Utah Water Supply Outlook Report

January 1, 2026

Deseret Peak, near Grantsville, Utah

Photo by Kent Sutcliffe

STATE OF UTAH GENERAL OUTLOOK
January 1, 2026

SUMMARY

While it may not feel like it, Utah's **snowpack** season is upon us. This winter has gotten off to a very strange start with record-breaking warm conditions and poor snow cover. We have had very high snow levels in the winter storms that have hit our state, resulting in an unusual amount of liquid precipitation being received at mid and high elevations in Utah's mountains. While our mountain soil moisture has benefited—a condition that may promote snowmelt runoff efficiency this spring—our snowpack is shallow and dense at most locations around the state, and absent in others. As of January 1st, there were 20 SNOTEL (snowpack measurement) weather stations in Utah that were at record low snow water equivalent (SWE), with 8 more experiencing their second-worst conditions.

While this report mainly relates to conditions in Utah as of January 1st, it should be noted that snowpack conditions have marginally improved since the beginning of the month- particularly for the Bear basin headwaters and portions of the High Uintas. However, the rest of the state's snowpack has continued to lag way behind schedule, with the Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek and Lower Sevier basins faring worst at close to 30% of normal SWE. As of this writing, there were still 14 SNOTEL sites with record-low SWE in our mountains and 5 sites with second-worst conditions. While our statewide SWE increased from 56% of normal to 75% after the early January storms, we are still way well below where we want to be!

From a statewide level, a few reasonable analogs for this winter's SWE (as of this writing on January 9th) would be 1990, 2010, 2014, and 2024. It should be noted that three of those four winters finished the snowpack season above normal, so we'll keep our fingers crossed that this winter similarly starts to ramp up soon.

December **precipitation** in Utah was close to normal at 107%, bringing the water-year-to-date (WYTD) precipitation to 105% of median by the beginning of the month. Since then, the wet but warm storms that hit our state in early January have driven our WYTD precipitation up to 119% of normal. The Bear basin and mountains of Southwestern Utah have fared the best relative to normal; both areas are close to 150% of normal precipitation as of this writing.

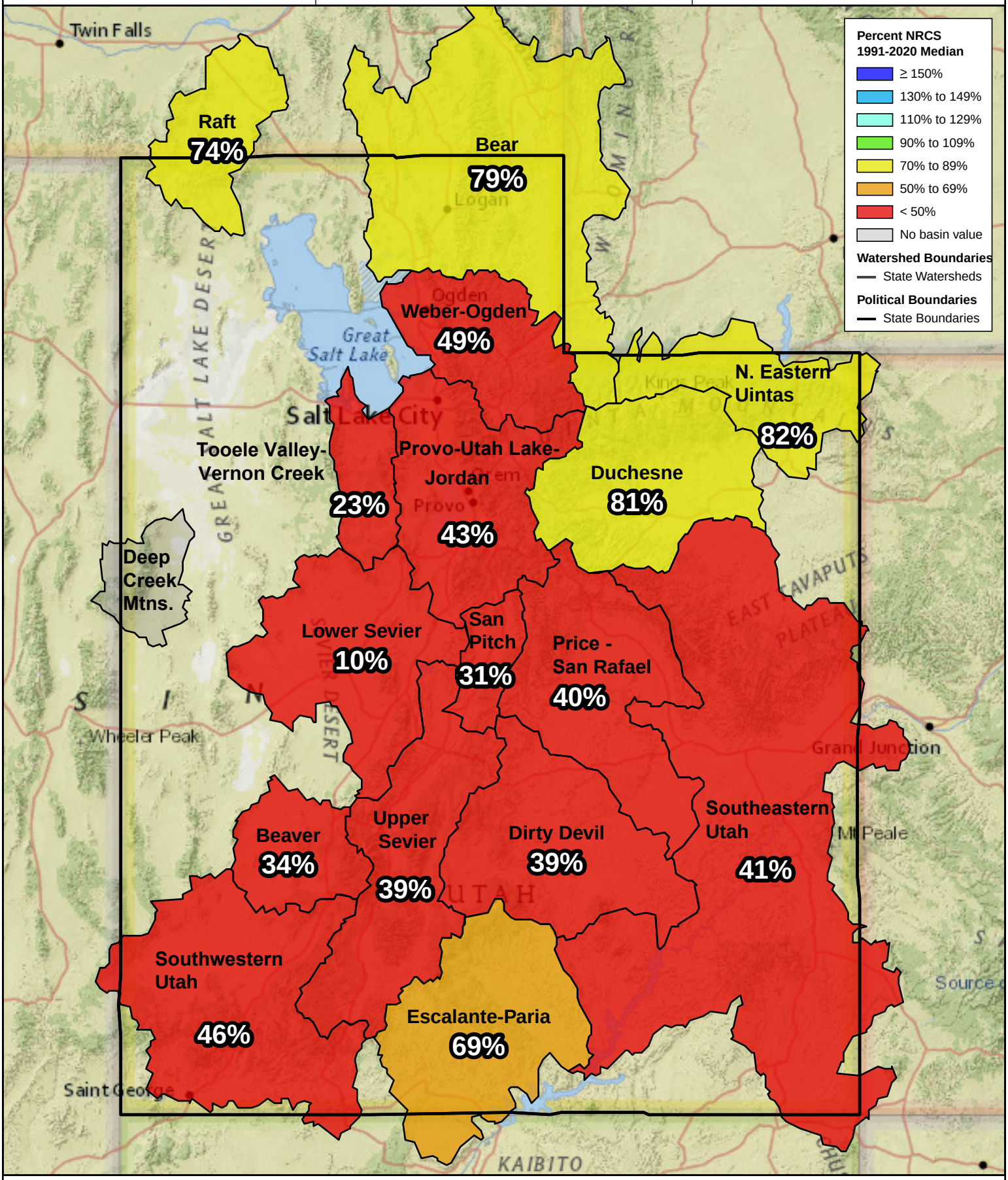
Soil moisture conditions measured at 2", 8", and 20" depths at Utah's SNOTEL sites are well above normal at around the 95th percentile. Soils are at 58% of saturation (19% higher than last year at this time) which is encouraging. However, Utah's **reservoir storage** is down 13% from last year and currently at 62% of capacity. The Upper Sevier watershed has seen the largest drop in reservoir storage since last year: from 59% last year to 26% of capacity as of January 1.

January 1 forecasts have significant uncertainty compared with those issued during spring months (closer to peak snowpack conditions) and *are meant to be advisory only*. NRCS **streamflow forecasts** for snowmelt runoff volume are included at the end of this report for reference purposes. Note that the atypical snowpack conditions so far this winter have been particularly challenging for modeling snowmelt runoff. **Surface Water Supply Indices** (SWSI) for Utah basins combine our current reservoir levels with the additional volume of water anticipated for each watershed based on our streamflow forecasts. Because the January 1 forecasts are meant to be advisory-only, we did not include SWSI values for Utah basins in this month's report but those are forthcoming in our February 1 Water Supply Outlook Report.

Snow water equivalent and water-year-to-date precipitation in the **Great Salt Lake** (GSL) basin are similar to statewide conditions. As of January 1st, the regional SWE was 57% of normal and WYTD precipitation was at 106% of normal. Since the early January storms, these values have increased to 82% and 125% of normal, respectively. Soil moisture is at 61% of saturation, up 25% from last year at this time. Reservoirs in the GSL basin are at 67% of capacity. Our GSL

lake level rise forecast from January 1st until peak lake stage is VERY ROUGH this early in the season and is meant to be advisory-only. Our predictions for lake level rise range from 0.2 to 1.9 feet, with a 50th exceedance probability (most probable) rise of around one ft. As of January 1st, the lake was at 4191.4 ft elevation for context, so this suggests that the lake might peak close to 4192.4, barely rise at all, or exceed 4193 ft elevation. This is obviously a very wide range of possible outcomes. Our ability to predict lake inflow and rise will improve as the snowpack season progresses. We remind our readers that our inclusion of GSL inflow forecasts and predicted lake level rise is meant to provide rough guidance for Utah's water managers in light of the high level of interest in the lake's condition and numerous actions to restore lake levels.

Snow Water Equivalent	Statewide Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



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United States Department of Agriculture

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0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

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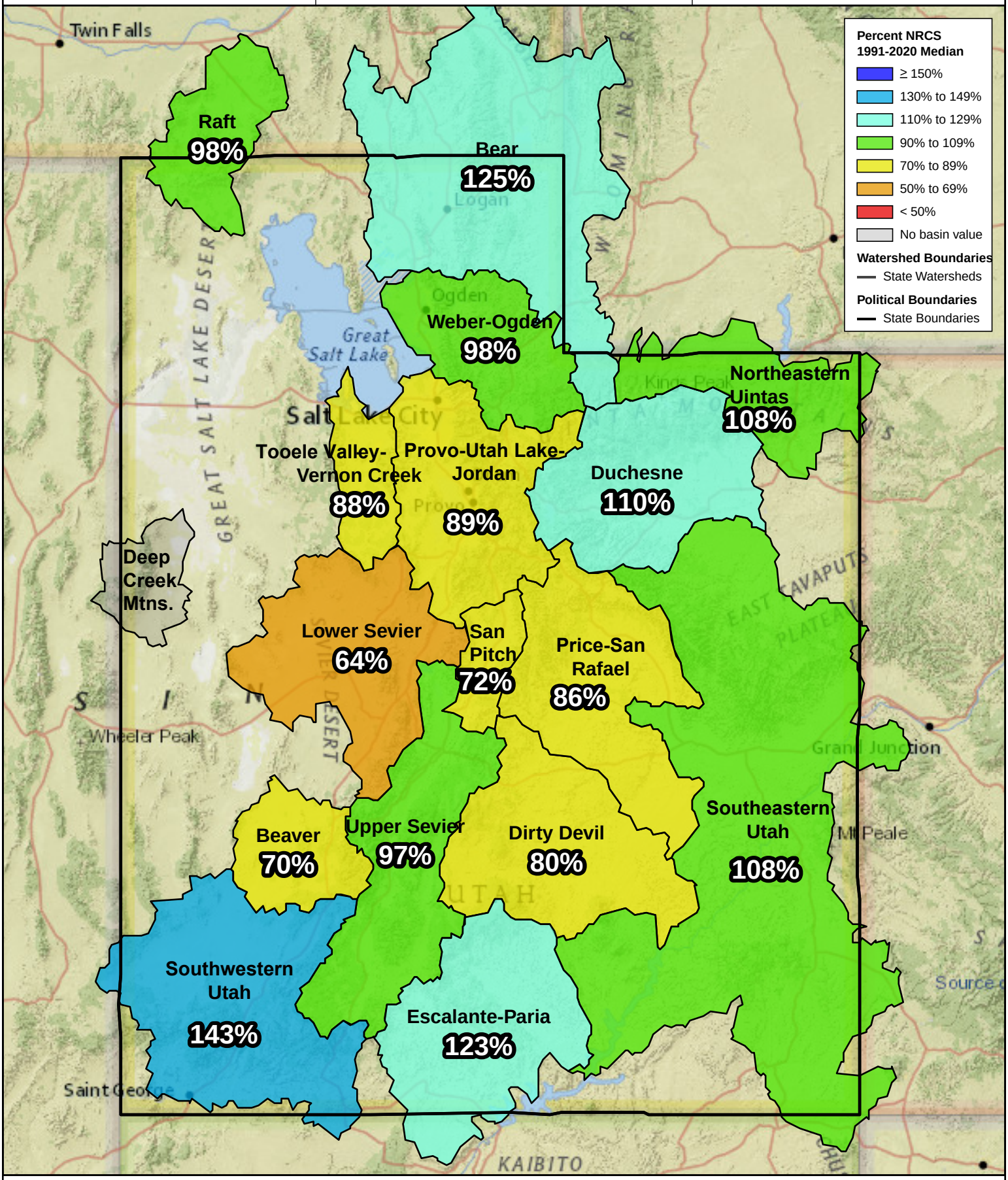
Water Year to Date Precipitation	Statewide Precipitation Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	October 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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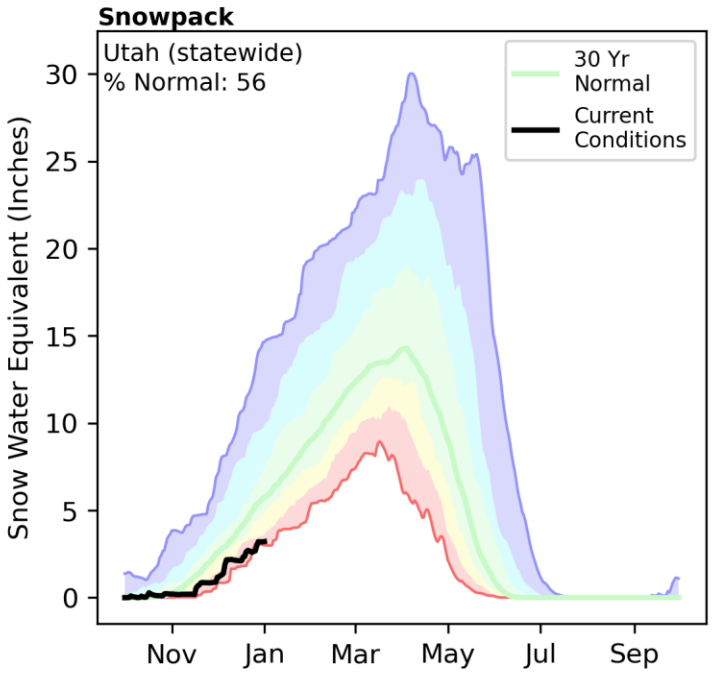
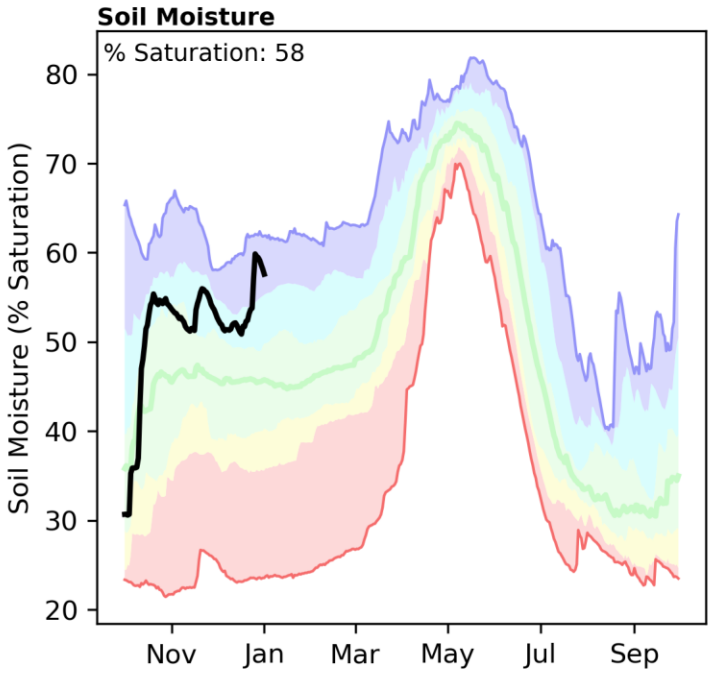
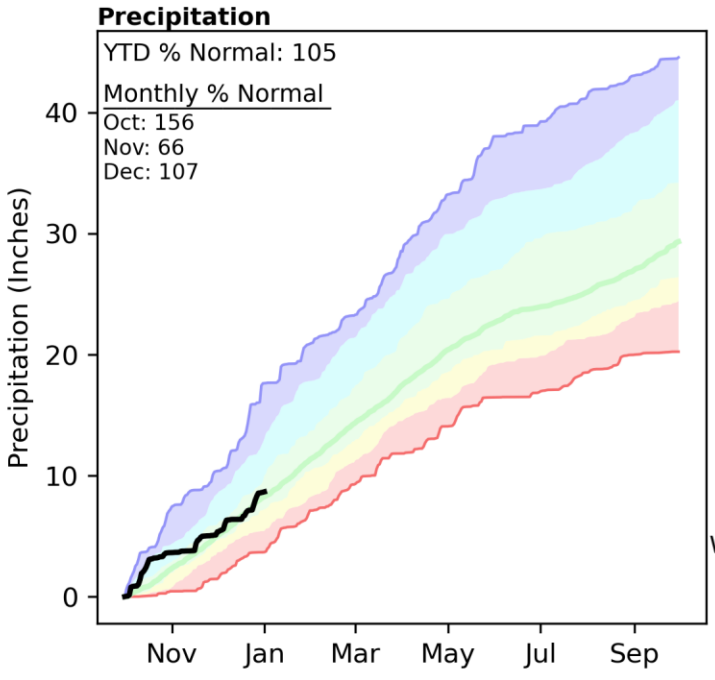
Created 1-07-2026

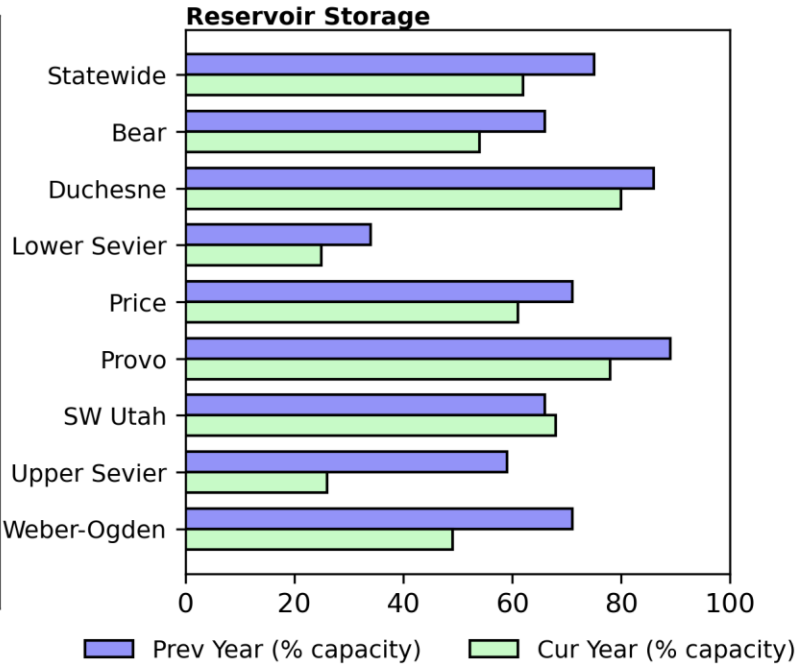
Utah (statewide) | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in Utah (statewide) is well below normal at 56% of median, compared to 94% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was about normal at 107%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 105% of median. Soil moisture is at 58% saturation compared to 39% saturation last year. Statewide, reservoir storage is 62% of capacity, compared to 75% last year[1].







