026 commencing in May 2026.

Other Conditions

Basin Snowpack and Precipitation: DSW hydrology, or the Lower Colorado River Basin, is mostly dependent on the Colorado River Basin snowpack and precipitation above Lake Powell. The precipitation is currently 83% of average and the snowpack is NA.

Lower Basin Runoff: The observed lower basin tributary inflow into Lake Mead, mostly from the Paria River, the Virgin River and the Muddy Creek, for July 2026 was 48 KAF, 90% of the 5-year average for July. The total projected side inflow into Lake Mead for WY 2026 is 620 KAF which represents a 13% increase over last year's actual of 547 KAF and represents 48% of the normal annual side inflow of 1.3 MAF.

Projected WY 2026 Generation (Hoover, Davis & Parker): 3749 GWh compared to 5482 GWh (Historical Average). The projected Hoover and Parker-Davis generation for WY 2026 is 68% of the average historical generation.

Wholesale Power Market Conditions: The July 2026 market prices in the Desert Southwest averaged about \$50/MWh firm on-peak, \$46/MWh firm off-peak compared to \$25/MWh firm on-peak, \$26/MWh firm off-peak for June 2026.



Rocky Mountain Region

	Snowpack (Inches in Snow Water Equivalent)		Lake/Reservoir Inflow (Thousand Acre-Feet)		Lake/Reservoir Content (Million Acre-Feet)		Generation (MWh)				Purchase Power (MWh)	Purchase Power Expenses (Dollars)		
	Median	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Actual
Oct 25	0.00	0.00	111.20	142.90	3.31	3.96	78,422	90,140	97,400	62,466	95,791	\$ 4,923,266	\$ 4,313,920	\$ 3,745,195
Nov 25	3.30	1.90	89.90	125.90	3.36	3.99	56,984	65,499	110,000	89,501	65,589	\$ 4,176,425	\$ 3,733,652	\$ 2,874,216
Dec 25	10.90	4.80	103.00	104.70	3.35	3.97	78,326	90,030	123,500	111,217	59,424	\$ 3,706,243	\$ 3,097,640	\$ 2,506,115
Jan 26	18.90	16.10	93.70	103.00	3.33	3.98	84,336	96,938	122,100	107,820	56,578	\$ 4,553,325	\$ 3,898,024	\$ 2,912,972
Feb 26	31.60	22.50	101.60	92.00	3.35	3.93	78,233	89,923	111,600	96,800	32,059	\$ 5,291,883	\$ 4,684,004	\$ 1,096,278
Mar 26	38.10	28.70	161.00	36.30	3.41	3.97	73,797	84,824	128,900	58,700	87,562	\$ 6,858,962	\$ 6,285,552	\$ 2,838,889
Apr 26	43.60	19.10	265.10	205.70	3.43	3.98	65,548	75,342	144,600	55,922	*	\$ 9,877,528	\$ 9,368,216	*
May 26	41.70	18.00	770.30	388.90	3.50	4.36	156,796	180,225	196,800	110,985	*	\$ 2,553,421	\$ 1,335,100	*
Jun 26	13.87	3.77	1,106.50	468.60	4.94	3.65	179,624	206,464	246,200	128,557	*	\$ 2,152,503	\$ 1,242,921	*
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	514.20	215.40	4.57	3.55	190,820	219,333	261,200	188,135	*	\$ 1,159,970	\$ 572,970	*
Aug 26														
Sep 26														
Total							1,042,885	1,198,718	1,542,300	1,010,103	397,003	\$ 45,253,527	\$ 38,531,999	\$ 15,973,665

Actual generation as a percentage of average: 65.5%

* Values not available as of the date of this report.

Lake/Reservoir Content

At the end of July, reservoir inflows were 42% of average and storage was 78% of average.

Other Conditions

LAP's hydrologic conditions can vary from one river basin and watershed to another. The latest National Weather Service forecast indicates September through November temperatures are predicted to be above average for both Colorado and Wyoming. On a positive note, the same forecast indicates precipitation will be 33% to 50% above average for lower Wyoming and Colorado. Fall generation in the North Platte Basin, the Colorado River Basin, and Big Horn Basin are forecasted to be below average.



