WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINSTRATION
HYDRO CONDITIONS AND PURCHASE POWER REPORT
October 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	216,196	$ 12,899,688	$ 12,616,697	$ 4,853,445
May 26	2,266,103	2,165,538	2,262,808	1,954,160	327,110	$ 4,729,730	$ 3,897,575	$ 7,149,293
Jun 26	2,239,808	2,313,725	2,337,195	2,027,397	354,601	$ 6,960,779	$ 5,225,151	$ 7,267,208
Jul 26	2,387,728	2,280,368	2,496,743	2,079,939	346,261	$ 8,817,555	$ 8,818,926	$ 11,862,725
Aug 26	2,288,372	2,222,426	2,384,101	1,876,479	383,159	$ 10,761,739	$ 9,755,689	$ 16,998,758
Sep 26	1,724,834	1,791,741	1,938,776	1,472,284	*	$ 9,138,992	$ 7,067,718	*
Total	19,881,008	20,101,031	22,887,854	18,417,610	4,026,615	$ 155,202,909	$ 148,123,880	$ 149,702,738
	Actual generation as a percentage of average:			80.5%			Cost per MWh:	$37.18

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

Federal hydropower generation in WAPA's footprint was 18,417,610 megawatt-hours (MWh) from October 2025 through September 2026, or 80.5 percent of average. Estimated purchase power data is currently available from October through August for all WAPA's regions, and during this period total purchase power was 4,027 GWh and total purchase power expenses were $149,702,738 which equates to $37.18 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	$ (11,699)	$ (274,196)
May 26	2.77	0.52	1,992,116	382,993	13.07	5.72	366,407	400,943	297,159	271,861	$ 82,739	$ 1,886,837
Jun 26	0.00	0.01	2,300,645	305,595	14.24	5.60	368,584	403,326	330,206	277,982	$ 113,336	$ 2,173,404
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	827,007	83,824	14.61	5.39	408,058	446,520	370,074	266,161	$ 91,948	$ 4,186,317
Aug 26	0.00	0.06	345,758	1,185	14.24	5.14	390,136	426,908	361,779	256,737	$ 86,727	$ 4,357,449
Sep 26	0.00	0.02	320,630	353,227	13.90	5.16	303,214	331,794	262,407	235,384	$ 48,867	$ 1,570,411
Total							3,268,017	3,576,048	3,672,910	2,854,364	$ 467,218	$ 15,909,782
								Actual generation as a percentage of average:		77.7%		$34.05

* Negative values indicate net sales to the market.

Lake/Reservoir Levels

End of September storage volume for Lake Powell was 5.16 million acre-feet (MAF), about 22.0% of capacity.[1] Lake Powell reservoir inflow for the most recent historical month (September 2026) was 353.2 thousand acre-feet (110% of average). End of September Lake Powell elevation was about 3,518 feet, 182 feet from maximum reservoir level, and 28 feet from the minimum generation level.[2] Lake Powell release volume 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 in an attempt to prevent Lake Powell from dropping below minimum power pool elevations.

Other Conditions

For water year 2026, firming purchase power costs through September 2026 are estimated to be around $15.9 million. Due to new settlements process from

[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

joining the RTO, final values for April through September are not yet available. The Department of Interior (DOI) implemented a bypass experiment for summer 2025 that started on October 2 and ended October 20, which caused the region to incur significant purchased power expenses (est. $5.7 - $7 million dollars). The Department of Interior decided not to 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.

Purchase power in the region was available and prices over the last month averaged in the mid $30s for on-peak and high $20s off-peak.

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	0.00	0.06	97.28	44.00	20.10	9.17	293,900	312,855	496,454	311,543	72,732	$ 5,645,256	$ 5,645,256	$ 5,572,834
Sep 26	0.00	0.02	86.73	75.00	19.91	8.98	276,150	286,080	420,422	286,758	72,732	$ 4,192,972	$ 4,192,972	$ 4,192,972
Total							3,883,700	3,903,535	5,478,629	3,765,161	375,120	$ 33,847,263	$ 33,847,263	$ 19,385,791
							Actual generation as a percentage of average:			68.7%			Cost per MWh:	$51.68

Lake/Reservoir Levels

September month end aggregate storage for Mead, Mohave, and Havasu was 8.98 million acre feet (MAF) which represents approximately 31% of the Lower Basin capacity of 28.549 MAF. This is down from 9.17 MAF and the end of August 2026.