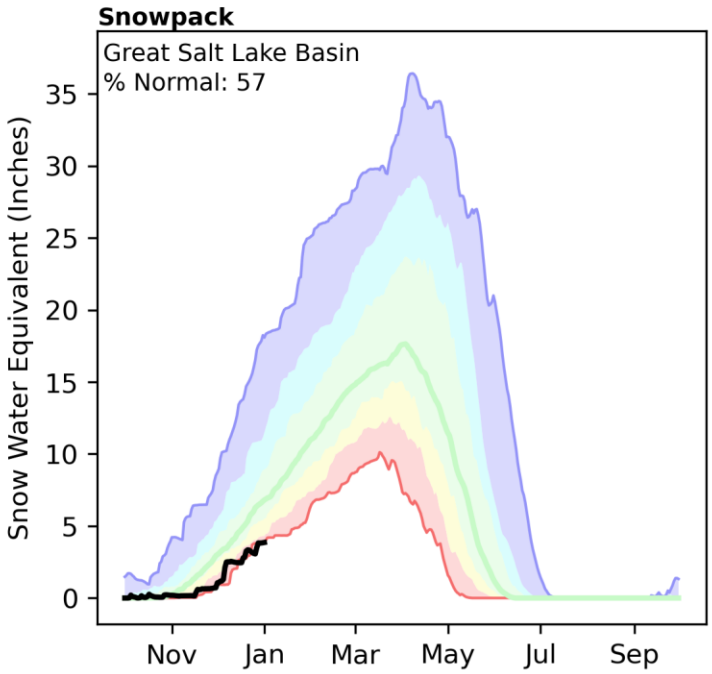


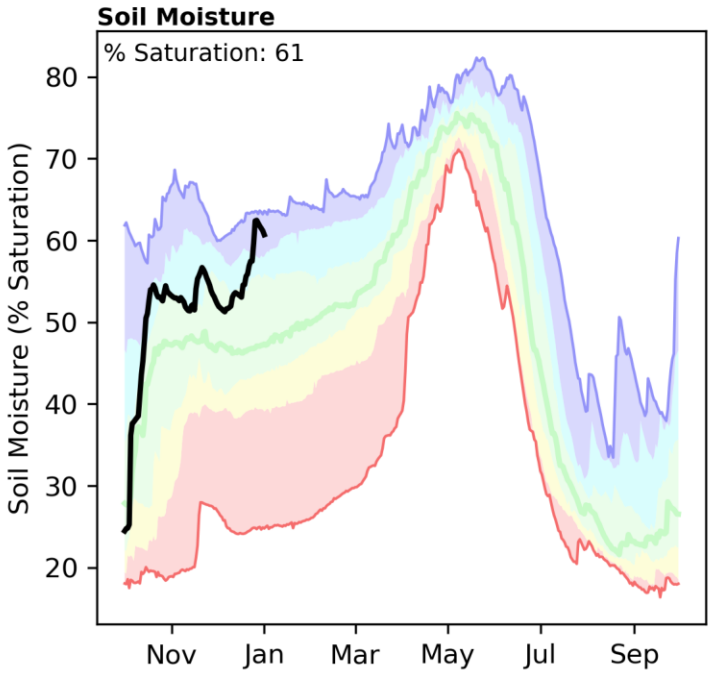
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

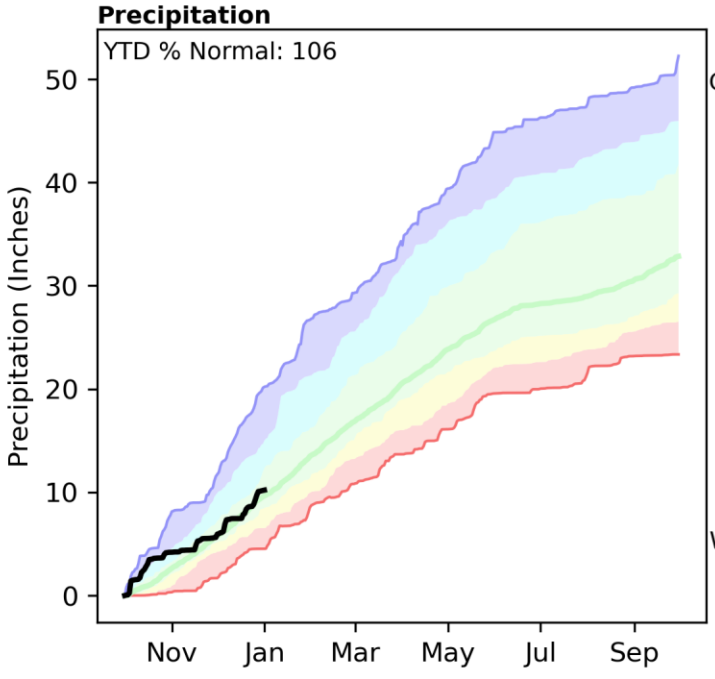
[1]Statewide reservoir percentages exclude Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs.

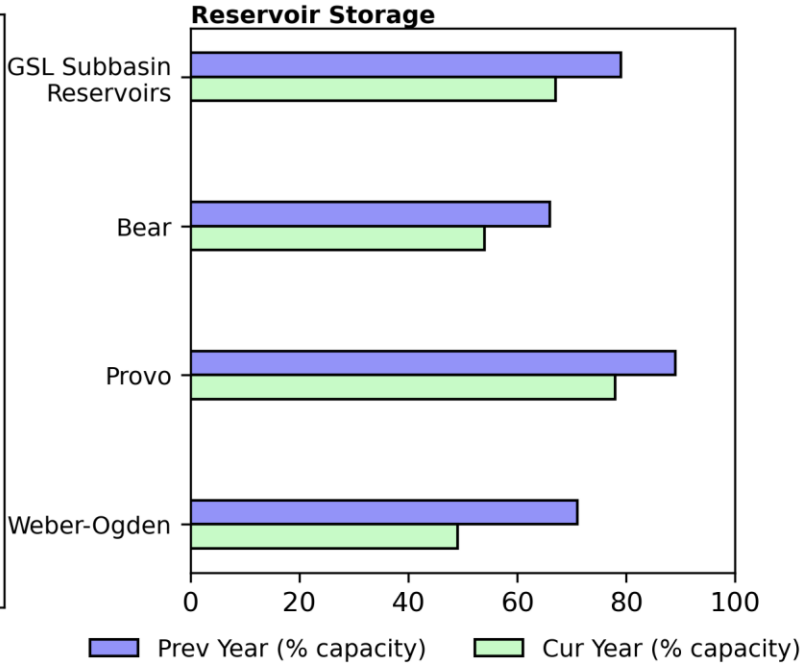
Great Salt Lake Basin | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in The Great Salt Lake (GSL) Basin[1] is well below normal at 57% of median, compared to 102% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was above normal at 112%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 106% of median. Soil moisture is at 61% saturation compared to 36% saturation last year. Reservoir storage in GSL subbasins is 67% of capacity, compared to 79% last year.





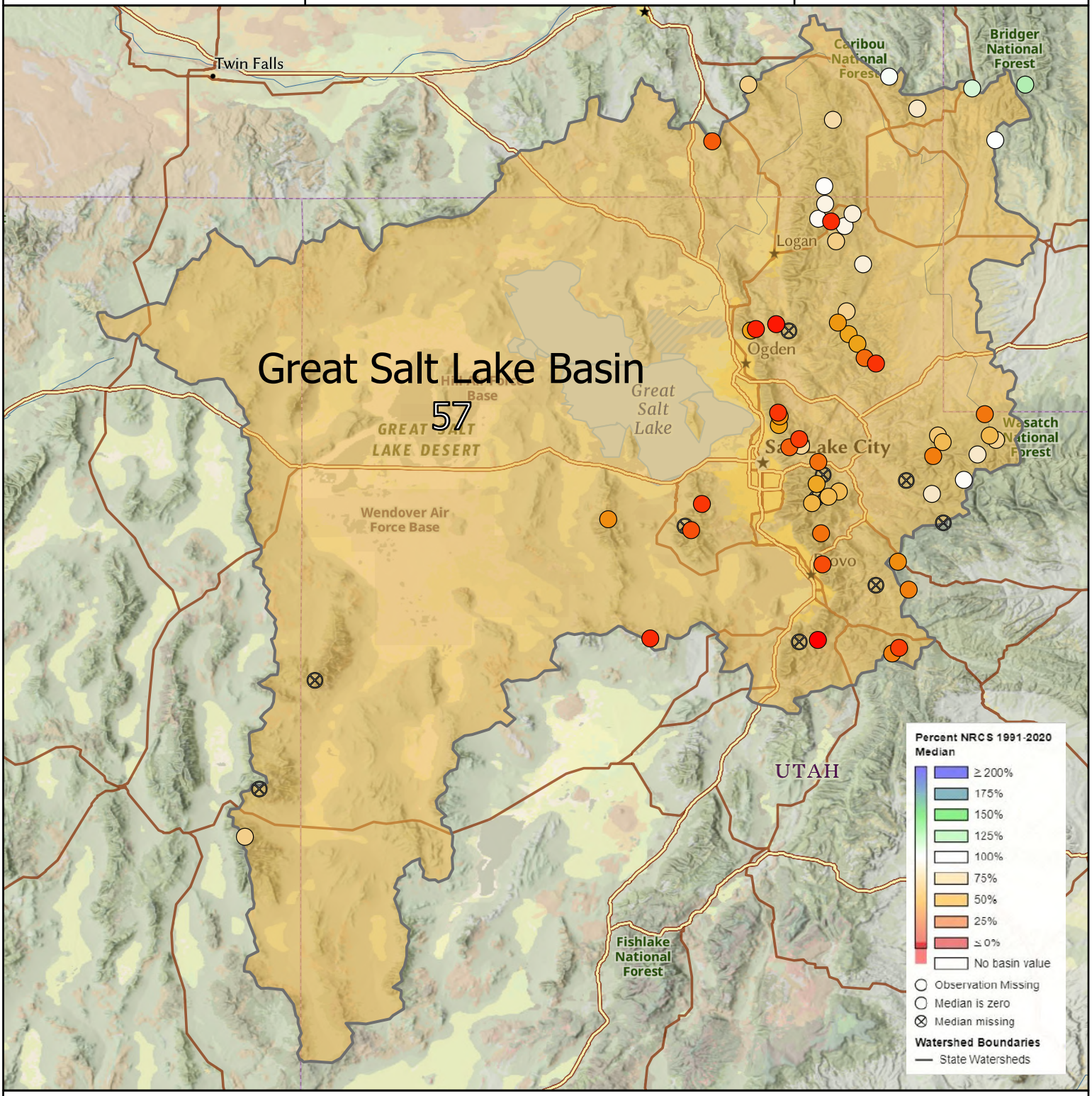




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

[1]Comprised of the Weber, Provo, and Bear River Watersheds. Other subbains for the Great Salt Lake do not substantively contribute to its seasonal rise.

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

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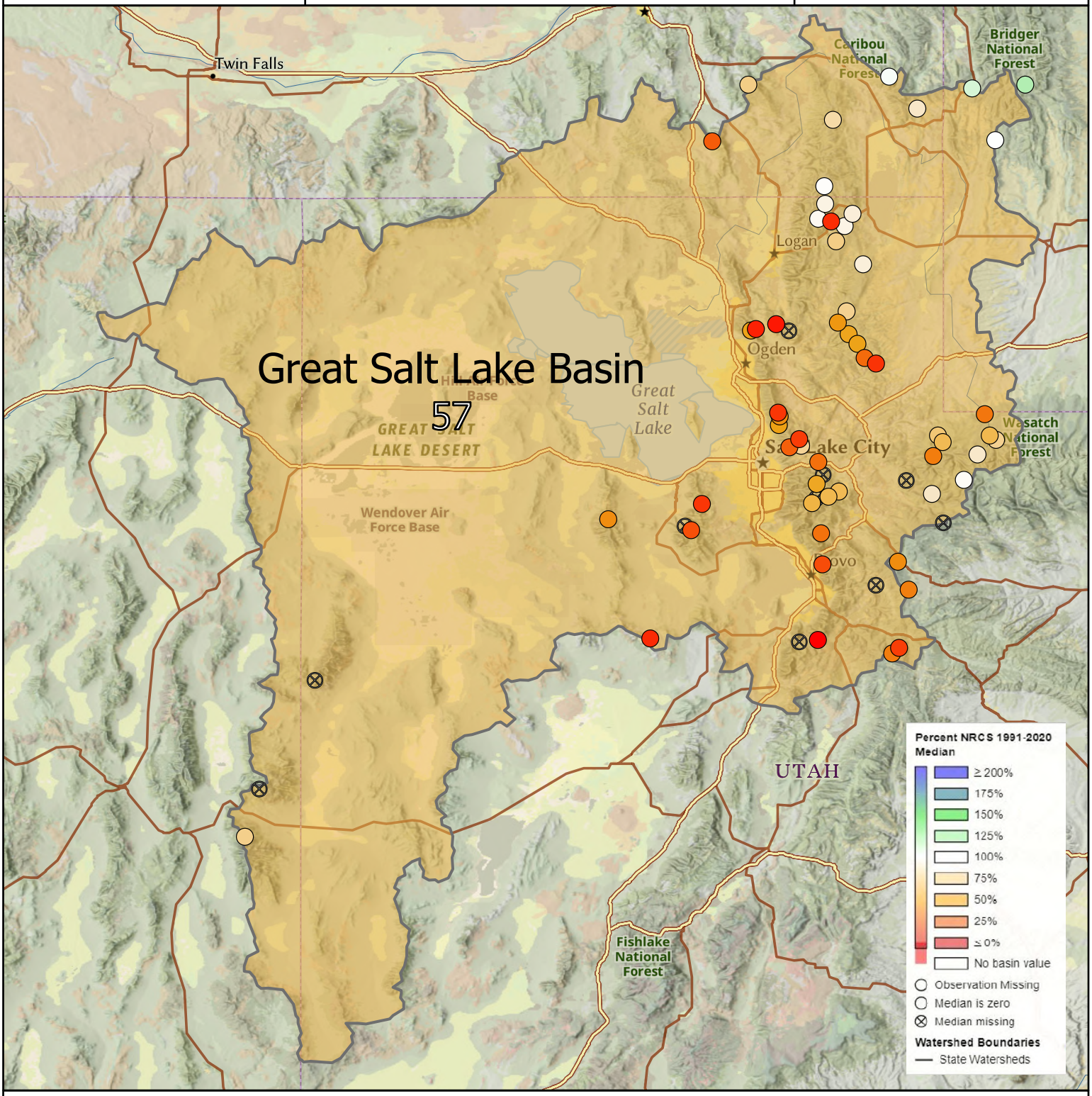
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



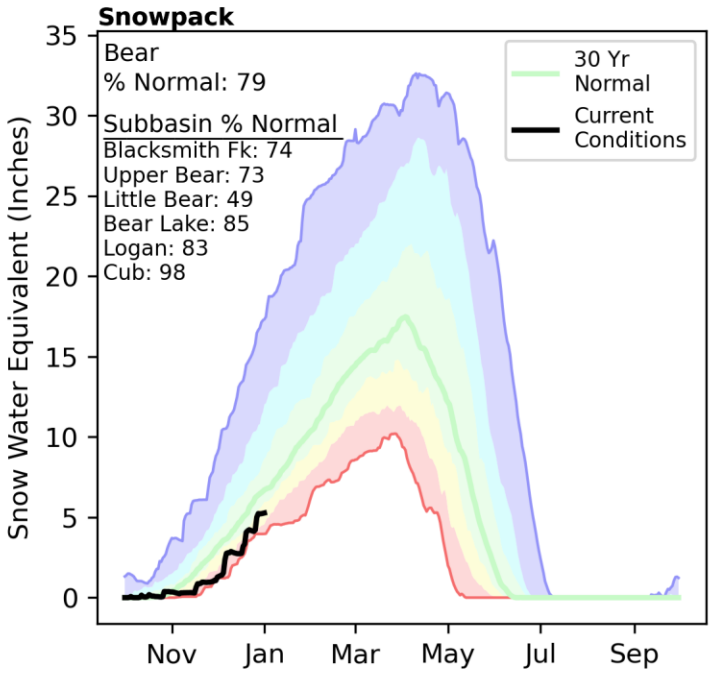
USDA NRCS
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

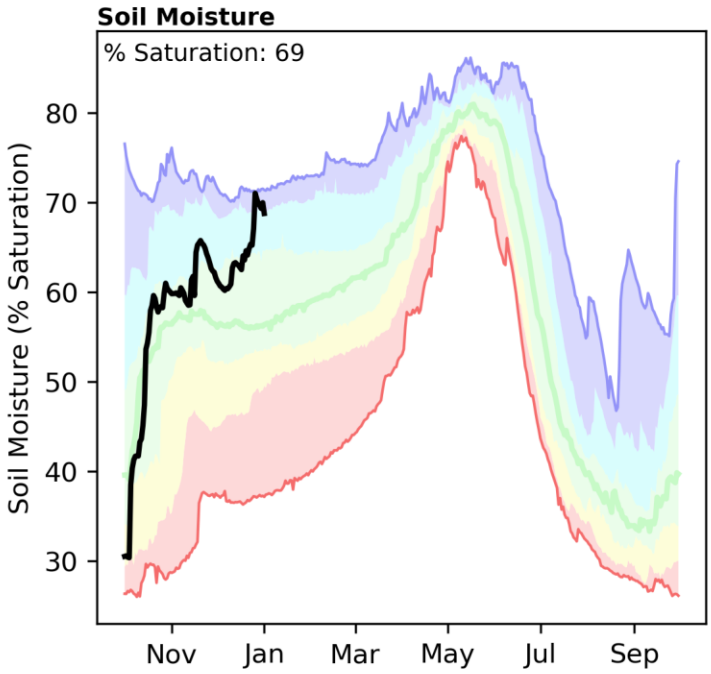
N

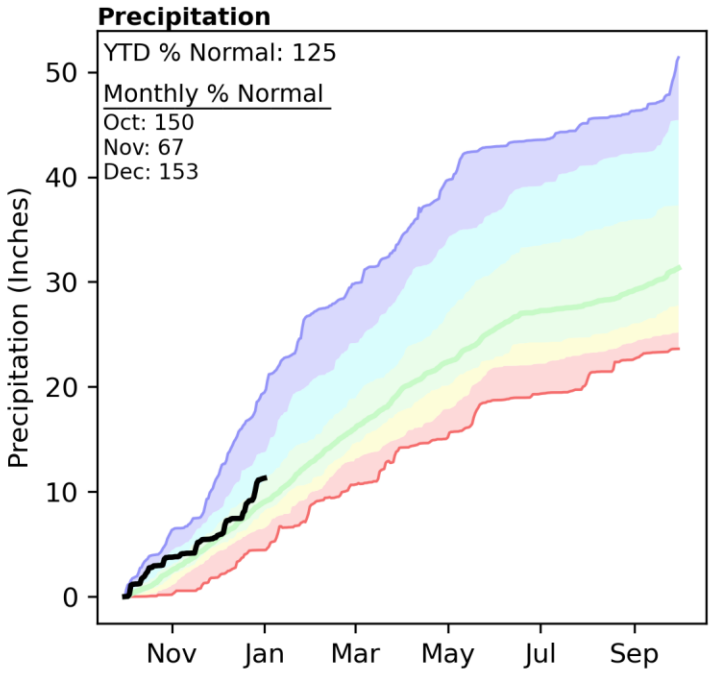
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

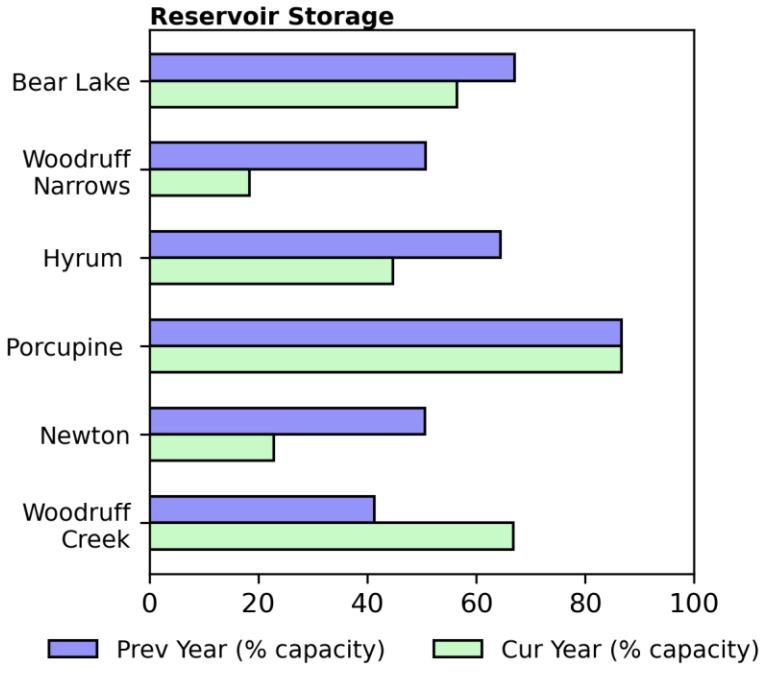
Bear | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Bear River Basin is below normal at 79% of median, compared to 105% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well above normal at 153%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 125% of median. Soil moisture is at 69% saturation compared to 41% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 54% of capacity, compared to 66% last year.









Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
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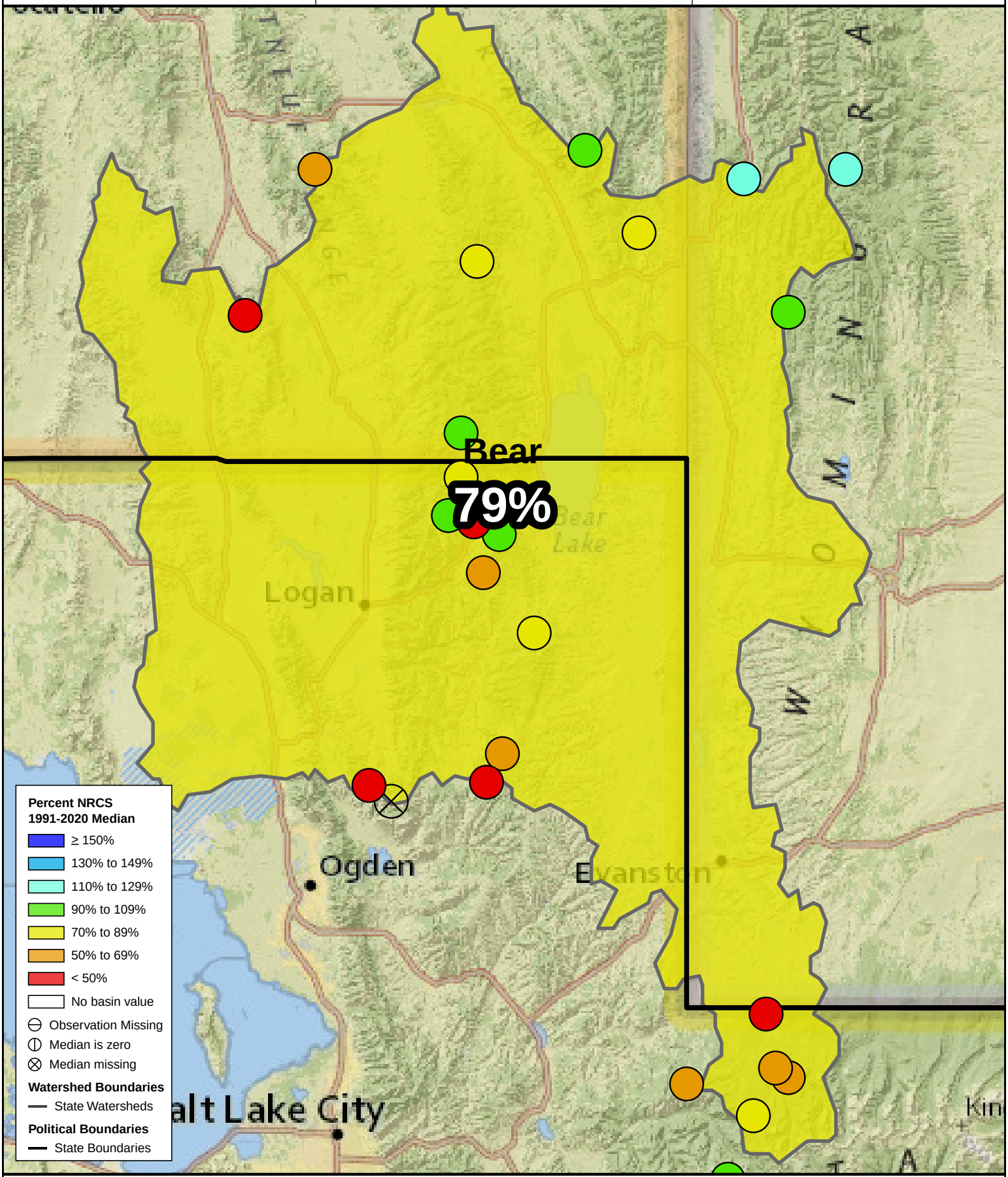
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

N

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

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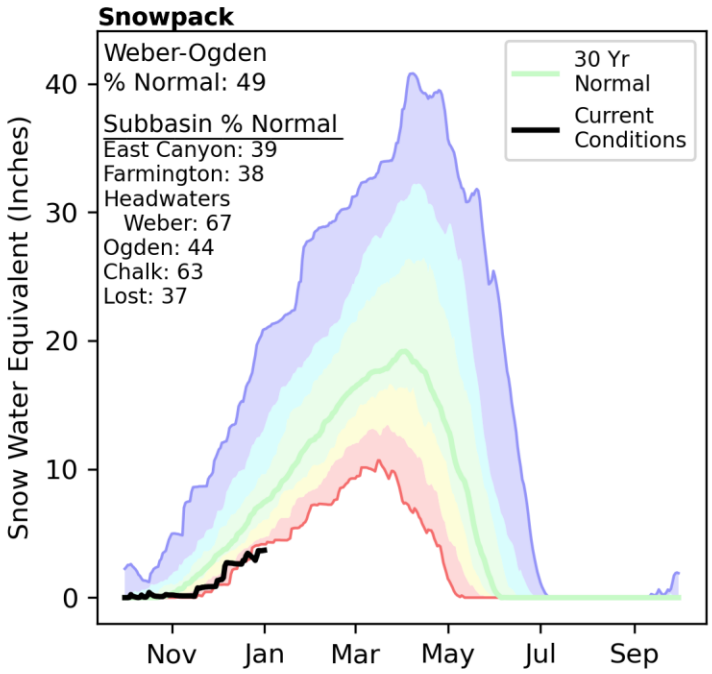
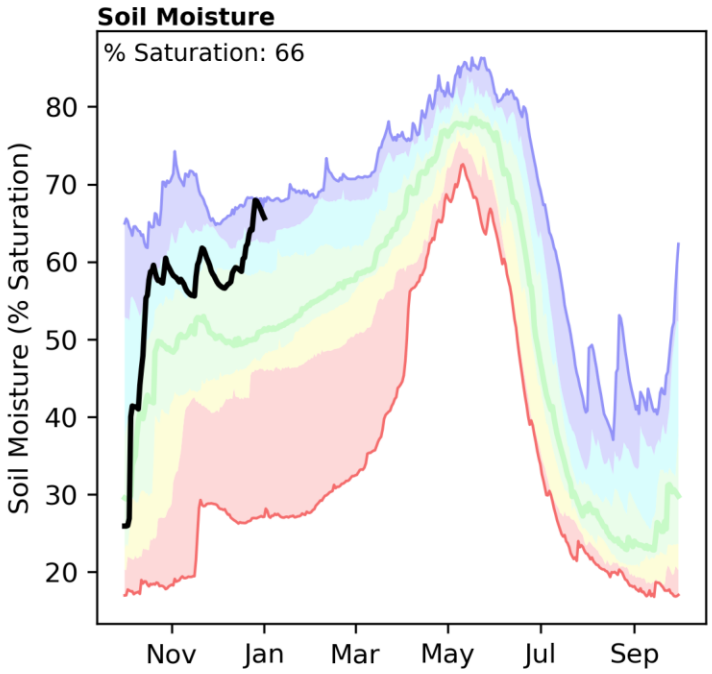
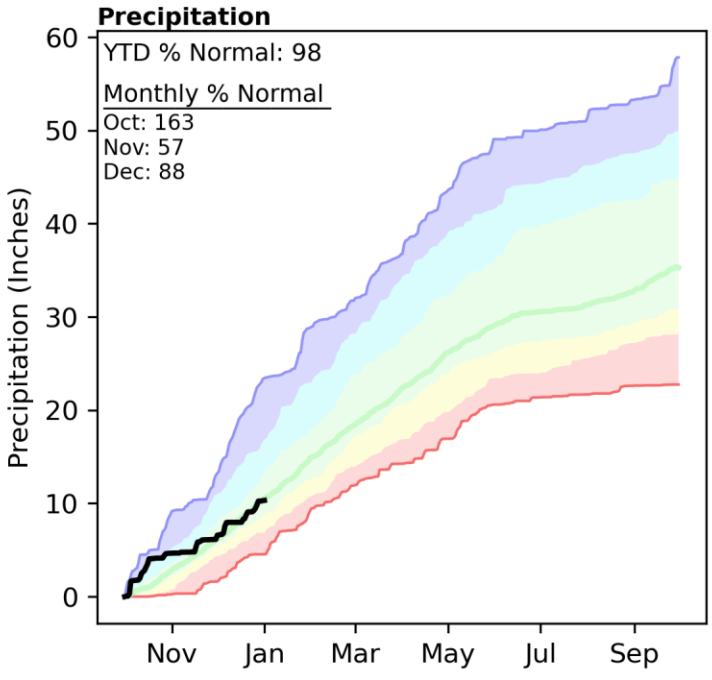
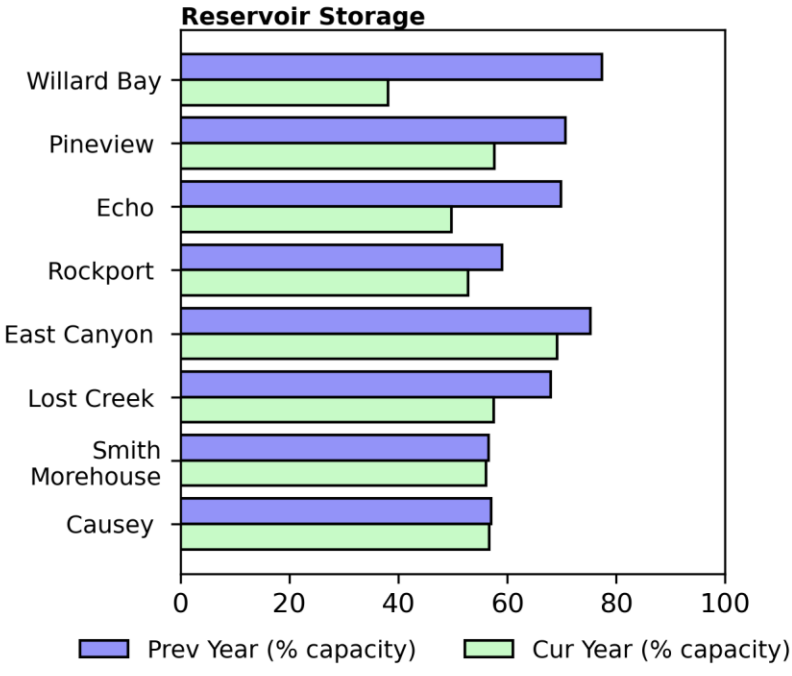
Weber-Ogden | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Weber and Ogden River Basins is well below normal at 49% of median, compared to 101% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was below normal at 88%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 98% of median. Soil moisture is at 66% saturation compared to 39% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 49% of capacity, compared to 71% last year.









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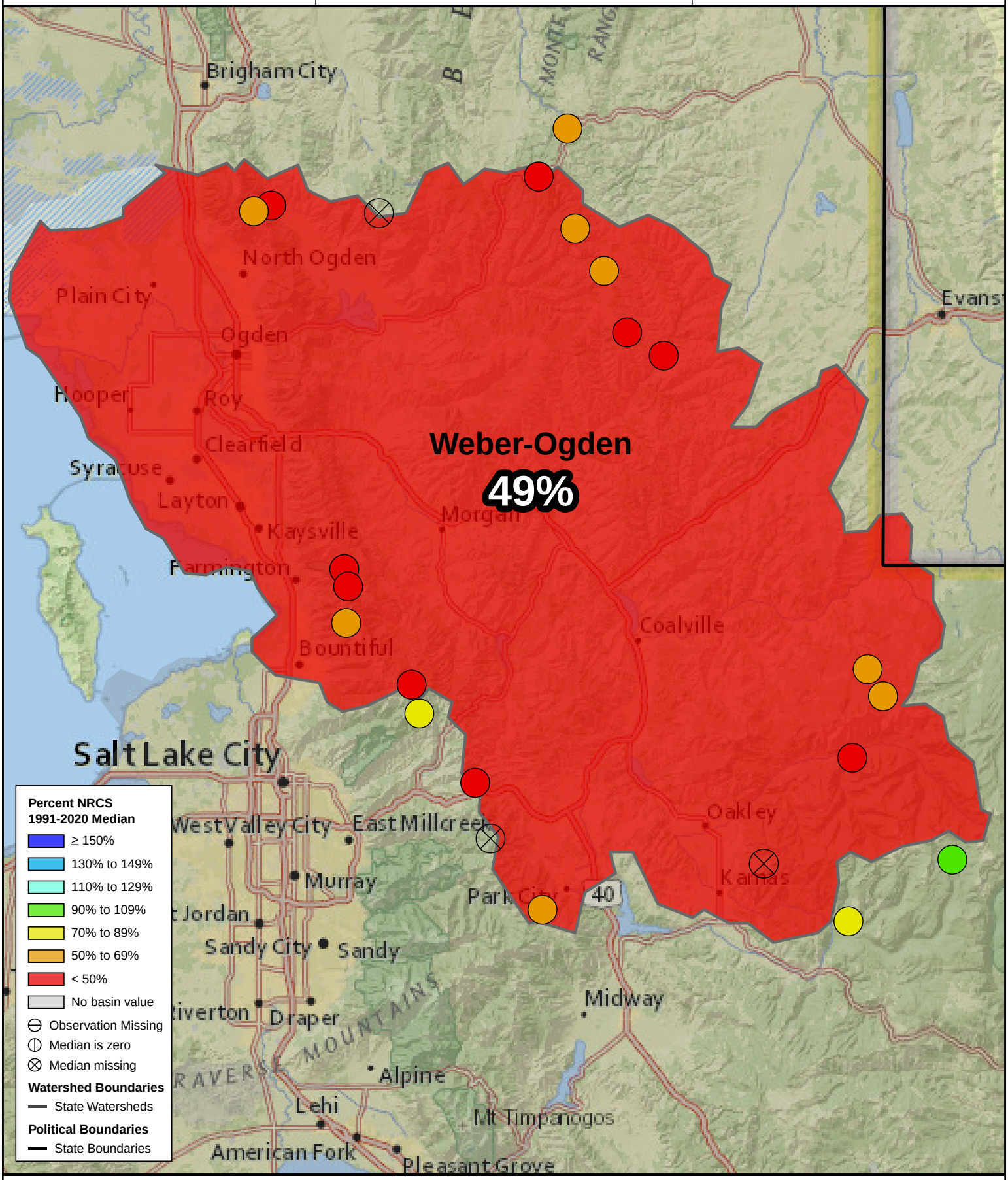
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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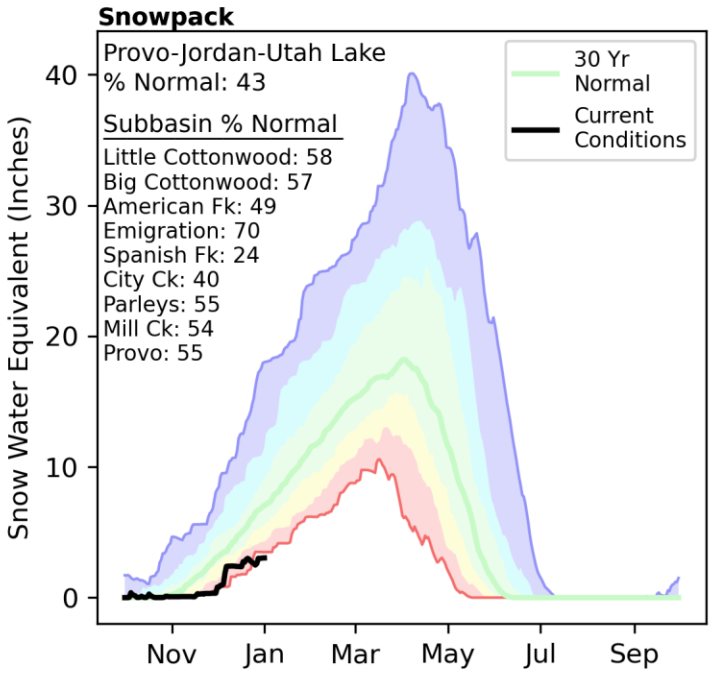
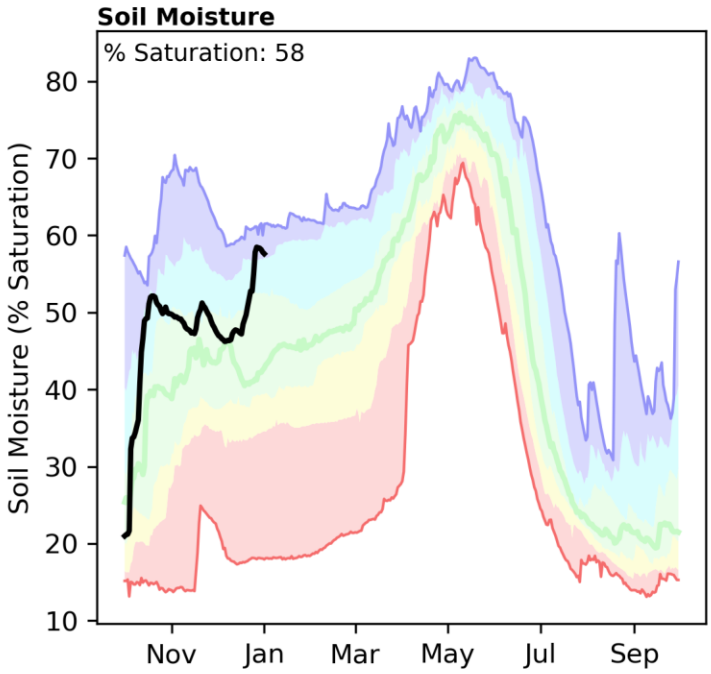
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

