| Facility Name | Company Name | County | Initial Operation Date | Generator Nameplate (MW) |
|-----------------|--|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dave Gates | NorthWestern Energy | Deer Lodge | 2011 | 150 |
| Culbertson | Basin Electric Power Cooperative | Richland | 2010 | 91 |
| Glendive* | Montana-Dakota Utilities | Dawson | 1979/2003 | 84 |
| Basin Creek | Basin Creek Equity Partners, LLC (contracted with NorthWestern Energy) | Silver Bow | 2006 | 52 |
| Miles City | Montana-Dakota Utilities | Custer | 1972 | 23 |
| Lewis and Clark | Montana-Dakota Utilities | Richland | 2015 | 19 |

Table 1.5 Montana Natural Gas Generation Facilities²⁷

*This facility can also run on fuel oil when natural gas supplies are constrained.

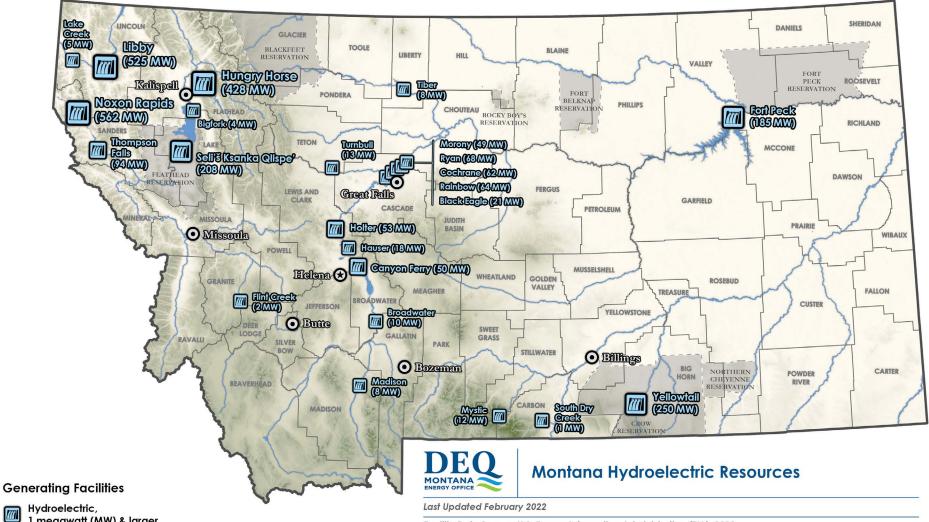
Table Summary: This table lists the natural gas fueled electric generators in Montana.

HYDROPOWER

Hydroelectric dams are an important resource in Montana's energy generation mix and produced half of the state's net electric generation in 2021. There are currently 32 operating hydroelectric facilities in Montana and six of the state's ten-largest generating plants are water powered. At more than 562 MW of nameplate capacity, Noxon Rapids is the largest hydroelectric facility in Montana and is located on the Clark Fork River in Sanders County. Nearly all of its power is exported out of state. In 2021, Montana ranked sixth among all states for power generated by hydroelectric dams. Ownership of hydropower dams in Montana includes utilities and federal agencies. One of the largest facilities, the Seli's Ksanka Qlispe' Dam (207 MW; formerly the Kerr Dam) was purchased by the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes in 2015. This is the first Tribally-owned hydroelectric dam in the United States.

²⁷ Montana Energy Office.

Map 1.3 Montana Hydroelectric Resources



1 megawatt (MW) & larger

Facility Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), 2020

Many of Montana's hydroelectric dams are run-of-the-river dams located along the Missouri River and generate power to serve customers in Montana. These dams were built between the late 1800s and the 1950s to meet the electricity demand of the state's increasing population and high-energy consuming industries such as copper mining and production. Other large hydroelectric dams in Montana are part of the Federal Columbia River Power System which includes a series of hydropower projects on the Columbia River and its tributaries in Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Wyoming. Hungry Horse and Libby dams are storage dams that generate electricity but also help serve other purposes for the Federal Columbia River Power System such as flood control and irrigation. BPA, a federal power marketing agency, markets power from these two dams and sells it to rural electric cooperatives in Montana and other utilities across the Northwest.

| Facility Name | Company Name | County | River | Included in Federal Columbia River Power System | Initial Opera- tion Date | Generator Nameplate (MW) |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Noxon Rapids | Avista | Sanders | Clark Fork River | | 1959 | 562.4 |
| Libby Dam | U.S. Corps of Engineers | Lincoln | Kootenai River | Yes | 1975 | 525.0 |
| Hungry Horse Dam | U.S. Bureau of Reclamation | Flathead | South Fork Flathead River | Yes | 1952 | 428.0 |
| Yellowtail Dam | U.S. Bureau of Reclamation | Big Horn | Bighorn River | | 1966 | 250.0 |
| Seli'š Ksanka Qlispe' Dam | Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) | Lake | Flathead River | | 1938 | 207.6 |
| Fort Peck Dam | U.S. Corps of Engineers | McCone | Missouri River | | 1943 | 180 |
| Thompson Falls | NorthWestern Energy | Sanders | Clark Fork River | | 1915 | 87.1 |
| Cochrane Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Cascade | Missouri River | | 1958 | 60.4 |
| Rainbow Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Cascade | Missouri River | | 1910 | 60.0 |
| Canyon Ferry Dam | U.S. Bureau of Reclamation | Lewis and Clark | Missouri River | | 1953 | 49.8 |
| Ryan Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Cascade | Missouri River | | 1915 | 48.0 |
| Morony Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Cascade | Missouri River | | 1930 | 45.0 |
| Holter Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Lewis and Clark | Missouri River | | 1918 | 38.4 |
| Hauser Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Lewis and Clark | Missouri River | | 1911 | 17.0 |
| Black Eagle Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Cascade | Missouri River | | 1927 | 16.8 |
| Turnbull Hydro | Turnbull Hydro, LLC | Teton | Irrigation Canal | | 2011 | 13.0 |
| Mystic Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Stillwater | West Rosebud Creek | | 1925 | 10.0 |
| Broadwater Dam | Montana DNRC | Broadwater | Missouri River | | 1989 | 9.6 |
| Madison Dam | NorthWestern Energy | Madison | Madison River | | 1906 | 8.8 |
| Tiber Dam | Tiber Dam, LLC | Liberty | Marias River | | 2004 | 7.5 |
| Lake Creek | СЅКТ | Lincoln | Lake Creek | | 1917 | 4.5 |
| Bigfork | Pacificorp | Flathead | Swan River | | 1910 | 4.2 |
| Flint Creek Dam | Granite County | Granite | Flint Creek | | 1901 | 2.0 |
| South Dry Creek Dam | Hydrodynamic | Carbon | South Dry Creek | | 1985 | 2.0 |

Table 1.6 Montana Hydroelectric Facilities Larger Than 1 Megawatt (MW)²⁸

Table Summary: This table lists all the hydroelectric dams in Montana.

²⁸ Montana Energy Office.