

What is a drawdown?

Drawdown means lowering the elevation of the reservoir pool. This is done, for example, to increase capacity for flood storage, provide water supply downstream during a drought, for environmental reasons, support of law enforcement, and other purposes.

Non-Flood Operations

Lake Darling Reservoir is operated by the USFWS under Annex B of the 1989 Agreement. Full supply level is held throughout the spring and summer barring rainfall. In the fall and winter, usually by February 1, the reservoir is lowered to normal drawdown.

Flood Operations

When flood operations are declared, regulation of Lake Darling Reservoir is transferred to the USACE. Additional drawdown may be conducted prior to snowmelt runoff. The amount that the pool is drawn down is based on snow water content in the basin and rules in the 1989 agreement.

How flood operations are declared:

Flood conditions are declared by the International Souris River Board if one of two conditions is met within Annex A prior to the spring melt. Those conditions are met when the Canadian Water Security Agency and the US National Weather Service issue a:

- » 30-day, unregulated forecast volume at Sherwood, ND that equals or exceeds 175,200 acre-ft (216,100 dam³), or a
- » 30-day, local runoff volume forecast between the Canadian reservoirs and Sherwood, ND that equals or exceeds 30,000 acre-ft (37,000 dam³).

Lake Darling Reservoir

FACT SHEET

Souris River Basin

The Souris River rises near Weyburn, Saskatchewan, and flows in a southeasterly direction for approximately 349 km (217 miles) where it enters the United States near Sherwood in northwestern North Dakota. The river continues on a southeasterly course flowing through Minot, North Dakota. At Velva, the river forms a loop and turns northeast to Towner and then gradually assumes a northwesterly direction to flow back into Canada at Westhope, Manitoba. The Souris River continues its journey in Canada and empties into the Assiniboine River, which flows to the Red River of the North at Winnipeg. The Souris River has a total length of about 1173 km (729 miles), including about 576 km (358 miles) in North Dakota.

The total basin area is about 61,770 square kilometres (23,850 square miles). (Figure 1)

Click [here](#) to see a map with links to all the gages in the basin on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) website.

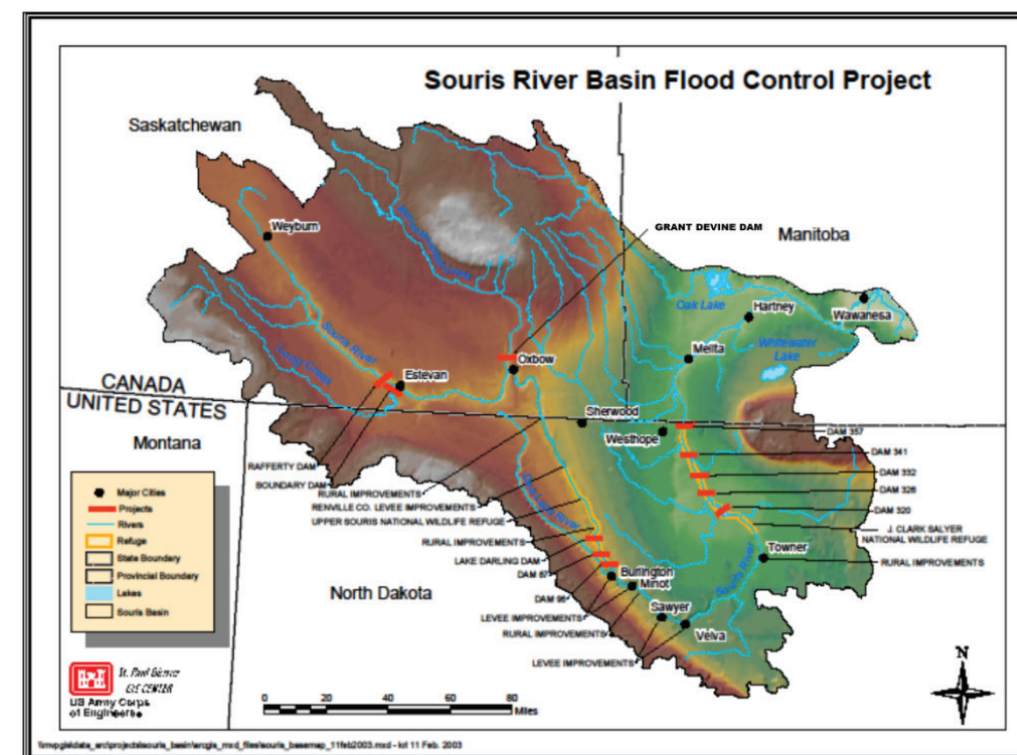


Figure 1

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International Souris
River Study Board

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Figure 2

Souris River Basin Project

Four dams constitute the majority of the Souris River Basin Project: Rafferty, Grant Devine, Boundary and Lake Darling. The Rafferty – Grant Devine Project (including Boundary Reservoir) in the province of Saskatchewan works in coordination with Lake Darling Dam in North Dakota to provide flood control to rural areas in Saskatchewan, rural areas in North Dakota, and the City of Minot, ND (Figure 1). The flood project includes several smaller dams and bank improvements along the Souris River downstream of Minot, North Dakota.