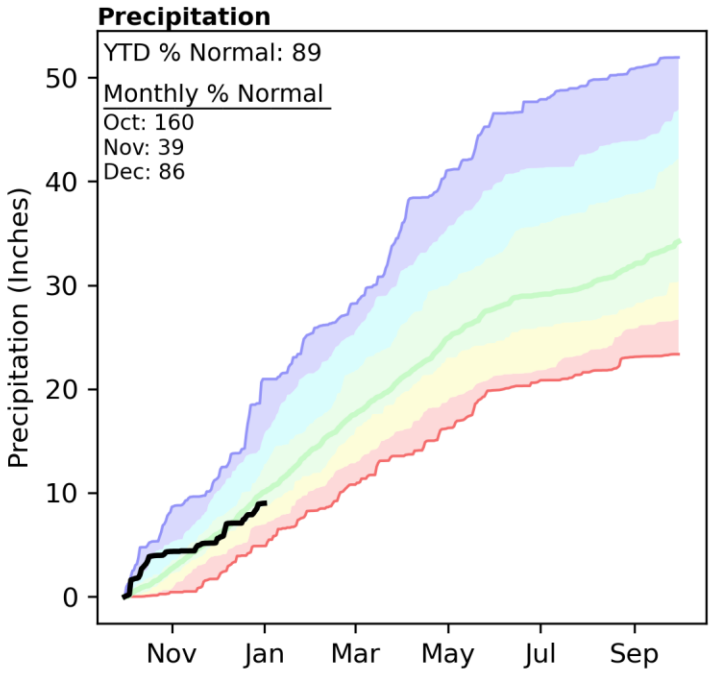
Created 1-07-2026

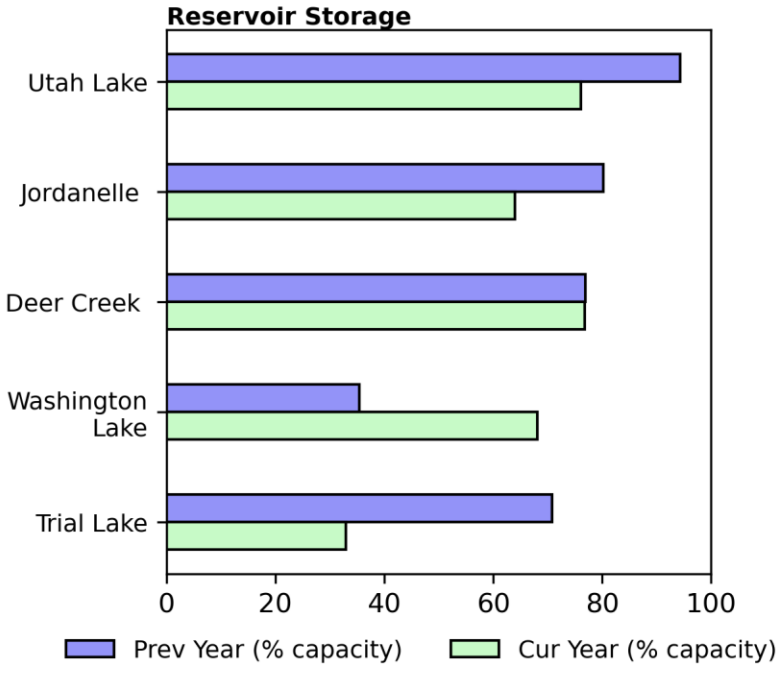
Provo-Jordan-Utah Lake | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Provo and Jordan River Basins is well below normal at 43% of median, compared to 95% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was below normal at 86%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 89% of median. Soil moisture is at 58% saturation compared to 38% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 73% of capacity, compared to 88% last year.









Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
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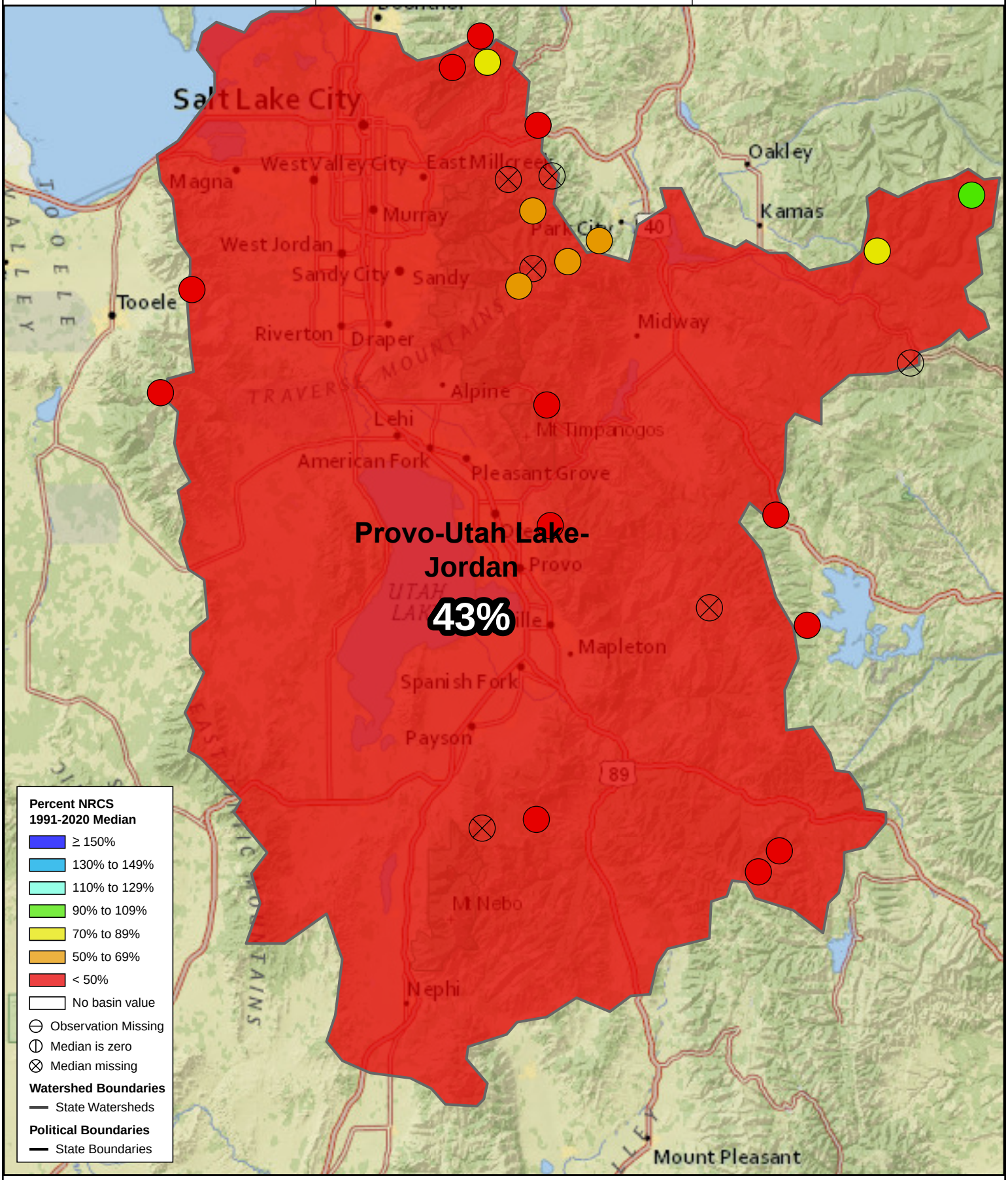
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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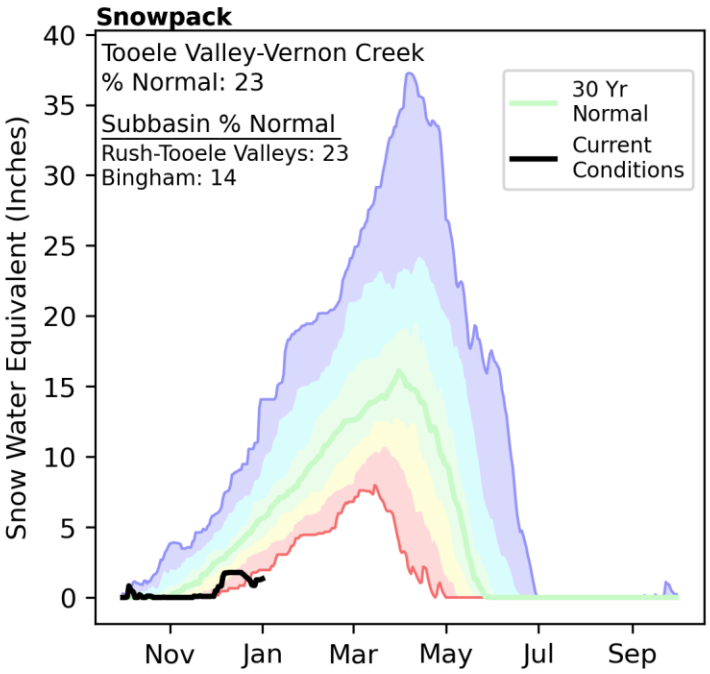
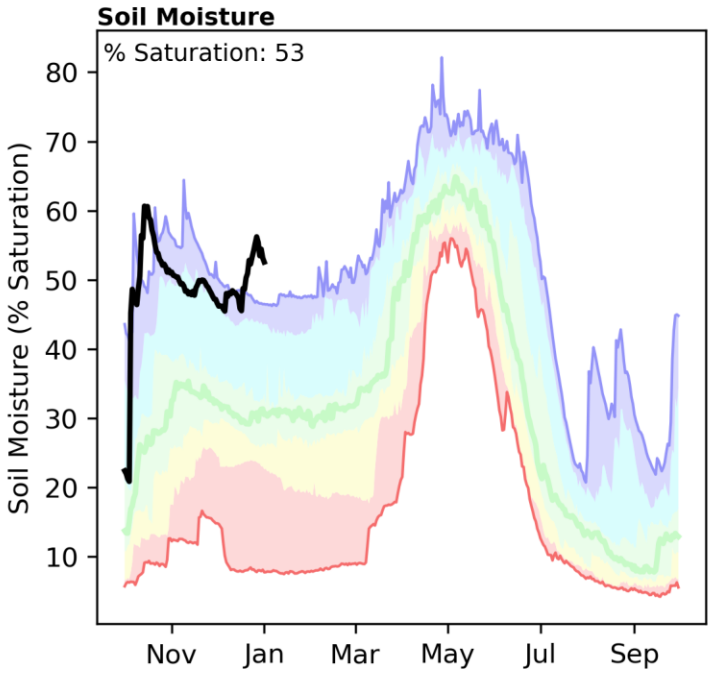
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

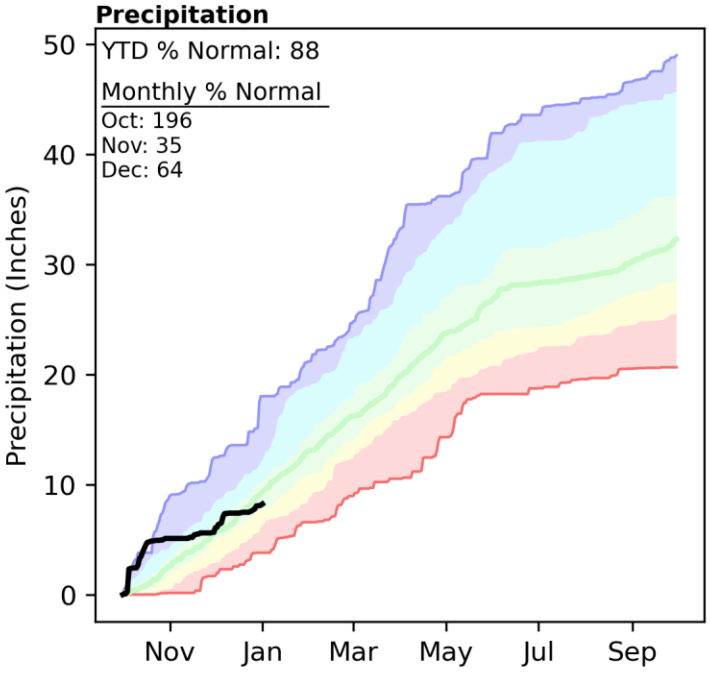
Created 1-07-2026

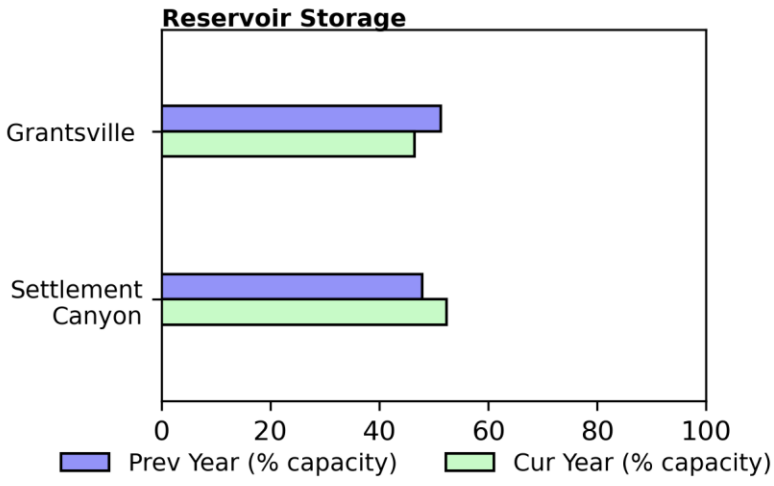
Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Tooele Valley and West Desert Region is well below normal at 23% of median, compared to 109% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 64%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 88% of median. Soil moisture is at 53% saturation compared to 31% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 47% of capacity, compared to 50% last year.