Lake Mead end of September 2026 elevation was 1037.80 feet. This is 1.03 feet lower than end of August 2026 elevation, 181.84 feet below full storage elevation of 1,219.64 feet, 12.8 feet above the new minimum operational elevation of 1025 feet, and 87.8 feet 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 feet. Below this elevation, only wide-head turbine capacity of 339 MW (A1-86MW, N5-85MW, N6-84MW, N8-84MW) would be regularly available. Unit A8 is out of service due to turbine runner damage. That represents a loss of 959 MW of capacity at current rated capacities (1298 MW) at 1038 feet 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 can be returned to service is yet to be seen.

Lake Mead elevation peaked at 1066.14 feet in February 2026 (2.04 feet below the WY 2025 peak elevation of 1068.18 feet). The WY 2026 minimum elevation of 1037.8 feet occurred in September 2026 with a projected maximum fluctuation in lake elevation of 28.34 feet.

The Lake Powell operational tier for WY 2026 was the Mid-Elevation Release Tier with an initial projected WY release to Lake Mead of 7.48 MAF. The observed April through July unregulated inflow into Lake Powell was 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, USBR 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 214% of average and the snowpack is NA.

Lower Basin Runoff: The observed lower basin tributary inflow into Lake Mead - mostly from the Paria River, Virgin River, and Muddy Creek - for September 2026 was 75 KAF, 82% of the 5-year average for September. The actual side inflow into Lake Mead for WY 2026 was 545 KAF (69% of 5-year average for WY 2026) which represents a 0.4% decrease over last year's actual of 547 KAF and represents 42% of the normal annual side inflow of 1.3 MAF.

Actual WY 2026 Generation (Hoover, Davis, and Parker): 3,765 GWh compared to 5,479 GWh Historical Average. The actual Hoover and Parker-Davis generation for WY 2026 was 69% of the average historical generation.

Wholesale Power Market Conditions: The September 2026 market prices in the Desert Southwest averaged about $39/MWh firm on-peak and $40/MWh firm off-peak compared to $69/MWh firm on-peak and $59/MWh firm off-peak for August 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	3.431	3.983	65,548	75,342	144,600	55,922	80,918	$ 9,877,528	$ 9,368,216	$ 1,842,284
May 26	41.70	18.00	770.30	388.90	3.497	4.363	156,796	180,225	196,800	110,985	129,854	$ 2,553,421	$ 1,335,100	$ 2,203,295
Jun 26	13.87	3.77	1,106.50	468.60	4.938	3.652	179,624	206,464	246,200	128,557	93,860	$ 2,152,503	$ 1,242,921	$ 1,922,943
Jul 26	0.00	0.00	514.20	215.40	4.569	3.546	190,820	219,333	261,200	188,135	118,578	$ 1,159,970	$ 572,970	$ 3,338,977
Aug 26	0.00	0.00	179.60	89.40	4.038	2.956	172,837	198,663	214,800	146,400	106,455	$ 2,687,522	$ 1,953,245	$ 4,032,928
Sep 26	0.00	0.00	127.10	85.20	3.905	2.792	126,469	145,367	141,600	114,693	*	$ 2,753,458	$ 1,491,218	*
Total							1,342,191	1,542,748	1,898,700	1,271,196	926,669	$ 50,694,507	$ 41,976,462	$ 29,314,093
							Actual generation as a percentage of average:			67.0%			Cost per MWh:	$31.63

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

Lake/Reservoir Content

At the end of September, Loveland Area Project (LAP) reservoir inflows were 67% of average and storage was 72% of average.

