

**THE POTENTIAL OF MODIFIED
FLOW-RELEASE RULES FOR KINGSLEY DAM
IN MEETING CRANE HABITAT REQUIREMENTS —
PLATTE RIVER, NEBRASKA**

by

**Hsieh Wen Shen
Kim Loi Hiew
and
Eric Loubser November 1985**

COLORADO WATER RESOURCES



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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Physical Region

1.1 The Platte River Basin spans the three states of Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. It has a total catchment area of 64,900 square miles. The river originates in the Rocky Mountains with elevations of about 14,000 feet (Mean sea level), and flows eastward through a broad shallow valley. At the confluence with its tributary the Loup River (about 60 miles downstream from Grand Island, Nebraska), the ground elevation is approximately 1420 feet (mean sea level). As shown in Figure 1, Kingsley Dam is situated at the lower end of the North Platte River and the proposed Narrows Dam site is near the lower end of the South Platte River.

1.2 The natural environment making up the Upper Platte River Basin is also highly diverse. In the higher elevations there are substantial populations of big game animals and high quality cold water fisheries. The downstream land use is dominated by intense agricultural activity. The topography of the plains is gently to moderately rolling with elevations from about 7000 feet along the foothills in Colorado and Wyoming to about 1870 feet at Grand Island, Nebraska. These lands and surrounding areas provide important habitat for a variety of birds and smaller animals.

1.3 The river basin experiences a wide variety of climatic conditions. The annual precipitation ranges from about 10 inches in the western part to about 24 inches in the eastern part. In the

higher mountains, annual snowfall of 40 inches is common. A great deal of interflows (between surface and groundwater) occur within this region, and this causes difficulty in interpreting flow data.

1.4 The water distribution system in the Upper Platte River Basin is very complex. The flows of the North Platte and South Platte Rivers are affected by storage reservoirs, power developments, diversion for irrigation, municipal and industrial use, and groundwater withdrawals. It is estimated that storage reservoirs with individual capacities of 5000 acre feet or more have a total storage capacity of nearly 7 million acre feet. In addition to the above, more than 300,000 acre feet of water is imported into the South Platte River Basin annually from the west side of Colorado through 16 transbasin diversion projects. These transbasin diversions are mainly for irrigation, municipal and industrial uses.

B. Biology - Ecological Environment and Requirements

1.5 The Platte River traditionally provides a favorable environment for many migratory birds, particularly the Whooping Crane, Sandhill Crane, Bald Eagle and Least Tern. The decreased sighting of such migratory birds has resulted in concern by many who believe that this could have been caused by man's interference in the natural environment. The stretch of Platte River between Overton and Grand Island has attracted a lot of attention for the following reasons:

- (a) Past sighting of migratory birds is largest in this stretch of the river.

(b) Very noticeable changes of the river conditions in the form of vegetation encroachment and island formation has occurred in the past few decades.

(c) Progressive decline in sighting of such migratory birds has led to widespread public concern.

1.6 The Whooping Crane, Bald Eagle and Least Tern have been classified as endangered and threatened species. The protection of these species would, among other things, entail measures to restore and protect natural habitat which are vital for the continual survival of such birds. Unfortunately, such habitat requirements are not fully understood and there exists some diversity of opinion as to what constitutes a suitable environment for these birds. It is generally said that a wide open water surface is favored by these birds. In addition, the flows in the river must be supportive of fish and other invertebrate growth in order to provide a source of food for the migratory birds.

1.7 The Upper Platte River Study (September 1983) has a component on ecological studies of water use and management. Another report, by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (May, 1985), contains an excellent treatment of biological/ecological requirements of the above migratory bird species. Such opinions as those in the above mentioned reports have developed based on extensive study of bird behaviors, correlated with historical changes of river conditions in the Platte River Basin. The requirements for these birds, as

found in the second report, are appended below, but the reader is referred to the original report for details.

(a) Whooping Crane

The Platte River (Overton to Grand Island) provides a stopover point for Whooping Crane during the spring and fall migration. In general, Whooping Crane require:

- (i) a wide channel, 500 to 1200 feet wide with shallow water (2 to 12 inches) and slow flow (1 to 4 mph);
- (ii) sandy river bed;
- (iii) unvegetated channel and banks to provide both horizontal and overhead clear visibility; and
- (iv) close proximity to a suitable feeding site which is isolated from human activities.

(b) Bald Eagle

The Platte River provides the winter habitat for the Bald Eagle. The wintering habitat consists of:

- (i) night roosting trees near to feeding areas; and
- (ii) ice-free feeding areas to provide ready accessibility to fish (They can, however, turn to upland areas for alternative food supply during severe cold weather).

(c) Least Tern

The habitat requirements of Least Tern are as follow:

- (i) open, unvegetated river channel and sparsley vegetated sandbars for nesting purposes;
- (ii) adequate supply of food in the form of small fish; and

(iii) isolation from predators as well as human disturbances.

1.8 In order to satisfy the minimum habitat requirements for the above three migratory bird species, the following Platte River flows (between Overton and Grand Island) are suggested by the Nebraska Game and Park Commission:

- (a) Migratory flows of 1700 cfs during the periods, March 25 to May 10 and September 20 to November 10 to provide the required wide channel and flow depth required as a stopover site for Whooping Crane during the spring and fall migration.
- (b) A flow of 1100 cfs from March 1 to March 25 to initiate biological response of invertebrates in wet meadows.
- (c) A flow of 1100 cfs from December 10 to February 25 to maintain ice free feeding areas for the Bald Eagle.
- (d) A minimum year round flow of 400 cfs for continual survival and supply of fish, as the primary source of food for the migratory birds.

The above minimum habitat requirement is shown in the diagram in Figure 3 of this report.

1.9 The above hydrologic requirements are derived based on the best judgement of biologists/ecologists. They are by no means final and these requirements are likely to be refined as more ecological studies are conducted (some are currently in progress).

On the otherhand, there exists a contrastingly different school of thought as to what constitutes the basic hydrologic requirement for these migratory birds. The report by Ecological Analysis, Inc. (1983) prepared for the Central Platte Natural Resources District, typically presents an entirely different ecological opinion. This opinion, from the hydrologic viewpoint, is much less stringent in terms of minimum flow requirements. Interested readers are referred to the original report for details. The recommendations of the Nebraska Game and Park Commission will be followed in the simulation study described in this report.

1.10 The maintenance of a vegetation free channel calls for special measures such as mechanical removal techniques. While these techniques are effective and essential as an intital action, the long term maintenance of a clear channel perhaps requires less expensive means. For this reason, the concept of scouring flows is suggested. It is argued that if a scouring flow of sufficient magnitude is provided, young seedlings and channel deposits can be dislodged and carried away. Although the concept of scouring is fundamentally sound, it is theoretically difficult, if not impossible, to determine the precise hydraulic magnitude of such scouring flows. In addition, there is also the question of whether the existing Platte River System (with its current development and uses) can cope with such an additional water demand. In respect to the first problem, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Fish and Wildlife Service have carried out some studies to come up with a required flow of 3800 cfs for 23

consecutive days. This recommendation is certainly a preliminary one and further studies inclusive of experimental verification can be expected in the future. The second issue, determining the feasibility of the Platte River System meeting additional water demands for biological requirements, is one of the primary objectives of the simulation study discussed in this report.

II. OBJECTIVES

A. Scope

- 2.1 This report is primarily concerned with a simulation study of the Platte River System (between Lewellen/Julesburg and Overton) with a view to examine the feasibility of revising the present operation policies/strategies of the system to create an improved habitat for the threatened and endangered migratory birds using the stretch of the Platte River between Overton and Grand Island. It is a pre-feasibility level study using readily available data from Government Agencies and previous study reports.
- 2.2 Given the limited time and budget, this study cannot claim to be comprehensive or exhaustive. Its primary target is to provide a preliminary indication of possible impacts on system performance that would result from imposition of additional demands or constraints on the existing system. In this manner, decision makers can be advised of possible consequences and tradeoffs for intended actions. Since, at this time, exact definition of habitat requirements is neither fixed nor agreed upon, some flexibility

is built into the model to allow other alternative scenarios to be examined at a later date.

B. Specific Objectives

2.3 Given the above broad objectives, the detailed objectives of this study are as follow:

- (a) To develop a simulation model to examine the future operations of the Platte River System under present operating policy. The performance of future operation is expressed in terms of resulting flow of the Platte River at Overton, and water shortage and hydro-electric power production at Kingsley, North Platte and Tri-county Systems.
- (b) To study the impact on the performance/output of the Platte River System if the current Kingsley Dam operating rules are to be modified to meet the stipulated habitat flow requirement with and without consideration of Narrows Project
- (c) An extension of (b) to include scouring flows.
- (d) To conduct items (b) and (c) for slightly modified stipulated habitat flow requirement and stipulated scouring flow requirement.

III. THE SIMULATION MODEL

A. Purpose

3.1 A simulation model for the Platte River System has been developed by this study for the various studies as outlined in Chapter II. This Simulation model has been chosen because it can

account for the complicated relationship and interaction between the various components and uses within the system. In addition, there are some 40 years of past operation results that could be used to check the validity of the model before it is used to carry out studies on future operation under various revised operating rules.

B. Model Descriptions

3.2 Figure 2 shows a schematic representation of the Platte River System. Based on this representation, the simulation model has been formulated. This figure, with its legend, is self explanatory. The figure shows the present facilities. It is relevant to point out that Elwood Reservoir was completed only in 1978, while Kingsley Hydro started operation in late 1984. Except for the above, all the storage, diversion and hydro-generation facilities have been completed and operational since 1941.

3.3 In the schematic representation, the inflows to the system are represented by:

Q_1 = North Platte River flows at Lewellen

Q_2 = South Platte River flows at Julesburg

In addition to natural inflows, there are also other inflows along the various reaches of the river. These inflows termed as gains, are largely derived from tributary flows, irrigation return flows and groundwater outflow. The gains are grouped for specific reaches as follows:

G_1 = North Platte River between Keystone and North Platte
 G_2 = South Platte River between Julesburg and North Platte
 G_3 = Platte River between North Platte and Brady
 G_4 = Platte River between Brady and Overton
 G_B = Tributary inflow to North Platte by Birdwood Creek

The estimates of gains, G_1 to G_4 are obtained by mass balance study for each of the designated river reaches using historical flow data. This is possible because there exists complete and comprehensive record on the inflows and outflows of each reach as well as diversion/losses, etc.

3.4 Irrigation diversion is the largest water use, and there are a large number of diversion canals tapping water from the Platte River. Here again, for simplicity, irrigation diversions are grouped as follows:

I_1 = Total irrigation diversion between Keystone and North Platte
 I_2 = Irrigation diversion by Western Canal on South Platte River
 I_3 = Total irrigation diversion between Brady and Overton
(comprising six diversion canals, namely, Gottenburg, Cozad, Dawson, Thirty Mile, Sixth Mile and Orchard)
 I_4 = Irrigation diversion by E65 & E67 (tapping upstream of Johnson Hydro)
 I_5 = Phelp Canal diversion (after Johnson Hydro)

Historical records of irrigation diversion are available, but some adjustments are necessary in order to account for the

development which has taken place over the years (such as expansion/reduction of acreage, change of crops or cropping pattern, switch to groundwater as sole or supplementary supply, etc.). These adjustments will be discussed later.

3.5 The last of the grouped parameters are reservoir system losses. (Note: losses in riverine reaches will be accounted as negative gains) The following are defined:

L_1 = Reservoir loss at Lake McConaughy

L_2 = Reservoir loss at Sutherland storage

L_3 = Tri-county system losses primarily from Jeffrey, Johnson, Elwood and other smaller regulating ponds/storages.

The grouped reservoir/system losses are computed by mass balance studies on each of the reservoirs/systems using historical records of inflows and outflows and change of reservoir storages. These losses are fairly uniform over years, and their monthly variations bear direct relation to the respective evaporation rates. There is some occurrence of negative losses, presumably as a result of large groundwater recharge or bank storage recharge.

3.6 Hydrogeneration discharges are instream, non-consumptive uses. Hence, they are not included in any of the grouped diversion, gain or loss variables. The power generated is a function of head and discharges except in cases where head variation is negligible. The latter is true of Sutherland and the Tri-county System. The

following power versus discharge and head relationships have been derived (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1985):

(a) Kingsley Hydro

$$E = \frac{1.025 \times 0.75}{1000} Q$$

1000

for $H > 58.0'$ (no generation below $H = 58.0'$)

$Q < 352$ KAF (maximum capacity of turbine)

(b) Sutherland-North Platte Hydro

$$E = 0.162 Q - 0.47$$

(c) Jeffrey Hydro

$$E = 0.86 Q + 0.33$$

(d) Johnson Hydro (total 2 plants)

$$E = 0.218 Q - 0.88$$

where Q = total volume of flow through the hydropower unit

in thousand acre-feet (abbreviated as KAF)

E = Energy production in Million Kilowatt-hour

(abbreviated as MKWH)

H = Generation Head in feet

3.7 This simulation model is basically a set of algebraic and logical relationships to account for the mass balance of the system at various points of interest. The model takes into account:

- (a) inflows, gains, diversion, losses;
- (b) system capacity constraints such as maximum and minimum allowable storage in reservoirs, canal capacity, power plant capacity etc; and
- (c) operating rules/policies.

The output of the simulation model comprises computed outflows at specified points, end-of-month reservoir storages, energy output of hydropower plants and shortages/deficits (if any). For the present problem, the simulation model gives time series output (monthly) of the following:

- (a) simulated Platte River flows at Overton;
- (b) simulated end-of-month storage at Lake McConaughy;
- (c) irrigation shortage;
- (d) Jeffrey hydro-return to Platte River;
- (e) Johnson hydro-return to Platte River;
- (f) hydro energy production at Johnson Hydro;
- (g) hydro energy production at North Platte Hydro; and
- (h) hydro energy production at Kingsley.

It is possible to obtain printouts for all other variables of interest (at slight expense of computer time), but the above set of output is sufficient for all the evaluation and studies in connection with objectives of this study listed in Section II.

3.8 A complete listing of the simulation program (in Fortran 77) is given in Appendix VI.

IV. MODEL TESTING, CALIBRATION AND VERIFICATION

4.1 In order to use the simulation model with confidence in predicting future operation, it must be verified against some historical observation and performance of the system. This is, however, difficult because:

- (a) dynamic changes occur in system components as more components are added;
- (b) changes in operating rules/policies occur with the accumulation of experience; and
- (c) changes occur in priorities and commitments

A. Current Reservoir Operation Policy

4.2 Prior to 1972, maximum operating storage in Lake McConaughy was allowed to reach some 1900 KAF, irrespective of time in year. After the experience of a severe storm surge in 1972, the operating authorities adopted more conservative operating levels (maximum levels) as follow:

- (a) 1644 KAF or 3260 feet MSL from September 1 to April 30
- (b) 1793 KAF or 3265 feet MSL from May 1 to August 30

4.2 The historical operation rule recognizes priority for irrigation. Hence, in time of severe drought and reservoir storage, it is an acceptable practice to curtail hydropower production in the non-irrigation season as a measure for

conservation. The need for such a practice was only realized once in the entire 40 years of past operation. This need occurred in September/October 1956, when Lake McConaughy storage fell to about 400 KAF.

4.3 With the exception of severe drought years, the operating strategy of the Platte River System can be described as follows:

- (a) In the irrigation months, all irrigation diversion should be met, and wherever possible, irrigation diversion should be routed through hydropower plants to maximize energy production.
- (b) In the non-irrigation season, there should be a minimum diversion of about 1000 cfs in the Tri-county Diversion Canal to maintain a minimum, and preferably uniform, energy output in the Tri-county Hydro (Jeffrey and Johnson). The above minimum diversion requirement is related to the need to maintain an annual firm energy output commitment of 157 MKWH for Tri-county Hydro.

B. Data Inputs

4.4 The primary data input for the simulation model are time series information of inflows, gains, irrigation diversion and losses. Although there are historical observations to permit the above grouped variables to be computed directly or indirectly, there are other considerations that limit their direct application (see Section 3.4). Consequently, the historical data are adjusted (by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1985) as follows:

- (a) The inflows, Q_1 , and Q_2 are adjusted to account for current level of catchment development. In the case of Q_1 , it is based on results of a reservoir operation study on the Upper Platte River (by the U.S.B.R., 1985). The South Platte flows are adjusted to recognize the drying up of Lodgepole Creek.
- (b) Irrigation diversions I_3 , I_4 , and I_5 (definition on page 11) require adjustment, particularly for the 1940 to 1954 1954 period when the areas served by E65, E67 and Phelps Canal had not reached full scale development (compared to 1980). In the case of I_3 , some downward adjustments are necessary to account for the switch to groundwater as a source of supply in some of the farmlands.
- (c) Resulting from the adjustment in irrigation diversion/demand, river gains also change accordingly. This is true of of G_3 and G_4 (definition on page 10).
- (d) Reservoir and system losses are computed indirectly from historical records. In the case of Tri-county System, the addition of Elwood Reservoir resulted in additional losses of about 32.2 KAF/year due to evaporation and seepages. L_3 is therefore adjusted accordingly.