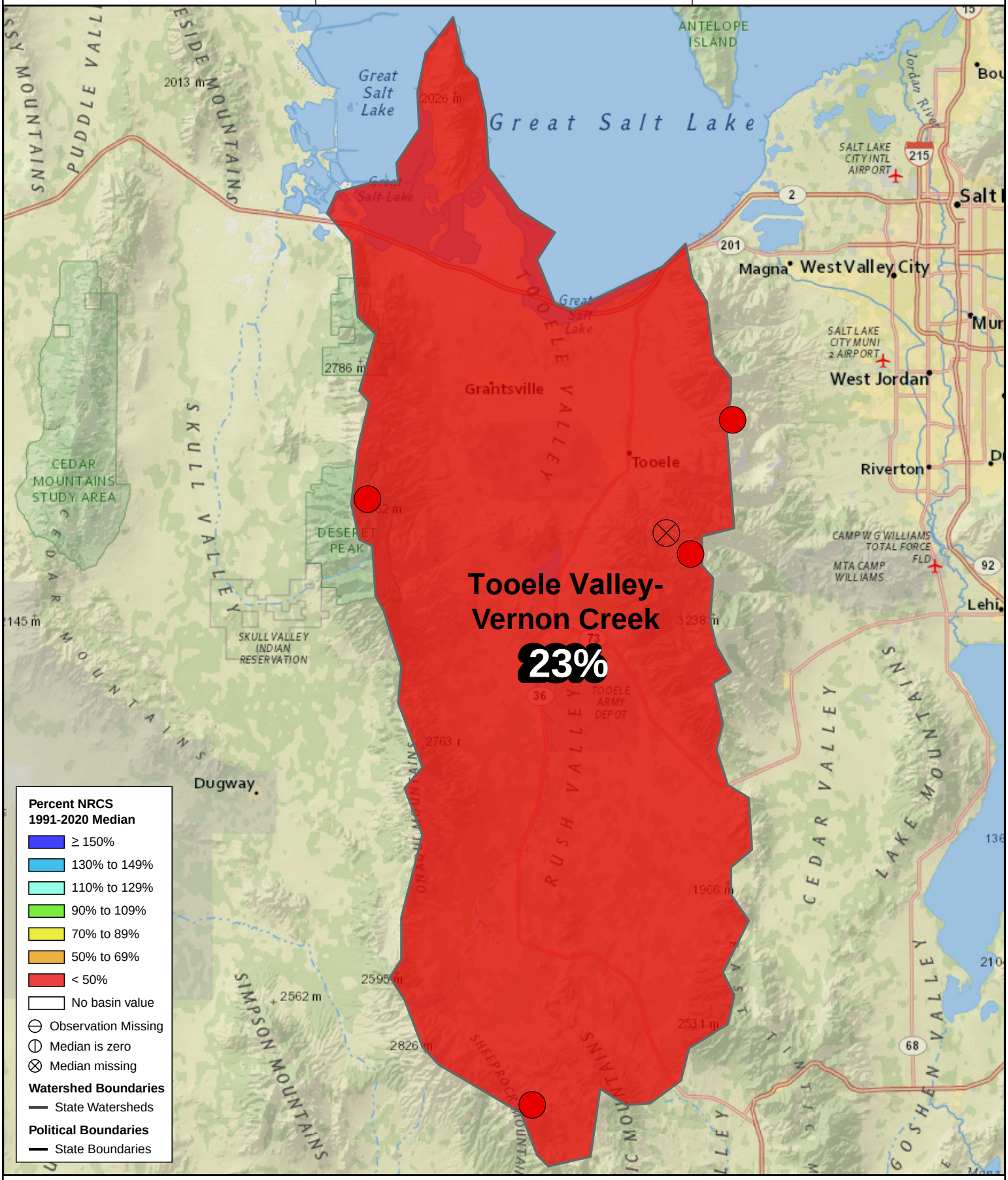






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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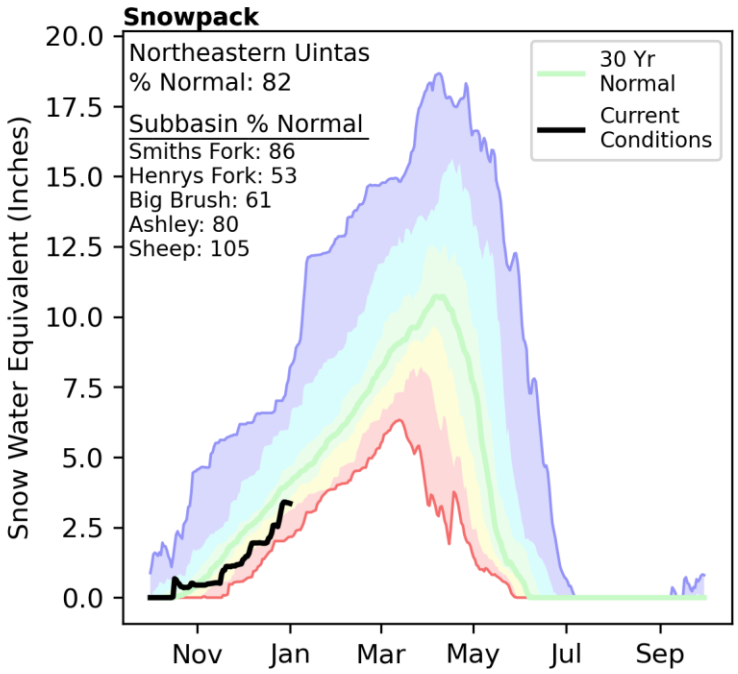
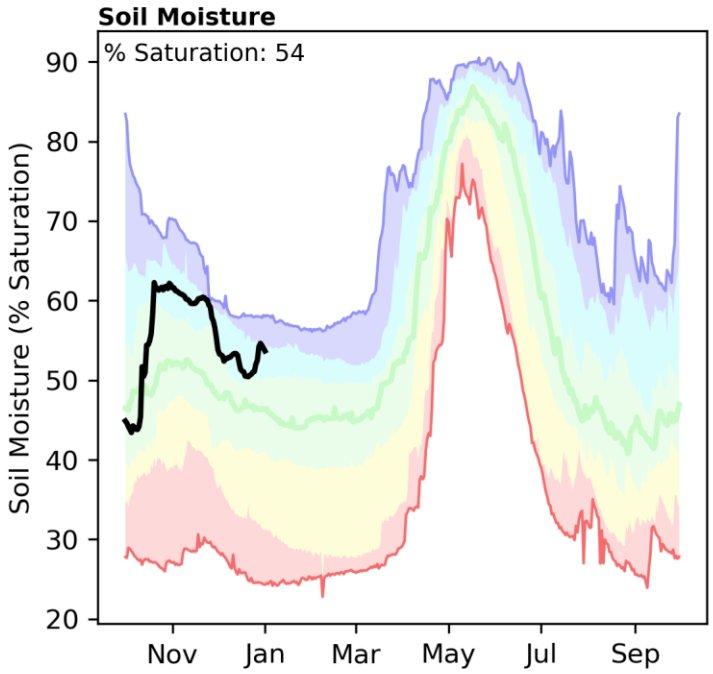
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Miles

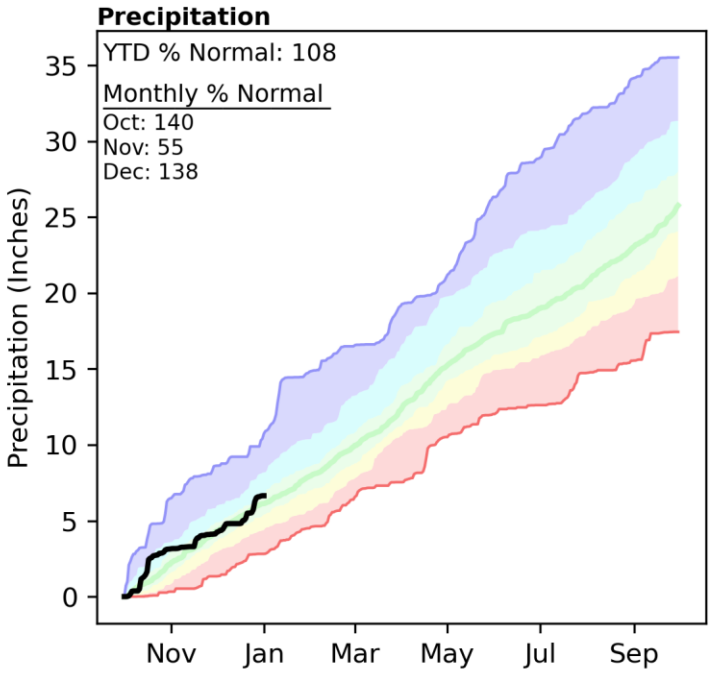
Created 1-07-2026

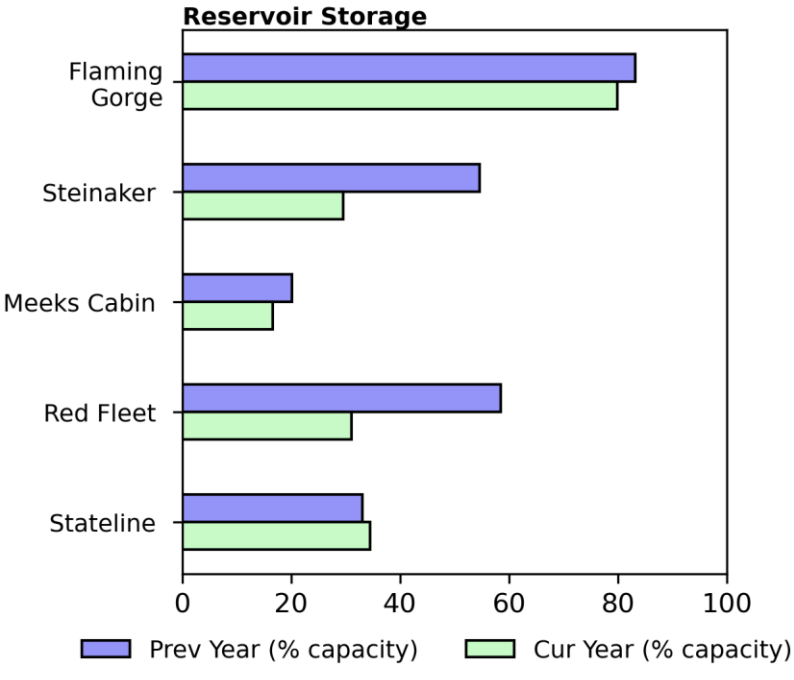
Northeastern Uintas | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Northeastern Uintas is below normal at 82% of median, compared to 99% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well above normal at 138%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 108% of median. Soil moisture is at 54% saturation compared to 50% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 78% of capacity, compared to 82% last year.



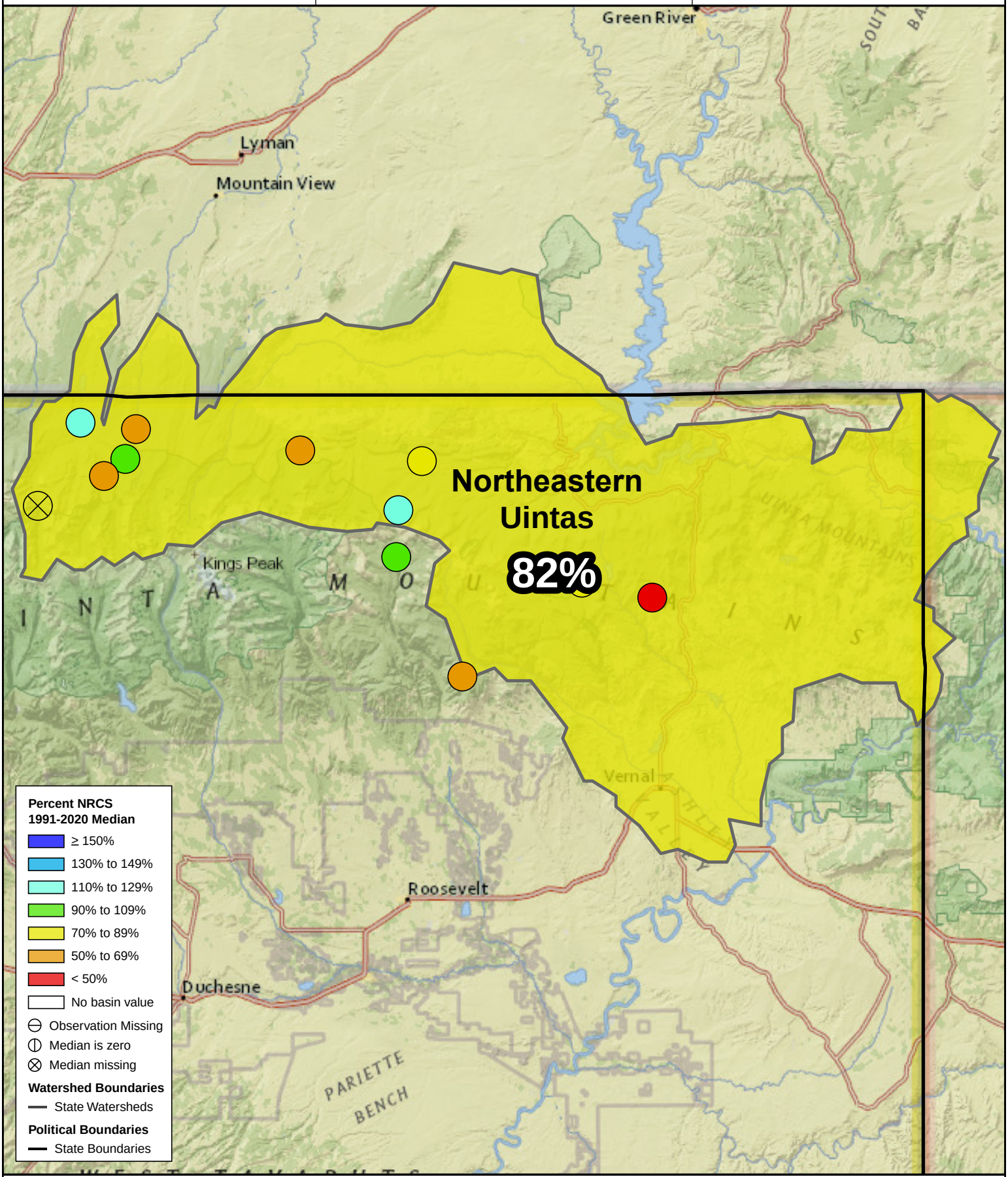






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

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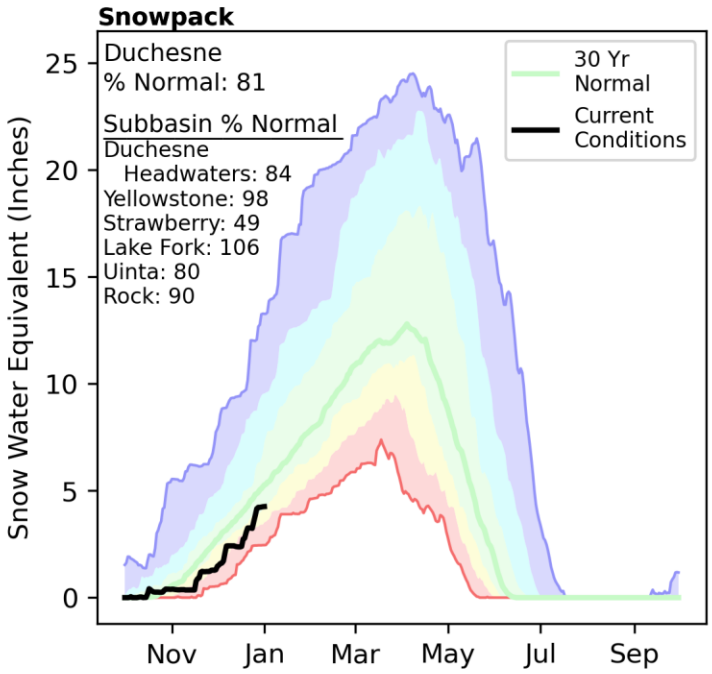
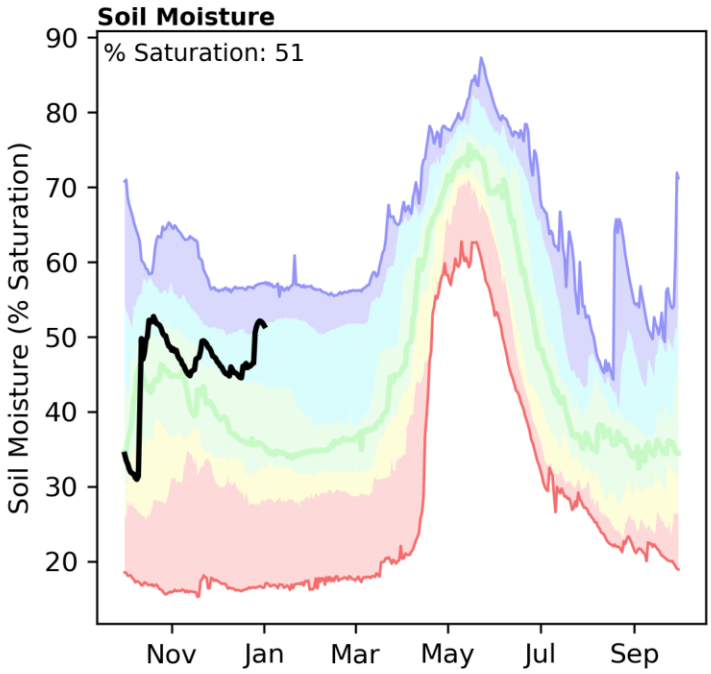
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

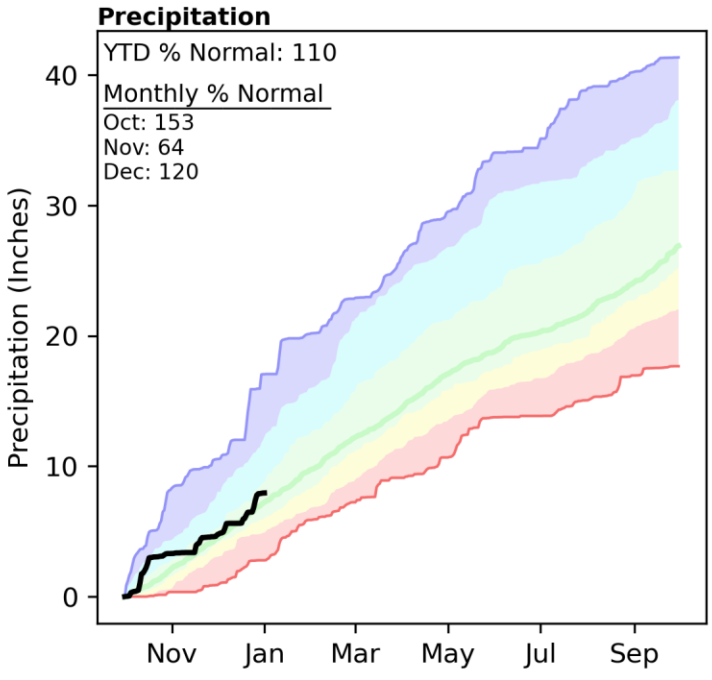
Created 1-07-2026

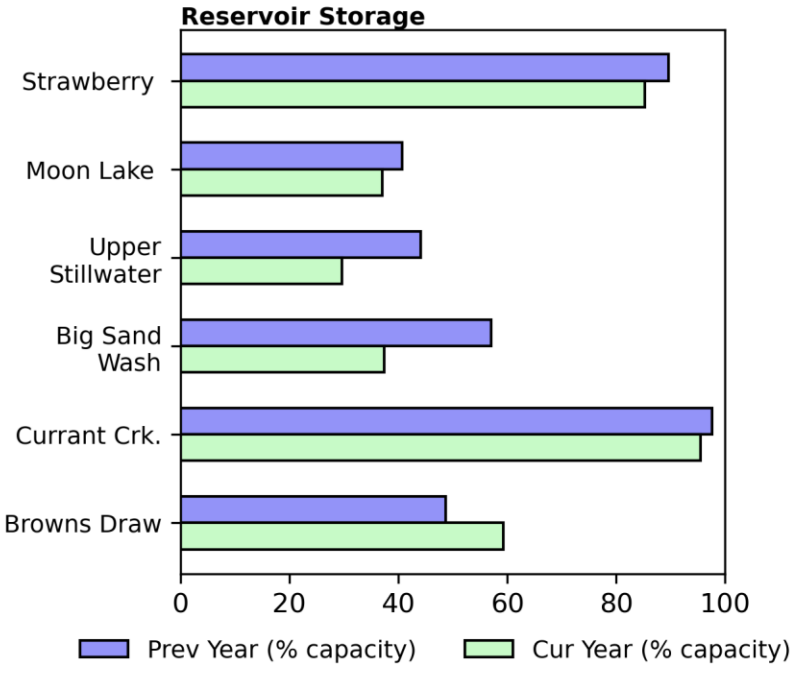
Duchesne | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Duchesne River Basin is below normal at 81% of median, compared to 94% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was above normal at 120%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 110% of median. Soil moisture is at 51% saturation compared to 33% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 81% of capacity, compared to 86% last year.