Other Conditions

LAP hydrologic conditions vary from one river basin and watershed to another. The latest National Weather Service forecast indicates November through January temperatures are predicted to be leaning above average in Wyoming. Colorado has equal chances for above or below average temperatures. The same forecast indicates precipitation will have equal chances for above and below average for Wyoming and Northwestern Colorado. Southeastern Colorado is leaning to above average. Winter generation in the North Platte Basin, Colorado River Basin, and Big Horn Basin are forecast 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	0.00	0.00	364	353	6.45	7.25	605,000	443,000	402,000	367,920	18,600	$ 736,480	$ 736,480	$ 736,840
Sep 26	0.00	0.00	338	367	5.79	6.43	328,000	268,000	269,000	126,238	21,199	$ 712,700	$ 712,700	$ 861,656
Total							3,510,000	3,231,000	3,340,000	2,941,863	301,303	$ 14,847,837	$ 14,847,837	$ 16,160,315
							Actual generation as a percentage of average:			88.1%			Cost per MWh:	$53.63

Lake/Reservoir Content

Reservoir storage as of September 30 was 128 percent of the 15-year average for Trinity, 104 percent for Shasta, 99 percent for Folsom, and 117 percent for New Melones. Accumulated inflow as of September 30 was 103 percent of the 15-year average for Trinity, 128 percent for Shasta, 97 percent for Folsom, and 97 percent for New Melones.

Other Conditions

On the Northern Sierra 8-Station Index of Precipitation, September had 07 inches or 140 percent of average. From October 1 through 30, the area received 0.5 inches of precipitation or 17 percent of average. The Water Year 2027 Super El Nino is off to a dry start.

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	6,947	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	7,572	60.66	50.14	806,200	788,100	805,579	778,681	94,328	$ 2,080,622	$ 2,668,993	$ 2,141,239
Aug 26	0.00	0.00	9,862	7,058	59.06	3,502.25	826,500	841,000	909,067	793,879	98,645	$ 1,692,481	$ 1,420,708	$ 2,298,707
Sep 26	0.09	0.00	8,816	6,570	57.48	47.60	691,000	760,500	845,348	709,211	*	$ 1,479,862	$ 670,828	*
Total							7,877,100	7,847,700	8,497,615	7,585,026	2,099,103	$ 55,813,302	$ 57,452,318	$ 75,557,796
							Actual generation as a percentage of average:			89.3%			Cost per MWh:	$36.00

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

Lake/Reservoir Content

The yearly runoff forecast for the Missouri River basin as of September 1 was 16.3 MAF or 63% of average. September runoff above Sioux City was 0.963 MAF (82% of average). As of October 20th, the system storage was 45.4 MAF.

Conservation pool levels as of October 20th were 78.3% for Canyon Ferry and 84.6% 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: Drought conditions generally improved across portions of the central and southern High Plains, while no changes occurred across the northern Plains. Temperatures averaged 2 to 6 degrees above normal across much of the Dakotas and eastern Wyoming, with locally higher departures. Farther south, temperatures ranged from near to slightly above normal across portions of Nebraska, eastern Colorado and northern Kansas to 2 to 4 degrees below normal across southern Kansas. Precipitation varied considerably, with much of North Dakota and northern South Dakota receiving less

than 25% of normal rainfall. In contrast, portions of eastern Colorado, Nebraska and Kansas received more than 200% of normal precipitation, locally exceeding 400%. Rainfall totals of 1 to 2 inches were common across portions of the central High Plains, including 1 to 1.5 inches in central Nebraska and more than an inch in parts of the northern Nebraska Panhandle. Portions of eastern Wyoming received approximately 0.75 to 1.25 inches.

Improvements occurred across portions of eastern Wyoming, eastern Colorado, Nebraska, and Kansas where recent precipitation helped reduce short-term moisture deficits and improve soil moisture conditions. In Nebraska, improvements were concentrated across central, south-central, and northeastern portions of the state while additional improvements occurred across southern Kansas. The only degradation in the region occurred in northeastern Colorado, where persistent moisture deficits supported a localized increase in drought severity. Longer-term deficits also continued to limit recovery across portions of eastern Wyoming, western Nebraska and western South Dakota. No changes occurred across North Dakota and South Dakota, where precipitation was limited. However, moisture received during preceding weeks helped maintain existing drought conditions despite continued precipitation deficits and above-normal temperatures.

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.