Sierra Nevada Region

	Snowpack (Inches in Snow Water Equivalent)		Lake/Reservoir Inflow (Thousand Acre-Feet)		Lake/Reservoir Content (Million Acre-Feet)		Generation (MWh)				Purchase Power (MWh)	Purchase Power Expenses (Dollars)		
	Median	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Actual
Oct 25	N/A	N/A	309	352	5.28	6.32	220,000	185,000	163,000	232,419	29,763	\$ 2,148,878	\$ 2,148,878	\$ 2,148,866
Nov 25	26.00	1.30	419	582	5.29	6.44	65,000	55,000	104,000	19,416	32,360	\$ 2,047,014	\$ 2,047,014	\$ 2,231,849
Dec 25	26.67	6.40	817	1,392	5.68	7.46	42,000	0	143,000	63,013	36,333	\$ 1,522,520	\$ 1,522,520	\$ 2,147,789
Jan 26	26.76	9.90	1,139	1,678	6.29	8.05	0	2,000	163,000	302,673	30,491	\$ 2,548,160	\$ 2,548,160	\$ 2,573,768
Feb 26	23.44	15.00	1,286	1,073	6.75	8.45	223,000	343,000	195,000	187,636	28,640	\$ 1,891,680	\$ 1,891,680	\$ 1,937,359
Mar 26	26.32	5.00	1,470	1,075	7.32	8.90	60,000	210,000	207,000	34,211	25,178	\$ 968,125	\$ 968,125	\$ 1,122,188
Apr 26	20.91	4.60	1,295	991	7.74	9.16	303,000	328,000	288,000	260,409	22,471	\$ 506,800	\$ 506,800	\$ 614,583
May 26	7.14	0.50	1,004	1,482	7.64	8.88	511,000	406,000	442,000	388,188	18,989	\$ 522,200	\$ 522,200	\$ 529,438
Jun 26	0.00	0.00	619	401	7.17	8.13	548,000	548,000	440,000	472,414	18,534	\$ 506,800	\$ 506,800	\$ 516,889
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	364	353	6.45	7.25	605,000	443,000	524,000	487,326	18,745	\$ 736,480	\$ 736,480	\$ 739,090
Aug 26														
Sep 26														
Total							2,577,000	2,520,000	2,669,000	2,447,705	261,504	\$ 13,398,657	\$ 13,398,657	\$ 14,561,819
Actual generation as a percentage of average:												Cost per MWh:		
												91.7%		
												\$55.68		

Lake/Reservoir Content

Reservoir storage as of July 31 was 124 percent of the 15-year average for Trinity, 106 percent for Shasta, 111 percent for Folsom, and 114 percent for New Melones. Accumulated inflow as of July 31 was 103 percent of the 15-year average for Trinity, 124 percent for Shasta, 96 percent for Folsom, and 79 percent for New Melones.

Other Conditions

On the Northern Sierra 8-Station Index of Precipitation. July had 0.2 inches precipitation or 66 percent of its average.

A Super El Niño has developed across the Pacific Ocean (marked by equatorial sea surface temperatures rising more than 2°C above normal), bringing expectations of greater-than-normal precipitation in Southern California for Water Year 2027. However, for the Central Valley Project (CVP), the focus is on Northern California—and that is where the correlation to El Niño strength remains highly uncertain. Anecdotally, since 1950, we have seen three Super El Niños: Water Years 1983, 1998, and 2016. In 1983 and 1998, the atmospheric jet stream lined up perfectly, delivering historic, record-breaking precipitation to Northern California and causing devastating statewide flooding. But in 2016, despite ocean temperatures indicating a historic Super El Niño, a persistent high-pressure ridge blocked incoming storms. Southern California ended up quite dry, while Northern California received only slightly above-average winter



precipitation. While a Super El Niño creates significant headlines, history shows us that for Northern California water supply, it remains an uncertain indicator rather than a guaranteed outcome.

Note: The Sierra Nevada Region's average generation is based upon long-term modeling done for its "Green Book." The region does not project purchase power expenses for dry conditions, and its most probable expenses are based upon term purchases of 35 to 65 percent of projected power needs, with the difference being left to day-ahead markets after project pumping and generation have been scheduled.