Appendix I gives a complete tabulation of time series data on adjusted inflows, gains, irrigation diversion and losses. The tabulation comprises 39 years of adjusted historical information between 1942 and 1980. Means and standard deviations (month and year) are also computed for easy reference.

4.5 The following table gives the comparison between the historical time series and adjusted time series of inflows, gains, irrigation diversions and losses.

TABLE 1. Comparison Between Historical and Adjusted Data (U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 1985) on Inflows, Gains, Irrigation Diversions and Losses

Type	Historical Data (1942-1980)	Adjusted Time Series (1942-1980)	Percentage Difference
Total Inflow	1418.9	1376.5	-3%
Total Gains	682.9	696.6	+2%
Total Irrigation	553.5	567.7	+2.6%
Total Losses	479.9	512.1	+6.7%
Balance (or expected outflow at Overton)	1068.4	993.3	-7.0%

Units: Mean annual volumes in thousand acre-feet (KAF for 39 years)

4.6 The above total system mass balance study shows that the expected mean annual flow of the Platte River at Overton will be 1068.4 KAF. The historical observations at Overton give a mean annual flow of 1030.1 KAF. The difference of 38.3 KAF (or 1493.7 KAF for 39 years) can be accounted by the difference in storage since Lake McConaughy started with an initial storage of about 200 KAF (December, 1941) and ended with a storage of 1501.3 KAF in December of 1980. With the adjustments in input data, the mean annual flow at Overton will decrease by about 7 percent to a value of 993.3 KAF. The significance of this reduction on the monthly flow distribution of the Platte River flows at Overton will be discussed later. The above value is an important parameter for calibration and verification of the simulation model.

C. Modification of This Simulation Model and Model Verification

4.7 The present operating policy of the Platte River System is described in Section 4.3. In the simulation model, a slight variation is made with regard to hydro-release for the

non-irrigation season. It is felt that a simpler, but practical rule would be to target a certain minimum energy output at Johnson Power Plant. Using a target hydro-power discharge of 45 KAF at Johnson Hydro, the resulting Tri-county diversion will average about 62 KAF which corresponds to an average flow of 1025 cfs. The resulting energy production at Tri-county Hydro will be about 14 MKWH per month which is slightly more than 1/12 of the annual firm energy commitment at Tri-county Hydro. From the mathematical modeling standpoint, the above rule is more convenient and simpler.

4.8 As a first step in model calibration, a preliminary simulation run is carried out using historical input, known initial storage at Lake McConaughy and the operation rule described in 4.3 and 4.7. The simulated flows at Overton compare fairly well with the historical observations, particularly in the mean annual volumes. The table below gives a comparison of mean monthly and annual flows as well as their respective standard deviations.

TABLE 2. Comparison of Historical and Simulated Flows at Overton

Month	Mean Flows (1942-1980)		Standard Deviation (1942-1980)	
	Historical	Simulated	Historical	Simulated
January	89.6	91.6	35.7	40.4
February	96.3	103.8	44.5	45.9
March	119.7	123.5	63.6	50.5
April	105.2	122.0	69.2	69.1
May	128.7	103.5	170.7	141.9
June	122.5	113.7	152.3	150.8
July	47.2	32.7	46.4	63.0
August	26.7	15.0	15.3	17.7
September	49.4	69.2	46.4	87.8
October	76.6	77.5	57.8	48.2
November	79.7	86.3	34.5	42.1
December	88.3	89.6	31.4	35.3
Annual	1030.1	1028.2	544.5	592.3

(Units: Thousand acre-feet)

4.9 The simulation model also predicts a minimum Lake McConaughy storage of 383.0 KAF in September of 1956 as compared to the historical observation of 391.6 KAF in October of 1956. The mean annual energy production of Tri-county Hydro is computed at 254 MKWH. The simulated energy production cannot be verified because of lack of historical data.

4.10 The simulation run as described in 4.8 and 4.9 has little practical future application other than as a means of model calibration and verification. Since the study is concerned with future operation, it is logical to use the adjusted time series data (4.4, 4.5 and Appendix I) and an average storage level as the initial condition at Lake McConaughy (a value of 1400 KAF for December). The results of this second simulation run are compared with that of a parallel U.S. Bureau of Reclamation study known as the Platte River-Prairie Bend Unit Study (July, 1985). The Bureau of Reclamation model is a larger and more complex model developed to handle a larger scope and objective. The base run of the Bureau of Reclamation model corresponds to future operation of the Platte River System under existing operating rules, and hence, can be used for direct comparison. Table 3 gives a comparison of the results of the two models for the base run corresponding to future operation of the Platte River System under present operation rule.

4.11 An examination of Table 3 shows that the results of the two different models compare very well, particularly in the mean annual values. There are some minor differences in the mean monthly

TABLE 3. Comparison of Simulation Results of CSU Model and USBR Model
for Base Condition - Future Operation Under Present Policy

MONTH	FLOWS AT OVERTON		ENERGY PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO		ENERGY PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY		ENERGY PRODUCTION AT NORTH PLATTE	
	CSU	USBR	CSU	USBR	CSU	USBR	CSU	USBR
January	91.2	84.7	20.8	19.4	5.0	4.0	9.4	7.3
February	104.0	92.6	22.8	19.4	4.8	3.2	9.6	7.3
March	120.3	111.3	23.8	22.3	5.5	4.0	10.3	8.8
April	111.1	111.6	21.9	21.6	6.7	6.4	10.3	10.0
May	99.4	117.0	18.8	23.5	6.5	8.1	8.6	11.4
June	109.7	119.3	20.9	22.3	9.9	12.2	10.0	9.2
July	32.7	35.7	22.5	23.6	14.5	16.4	10.6	15.7
August	16.0	27.5	20.8	23.4	13.6	13.8	12.9	18.5
September	69.9	60.4	19.2	18.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0
October	73.7	73.5	18.4	19.0	6.6	4.9	9.6	9.0
November	81.6	71.4	18.9	17.2	5.2	4.9	8.3	6.8
December	84.4	79.0	19.2	18.7	4.6	4.8	8.4	6.8
Mean	993.9	983.9	248.0	248.5	93.5	93.3	118.3	120.7
Annual								

Note:

- (i) Flows in KAF
- (ii) Energy production in MKWH
- (iii) CSU results based on simulation over 39 years (1942-1980)
- (iv) USBR results based on simulation over 30 years (1951-1980)
(Results are non-final)

values, resulting most likely from the simplification of operating rules introduced in the Colorado State University Model (Section 4.7). The differences are, however, small and hence can be considered acceptable given the fact that this is a study at a pre-feasibility level. At this stage in time, there is still a lack of precise definition on the future operation rule which will optimize the performance of the system. Past experience can be useful for this purpose, but there is no guarantee of global optimum results. In this respect, there is scope for refinement of the past operation rule through some mathematical optimization or simulation technique.

D. Results of This Simulation Study Based on Current Reservoir Operation Policy

4.12 The key findings of the simulation study of future operation of the Platte River System under present operation rules are as follow:

- (a) The mean annual outflow is 993.9 KAF which is similar to the value derived by total system mass balance study (Section 4.5).
- (b) If an irrigation conservation pool of 500 KAF is defined, there will be no irrigation shortage for the entire period of simulation.
- (c) The minimum storage in Lake McConaughy is 190 KAF occurring at September 1956.
- (d) The mean annual energy output of Tri-county Hydro will be

around 248 MKWH. The minimum firm energy commitment of 175 MKWH for Tri-county Hydro can be met for all the 39 years (in simulation). There is a period of 5 months (between October 1956 to February 1957) when hydro-generation is curtailed due to low storage level in Lake McConaughy (thereby initiating conservation measures).

4.13 The computer model also provides simulated monthly flow at Overton for the entire 39 years of study (see typical printout in Appendix II). It can be seen that the year to year variations of flows for any particular month of interest can be quite considerable. From the environmental viewpoint, one would be interested to know how often the river flows fall below the minimum habitat requirements. This can be evaluated by performing a statistical analysis on the 39 years of simulated monthly (January, February, etc.) flows at Overton. For simplicity, a simple frequency count analysis is used but this can be refined at a later stage with the use of a suitable probability distribution. The results of such a simplified analysis are displayed in Figure 4. The Figure gives the percentage occurrences of flows below habitat requirements based on the 39 years of simulated monthly flows. For example, in the month of October, it is found that the historical flows at Overton are below the habitat requirements for about 80 percent of the time. This implies that in the month of October the habitat flow requirements are not met in 31 out of 39 years. The above analysis has shown that the past historical flows are inadequate to meet habitat requirements for more than 50 percent of

the time, in the months of April, September and October. Future operation of the system using the adjusted inflows and present day demand will result in similar pattern, but slightly aggravated deficits. For comparison purposes, the results of simulation with Narrows Project are also plotted in Figure 4. It can be seen that the depletion of the South Platte flows by the Narrows Project can further aggravate the existing habitat flow deficit in the stretch of the Platte River between Overton and Grand Island.

4.14 Between Overton and Grand Island (for a distance of 75 miles), there is an additional small irrigation diversion of about 20 KAF/per annum by the Kearney Canal. Kearney Hydro is a non-consumptive use and hence will not affect the overall balance of water. Analysis of past records give a negative section gain (i.e. a loss) of 20 KAF/year. The combined effect of the above is that the mean annual flow at Grand Island will be about 40 KAF lower which represents a reduction of 4 percent over the mean annual flows at Overton. Hence, for all practical purposes, the conclusions derived for Overton can be applied at Grand Island without any significant loss of accuracy (at least for this stage of the study).

**V. SIMULATION OF FUTURE OPERATIONS USING A PROPOSED OPERATION POLICY
THAT PROVIDES FOR MEETING HABITAT FLOW REQUIREMENTS**

A. Proposed Operation Policy

5.1 If one assumes that the habitat flow requirements are as defined by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (Figure 3), it

is evident from the analysis described in Section 4.13 that the present operating policy, based on meeting irrigation and energy production objectives, is not able to fulfill habitat flow requirements for a major percentage of time. This leads to the question of what can be done and at what tradeoff to economic efficiency objectives.

- 5.2 To answer the above question, the simulation model developed in Section IV is used to study the effects of changing the operation rule to achieve environmental objectives. The simulation model cannot prescribe an optimum rule explicitly, and hence, it is necessary to make some initial assumptions or guesses (guided by judicious engineering judgement), and subsequently refine them as the results of the simulation study become available.
- 5.3 It has been explicitly stated by many sources that irrigation demand should be given the highest priority. This requirement is recognized in the simulation model by assigning a minimum irrigation conservation pool at Lake McConaughy. The base run simulation study uses a minimum irrigation conservation pool level of 500 KAF and confirms that this ensures that all irrigation demand will be met (for the 39 years of the simulation). The above minimum irrigation conservation pool level will be maintained in all of the future simulation study.
- 5.4 It is generally acceptable to regard habitat flow requirement as 'desirable' rather than a 'necessity.' By this definition, one

can expect that some failures, provided not too often, will be tolerable and will not lead to disaster or major economic losses. Given the high level of consumptive use and a large annual and seasonal variability of flows in the Platte River System, it is practically impossible to operate (or construct additional works) that can guarantee meeting all requirements at all times. Hence, in developing a revised operating rule, it has been assumed that some shortage of habitat flow requirements will be tolerable during severe drought when reservoir storage falls to an alarmingly low level. For obvious reasons, the minimum irrigation conservation pool level is chosen as the control level.

5.5 Based on the reasonings presented in 5.4 and 5.5, a sound operating rule that will maintain priority for irrigation is as follows:

- (a) Irrigation release will be provided, on demand at all times.
- (b) Irrigation release will be routed through hydro-power plants to maximize energy production.
- (c) In the non-irrigation season, a minimum hydro-discharge of 45 KAF through Johnson Power Plant will be maintained, except in times when the storage level at Lake McConaughy is at or below the minimum irrigation conservation pool level (i.e. 500 KAF).
- (d) The end of month storage level at Lake McConaughy will be checked against the specified upper limit corresponding to

the particular month of operation and water in excess of the imposed limit will be spilled.

- (e) If the resulting flow at Overton (after operation steps (a) to (d)) is below the required habitat flow requirements, additional release will be made from storage to meet such such shortfall, provided that the end of month storage at Lake McConaughy is still above the minimum irrigation conservation pool level (i.e. 500 KAF).

B. Results of the Proposed Operation Policy

5.6 Using the above operating rule, the simulation model is run using the adjusted inflows, gains, irrigation diversion, diversion (Section IV) for the period 1942 to 1980. The important results of this simulation run are given in Appendix III. The results show that:

- (a) With a minimum irrigation conservation pool of 500 KAF, there is no irrigation shortage for the entire period of simulation.
- (b) The mean annual energy output of the North Platte and Tri-county Hydro is not affected by the change in operation rule to incorporate habitat considerations. The monthly distribution of energy output is, however, altered slightly with larger quantity of secondary energy produced in those months corresponding with larger habitat flows (See Figures 5 and 6). The above results are largely due to the fact that energy production at North Platte and Tri-county Hydro is not dependent on head. There is one year (1956) in which

the annual firm energy commitment (157 MKWH) of Tri-county county Hydro cannot be met with the adoption of the proposed revised operating rule.

- (c) Kingsley Hydro will experience a loss of 6 percent (average of 5.61 MKWH/year) in energy production. This is primarily due to the large release in October which is also the month with relatively lower storage level. The habitat releases in October, as a result, generate less energy per unit volume, as compared to release in other months.
- (d) The required habitat flows at Overton can be met at all times except for a 22 month period between July 1955 and April 1957. The aggregated deficit in that period is about 1000 KAF. The occurrence of such a deficit period is the direct consequence of a three year extended drought (1954, 1955 and 1956), in which mean annual flow fell below 60 percent of long term mean for three consecutive years. A simplified frequency analysis shows that such an extended drought has a return period of 20 to 25 years.

C. Effects of Changing Biological Requirements

5.7 Sensitivity analysis is carried out for migratory flows since this is the largest habitat flow component and has the largest uncertainties in its definition. A simulation run with migratory flow reduced to 1100 cfs (i.e. by 35 percent) gives practically identical results as that described in 5.6, except that the deficit duration (5.6 (d)) is shortened by six months (January 1956 to April 1957) with a corresponding aggregated shortage of about 650 KAF.

VI. SIMULATION OF FUTURE OPERATION WITH PROVISIONS FOR BOTH HABITAT AND SCOURING FLOW REQUIREMENTS

A. Discussions on Scouring Flow Requirements

- 6.1 The justification for maintenance of scouring flows is presented in 1.10. There have been many postulations on the quantity and timing requirements for effective channel scouring and a definite recommendation is unlikely to be reached in the near future. From the water conservation and operational flexibility viewpoint, the views of the Fish and Wildlife Service (which is 3800 cfs for any 23 consecutive days) seem to be the best judgement.
- 6.2 Given the tight situation of water supply/demand balance in the Platte River Basin, extreme care must be exercised in accommodating additional demand on the system. Scouring flow requirements, in this respect should be assigned lower priority, because alternative means, although more expensive, do exist for bringing about the desired channel conditions. In this simulation study, such a consideration is reflected through appropriate timing and control on scouring flow release.
- 6.3 From the hydraulic viewpoint, the scouring flow as recommended by the Fish and Wildlife Service can take place during any time of the year. Environmental considerations would exclude the mid-May to August period in consideration of the nesting habitat for Least Tern. Furthermore, one would be doubtful about timing such release in any of the winter months. The remaining months that are left are

March, April, September, October and November. From the operation viewpoint, releasing a large quantity of water from storage in the pre-irrigation season is unlikely to be acceptable. With a minimum irrigation conservation pool, the fear of irrigation shortage can be eliminated (if the operating agency can be convinced). But there still remains the problem that the habitat flow requirement (such as fall migratory flows, winter habitat flows) may be totally or partially sacrificed. The latter suspect is subsequently confirmed in the sensitivity analysis. Based on the above arguments, the scouring release should be in the period from September to November. Since the October habitat flow (fall migration) is highest, it was decided to raise the habitat flow to the required magnitude for scouring purposes. Such an arrangement will minimize additional release from storages. The onset of winter following scouring will further help to preserve the desired channel condition (free of vegetation).