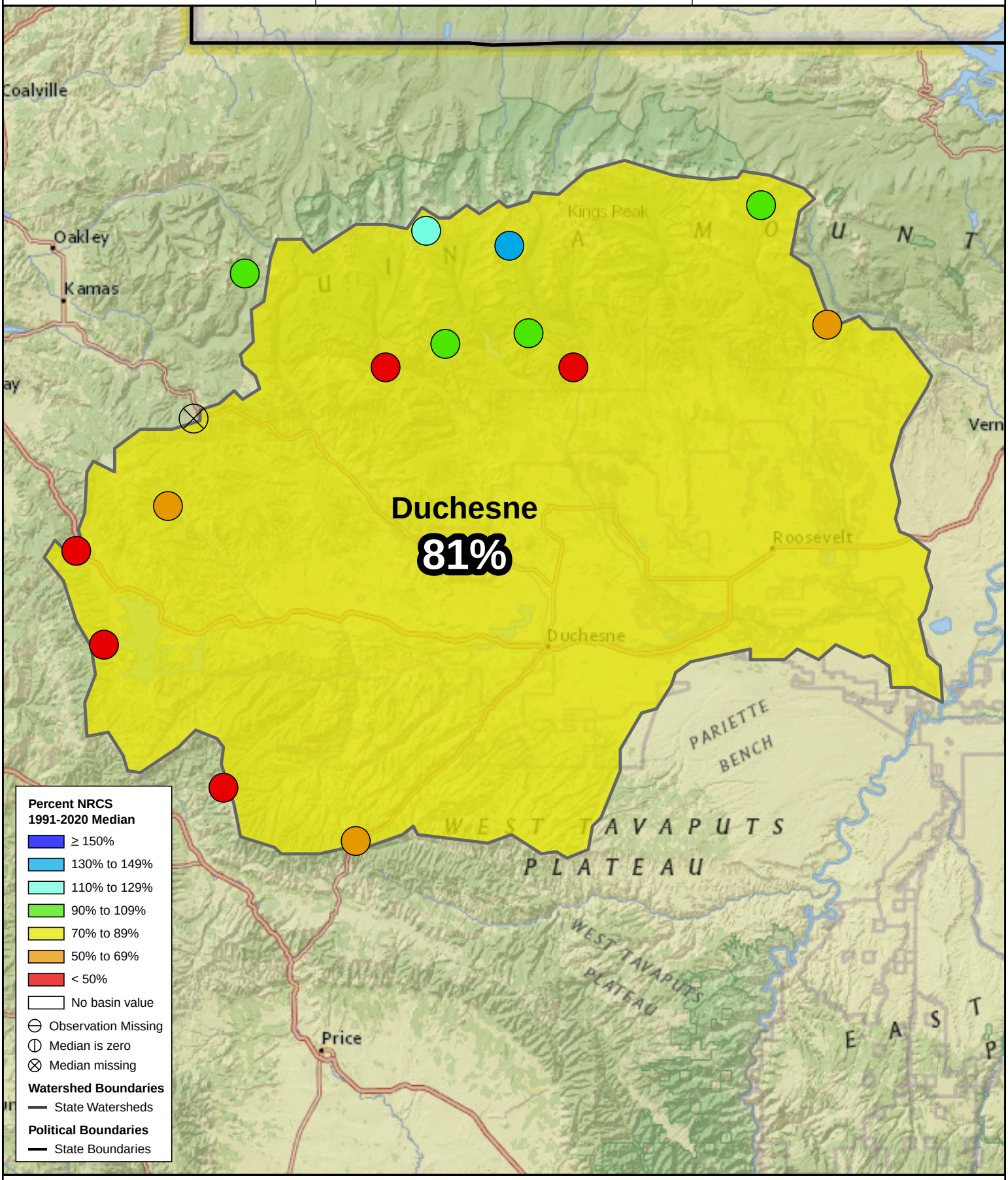






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

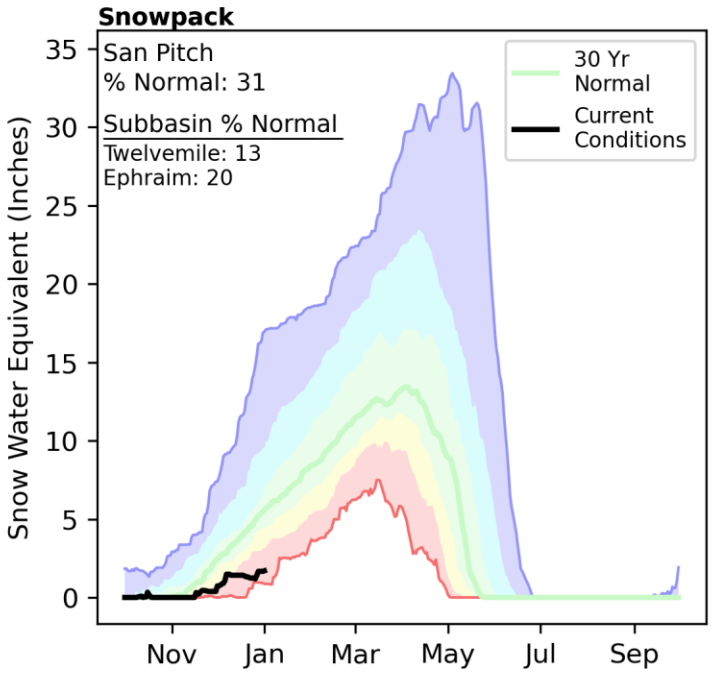
N

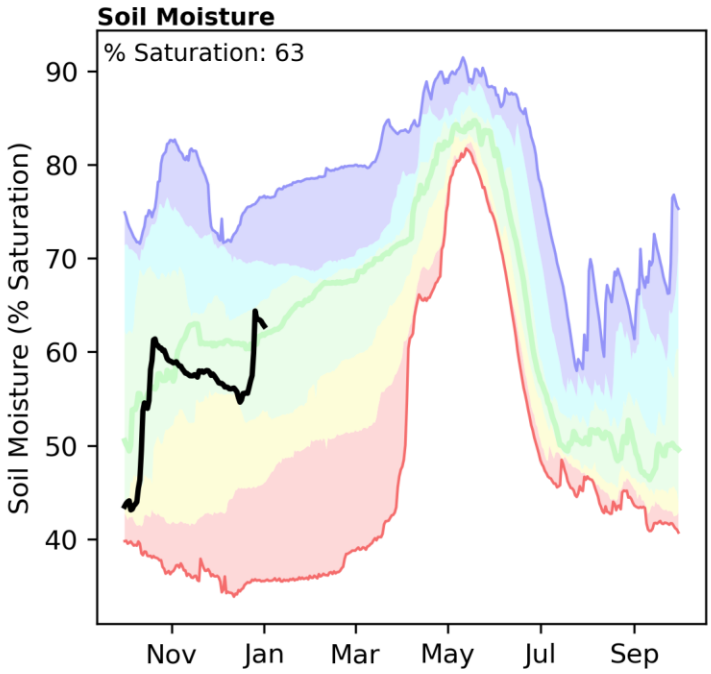
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

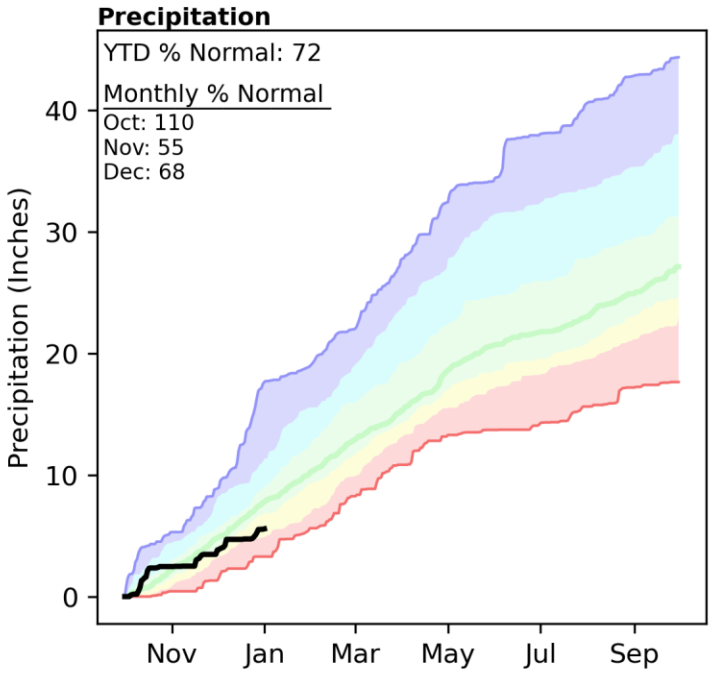
Created 1-07-2026

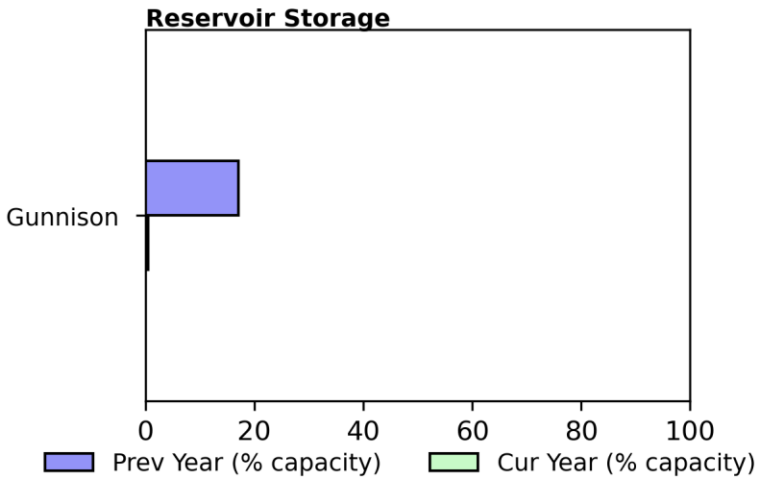
San Pitch | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the San Pitch River Basin is well below normal at 31% of median, compared to 104% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 68%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 72% of median. Soil moisture is at 63% saturation compared to 67% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 0% of capacity, compared to 17% last year.



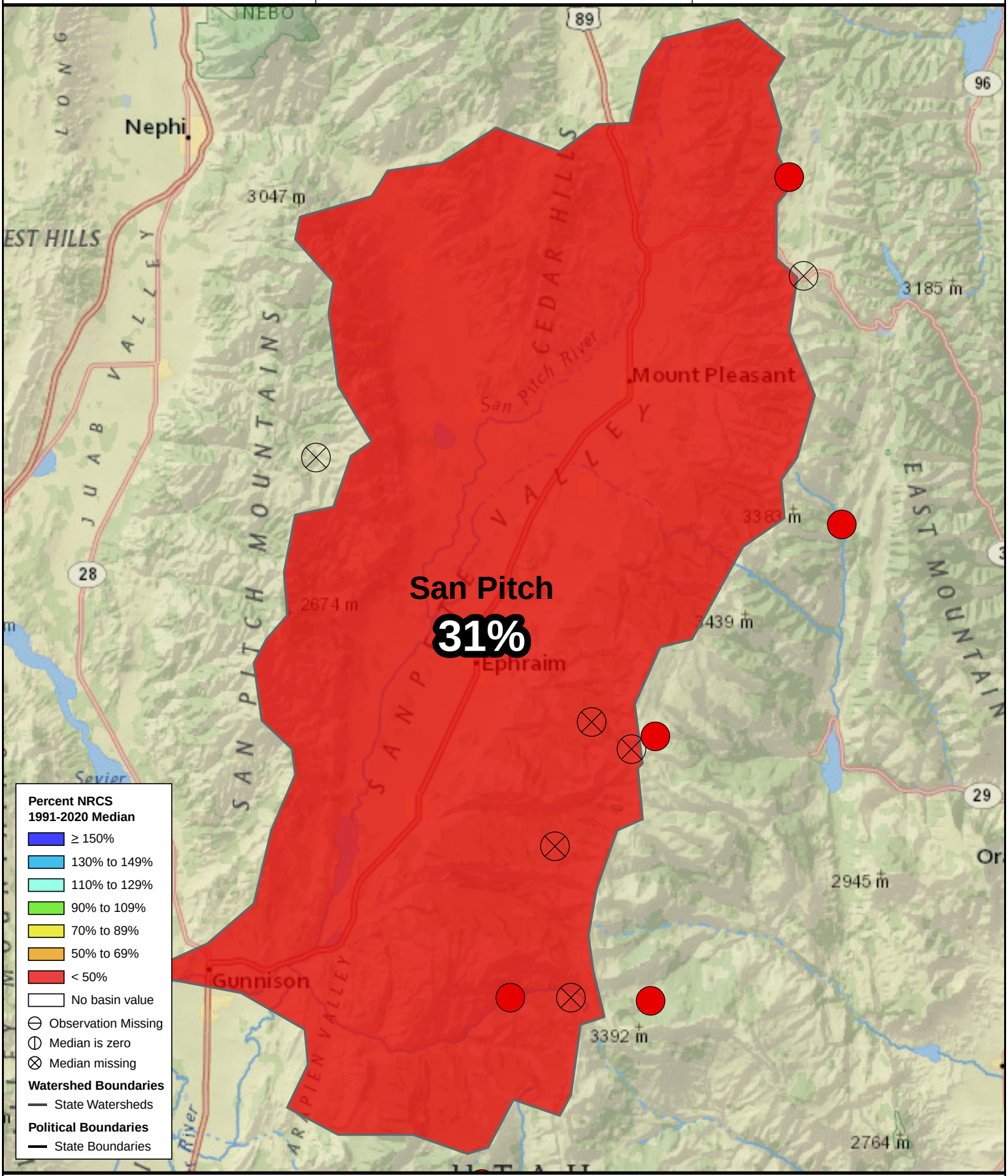






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



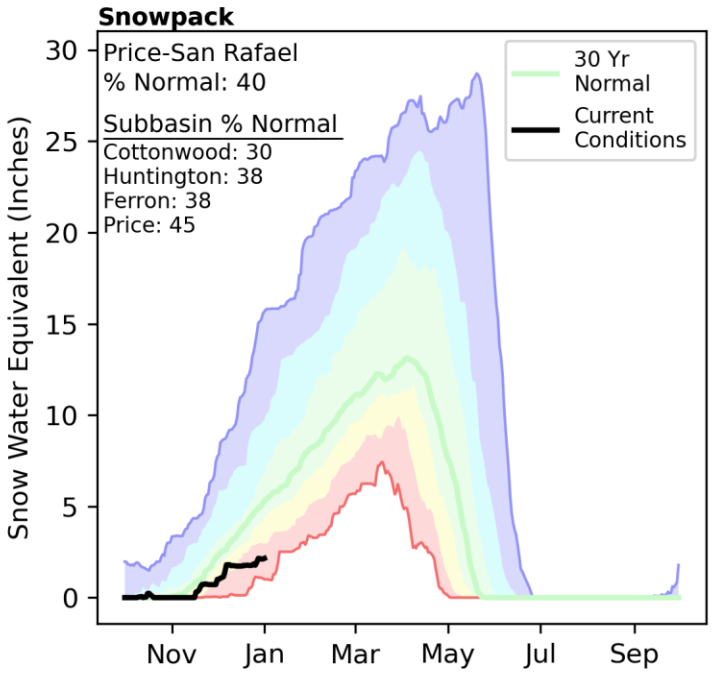
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

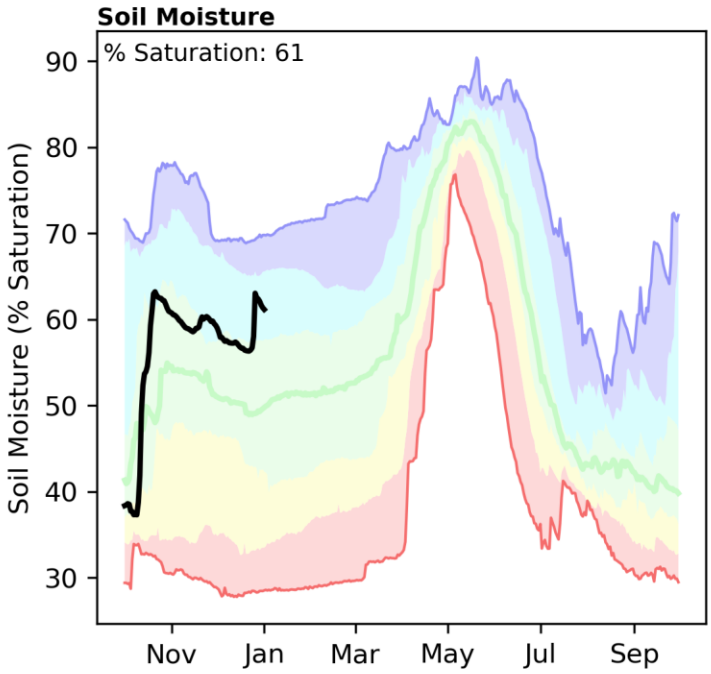
N
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Miles

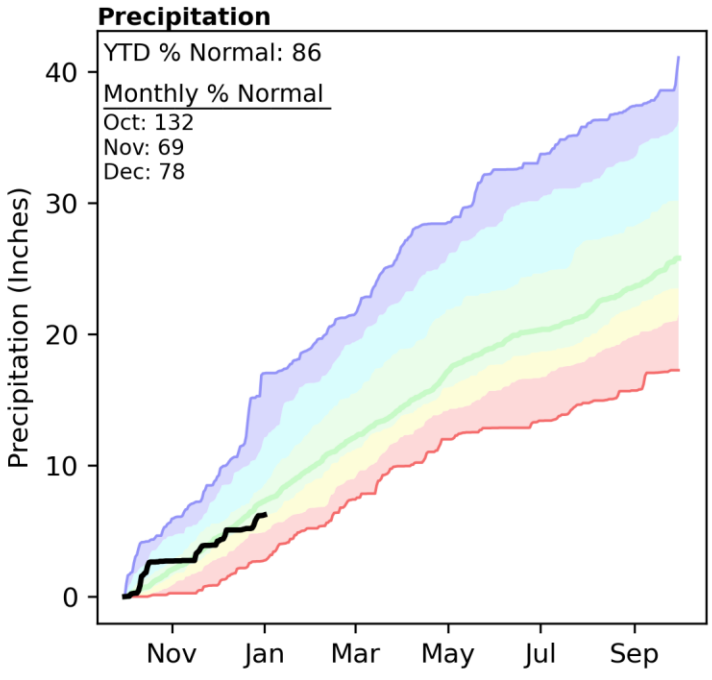
Created 1-07-2026

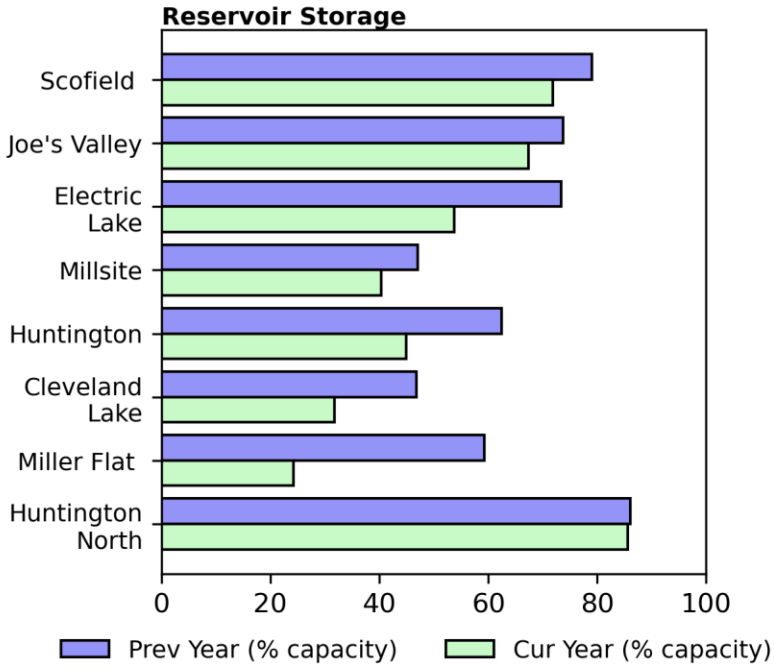
Price-San Rafael | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Price and San Rafael River Basins is well below normal at 40% of median, compared to 94% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was below normal at 78%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 86% of median. Soil moisture is at 61% saturation compared to 51% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 61% of capacity, compared to 71% last year.