Upper Great Plains Region

	Snowpack (Inches in Snow Water Equivalent)		Lake/Reservoir Inflow (Thousand Acre-Feet)		Lake/Reservoir Content (Million Acre-Feet)		Generation (MWh)				Purchase Power (MWh)	Purchase Power Expenses (Dollars)		
	Median	Actual	Average	Actual	Average	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Average	Actual	Actual	Projected Dry	Most Probable	Actual
Oct 25	1.20	1.00	8,188	5,436	54.11	51.07	602,700	588,900	775,548	570,206	110,254	\$ 2,760,920	\$ 2,981,740	\$ 2,942,054
Nov 25	3.80	1.60	7,527	5,201	53.08	50.30	542,500	533,000	652,471	553,585	224,565	\$ 6,445,307	\$ 6,557,405	\$ 6,605,219
Dec 25	7.10	6.60	6,425	4,472	54.44	50.26	504,500	495,500	510,411	461,963	406,515	\$ 11,317,309	\$ 12,690,243	\$ 13,216,415
Jan 26	10.30	8.00	6,664	4,835	54.34	50.20	541,100	531,100	592,379	508,108	394,644	\$ 16,927,890	\$ 16,550,221	\$ 31,161,798
Feb 26	13.10	10.00	6,297	4,798	54.63	50.70	504,000	491,200	535,460	452,707	389,469	\$ 7,081,893	\$ 7,885,223	\$ 11,177,464
Mar 26	15.80	0.00	8,247	6,488	56.39	51.04	673,500	653,400	614,692	626,087	177,013	\$ 1,827,569	\$ 2,041,066	\$ 3,133,604
Apr 26	14.90	0.00	8,205	6,684	57.24	50.81	727,400	710,500	706,386	678,432	84,243	\$1,249,355	\$1,475,676	\$ 1,404,769
May 26	6.30	0.00	9,841.00	6,946.58	58.55	50.31	749,800	722,000	760,132	726,302	51,855	\$947,346	\$1,333,512	\$ 1,121,284
Jun 26	0.50	0.00	11,857	7,982	60.71	50.77	707,900	732,500	790,143	725,865	67,572	\$2,002,748	\$1,176,702	\$ 355,243
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	10,840.00	7,572.11	60.66	50.14	806,200	788,100	805,579	778,681	*	\$2,080,622	\$2,668,993	*
Aug 26														
Sep 26														
Total							6,359,600	6,246,200	6,743,200	6,081,936	1,906,130	\$ 52,640,959	\$ 55,360,782	\$ 71,117,850
Actual generation as a percentage of average:												Cost per MWh:		
												90.2%		
												\$37.31		

* Values not available as of the date of this report.

Lake/Reservoir Content

The yearly runoff forecast for the Missouri River basin as of August 1 was 15.4 MAF or 60% of average. July runoff above Sioux City was 2.016 MAF (61% of average). As of August 18, the system storage was 47.8 MAF.

Conservation pool levels as of August 26 were 85.9% for Canyon Ferry and 82.4% for Yellowtail.

Other Conditions

Snowpack: On June 25, 2026 the mountain Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) in the "Total above Fort Peck" reach is 0.0" and 0% of the annual peak remains. The mountain SWE in the "Fort Peck to Garrison" reach is 0.0" and 0% of the annual peak remains. The normal peak for both reaches occurs near April 17. The "Total above Fort Peck" reach peaked on March 16 at 12.3" SWE and 77% of the normal peak. The "Fort Peck to Garrison" reach peaked on March 16 at 11.6" SWE and 79% of the normal peak.

High Plains Drought Summary: Moderate to heavy rainfall doused portions of eastern Kansas and adjacent Nebraska, leading to some limited relief, but



totals were considerably lower elsewhere. Over 0.5 inch with isolated heavy amounts was observed in southern North Dakota, western and southern South Dakota, numerous patches across Nebraska, south-central and west-central Kansas, and the higher elevations of Colorado. Other locations measured a few tenths of an inch, if any. Improvements were restricted to small sections of north-central and southeastern Nebraska while dryness and drought persisted or intensified elsewhere. Areas from south-central through northeastern Colorado, southernmost and northwestern through north-central Kansas, northeastern Nebraska, and the northern half of the Dakotas saw the most widespread deteriorations. In August, most locations outside the highest elevations of Wyoming and Colorado have recorded well below normal precipitation, with less than 25 percent of normal amounts recorded over central and southwestern Kansas and much of North Dakota. There are a few stripes in the Great Plains with near or above-normal 30-day totals, but these conditions cover much smaller areas than those experiencing dryness and drought. Currently, large sections of Colorado and Wyoming are enduring severe to exceptional drought (D2 through D4), with the worst conditions affecting significant portions of Colorado and a few patches in western Nebraska. In the Great Plains, severe (D2) or extreme (D3) drought also extends across much of Nebraska and some adjacent locales, the central and western Dakotas, and a few patches in southeastern South Dakota and southwestern Kansas. The dryness is impacting especially surface moisture stores, including areas of reduced stream flows and degraded crops.

Note: Upper Great Plains (UGP) generation data includes Fort Peck, Garrison, Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, Gavins Point, Canyon Ferry, and UGP's share of Yellowtail. UGP reports its 50% share of Yellowtail generation while Rocky Mountain Region reports its 50% share plus the snowpack, inflow, and storage.