B. Results on Meeting Scouring Flow Requirements

6.4 Using a similar operating rule as in 5.5, but with a higher targeted October flow (200 KAF) at Overton to account for meeting both habitat and scouring requirements, the simulation model is re-run and the key findings of simulation are as follows (refer to Appendix IV -- Computer Printout for details):

- (a) With a minimum irrigation conservation pool of 500 KAF, there is no shortage in irrigation for the entire period of simulation.
- (b) The energy production of Kingsley, North Platte and Tri-

county Hydro are reduced by 9 percent, 6 percent and 5 percent respectively (See Figures 5 and 6). The energy output reduction at North Platte and Tri-county Hydro is primarily due to the fact that the scouring flow (3800 cfs) is much higher than the diversion and power plant capacities (2000 to 2150 cfs). The loss of output at Kingsley is due to similar reasons as explained in 5.6 (c).

- (c) There are two years (1956 and 1957) in which annual firm energy commitment of Tri-county Hydro is not met as a result of this revised operation rule.
- (d) The habitat flow requirements are met in all the years except for a 22 month period between July 1955 and April 1957. The finding is identical to the case of future operation with provision for habitat flows only (5.6 (d)).
- (e) There are 8 years (1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1960, 1961, 1964 and 1968) in which the scouring flows cannot be provided due to low storage in Lake McConaughy. Since the simulation period is 39 years, this represents an approximate failure probability of 20 percent. The consecutive failure of 1954 to 1957 is due to an extended drought of about 20 to 25 year return period.

C. Effects of Changing Scouring Flow Requirements

6.5 Sensitivity analysis for this simulation run is carried out for:

- (a) Scouring flow releases in March
- (b) A 33 percent reduction in magnitude of scouring flow (i.e. 2500 cfs)

If the timing of scouring flows is advanced to March, the results indicate:

- (a) Meeting irrigation demand can be guaranteed in all the 39 years of simulation.
- (b) There is no loss of energy output for the Tri-county and North Platte Hydro except for higher variability of the monthly output of energy. The loss of energy output at Kingsley Hydro is about 9 percent (as in 6.4 (b)).
- (c) With a cutoff control at 500 KAF of storage at Lake McConaughy, scouring flows will be released in all but three years (1956, 1957, and 1965). However, this will result in five other years in which some shortages will occur in the fall and winter habitat requirements, in addition to the July 1955 to April 1957 period (which is practically a standard outcome for all simulation runs).
- (d) Given that habitat flows are assigned higher priority, one possible remedy will be to impose a two-tier control level policy with the higher of the minimum control levels applicable to release of scouring flows. Due to variability in inflows as well as demand (in the intervening period between Spring and Fall), it would be difficult to establish the higher minimum storage level without the help of some reliable means of river flow and irrigation demand forecasting. If such a forecasting method is available and implemented, the fall and winter habitat flows can be fulfilled if the scouring flows are cut off in eight years out

out of 39 years. This result is similar to the earlier one discussed in 6.4 (e). The return for such a more complicated operation policy would be the higher mean annual energy output as discussed in (b). This alternative is therefore worthy of serious consideration.

6.6 The second sensitivity analysis is carried out on the magnitude of scouring flows. A simulation study using a scouring flow of 2500 cfs (33 percent reduction) is carried out and the results show that:

- (a) Irrigation demand can be met in all 39 years
- (b) Smaller losses (compared to base run in Section IV) in energy output of Kingsley, North Platte and Tri-county Hydro. The estimated reduction in mean energy output is 7.5 percent, 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent respectively.
- (c) A similar habitat shortage for the period of July 1955 to April 1957.
- (d) The number of years of no scouring flow release will be reduced to 5.

Hence, it can be seen that accurate determination of magnitude of scouring flow is very critical and deserves special attention. If the scouring flow can be reduced, there is a higher probability of it being complied with and also at a lower sacrifice to the output performance of the original system.

VII. SIMULATION STUDY ON EFFECTS OF NARROWS PROJECT ON FUTURE OPERATION AND PERFORMANCE OF PLATTE RIVER SYSTEM

A. Narrows Project

7.1 The Narrows Dam is a proposed future project on the South Platte River, located about 80 miles upstream from Julesburg. The primary purpose of Narrows Dam, if constructed, is to regulate the flows of the South Platte in order to meet consumptive demand (mainly irrigation) downstream of the Dam. The Bureau of Reclamation has carried out an operation study on the Narrows Dam and the results show that there will be a net reduction of 120 KAF (or 36 percent) in mean annual streamflow of the South Platte at Julesburg.

7.2 For the purpose of this study, a modified South Platte streamflow series (the output of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's operation study on Narrows Dam) is used in place of the historical flow series at Julesburg (Q_2). This implies that the Narrows Dam will be operated independently of all other downstream storage systems (a valid assumption, at least at this stage of development) and its impact is therefore reflected in the modification of natural flows in the South Platte River. Therefore, an important question to be answered is the extent of the impact on the Platte River System downstream of Narrows Dam, resulting from the depletion of the natural flows of the South Platte by the Narrows Project. In addition, it is also of interest to find out how the simulation results of Section V and VI (both simulations assumed existing conditions without Narrows Dam) will be changed if Narrows Dam is built and operated independently.

7.3 Three additional simulation runs are made in order to study and evaluate the impacts of Narrows Project. They are as follow:

- (a) Future operation of the Platte River System with South Platte flows depleted by Narrows Dam Project (referred to as 'with Narrows')
- (b) Future operation 'with Narrows' using revised operation rule that provides for habitat flow requirements.
- (c) Future operation 'with Narrows' using revised operation rule that provides for both habitat and scouring flow requirements.

The operation rules for the above three simulation runs are similar to their respective cases in the 'without Narrows' case Sections IV, V and VI). The only change that is made is in the South Platte inflow, Q_2 . In the 'with Narrows' case, the original Q_2 is substituted by a modified flow series obtained from the operation study of Narrows Dam (from the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation). The 'with Narrows' simulation studies are based on 36 years of data (1942-1977) because 'Narrows-modified' flows are available for the above period only.

B. Results of Considering Narrows Project on Downstream Habitat Flow Requirements

7.4 The findings of simulation operation of the Platte River System 'with Narrows' are as follow (Refer to Appendix V - Computer Printout for details):

- (a) The mean annual flow at Overton will be reduced to 882 KAF

(-11 percent). This is the direct consequence of flow depletion of the South Platte River by the Narrows Project.

- (b) There is no irrigation shortage for the entire 36 years of simulation if a minimum irrigation conservation pool of 500 KAF is implemented.
- (c) With the reduction of flow in the Platte River, mean annual energy output of the North Platte and Tri-county Hydro will be reduced by about 7 percent (as compared to base run simulation described in Section IV). Also, the firm energy commitment of Tri-county Hydro is not met in 1956. Energy output of Kingsley Hydro is unaffected. These results are shown graphically in Figures 7 and 8.
- (d) Analysis of the simulated flow series at Overton shows that there is a marginal increase in incidence of habitat flow deficit as shown in Table 4 below and also graphically in Figure 4.

TABLE 4. Habitat Flow Shortage at Overton - 'With' and 'Without' Narrows Project

Month	Percent of months experiencing habitat flow deficit	
	Without Narrows (base run)	With Narrows
March	15%	25%
April	56%	64%
May	30%	39%
September	59%	69%
October	77%	80%

The simulation findings show that Narrows Dam could lead to some direct losses to the downstream Platte River users. In addition, it would further aggregate the environmental quality of the Platte River at Overton.

7.5 The simulation of future operating of the Platte River 'with Narrows' using a revised operation rule that provides for meeting habitat flow requirements gives the following findings:

- (a) There is no irrigation shortage if a minimum irrigation conservation pool level of 500 KAF is specified.
- (b) Energy production of North Platte and Tri-county Hydro are unchanged as compared to the earlier simulation run discussed discussed in 7.4. However, at Kingsley Hydro a loss of 8 percent in energy output occurs as a result of providing for habitat demand.
- (c) Although the mean annual energy is unaffected, the monthly variations of energy production are higher. There are two years (1956 and 1957) in which the stipulated minimum firm energy commitment (for Tri-county Hydro) is not met.
- (d) The required habitat flows are not met for a 22 month period beginning July 1955, with a total aggregated shortage of about 1000 KAF (similar to earlier findings in 5.6 (d)). In addition, there are another 5 years (1957, 1960, 1961, 1964 and 1969) in which shortages averaging about 200 KAF are experienced in the September to November period.

C. Results of Considering Narrows Project on Downstream Habitat and Scouring Flow Requirements

7.6 The last set of simulation is that of future operation of the Platte River System 'with Narrows' and with an operating policy

that provides for both habitat and scouring flows. This is the 'with Narrows' counterpart of simulation study described in Section VI. The findings of this simulation run are as follow:

- (a) There is no irrigation shortage for the 36 years of simulation if a minimum irrigation conservation pool level of 500 KAF is implemented.
- (b) The mean annual energy output of Kingsley, North Platte and Tri-county Hydro are reduced by 9 percent, 12 percent, and 10 percent respectively when compared to the base run simulation described in Section IV. There are also two years (1956 and 1957) in which firm energy commitment of Tri-county Hydro cannot be met.
- (c) Habitat flows deficit is similar to the simulation run described in 7.5 (d).
- (d) The required scouring flows (in October) are not met in 12 years (out of 36 years of simulation).

VIII. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

8.1 With the development that has taken place in the past few decades, mean annual flows of the Platte River have decreased. Irrigation and system losses will result in about 50 percent of the future mean annual flows. Lake McConaughy has a fairly large storage capacity as compared to its mean inflow and will be able to sustain a very high level of utilization of river inflows in the North Platte. The flows of the South Platte are largely unregulated

and exhibit very high monthly and yearly variations.

8.2 The South Platte River System between Lewellen/Julesburg and Overton has supported some sizable irrigation and hydropower development since 1941. the present operating policy is based purely on meeting irrigation demand and maximizing hydropower production. The resulting flow regime based on observations of the Platte River flows at Overton has proved to be rather unfavorable to some migratory birds which utilize the stretch of river between Overton and Grand Island. The simulation study shows that if the present operation rule is continued, there will be more than 50 percent probability that the 'required' habitat flows cannot be met for each of the months of April, September and October.

8.3 The requirements of no irrigation shortage at all times can be achieved if a minimum irrigation conservation of 500,000 acre-feet is maintained at Lake McConaughy. This implies that whenever storage at Lake McConaughy falls to the above minimum level, there should be no release for any purpose other than irrigation.

8.4 It is possible to achieve a flow regime at Overton which meets the habitat requirement for most of the times (except for a 22 month deficit duration in a 3 year drought of 20 to 25 years return period) by revising the present operation policy to incorporate habitat flow as an additional demand with priority ranking after irrigation and hydropower. The simulation study shows that the above can be achieved without any loss of mean energy production

at North Platte and Tri-county Hydro. There will be a loss of 6 percent in mean annual energy output at Kingsley Hydro.

8.5 The month of October appears to be the most suitable time for release of scouring flows. It is not possible to provide scouring flows for all the years. On the average, there is a one in five year chance that scouring flows will not be met. An operation policy that provides for meeting scouring flow (on a priority ranking after irrigation, power and habitat requirements) will result in about 5 to 6 percent reduction in mean annual energy output at Tri-county and North Platte Hydro, and introduce greater variability in the monthly and yearly energy output. The energy output of Kingsley will be reduced by 9 percent (compared to base run). Providing for scouring release based on the proposed operation rule will not compete with habitat flow requirements, and hence, a similar 22 month deficit duration in habitat requirements will be maintained.

8.6 The proposed Narrows Dam, if constructed, will result in about 9 percent depletion of natural inflows to the Platte River System (at Julesburg and Lewellen). This will have the direct impact of reducing the mean annual flow at Overton by about 11 percent and the mean annual energy output of North Platte and Tri-county Hydro by about 7 percent. The effects on energy output of Kingsley Hydro will be insignificant. With the reduction of flows at Overton, there will be a marginal increase in the probability of not meeting the habitat flow requirement.

8.7 The Narrows Project, with its mean annual consumptive withdrawal of about 120 KAF from the South Platte River will further reduce the ability of the existing system to accommodate additional demands, such as the environmental quality requirements discussed in 8.4 and 8.5. The simulation study shows that the Narrows Project will result in additional shortages or loss of system performance as follows:

- (a) Habitat flow shortages of about 200 KAF in the September to November period for 5 out of 36 years.
- (b) Failure to provide scouring flows for 8 out of 39 years to 12 out of 36 years.
- (c) Loss of energy output at Kingsley, North Platte, and Tri-county Hydro (as compared to the 'without Narrows' base run).

The above assumes that the Narrows Project is operated independently of the Lake McConaughy and Tri-county Diversion facilities. Some improvements in system performance can be expected if the above facilities are operated in an integrated manner.

8.8 The findings described earlier are derived from the simplified simulation model developed at CSU. The model can provide a reasonable forecast of system performance based on the inputs, demand and pre-specified operation rules. However, a record length of about 40 years is generally inadequate for predicting long-term

system behavior, because the limited length of hydrological observations may not be representative of the true long-term behavior. Similarly, the irrigation demand represents only the present level of development which does not recognize the potential for future development and changes.

8.9 The present study is a pre-feasibility level investigation of the possibilities and associated impacts of revising existing system operation rules to meet habitat flow requirements. A simplified monthly model is used so that a broad range of alternatives can be examined within the time and budget limitations. On the basis of findings of this report, further studies are recommended in the following order of priority:

(a) Throughout this study, it has been assumed that habitat flow and channel maintenance requirements were defined by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission. It has been shown that the severity of impact on the Platte River System as a result meeting such habitat requirement is directly related to the magnitude of the scouring flows and to a lesser extent, the migratory flows. These habitat flow requirements (especially for scouring flows) should be investigated much more thoroughly and be better defined. If the 23 days of scouring flow were not required to be consecutive, and could occur at several times during the year, the scouring flow requirement would be much easier to accommodate and the ability to meet all other water demands would improve.

- (b) The recommended irrigation conservation pool level of 500,000 acre-feet is based purely on the quantitative requirements of meeting irrigation needs through the most severe drought (within the 39 years considered in the simulation). This above conservation pool level requirement may or may not be adequate or acceptable from the fishery point of view. At this stage, the requirement of fishery has not been clearly defined and further studies are therefore suggested.
- (c) The monthly flow model used in this study disregards the daily variation of flows. For more accurate evaluation, a simulation model based on daily flows should be pursued. This would involve considerable increase in data collection and processing effort, as well as, computer execution time.
- (d) It has been shown that the 1954-1957 drought is the most critical event when meeting the habitat flow requirement is concerned. In all the options investigated by this study, it is found that the habitat flows would be deficient in a 22 month period as a direct consequence of the above drought. A detailed statistical analysis of the 1954-1957 drought is therefore suggested so that the probability of its recurrence can be better assessed.
- (e) In assessment, the impact of the proposed Narrows Project on the Platte River system, it was assumed that the Narrows Reservoir would be operated independently. The advantages of integrated operation of a system of reservoirs have been demonstrated for many other river systems. It is therefore suggested that further studies be carried out to determine

whether the habitat and channel maintenance flows can be more readily achieved through an integrated operation of several existing reservoirs, as well as, the proposed Narrows Dam on the Platte River.

IX. REFERENCES

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Ecological Analysis Inc., 1983, "An Evaluation of Historical Flow Conditions in the Platte River as Related to Vegetation Growth and Habitat Use by the Endangered Whooping Crane and Bald Eagle and the Threatened Interior Least Tern."

Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, May 1985, "Biological Opinion, Twin Valley Project."

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, August 1985, Personal communication with Duane Woodward.