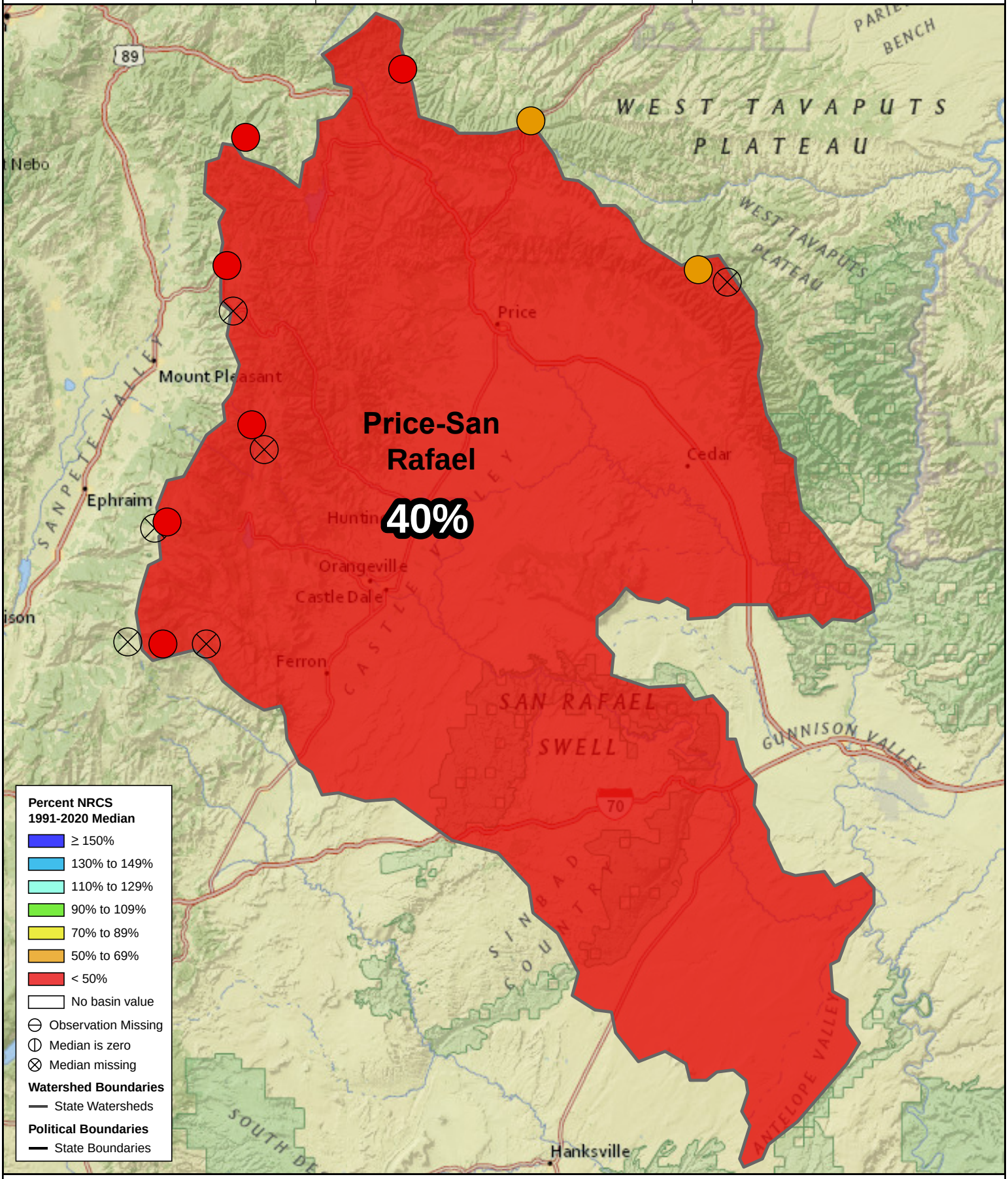






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

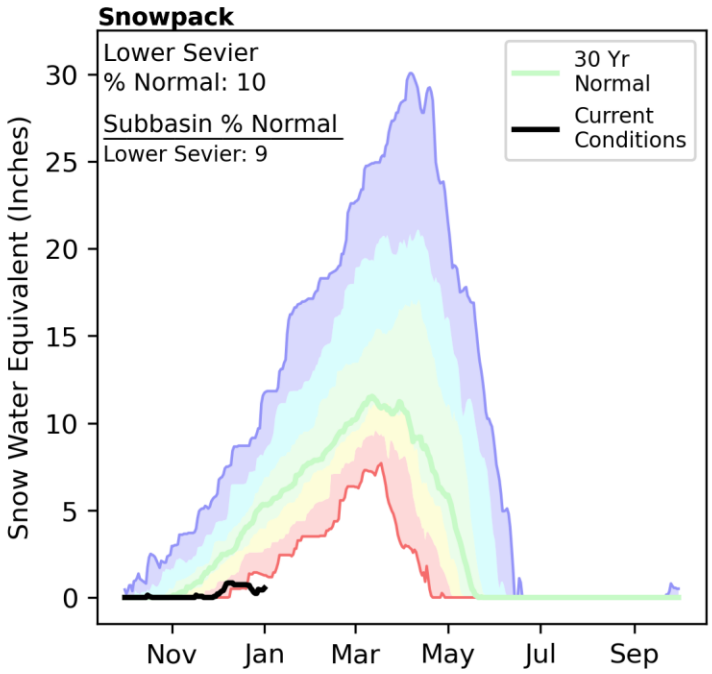
N

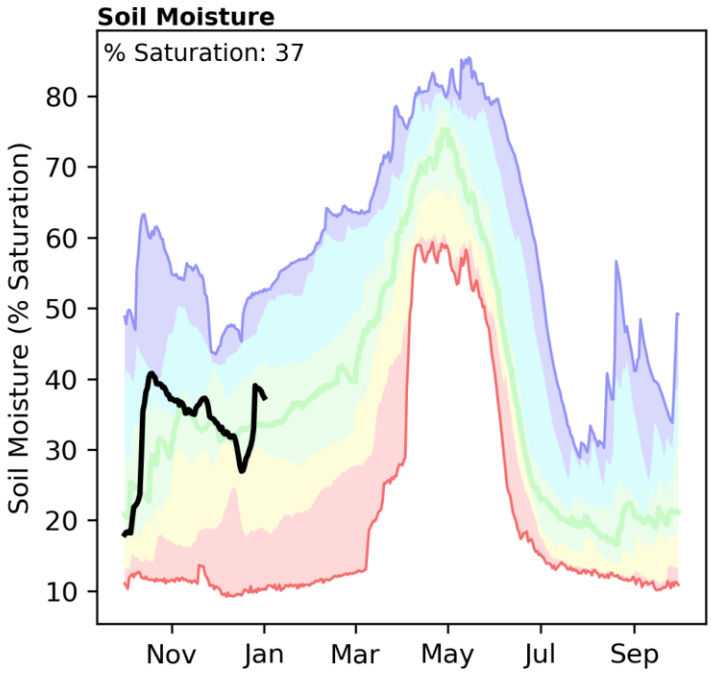
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

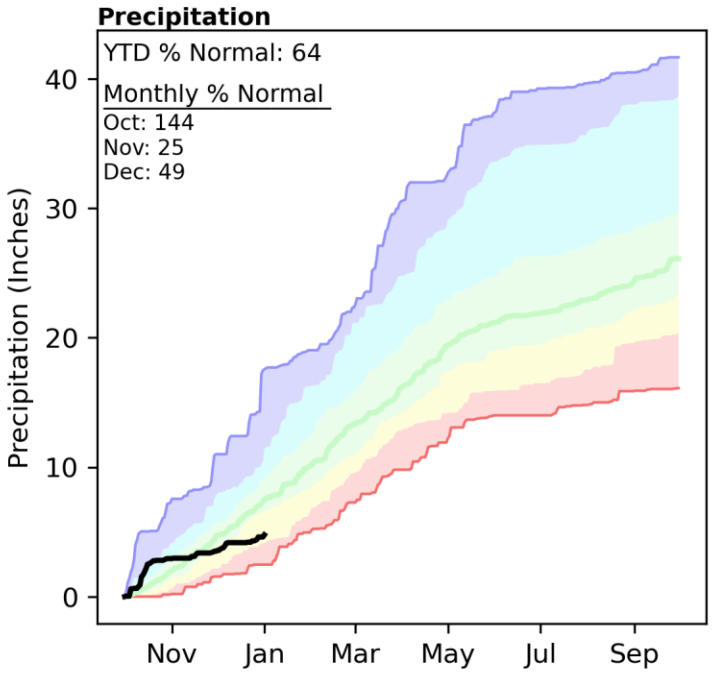
Created 1-07-2026

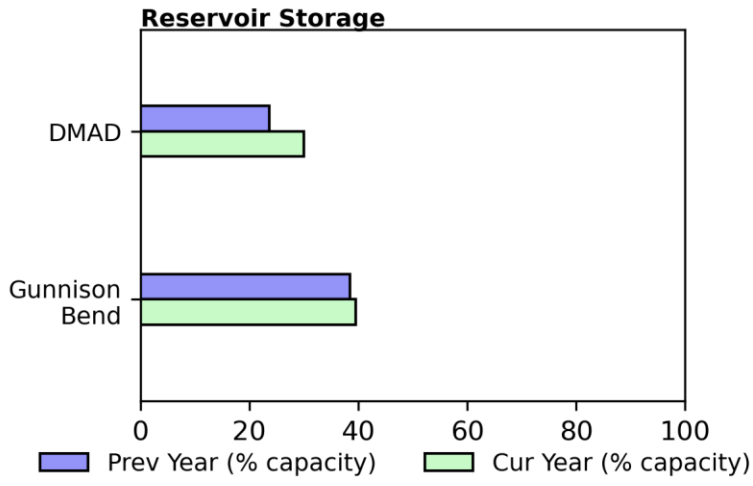
Lower Sevier | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Lower Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 10% of median, compared to 77% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 49%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 64% of median. Soil moisture is at 37% saturation compared to 45% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 32% of capacity, compared to 27% last year.



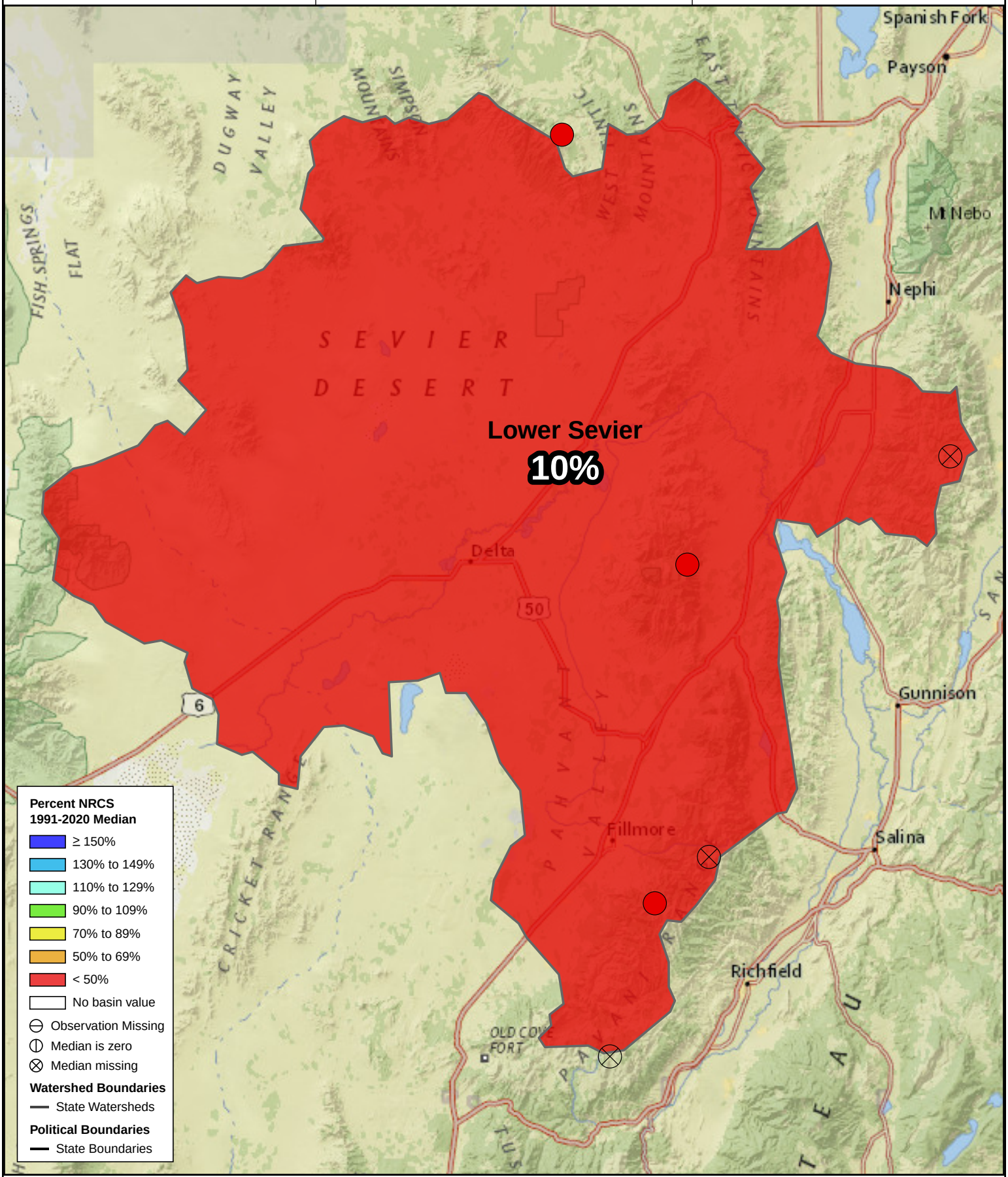






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

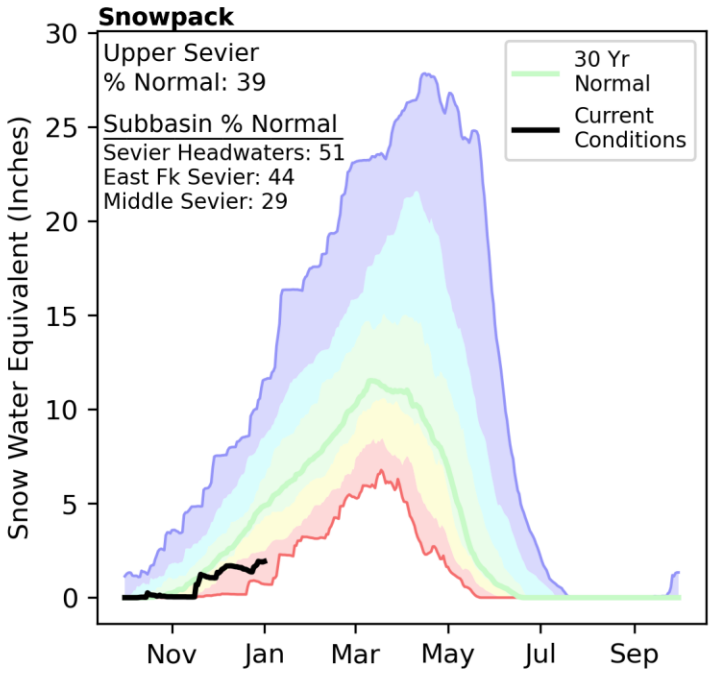
N

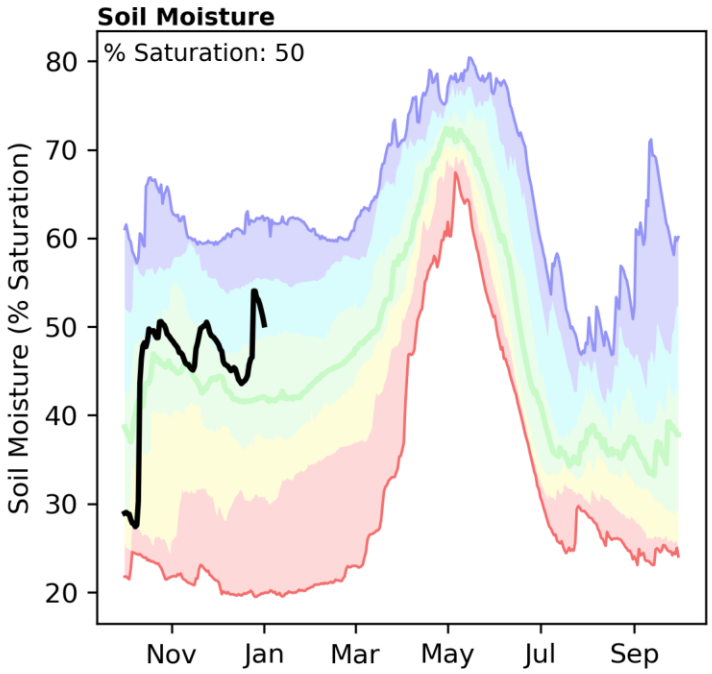
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

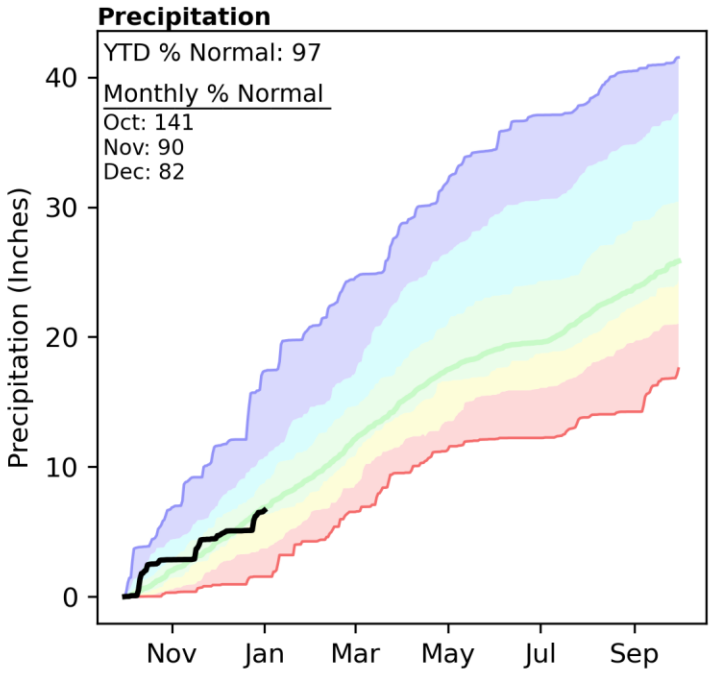
Created 1-08-2026

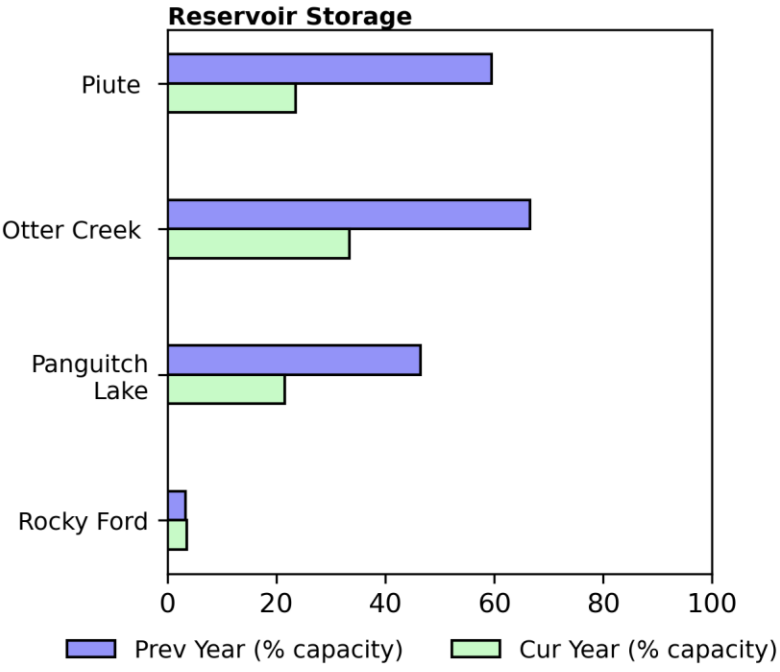
Upper Sevier | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Upper Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 39% of median, compared to 70% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was below normal at 82%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 97% of median. Soil moisture is at 50% saturation compared to 39% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 26% of capacity, compared to 59% last year.