The reservoirs are operated under the Operating Plan in Annex A of the 1989 Agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States of America.

The objectives of the Operating Plan are to:

- » provide 1% (100 year) flood protection at Minot, North Dakota, based on data available when the operating plan was developed;
- » provide flood protection to urban and rural areas downstream from Rafferty Dam, Grant Devine Dam, and Lake Darling Dam; and
- » ensure, to the extent possible, that the existing benefits from the supply of water in the Souris River Basin are not compromised.

Lake Darling Reservoir

Lake Darling Reservoir (Figure 2) is located in the State of North Dakota and is part of a series of reservoirs in the Souris River Basin. Lake Darling Dam is located on the Souris River (Mouse River) in northwest North Dakota. The dam is approximately 27 miles northwest of the city of Minot on the Souris River. It has a surface area of 11,270 acres (4,566 hectares) at full supply level.

The Reservoir provides 105,600 acre-feet (130,255 dam³) of flood control storage from maximum drawdown to maximum allowable flood level. Figure 3 shows the operating plan for Lake Darling.

The Lake Darling Project consists of levee improvements, flood-proofing of rural homes, modifications to six dams in the Upper Souris and J. Clark Salyer National Wildlife Refuge, water supply systems for ponds and pools (i.e. pump stations), a downstream flood warning system, and major modifications to the existing Lake Darling Dam.

The United States Government owns the Lake Darling Project. The dam is operated by the **US Fish and Wildlife Service** (USFWS). The **US Army Corps of Engineers** (USACE) is responsible for flood control.

The US Congress authorizes the following uses for Lake Darling Dam: dam safety and flood control; fish and wildlife; refuge and breeding ground for migratory birds and other wildlife; and a sanctuary for migratory birds (Refuge System Mission Statement).

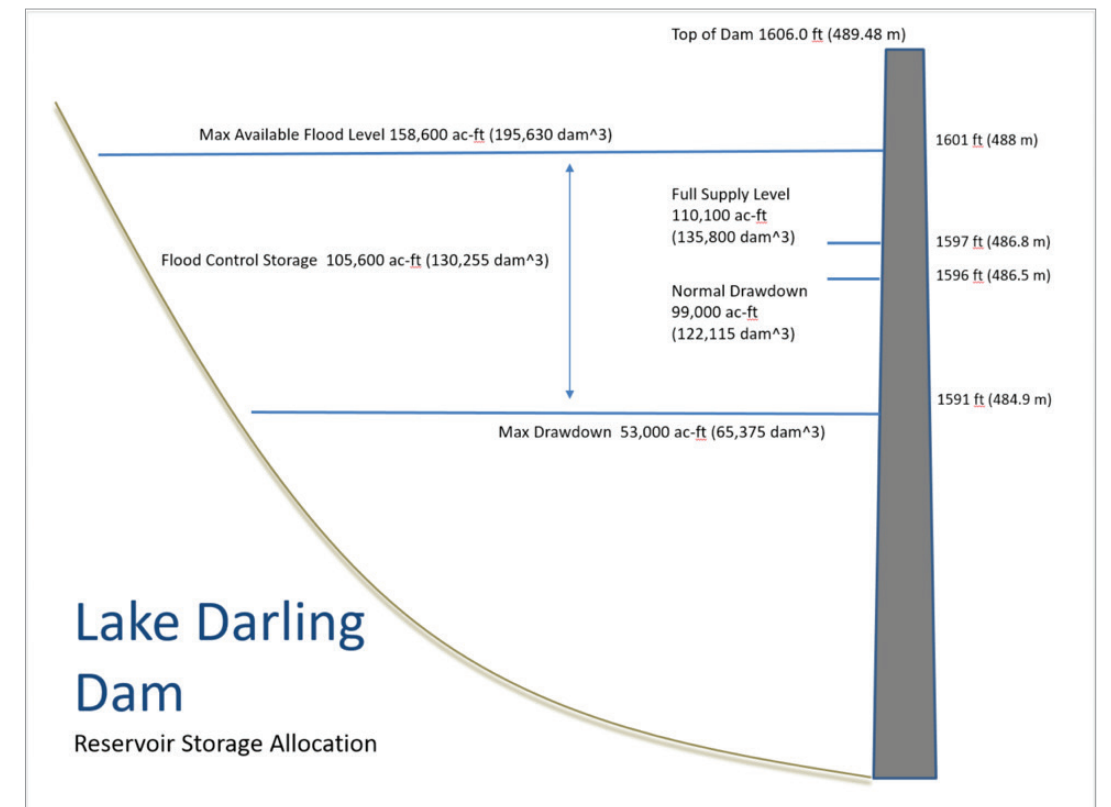


Figure 3