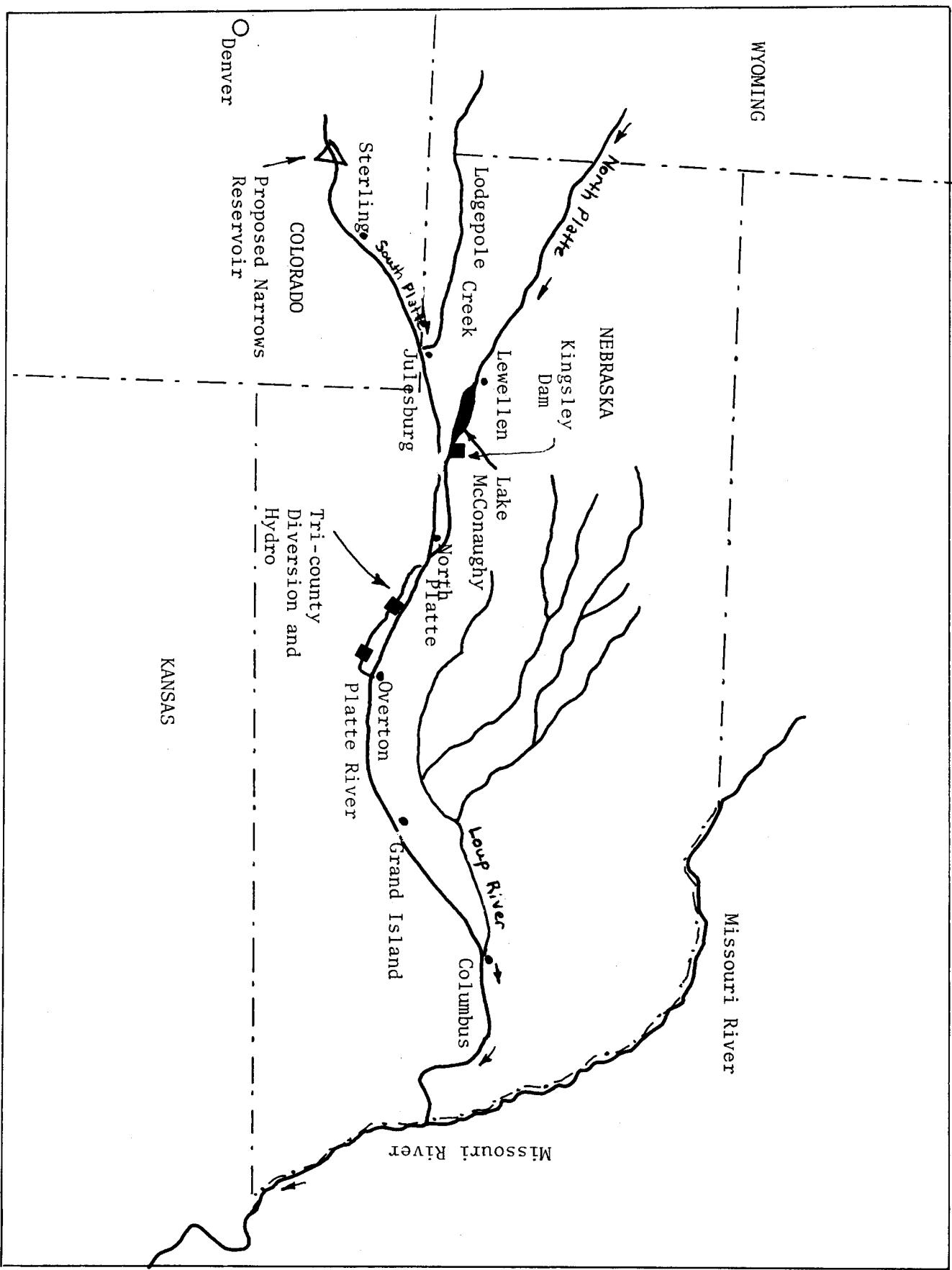


Figure 1. The Platte River System

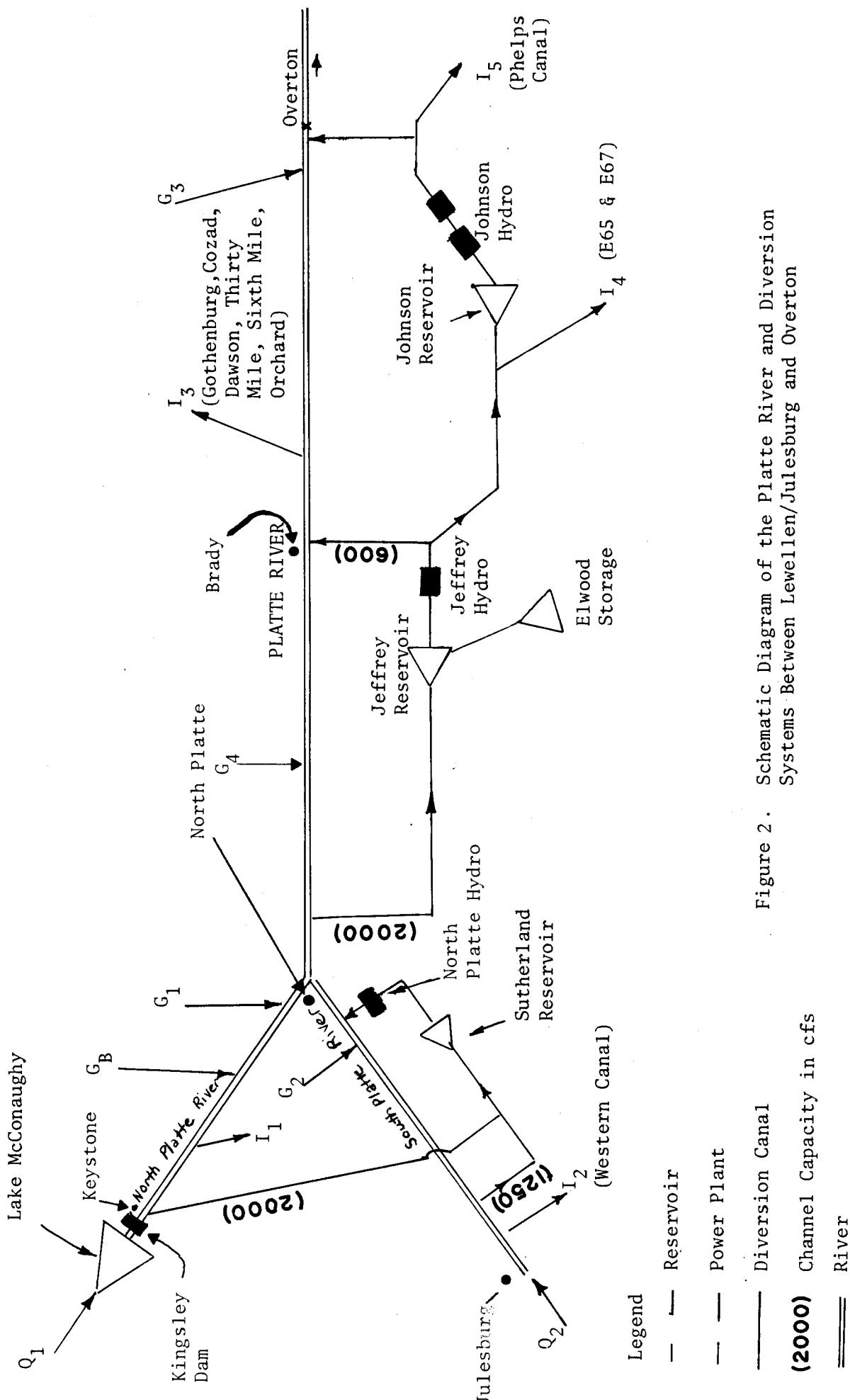


Figure 2. Schematic Diagram of the Platte River and Diversion Systems Between Lewellen/Julesburg and Overton

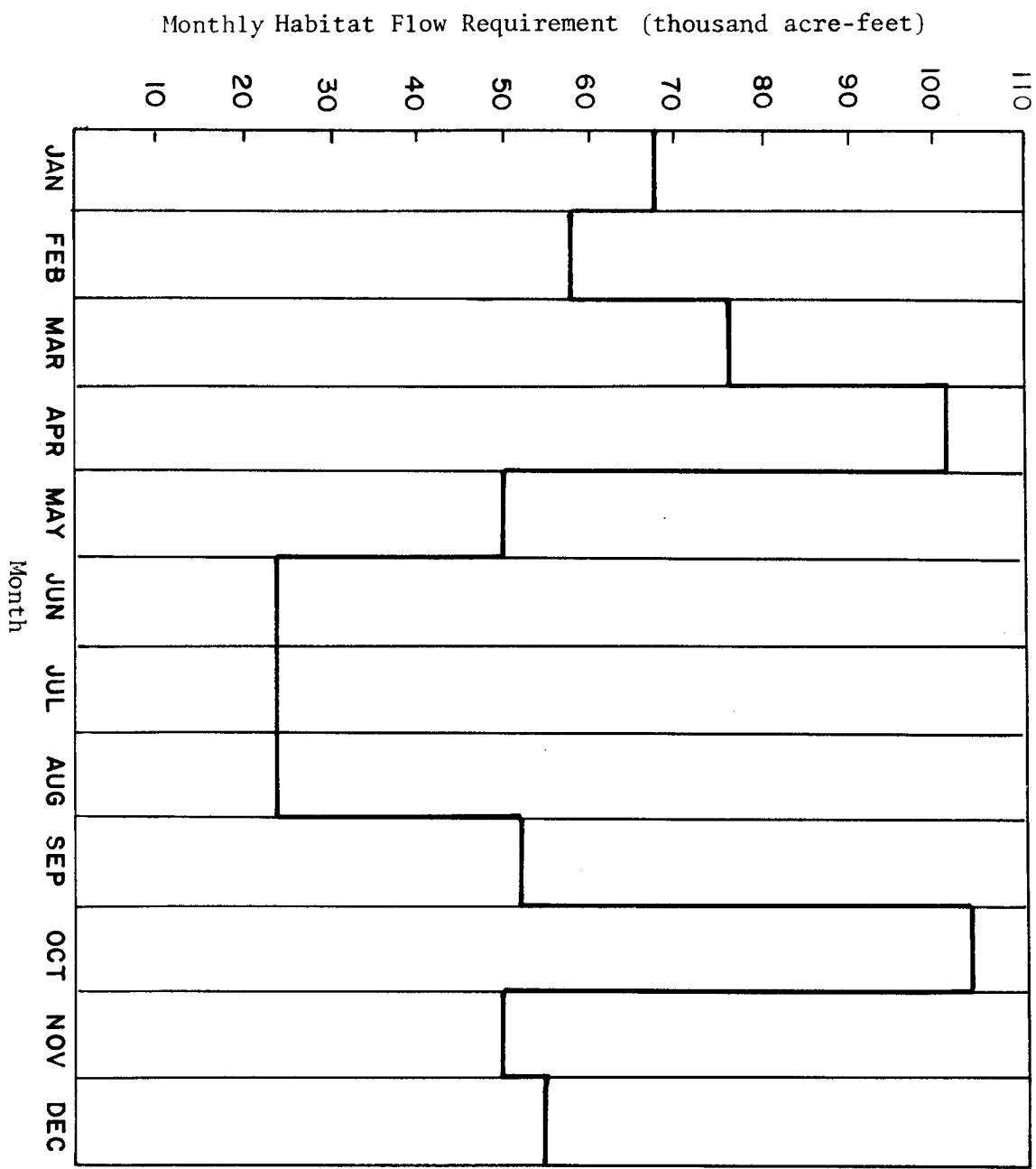
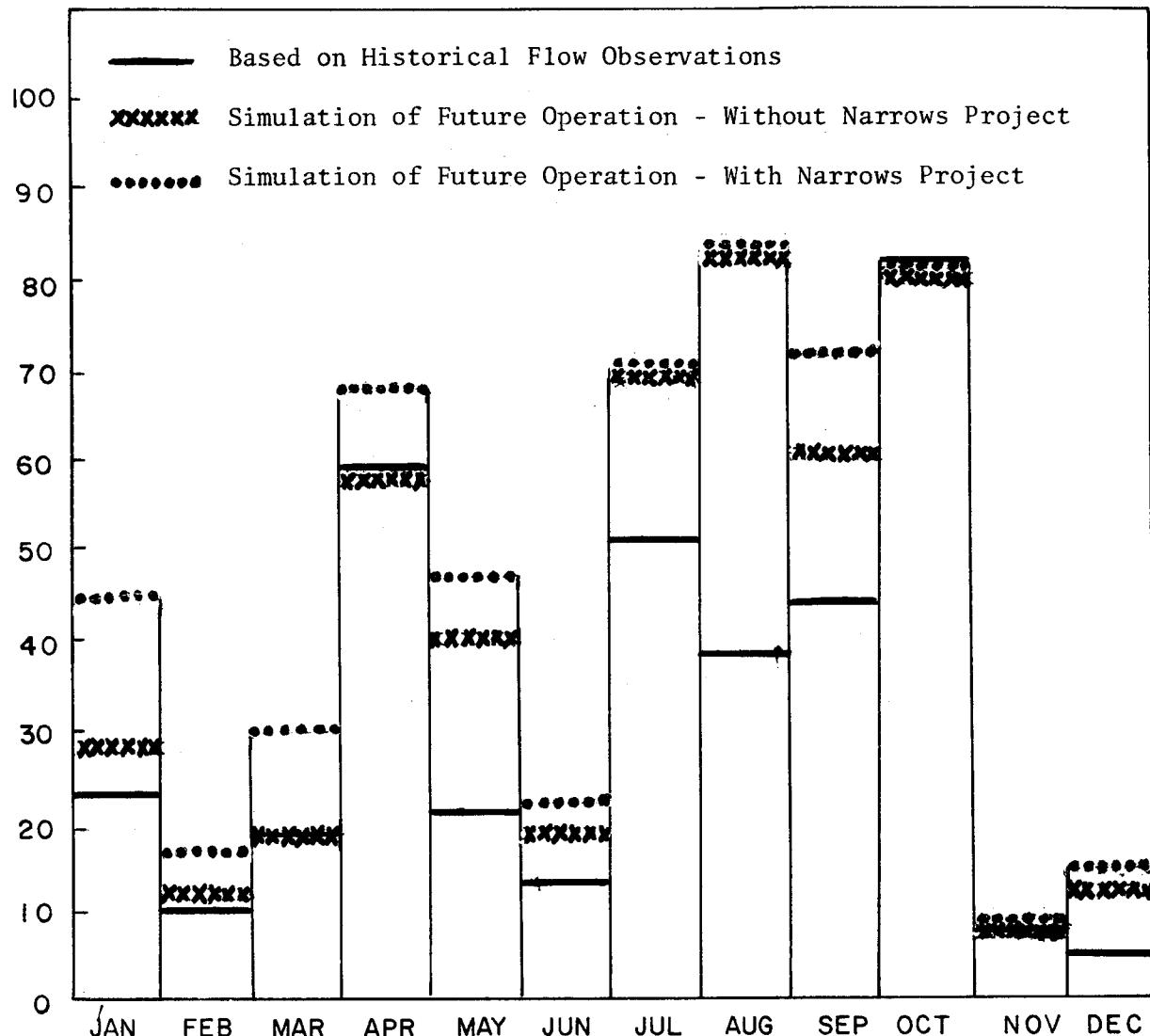


Figure 3. Habitat Flow (in monthly volume) Required Based on Recommendation of Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (1985).



Note: (i) Habitat Flow Requirements as Defined by Figure
(ii) Percentage Based on Arithmetic Count of Shortage Months
(iii) The July and August Shortage is Small in Terms of Volume, Although Percentage-wise, it may be high.
(iv) Simulation of Future Operation Means that Present Operating Policy to be Continued into the Future The River Flows and Irrigation demand are, however, Adjusted to Account for Present-day development (see Section 4.4)

Figure 4. Platte River at Overton - Percentage of Time of Not Meeting Habitat Flow Requirements.

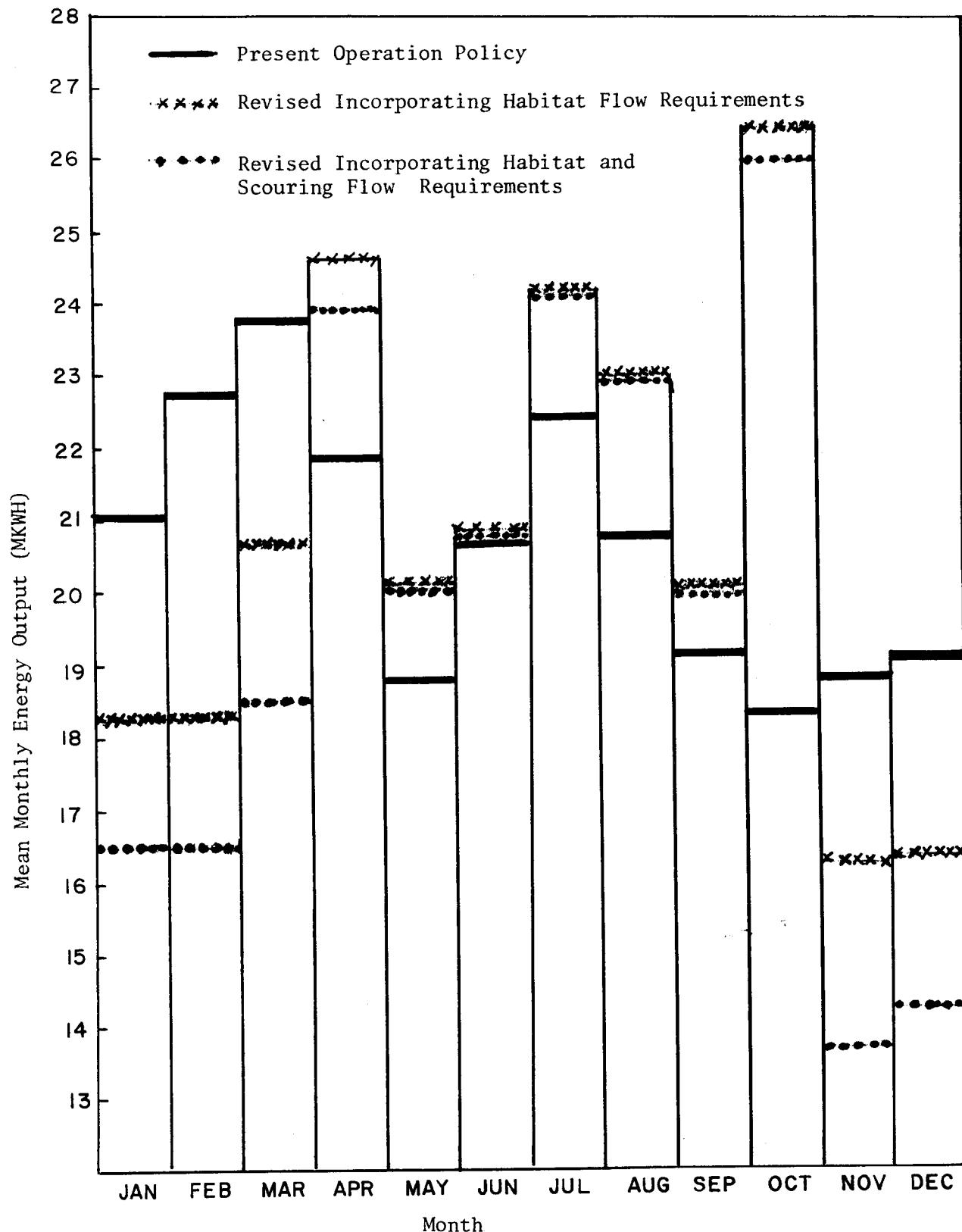


Figure 5. Simulated Mean Monthly Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro (1942 to 1980).

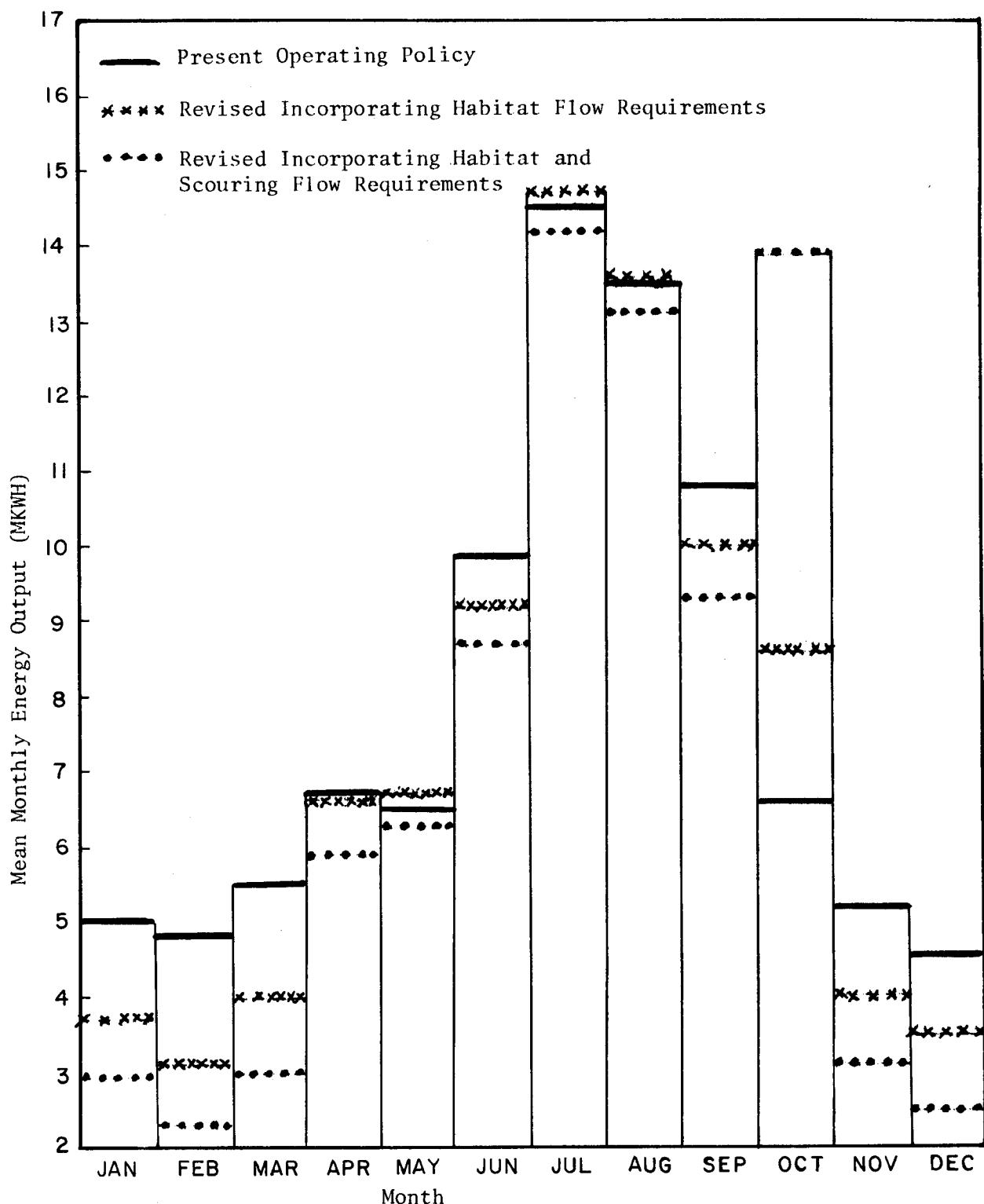


Figure 6. Simulated Mean Monthly Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro (1942 to 1980).

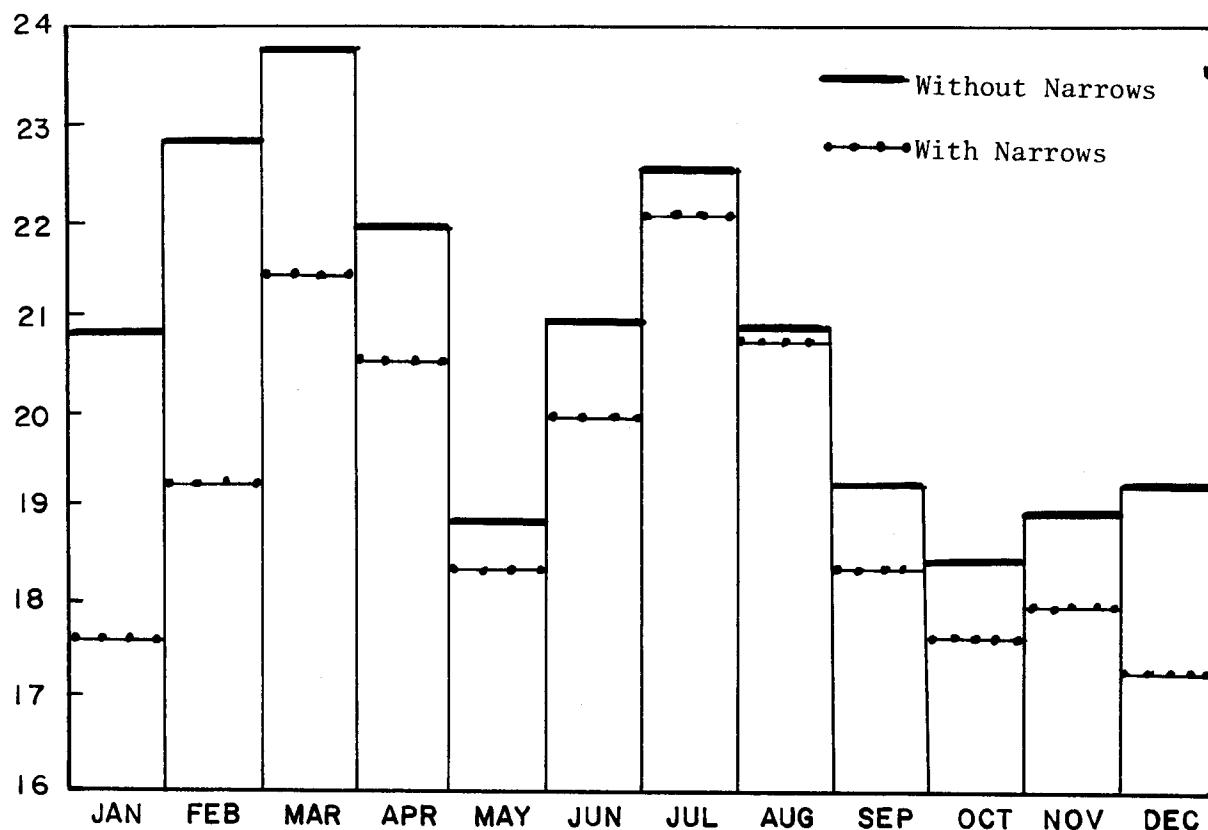


Figure 7. Mean Monthly Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro - Present Operation Rule 'Without' and 'With' Narrows Project.

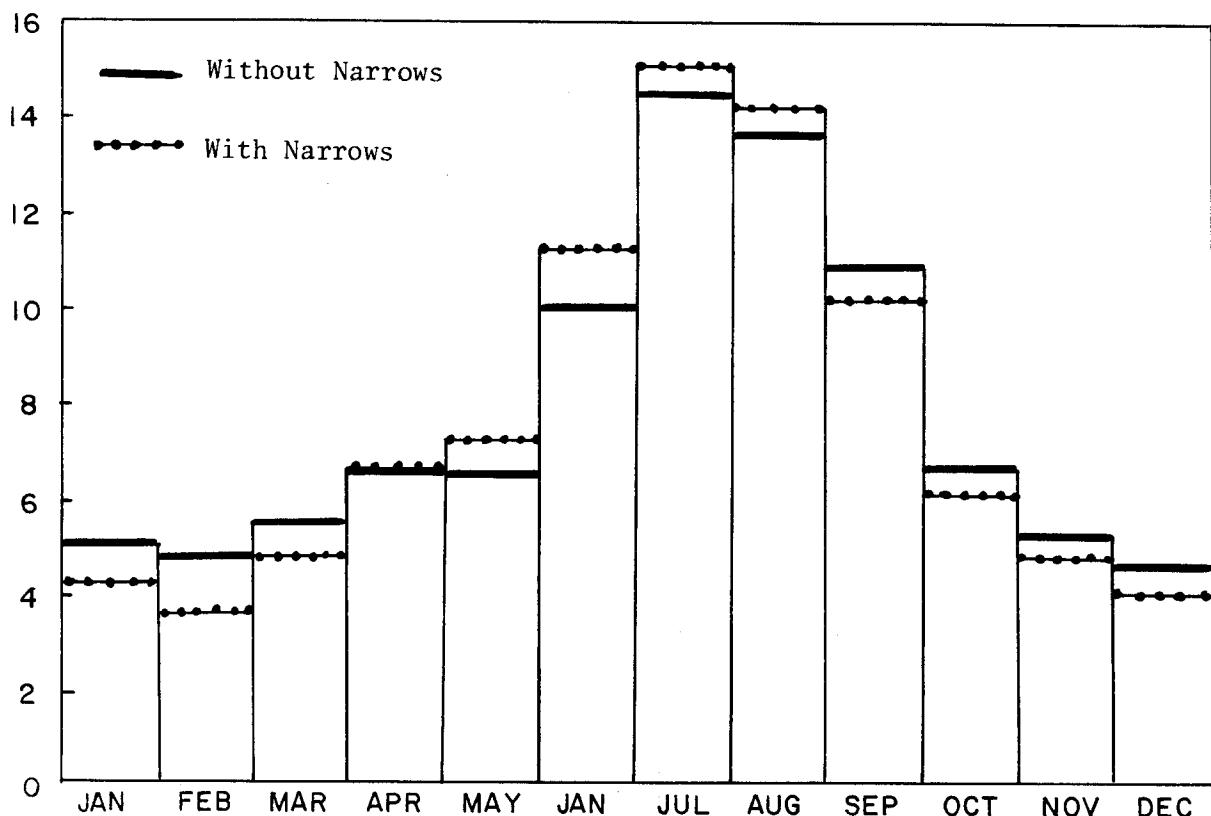


Figure 8. Mean Monthly Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro - Present Operation Rule 'Without' and 'With' Narrows Project.

APPENDIX I
ADJUSTED INFLOWS, GAINS, LOSSES AND
IRRIGATION DIVERSSIONS
1942-1980

Table 1 - North Platte Flows at Lewellen.....	Q1
Table 2 - South Platte Flows at Julesburg.....	Q2
Table 3 - North Platte River Gains Between Keystone and North Platte.....	G1
Table 4 - South Platte River Gains Between Julesburg and North Platte.....	G2
Table 5 - Platte River Gains Between North Platte and Brady.....	G3
Table 6 - Platte River Gains Between Brady and Overton.....	G4
Table 7 - Birdwood Creek Tributary Flows to North Platte River.....	GB
Table 8 - Reservoir Losses at Lake McConaughy.....	L1
Table 9 - Reservoir Losses at Sutherland Storage System.....	L2
Table 10- Tri-county System Losses (excluding Elwood Reservoir).....	L3
Table 11- Irrigation Diversion at North Platte River.....	I1
Table 12- Irrigation Diversion at South Platte River.....	I2
Table 13- Irrigation Diversion Between Brady and Overton.....	I3
Table 14- Irrigation Diversion by E65 and E67 Canals.....	I4
Table 15- Irrigation Diversion by Phelps Canal.....	I5

Table 1.

NORTH PLATTE FLOWS AT LEWELLEN --KAF

Table 2. SOUTH PLATTE FLOWS AT JULESBURG --KAF

YEAR	STO	AVER
JAN	119.7	119.7
FEB	119.5	119.5
MAR	119.2	119.2
APR	119.1	119.1
MAY	119.1	119.1
JUN	119.0	119.0
JUL	119.0	119.0
SEP	119.4	119.4
OCT	119.5	119.5
NOV	119.4	119.4
DEC	119.6	119.6
TOTAL	119.7	119.7

Table 3. RIVER GAINS AT NORTH PLATTE --G1(KAF)

Table 4. RIVER GAINS AT SOUTH PLATTE --62(KAF)

Table 5. RIVER GAINS, N. PLATTE TO BRADY --G3(KAF)

Table 6. RIVER GAINS, BRADY TO OVERTON -- G4 (KAF)

Table 7. RIVER GAINS, BIRDWOOD CREEK----GB(KAF)

Table 8. LOSS AT LAKE MCCONAUGHEY ---L1(KAF)

Table 9. LOSS AT SUTHERLAND STORAGE--L2(KAF)

Table 10. LOSS AT JEFFREY, JOHNSON STORAGE--L3 (KAF)

YEAR	STO	LOSS	AVER.	STD.
JAN	42	-17.0	-17.0	0.7
FEB	43	-15.2	-15.2	0.0
MAR	44	-15.9	-15.9	0.9
APR	45	-18.5	-18.5	0.5
MAY	46	-19.7	-19.7	1.1
JUN	47	-20.8	-20.8	0.2
JUL	48	-30.0	-30.0	0.0
AUG	49	-35.7	-35.7	0.7
SEP	50	-27.0	-27.0	0.8
OCT	51	-19.7	-19.7	0.4
NOV	52	-20.9	-20.9	0.1
DEC	53	-17.5	-17.5	0.6
TOTAL	54	-247.4	-247.4	4.1

Table 11. IRRIGATION DIVERSION, NORTH PLATE -- 11 (KAF)

Table 12. IRRIGATION DIVERSION, SOUTH PLATTE -- 12(KAF)

Table 13. IRRIGATION DIVERSION • BRADY TO OVERTON --13(KAF)

Table 14. IRRIGATION DIVERSION • E65 & E57 --I4(KAF)

Table 15. IRRIGATION DIVERSION, PHELPS --IS(KAF)

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APPENDIX II

SIMULATION OF FUTURE OPERATIONS OF PLATTE RIVER SYSTEM UNDER PRESENT OPERATION POLICY

Table 1 - Simulated Monthly Flows at Overton

Table 2 - Simulated End-of-Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 3 - Simulated Jeffrey Hydro-return to Platte River

Table 4 - Simulated Johnson Hydro-return to Platte River

Table 5 - Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 6 - Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 7 - Energy output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 1. SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

Table 2. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC.--KAF

Table 3. SIMULATED JEFFREY HYDRO RETURN TO PLATTE --KAF

TOTAL	1
DEC	2
NOV	3
OCT	4
SEP	5
JUN	6
MAY	7
APR	8
MAR	9
FEB	10
JAN	11
YEAR	12
AVER.	13
STD.	14

Table 4. SIMULATED JOHNSON HYDRO RETURN TO PLATTE --KAF

Table 5. POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO -- MKWH

Table 6. POWER PRODUCTION AT N.PLATTE HYDRO -- MKWH

Table 7. POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO--MKWH

APPENDIX III

SIMULATION OF FUTURE OPERATION OF PLATTE RIVER SYSTEM USING OPERATION POLICY THAT PROVIDES FOR MEETING HABITAT FLOW REQUIREMENTS

Table 1 - Simulated Monthly Flows at Overton

Table 2 - Simulated End of Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 3 - Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 4 - Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 5 - Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 6 - Deficit in Habitat Flows at Overton

Appendix III

Table 1. SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

	AVER.	STD.
TOTAL	507.7	7.5
TOTAL	1572.0	1.8
DEC	864.5	4.0
DEC	126.5	3.5
NOV	570.4	4.1
OCT	604.8	4.4
SEP	602.0	4.0
AUG	244.4	4.4
JUL	224.4	4.6
JUN	272.5	4.7
MAY	500.4	6.4
APR	401.6	6.4
MAR	78.0	7.7
FEB	44.8	6.8
JAN	206.8	8.7
YEAR	424.5	7.8

Table 2. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC.--KAF

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FEB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
APR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JUN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JUL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
AUG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SEP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
NOV	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
DEC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

Table 3. POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO --MKW

Table 4.

POWER PRODUCTION AT N. PLATTE HYDRO -- MKWH

Table 5. POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO---MKWH

	AVER.	STD.
JULY	24.1	2.4
JUNE	20.3	2.5
MAY	20.1	2.5
APRIL	24.6	2.6
MARCH	20.8	2.9
FEBRUARY	18.3	1.9
JANUARY	18.7	1.7
YEAR	20.6	2.0

Legend:

- 100% of time
- 80% of time
- 60% of time
- 40% of time
- 20% of time
- 10% of time
- 5% of time
- 2% of time
- 1% of time

Table 6. DEFICIT IN HABITAT FLOWS AT CVERTON --KAF

APPENDIX IV

SIMULATION OF FUTURE OPERATIONS OF PLATTE RIVER SYSTEM USING OPERATION POLICY THAT PROVIDES FOR MEETING BOTH HABITAT AND SCOURING FLOW REQUIREMENTS

Table 1 - Simulated Monthly Flows at Overton

Table 2 - Simulated End-of-Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 3 - Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 4 - Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 5 - Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 6 - Defecit in Habitat Flow Requirements

Table 1. SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

Table 2. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC.--KAF

YEAR	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	
JAN	1464	1473	1484	1493	1502	1513	1524	1535	1544	1553	1562	1571	1580	1589	1598	1607	1616	1625	1634	1643	1652	1661	1670	1679	1688	1697	1706	1715	1724	
FEB	1537	1544	1552	1560	1568	1575	1583	1590	1597	1604	1611	1618	1625	1632	1639	1646	1653	1660	1667	1674	1681	1688	1695	1702	1709	1716	1723	1730	1737	
MAR	1619	1624	1629	1634	1638	1643	1648	1653	1658	1663	1668	1673	1678	1683	1688	1693	1698	1703	1708	1713	1718	1723	1728	1733	1738	1743	1748	1753	1758	
APR	1644	1649	1654	1658	1662	1666	1670	1674	1678	1682	1686	1690	1694	1698	1702	1706	1710	1714	1718	1722	1726	1730	1734	1738	1742	1746	1750	1754	1758	
MAY	1793	1799	1804	1809	1814	1819	1824	1828	1833	1837	1841	1845	1849	1853	1857	1861	1865	1869	1873	1877	1881	1885	1889	1893	1897	1901	1905	1909	1913	
JUN	1643	1649	1655	1660	1665	1670	1675	1680	1685	1690	1695	1700	1705	1710	1715	1720	1725	1730	1735	1740	1745	1750	1755	1760	1765	1770	1775	1780	1785	
JUL	1762	1764	1766	1768	1770	1772	1774	1776	1778	1780	1782	1784	1786	1788	1790	1792	1794	1796	1798	1800	1802	1804	1806	1808	1810	1812	1814	1816	1818	1820
AUG	1779	1781	1784	1787	1790	1793	1796	1799	1802	1805	1808	1811	1814	1817	1820	1823	1826	1829	1832	1835	1838	1841	1844	1847	1850	1853	1856	1859	1862	1865
SEP	1644	1647	1650	1653	1656	1659	1662	1665	1668	1671	1674	1677	1680	1683	1686	1689	1692	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1713	1716	1719	1722	1725	1728	1731
OCT	1543	1546	1549	1552	1555	1558	1561	1564	1567	1570	1573	1576	1579	1582	1585	1588	1591	1594	1597	1600	1603	1606	1609	1612	1615	1618	1621	1624	1627	1630
NOV	1583	1589	1595	1601	1607	1613	1619	1625	1631	1637	1643	1649	1655	1661	1667	1673	1679	1685	1691	1697	1703	1709	1715	1721	1727	1733	1739	1745	1751	1757
DEC	1644	1649	1654	1659	1664	1669	1674	1679	1684	1689	1694	1699	1704	1709	1714	1719	1724	1729	1734	1739	1744	1749	1754	1759	1764	1769	1774	1779	1784	1789

Appendix IV

Table 3. POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO --MKWH

	POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO --MKWH												AVER.	STD.D
TOTAL	8	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	129	0	1	8	9	1	6	9	6	4	1	6	9	24
DEC	4	7	0	6	9	2	6	1	2	4	0	4	5	1
DEC	23	1	3	2	1	2	3	2	8	5	1	2	3	2.5
NOV	8	9	8	5	6	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	4	2.9
NOV	33	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	3	2	3	2.2
OCT	1	2	9	8	2	9	2	9	6	2	0	0	0	0
OCT	21	7	0	18	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEP	7	8	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3.3
SEP	19	6	0	1	5	8	5	9	5	5	5	5	5	3.7
AUG	1	0	2	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUG	12	0	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3.1
JUL	3	0	1	4	4	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3.2
JUL	21	6	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUN	18	4	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUN	11	7	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	7	2	4	0	4	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3.5
MAY	6	8	0	5	1	9	5	8	6	4	6	4	6	4
APR	5	0	8	5	0	8	0	8	4	3	4	9	4	9.2
APR	12	3	6	9	4	6	1	6	9	9	8	7	6	5.5
MAR	0	7	2	0	0	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
MAR	7	2	3	1	8	4	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	3.3
FEB	0	0	9	1	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
FEB	8	1	2	2	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
JAN	0	7	3	1	7	1	2	5	3	5	7	4	7	2.9
JAN	7	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2.6
YEAR	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	2.7
YEAR	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	2.2

Table 4.

POWER PRODUCTION AT N. PLATTE HYDRO -- MKWH

Table 5. POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO---MKWH

Table 6. DEFICIT IN HABITAT FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

APPENDIX V

SIMULATION OF EFFECTS OF NARROWS RESERVOIR ON FUTURE OPERATION AND PERFORMANCE OF PLATTE RIVER SYSTEM

A. Using Present Operation Policy - Run # Narrow 1

Table 1 - Modified (with Narrows) Flows of South Platte at Julesburg

Table 2 - Simulated Monthly Flows at Overton

Table 3 - Simulated End-of-Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 4 - Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 5 - Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 6 - Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 7 - Deficit in Habitat Flow Requirements at Overton

B. Using Revised Operation Policy That Provides for Meeting Habitat Flow Requirements - Run # Narrow 2

Table 8 - Simulated Flows at Overton

Table 9 - Simulated End-of-Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 10- Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 11- Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 12- Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 13- Deficit in Habitat Flow Requirements

C. Using Revised Operation Policy That Provides for Meeting Both Habitat and Scouring Flow Requirements - Run # Narrow 3

Table 14- Simulated Flows at Overton

Table 15- Simulated End-of-Month Storage at Lake McConaughy

Table 16- Energy Output of Kingsley Hydro

Table 17- Energy Output of North Platte Hydro

Table 18- Energy Output of Tri-county Hydro

Table 19- Deficit in Habitat Flow Requirements

Table 1. SOUTH PLATTE FLOWS AT JULESBURG -WITH NARROW

Table 2. SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON -- KAF

YEAR	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVER.	STD.D	
1942	59.0	64.8	78.8	86.4	91.7	102.5	112.5	113.0	115.5	117.4	119.6	121.7	89.8	55.4	
1943	56.2	62.0	76.0	83.0	88.0	99.0	109.0	113.0	115.5	117.4	119.6	121.7	84.0	31.6	
1944	53.8	61.8	75.9	83.0	88.0	99.0	109.0	113.0	115.5	117.4	119.6	121.7	83.5	31.7	
1945	52.0	59.2	74.0	81.0	86.0	97.0	107.0	111.0	113.0	115.0	117.0	119.0	79.8	35.0	
1946	51.0	57.0	72.0	79.0	84.0	95.0	105.0	109.0	113.0	117.0	119.0	121.0	76.6	31.7	
1947	50.0	55.0	70.0	77.0	82.0	93.0	103.0	107.0	111.0	115.0	117.0	119.0	75.4	31.7	
1948	49.0	54.0	69.0	76.0	81.0	92.0	102.0	106.0	110.0	114.0	116.0	118.0	74.8	31.7	
1949	48.0	53.0	68.0	75.0	80.0	91.0	101.0	105.0	109.0	113.0	115.0	117.0	74.0	31.7	
1950	47.0	52.0	67.0	74.0	79.0	89.0	99.0	103.0	107.0	111.0	113.0	115.0	73.3	31.7	
1951	46.0	51.0	66.0	73.0	78.0	87.0	97.0	101.0	105.0	109.0	111.0	113.0	72.8	31.7	
1952	45.0	50.0	65.0	72.0	77.0	86.0	96.0	100.0	104.0	108.0	110.0	112.0	72.3	31.7	
1953	44.0	49.0	64.0	71.0	76.0	85.0	95.0	99.0	103.0	107.0	109.0	111.0	71.8	31.7	
1954	43.0	48.0	63.0	69.0	74.0	83.0	93.0	97.0	101.0	105.0	107.0	109.0	71.3	31.7	
1955	42.0	47.0	62.0	68.0	73.0	82.0	92.0	96.0	100.0	104.0	106.0	108.0	70.8	31.7	
1956	41.0	46.0	61.0	67.0	72.0	81.0	91.0	95.0	99.0	103.0	105.0	107.0	70.3	31.7	
1957	40.0	45.0	60.0	66.0	71.0	80.0	90.0	94.0	98.0	102.0	104.0	106.0	69.8	31.7	
1958	39.0	44.0	59.0	65.0	70.0	79.0	89.0	93.0	97.0	101.0	103.0	105.0	69.3	31.7	
1959	38.0	43.0	58.0	64.0	69.0	78.0	88.0	92.0	96.0	100.0	102.0	104.0	68.8	31.7	
1960	37.0	42.0	57.0	63.0	68.0	77.0	87.0	91.0	95.0	99.0	101.0	103.0	68.3	31.7	
1961	36.0	41.0	56.0	62.0	67.0	76.0	86.0	90.0	94.0	98.0	100.0	102.0	67.8	31.7	
1962	35.0	40.0	55.0	61.0	66.0	75.0	85.0	89.0	93.0	97.0	100.0	102.0	67.3	31.7	
1963	34.0	39.0	54.0	59.0	64.0	74.0	84.0	88.0	92.0	96.0	100.0	102.0	66.8	31.7	
1964	33.0	38.0	53.0	58.0	63.0	73.0	83.0	87.0	91.0	95.0	99.0	101.0	66.3	31.7	
1965	32.0	37.0	52.0	57.0	62.0	72.0	82.0	86.0	90.0	94.0	98.0	100.0	65.8	31.7	
1966	31.0	36.0	51.0	56.0	61.0	71.0	81.0	85.0	89.0	93.0	97.0	99.0	65.3	31.7	
1967	30.0	35.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	69.0	79.0	83.0	87.0	91.0	95.0	97.0	64.8	31.7	
1968	29.0	34.0	49.0	54.0	59.0	68.0	78.0	82.0	86.0	90.0	94.0	96.0	64.3	31.7	
1969	28.0	33.0	48.0	53.0	58.0	67.0	77.0	81.0	85.0	89.0	93.0	95.0	63.8	31.7	
1970	27.0	32.0	47.0	52.0	57.0	66.0	76.0	80.0	84.0	88.0	92.0	94.0	63.3	31.7	
1971	26.0	31.0	46.0	51.0	56.0	65.0	75.0	79.0	83.0	87.0	91.0	93.0	62.8	31.7	
1972	25.0	30.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	64.0	74.0	78.0	82.0	86.0	90.0	92.0	62.3	31.7	
1973	24.0	29.0	44.0	49.0	54.0	63.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	85.0	89.0	91.0	61.8	31.7	
1974	23.0	28.0	43.0	48.0	53.0	62.0	72.0	76.0	80.0	84.0	88.0	90.0	61.3	31.7	
1975	22.0	27.0	42.0	47.0	52.0	61.0	71.0	75.0	79.0	83.0	87.0	89.0	60.8	31.7	
1976	21.0	26.0	41.0	46.0	51.0	60.0	70.0	74.0	78.0	82.0	86.0	88.0	60.3	31.7	
1977	20.0	25.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	59.0	69.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	85.0	87.0	59.8	31.7	
1978	19.0	24.0	39.0	44.0	49.0	58.0	68.0	72.0	76.0	80.0	84.0	86.0	59.3	31.7	
1979	18.0	23.0	38.0	43.0	48.0	57.0	67.0	71.0	75.0	79.0	83.0	85.0	58.8	31.7	
1980	17.0	22.0	37.0	42.0	47.0	56.0	66.0	70.0	74.0	78.0	82.0	84.0	58.3	31.7	
1981	16.0	21.0	36.0	41.0	46.0	55.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	77.0	81.0	83.0	57.8	31.7	
1982	15.0	20.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	54.0	64.0	68.0	72.0	76.0	80.0	82.0	57.3	31.7	
1983	14.0	19.0	34.0	39.0	44.0	53.0	63.0	67.0	71.0	75.0	79.0	81.0	56.8	31.7	
1984	13.0	18.0	33.0	38.0	43.0	52.0	62.0	66.0	70.0	74.0	78.0	80.0	56.3	31.7	
1985	12.0	17.0	32.0	37.0	42.0	51.0	61.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	77.0	79.0	55.8	31.7	
1986	11.0	16.0	31.0	36.0	41.0	50.0	60.0	64.0	68.0	72.0	76.0	78.0	55.3	31.7	
1987	10.0	15.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	49.0	59.0	63.0	67.0	71.0	75.0	77.0	54.8	31.7	
1988	9.0	14.0	29.0	34.0	39.0	48.0	58.0	62.0	66.0	70.0	74.0	76.0	54.3	31.7	
1989	8.0	13.0	28.0	33.0	38.0	47.0	57.0	61.0	65.0	69.0	73.0	75.0	53.8	31.7	
1990	7.0	12.0	27.0	32.0	37.0	46.0	56.0	60.0	64.0	68.0	72.0	74.0	53.3	31.7	
1991	6.0	11.0	26.0	31.0	36.0	45.0	55.0	59.0	63.0	67.0	71.0	73.0	52.8	31.7	
1992	5.0	10.0	25.0	30.0	35.0	44.0	54.0	58.0	62.0	66.0	70.0	72.0	52.3	31.7	
1993	4.0	9.0	24.0	29.0	34.0	43.0	53.0	57.0	61.0	65.0	69.0	71.0	51.8	31.7	
1994	3.0	8.0	23.0	28.0	33.0	42.0	52.0	56.0	60.0	64.0	68.0	70.0	51.3	31.7	
1995	2.0	7.0	22.0	27.0	32.0	41.0	51.0	55.0	59.0	63.0	67.0	69.0	50.8	31.7	
1996	1.0	6.0	21.0	26.0	31.0	40.0	50.0	54.0	58.0	62.0	66.0	68.0	50.3	31.7	
1997	0.0	5.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	39.0	49.0	53.0	57.0	61.0	65.0	67.0	49.8	31.7	
TOTAL	121.7	115.4	119.4	120.7	118.2	115.9	115.2	114.5	113.8	113.1	112.4	111.7	110.4	109.1	107.8

Table 3. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC---KAF

Table 4.

POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO ---MKWH

Table 5. POWER PRODUCTION AT N. PLATTE HYDRO --MKWH

Table

POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDROC---MKWH

Table 7. DEFICIT IN HABITAT FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

	TOTAL	DEC	NOV	OCT	SEP	AUG	JUL	JUN	MAY	APR	MAR	FEB	JAN	YEAR	AVER.	STD.D.
1942	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1942	00	00
1943	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1943	00	00
1944	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1944	00	00
1945	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1945	00	00
1946	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1946	00	00
1947	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1947	00	00
1948	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1948	00	00
1949	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1949	00	00
1950	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1950	00	00
1951	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1951	00	00
1952	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1952	00	00
1953	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1953	00	00
1954	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1954	00	00
1955	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1955	00	00
1956	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1956	00	00
1957	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1957	00	00
1958	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1958	00	00
1959	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1959	00	00
1960	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1960	00	00
1961	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1961	00	00
1962	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1962	00	00
1963	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1963	00	00
1964	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1964	00	00
1965	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1965	00	00
1966	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1966	00	00
1967	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1967	00	00
1968	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1968	00	00
1969	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1969	00	00
1970	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1970	00	00
1971	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1971	00	00
1972	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1972	00	00
1973	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1973	00	00
1974	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1974	00	00
1975	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1975	00	00
1976	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1976	00	00
1977	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	1977	00	00

Table 8 SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

Table 9. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC.--KAF

Table 10. POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO -- MKW

Table 11. POWER PRODUCTION AT N. PLATTE HYDRO -- MKWHR

Table 12. POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO---MKW/H

TOTAL	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
DE	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
OCT	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
SEP	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
AUG	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
JUL	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
MAY	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
APR	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
MAR	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
FEB	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
JAN	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14
DEC	04-14	05-14	06-14	07-14	08-14

Table 13. DEFICIT IN HABITAT FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

Table 14. SIMULATED MONTHLY FLOWS AT OVERTON -- KAF

Table 15. SIMULATED END OF MONTH STORAGE AT LAKE MAC.--KAF

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	299	298	297	296	295	294	293	292	291	290	289	288	287	286	285	284	283	282	281	280	279	278	277	276	275	274	273	272	271	270	269	268	267	266	265	264	263	262	261	260	259	258	257	256	255	254	253	252	251	250	249	248	247	246	245	244	243	242	241	240	239	238	237	236	235	234	233	232	231	230	229	228	227	226	225	224	223	222	221	220	219	218	217	216	215	214	213	212	211	210	209	208	207	206	205	204	203	202	201	200	199	198	197	196	195	194	193	192	191	190	189	188	187	186	185	184	183	182	181	180	179	178	177	176	175	174	173	172	171	170	169	168	167	166	165	164	163	162	161	160	159	158	157	156	155	154	153	152	151	150	149	148	147	146	145	144	143	142	141	140	139	138	137	136	135	134	133	132	131	130	129	128	127	126	125	124	123	122	121	120	119	118	117	116	115	114	113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	102	101	100	99	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	78	77	76	75	74	73	72	71	70	69	68	67	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	59	58	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
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Table 16. POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO -- MKWH

JAN	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
JAN	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
JAN	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
JAN	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	TOTAL	TOTAL																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
MAR	67	72	75	78	81	84	87	90	93	96	99	102	105	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	150	153	156	159	162	165	168	171	174	177	180	183	186	189	192	195	198	201	204	207	210	213	216	219	222	225	228	231	234	237	240	243	246	249	252	255	258	261	264	267	270	273	276	279	282	285	288	291	294	297	300	303	306	309	312	315	318	321	324	327	330	333	336	339	342	345	348	351	354	357	360	363	366	369	372	375	378	381	384	387	390	393	396	399	402	405	408	411	414	417	420	423	426	429	432	435	438	441	444	447	450	453	456	459	462	465	468	471	474	477	480	483	486	489	492	495	498	501	504	507	510	513	516	519	522	525	528	531	534	537	540	543	546	549	552	555	558	561	564	567	570	573	576	579	582	585	588	591	594	597	600	603	606	609	612	615	618	621	624	627	630	633	636	639	642	645	648	651	654	657	660	663	666	669	672	675	678	681	684	687	690	693	696	699	702	705	708	711	714	717	720	723	726	729	732	735	738	741	744	747	750	753	756	759	762	765	768	771	774	777	780	783	786	789	792	795	798	801	804	807	810	813	816	819	822	825	828	831	834	837	840	843	846	849	852	855	858	861	864	867	870	873	876	879	882	885	888	891	894	897	900	903	906	909	912	915	918	921	924	927	930	933	936	939	942	945	948	951	954	957	960	963	966	969	972	975	978	981	984	987	990	993	996	999	1002	1005	1008	1011	1014	1017	1020	1023	1026	1029	1032	1035	1038	1041	1044	1047	1050	1053	1056	1059	1062	1065	1068	1071	1074	1077	1080	1083	1086	1089	1092	1095	1098	1101	1104	1107	1110	1113	1116	1119	1122	1125	1128	1131	1134	1137	1140	1143	1146	1149	1152	1155	1158	1161	1164	1167	1170	1173	1176	1179	1182	1185	1188	1191	1194	1197	1200	1203	1206	1209	1212	1215	1218	1221	1224	1227	1230	1233	1236	1239	1242	1245	1248	1251	1254	1257	1260	1263	1266	1269	1272	1275	1278	1281	1284	1287	1290	1293	1296	1299	1302	1305	1308	1311	1314	1317	1320	1323	1326	1329	1332	1335	1338	1341	1344	1347	1350	1353	1356	1359	1362	1365	1368	1371	1374	1377	1380	1383	1386	1389	1392	1395	1398	1401	1404	1407	1410	1413	1416	1419	1422	1425	1428	1431	1434	1437	1440	1443	1446	1449	1452	1455	1458	1461	1464	1467	1470	1473	1476	1479	1482	1485	1488	1491	1494	1497	1500	1503	1506	1509	1512	1515	1518	1521	1524	1527	1530	1533	1536	1539	1542	1545	1548	1551	1554	1557	1560	1563	1566	1569	1572	1575	1578	1581	1584	1587	1590	1593	1596	1599	1602	1605	1608	1611	1614	1617	1620	1623	1626	1629	1632	1635	1638	1641	1644	1647	1650	1653	1656	1659	1662	1665	1668	1671	1674	1677	1680	1683	1686	1689	1692	1695	1698	1701	1704	1707	1710	1713	1716	1719	1722	1725	1728	1731	1734	1737	1740	1743	1746	1749	1752	1755	1758	1761	1764	1767	1770	1773	1776	1779	1782	1785	1788	1791	1794	1797	1800	1803	1806	1809	1812	1815	1818	1821	1824	1827	1830	1833	1836	1839	1842	1845	1848	1851	1854	1857	1860	1863	1866	1869	1872	1875	1878	1881	1884	1887	1890	1893	1896	1899	1902	1905	1908	1911	1914	1917	1920	1923	1926	1929	1932	1935	1938	1941	1944	1947	1950	1953	1956	1959	1962	1965	1968	1971	1974	1977	1980	1983	1986	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007	2010	2013	2016	2019	2022	2025	2028	2031	2034	2037	2040	2043	2046	2049	2052	2055	2058	2061	2064	2067	2070	2073	2076	2079	2082	2085	2088	2091	2094	2097	2100	2103	2106	2109	2112	2115	2118	2121	2124	2127	2130	2133	2136	2139	2142	2145	2148	2151	2154	2157	2160	2163	2166	2169	2172	2175	2178	2181	2184	2187	2190	2193	2196	2199	2202	2205	2208	2211	2214	2217	2220	2223	2226	2229	2232	2235	2238	2241	2244	2247	2250	2253	2256	2259	2262	2265	2268	2271	2274	2277	2280	2283	2286	2289	2292	2295	2298	2301	2304	2307	2310	2313	2316	2319	2322	2325	2328	2331	2334	2337	2340	2343	2346	2349	2352	2355	2358	2361	2364	2367	2370	2373	2376	2379	2382	2385	2388	2391	2394	2397	2400	2403	2406	2409	2412	2415	2418	2421	2424	2427	2430	2433	2436	2439	2442	2445	2448	2451	2454	2457	2460	2463	2466	2469	2472	2475	2478	2481	2484	2487	2490	2493	2496	2499	2502	2505	2508	2511	2514	2517	2520	2523	2526	2529	2532	2535	2538	2541	2544	2547	2550	2553	2556	2559	2562	2565	2568	2571	2574	2577	2580	2583	2586	2589	2592	2595	2598	2601	2604	2607	2610	2613	2616	2619	2622	2625	2628	2631	2634	2637	2640	2643	2646	2649	2652	2655	2658	2661	2664	2667	2670	2673	2676	2679	2682	2685	2688	2691	2694	2697	2700	2703	2706	2709	2712	2715	2718	2721	2724	2727	2730	2733	2736	2739	2742	2745	2748	2751	2754	2757	2760	2763	2766	2769	2772	2775	2778	2781	2784	2787	2790	2793	2796	2799	2802	2805	2808	2811	2814	2817	2820	2823	2826	2829	2832	2835	2838	2841	2844	2847	2850	2853	2856	2859	2862	2865	2868	2871	2874	2877	2880	2883	2886	2889	2892	2895	2898	2901	2904	2907	2910	2913	2916	2919	2922	2925	2928	2931	2934	2937	2940	2943	2946	2949	2952	2955	2958	2961	2964	2967	2970	2973	2976	2979	2982	2985	2988	2991	2994	2997	3000	3003	3006	3009	3012	3015	3018	3021	3024	3027	3030	3033	3036	3039	3042	3045	3048	3051	3054	3057	3060	3063	3066	3069	3072	3075	3078	3081	3084	3087	3090	3093	3096

Table 17.

N.PLATTE HYDRO -- MKWH

Table 18.

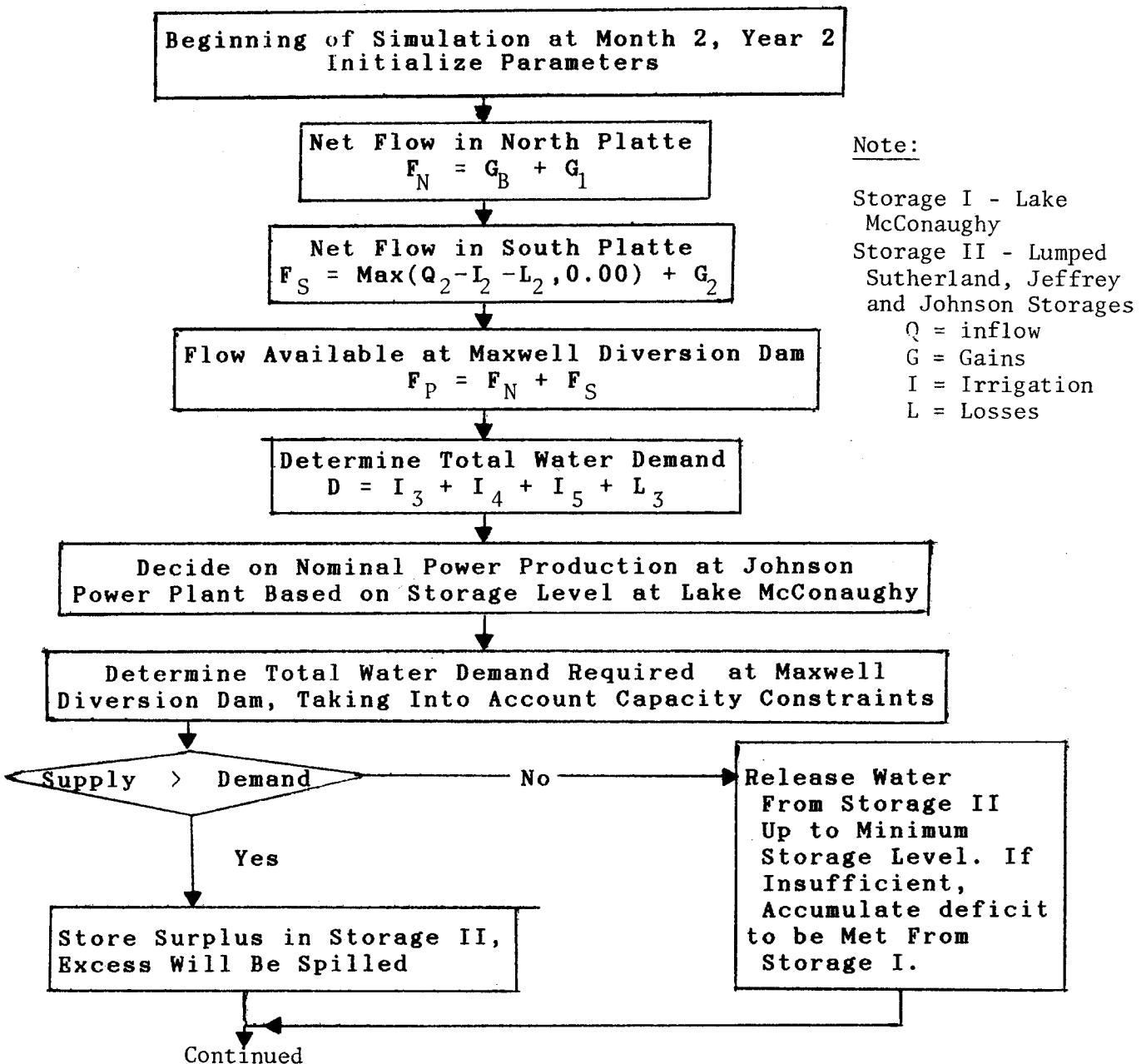
POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO---MKWH

TOTAL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FEB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
APR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JUL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SEP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OCT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DEC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
YEAR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AVERAGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 19. DEFICIT IN HABITAT FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF

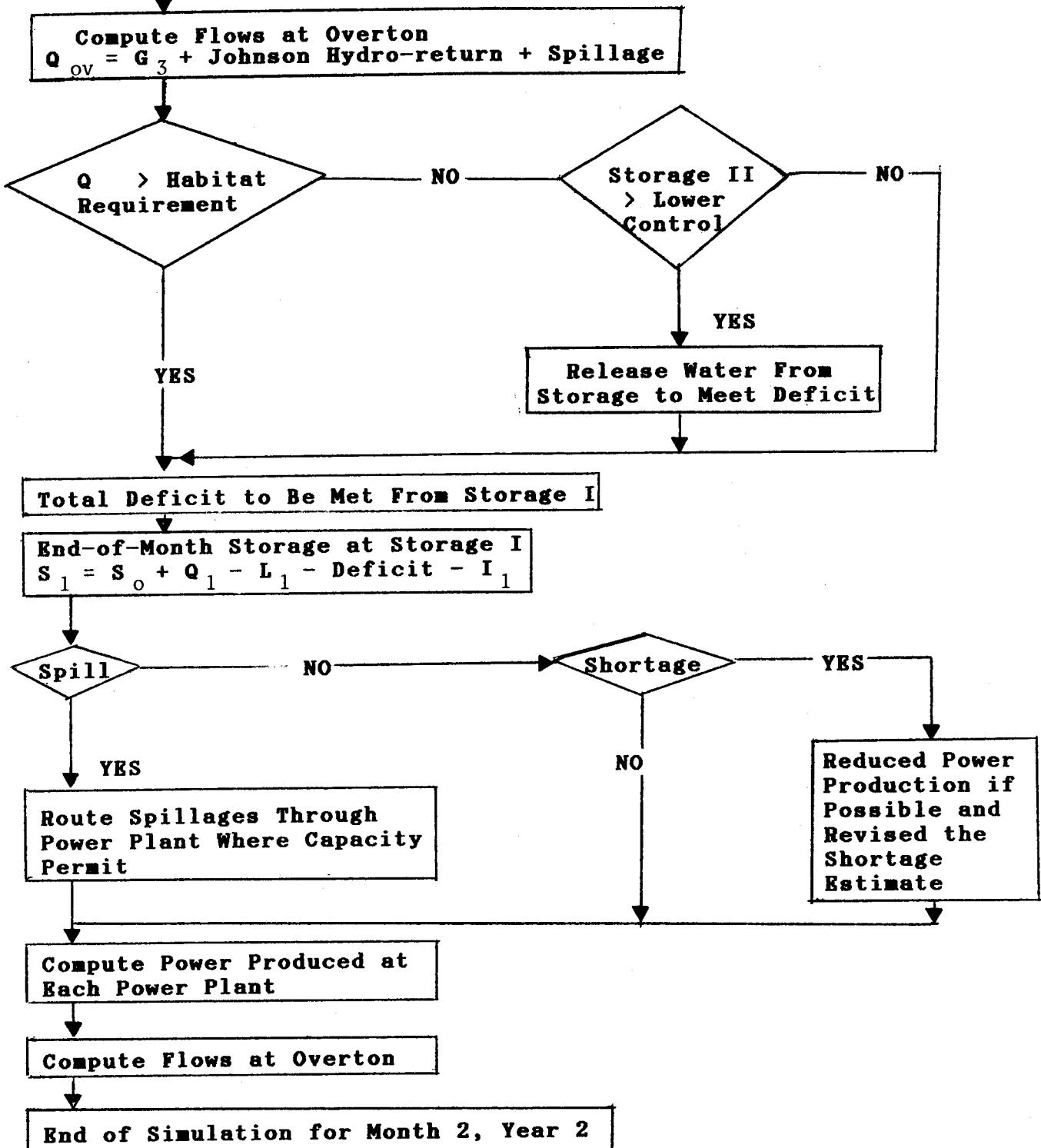
APPENDIX VI

FLOW CHART AND COMPUTER PROGRAM LISTING



Flow Chart
Sheet 2

Continued



```

PROGRAM CRANE
D0=-LONG/-OT,ARG=-COMMON/-FIXED,CSE=USER/-FIXED,DBE=BCR2,LO,DBEPMD.
FTN5,I=CRANE2,L=LIST,B=BCR2,LO,PMD/-ST,PL=5000
FTN 5.1+617
SL/ER/-ID/ PMD/-ST,PL=5000
A/S,M/-D,-DS

```

```

56      15X*MAXIMUM YEARS AT MONTHLY TIME STEP
57
58      * START SIMULATIONS OVER NY YEARS AT F8.1)
59      DO 1 I = 1,NYS
60      DO 2 J = 1,12
61      DEF C = 0.00
62      K = (I-1)*12 + J
63      XIR45=XIR(4,K) + XIR(5,K)
64      TCAP=130.0
65      XLS3K=XLS(3,K)+ELWLOSS(J)+ELWSTC(J)
66      IF ( K*EG*1 ) THEN
67          STB1=SBEGN
68          STB2=S2BEGN
69      ELSE
70          STB1=ST(1,K-1)
71          STB2=ST(2,K-1)
72      ENDIF
73      S1MAX=RLEVEL(J)
74
75      COMPUTE NET FLOW AT N. PLATE, NEGLECTING INFLOW
76      DEM1=AMAX1(XIR(1,K)-0.23*S(5,K),0.00)
77      IF ( G(1,K)-LT*0.00 ) THEN
78          FS1 = DEM1 - G(1,K)
79          FN= 0.77*G(5,K) + AMAX1( 0.23*S(5,K)-XIR(1,K),0.00 )
80
81      ELSE
82          DEM1 = DEM1
83          FN=G(1,K)+0.77*G(5,K)+AMAX1( 0.23*S(5,K)-XIR(1,K),0.00 )
84
85      ENDIF
86
87      COMPUTE NET FLOW AT S.PLATTE
88      FS=Q(2,K)-XIR(2,K)
89      IF ( FS .LT. 0.00 ) THEN
90          FS = 0.00
91
92      ENDIF
93      IF (FS .LT. XLS(2,K)) THEN
94          DEF C=DEF C + XLS(2,K) -FS
95          FS=0.00
96
97      ELSE
98          FS=FS- XLS(2,K)
99      ENDIF
100      FS=FS+G(2,K)
101
102      COMBINE FLOWS OF N.&S.PLATTE
103      FC=FN+FS
104
105      CONSIDER WATER NEEDS OF G3-I3 SYSTEM
106      FXIR3=AMAX1(G(4,K),0.00)+AMAX1(G(3,K)-XIR(3,K),0.00)
107      D3=AMAX1(XIR(3,K)-G(3,K),0.00)-AMIN1(G(4,K),0.00)
108      FS3=FC-D3
109
110      IF (FS3 .LT. 0.00) THEN
111          DEF C=DEF C -FS3
112          FS3=0.00
113      ELSEIF (FS3 .GT. TCAP ) THEN
114          STOR = S2MAX -STB2
115          S2P = AMIN1(STOR,FS3-TCAP)
116          FXIR3 =FXIR3 +FS3 -TCAP -S2P
117
118
119
120
121
122

```

PROGRAM CRANE

FTN 5.1+617 85, 9/02. 13.25.16

```

1    171      C      NET DEFICIT TO BE MET FROM LAKE MCCONAUGHEY
1    172      SHORT=0.00
1    173      SPILL=0.00
1    174      ST(1,K) =STB1+Q(1,K)-XLS(1,K)-RS1-DEF1
1    175      IF( ST(1,K) > SI MAX) THEN
1    176      SPILL=ST(1,K)-SI MAX
1    177      ST(1,K) =SI MAX
1    178      ELSEIF( ST(1,K) < SI MIN) THEN
1    179      SHORT=SI MIN-ST(1,K)
1    180      ST(1,K)=SI MIN
1    181      ENDIF
1
1    182      C      COMPUTE POWER GENERATED AT R1-SUTHERLAND
1    183      FSPIEAMIN1(3(2,K)-XIR(2,K),75.50)
1    184      FSPIEAMAX1(FSP100.00)
1    185      POWER=AMIN1(FSP100.00+DEF1+SPILL,121.00)
1    186      R1 =AMAX1(POWER-XLS(2,K),0.00)
1
1    187      C      COMPUTE ADDITIONAL POWER AT R3 DUE TO SPILL
1    188      BC=AMAX1(TCAP-R3-XIR45-XLS3K,0.00)
1    189      ADDPOW=AMIN1(BC,SPILL)
1    190      R3=R3+ADDPOW
1    191      XS(1,K) =XS(1,K) +SPILL
1
1    192      C      IF THERE IS SHORTAGE, CHECK WHETHER SHORTAGE CAN BE REDUCED
1    193      IF( SHORT > 0.00 ) THEN
1    194      DREDERTJOHN
1    195      IF( SHORT < LT.DRED ) THEN
1    196          R3=ER3 -SHORT
1    197          XS(1,K) =XS(1,K) -SHORT
1    198          R1=ER1 -SHORT
1    199          SHORT=0.00
1
1    200      ELSE
1    201          SHORT =SHORT -DRED
1    202          R3=ER3 -DRED
1    203          R1=ER1 -DRED
1    204          XS(1,K) =XS(1,K) -DRED
1
1    205      ENDIF
1
1    206      C      ST(2,K)=STB2 +S2P+S2PP -S2M
1    207      XS(2,K)=ST(1,K)
1    208      XS(3,K) =SHORT
1    209      XS(4,K) =SPILL
1    210      XS(5,K)=AMAX1(QH(4)-XS(1,K),0.00)
1    211      BALC=AMAX1(TCAP-R3-XIR45-XLS3K,0.00)
1    212      R2=AMIN1(BALC,XIR(3,K))
1    213      XS(6,K) =R2
1    214      XS(7,K) =R3
1    215      XS(8,K) =AMAX1(0.162*R1-0.47,0.00)
1    216      XS(9,K) =AMAX1((R3+XIR45+R2+0.5*XLS3K)+0.33
1
1    217      C      1122222222222222211
1    218
1    219
1    220
1    221
1    222
1    223
1    224
1    225
1    226

```

```

C COMPUTE POWER GENERATED AT KINGSLEY HYDRO
HYDIS=AMINICRS1+DEFCT*SPILL-SHORT*350.0)
AVEC=5*(5*STR1+ST(1,K))
HEAD=5*88486*AVEC**0;42168
IF (HEAD .LT. 58.00) THEN
ENDIF
XS(10,K) = HYDIS*HEAD*1.025*0.75/1000.

C 2 CONTINUE
C 2 CONTINUE

```

```

C ANALYSE AND PRINT RESULTS OF SIMULATION STUDY
TITLE(1) =''SIMULATED FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF'
TITLE(2) =''SIMULATED END OF MONTHLY STORAGE AT LAKE MAC --KAF'
TITLE(3) =''SIMULATED SPILLAGES AT LAKE MCCONAUGHEY --KAF'
TITLE(4) =''SIMULATED RESER•SPILLAGE AT LAKE MCCONAUGHEY --KAF'
TITLE(5) =''DEFICIENT HABITAT FLOWS AT OVERTON --KAF'
TITLE(6) =''SIMULATED JEFFREY HYDRO RETURN TO PLATTE --KAF'
TITLE(7) =''SIMULATED JOHNSON HYDRO RETURN TO PLATTE --KAF'
TITLE(8) =''POWER PRODUCTION AT N-PLATTE HYDRO --MKWH'
TITLE(9) =''POWER PRODUCTION AT TRICOUNTY HYDRO --MKWH'
TITLE(10)=''POWER PRODUCTION AT KINGSLEY HYDRO --MKWH'

CALL RESULT(10,NYS,YEAR,TITLE)
READ(5,1) IC
GO TO (24,25*26*1000)*IC
READ(5,11) (RLEVEL(J),J=1,12)
24 GOTO 99
25 READ(5,11) (TREL(J),J=1,12)
25 GOTO 99
26 READ(5,11) (QH(J),J=1,12)
26 GOTO 99
1000 STOP
263
264
END

```

A=ARGLIST C=CTRL OF
R=READ, S=STORE, U=I

	NAME	MAP=(L0=AVR) ADDRESS-BLOCK	PROPERTIES	TYPE	SIZE	REFERENCES
ADPOW	23013B	REAL	193/S	194		
AVEC	23020B	REAL	230/S	231/A		
BALC	23015B	REAL	220/S	157/A		
BC	23012B	REAL	156/S	191/S	193/A	
DEFCT	22753B	REAL	61/S	155	107/S	123
DEM1	22762B	REAL	138/S	153	155/S	162
DRED	23014B	REAL	188/A	229/A	164/A	
D3	22770B	REAL	176/S	208		
ELMLOS	22607B	REAL	103/S	104		
ELMSTC	22623B	REAL	104	7/I		
FC	22765B	REAL	12	8/I		
FJHN	22777B	REAL	136/S	104	138	143/A
				137	139/S	144

SUBROUTINE READING 74/810 OPT=0,ROUND= A/S/M/-D/-OS
DO2=LONG/-OTARG=COMMON/-FIXED,CSE=USER/-FIXED,DB=TR/SR/
FTN5,I=CRANE2,L=LST,B=BCR2,LO,D=PMD.
FTN5,S/02. PL=5000

```
12      SUBROUTINE READING(IIN,X*YEAR,NL,NY)
13
14      DIMENSION X(NL,480),YEAR(40)
15
16      DO 2 L = 1,NL
17      DO 1 I = 1,NY
18      K=(I-1)*12
19      READ(IIN,10) YEAR(I),(X(L,K+J),J=1,12)
20
21      CONTINUE
22      CONTINUE
23      RETURN
24
25
```

--VARIABLE MAP--(LO=A/R)
-NAME--ADDRESS --BLOCK----PROPERTIES----

IIN	142H	DUMMY-ARG	INTEGER	5/C	6/U	7
J	145B		INTEGER	1	7/C	7
X	144B		INTEGER	1	6/S	7
L	140H	DUMMY-ARG	INTEGER	4/C	7	4/C
NL	4	DUMMY-ARG	INTEGER	1	5/C	7/R
NY	5	DUMMY-ARG	REAL	1	2	7/R
YEAR	3	DUMMY-ARG	ADJ-ARY	1		7/R

--STATEMENT LABELS--(LO=A/R)
-LABEL--ADDRESS--PROPERTIES----DEF--REFERENCES-

1	INACTIVE	DO-TERM	9	5/D	9/L	
2	INACTIVE	DO-TERM	10	4/D	10/L	
10	1028	FORMAT	8	7/R	8/L	

A=ARGLIST, C=CTRL, R=READ, S=STORE, U=

A=ASSIGN, SMT, D=DO
R=READ, W=WRITE, L=L

--ENTRY POINTS--(LO=A/R)
-NAME--ADDRESS--ARGS----REFERENCES-

READIN	6B	5	1/D	11/R
--------	----	---	-----	------

--STATISTICS--

PROGRAM-UNIT LENGTH	1518	=	105
CW STORAGE USED	634008	=	26368
COMPILE TIME	0.132	SECONDS	

1518	=	105
634008	=	26368
0.132	SECONDS	

SUBROUTINE RESULT 74•810 OPT=0 ROUND=A/ S/ M/-D/ DS/ 18/ SB/ SL/ ER/-ID/ PMD/-ST/ PL=5000
 DO=LONG/-OT, ARG=COMMON/-FIXED, CS=USER/-FIXED, DB=HCR2, LO, DR=PMO.
 FTN5, I=CRANE2, L=LST, B=BCR2, LO, DR=PMO.

```

SUBROUTINE RESULT(NY, YEAR, TITLE)
COMMON/RES/X(10,40)
DIMENSION SUMM(12), SUMMS(12), XY(40), STD(12), YEAR(40)
CHARACTER*55 TITLE(10)

DO 1 I1 = 1, NS
  WRITE(6,33) TITLE(I1)
33  FORMAT(1X,'//,30X,A)
  WRITE(6,12) YEAR(1)
12   FORMAT(1X,2X,'YEAR',4X,'JAN',4X,'FEB',4X,'MAR',4X,
     +      'APR',4X,'MAY',4X,'JUN',4X,'AUG',4X,'SEP',4X,
     +      'OCT',4X,'NOV',4X,'DEC',4X,'TOTAL',2X)
  XY(1) = 0.00
  XY(2) = 1.00
  XY(3) = 0.00
  XY(4) = 1.00
  XY(5) = 1.00
  XY(6) = 1.00
  XY(7) = 1.00
  XY(8) = 1.00
  XY(9) = 1.00
  XY(10) = 1.00
  XY(11) = 1.00
  XY(12) = 1.00
  XY(13) = 1.00
  XY(14) = 1.00
  XY(15) = 1.00
  XY(16) = 1.00
  XY(17) = 1.00
  XY(18) = 1.00
  XY(19) = 1.00
  XY(20) = 1.00
  XY(21) = 1.00
  XY(22) = 1.00
  XY(23) = 1.00
  XY(24) = 1.00
  XY(25) = 1.00
  XY(26) = 1.00
  XY(27) = 1.00
  XY(28) = 1.00
  XY(29) = 1.00
  XY(30) = 1.00
  XY(31) = 1.00
  XY(32) = 1.00
  XY(33) = 1.00
  XY(34) = 1.00
  XY(35) = 1.00
  XY(36) = 1.00
  XY(37) = 1.00
  XY(38) = 1.00
  XY(39) = 1.00
  XY(40) = 1.00
CONTINUE
1  CONTINUE
I1 = YEAR(I1) + 1900
WRITE(6,15) IYEAR, (XY(I,KK+J), J=1,12), XY(I)
15  FORMAT(1X,13F7.1)
CONTINUE
DO 100 IK=1,12
  SUMM(IK)=0.00
  SUMMS(IK)=0.00
100  CONTINUE
SUMYS=0.00
DO 21 I = 1, NY
  DO 22 J = 1, 12
    KK=(I-1)*12+J
    SUMM(J)=SUMM(J)+XY(I,KK)
    SUMMS(J)=SUMMS(J)+XY(I,KK)*XY(I,KK)
22   CONTINUE
    SUMY=SUMY+XY(I)
    SUMYS=SUMYS+XY(I)*XY(I)
21   CONTINUE
YMEAN = SUMY/FLOAT(NY)
YSTD = SQRT((SUMYS-FLOAT(NY)*YMEAN**2)/FLOAT(NY-1))
WRITE(6,18) (SUMM(J)/FLOAT(NY), J=1,12), YMEAN
18   FORMAT(1X,13F7.1)
DO 23 K = 1, 12
  STD(K)=SUMMS(K)-SUMM(K)/FLOAT(NY-1)
  STD(K)=SQRT((STD(K)/FLOAT(NY-1))/FLOAT(NY))
23   CONTINUE
WRITE(6,19) (STD(J), J=1,12), YSTD
19   FORMAT(1X,13F7.1)
CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```