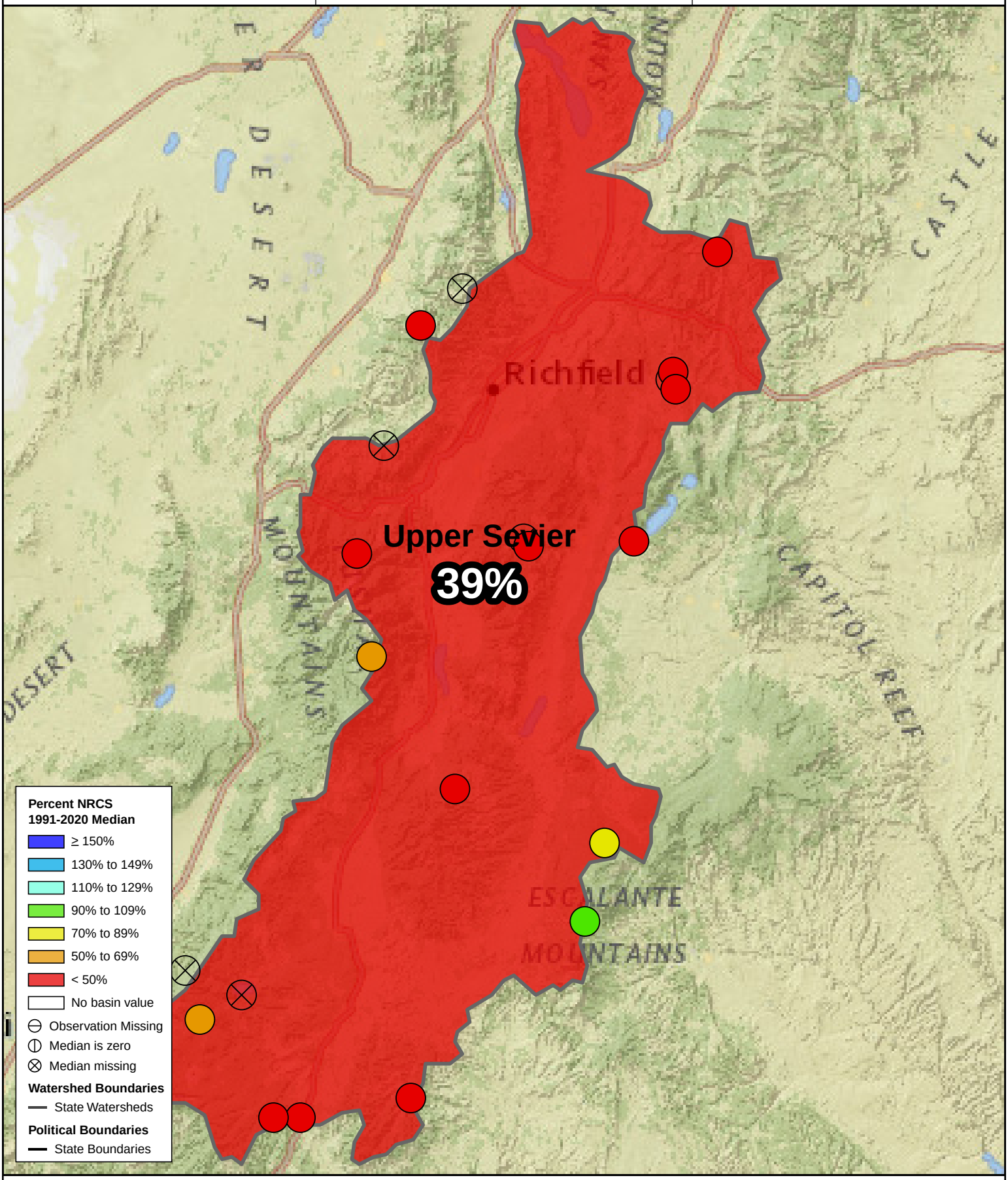






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

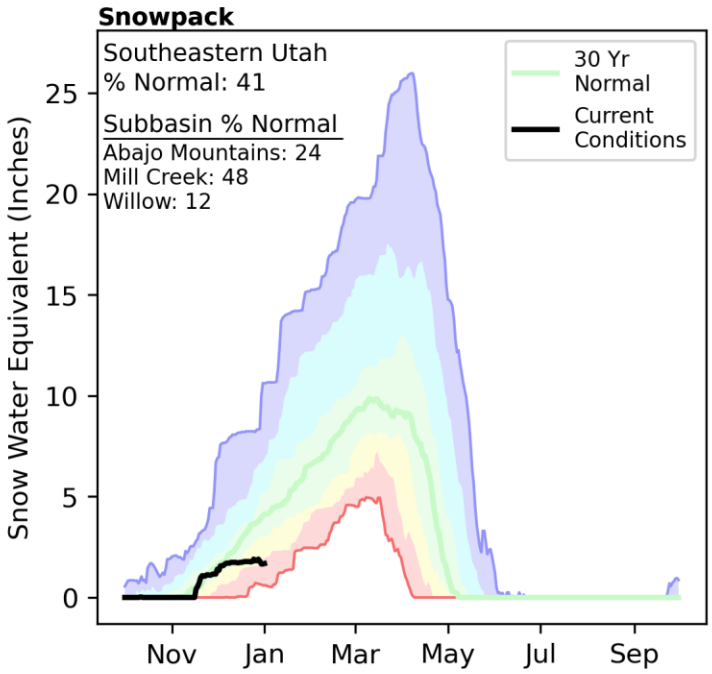
N

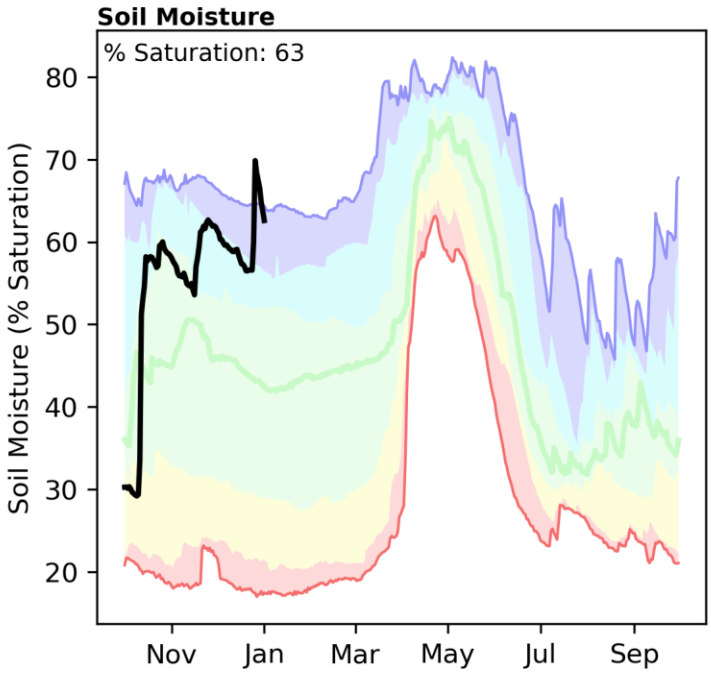
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

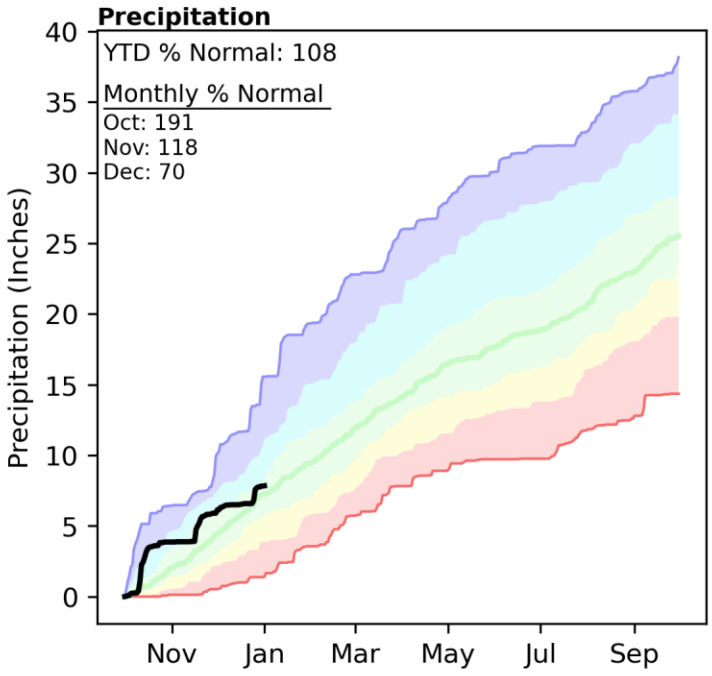
Created 1-07-2026

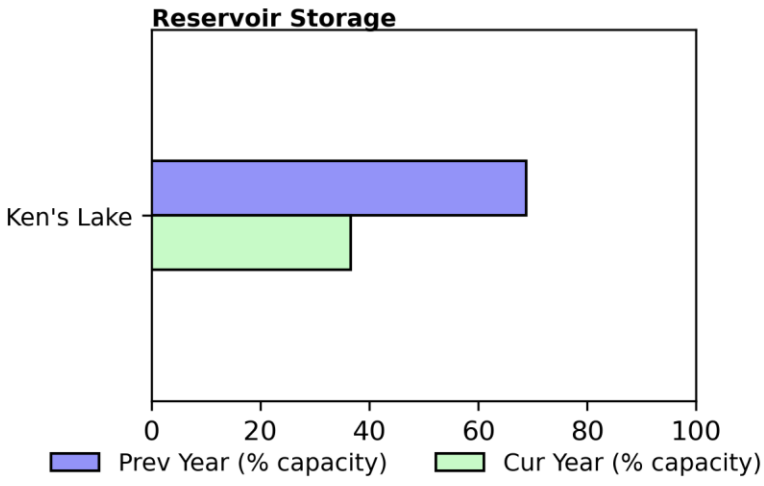
Southeastern Utah | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in Southeastern Utah is well below normal at 41% of median, compared to 72% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 70%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 108% of median. Soil moisture is at 63% saturation compared to 33% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 36% of capacity, compared to 68% last year.



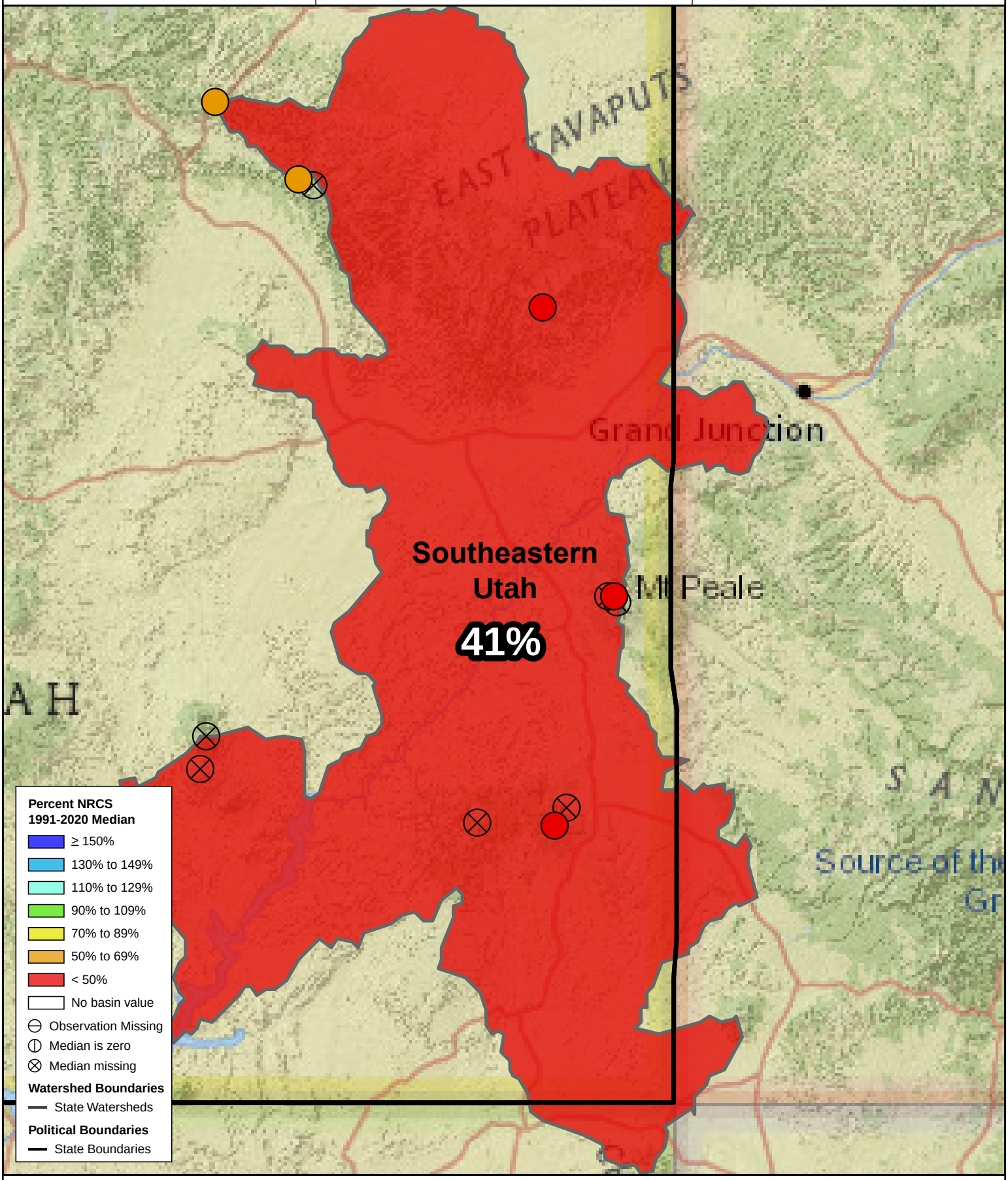






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

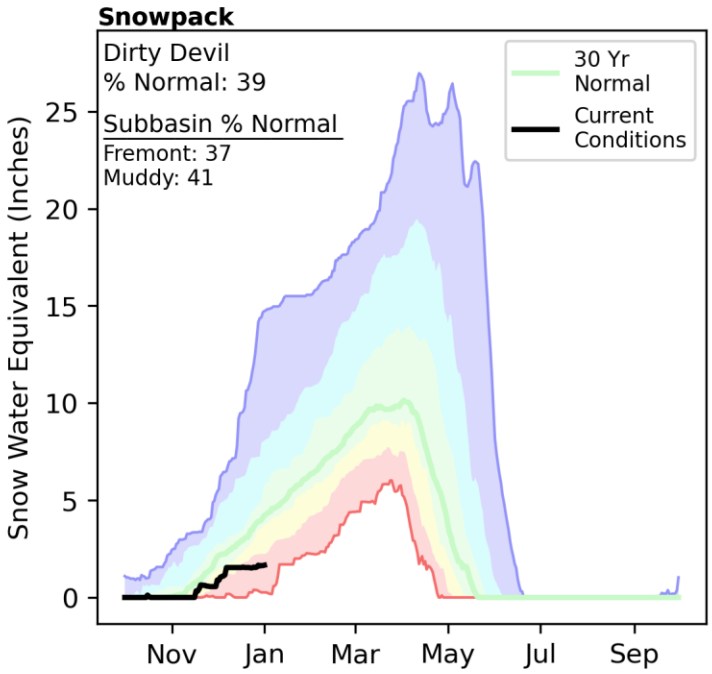
N

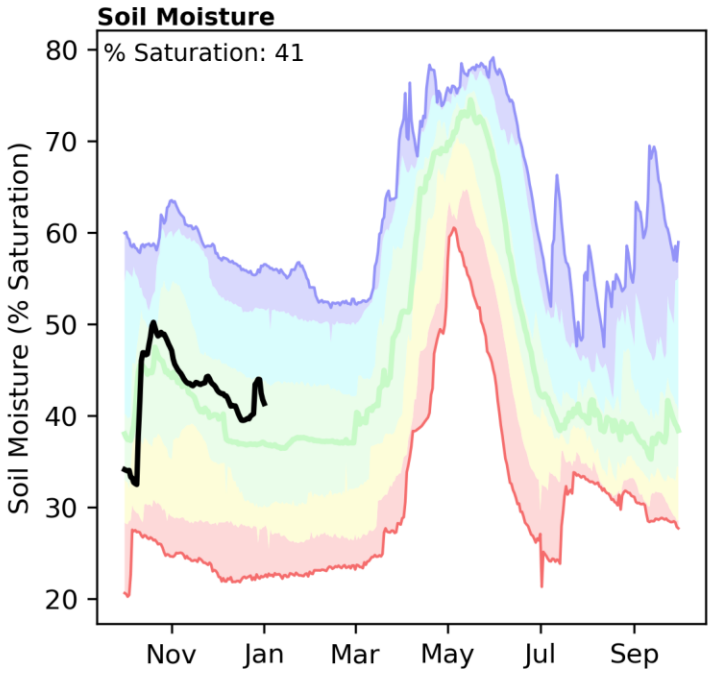
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

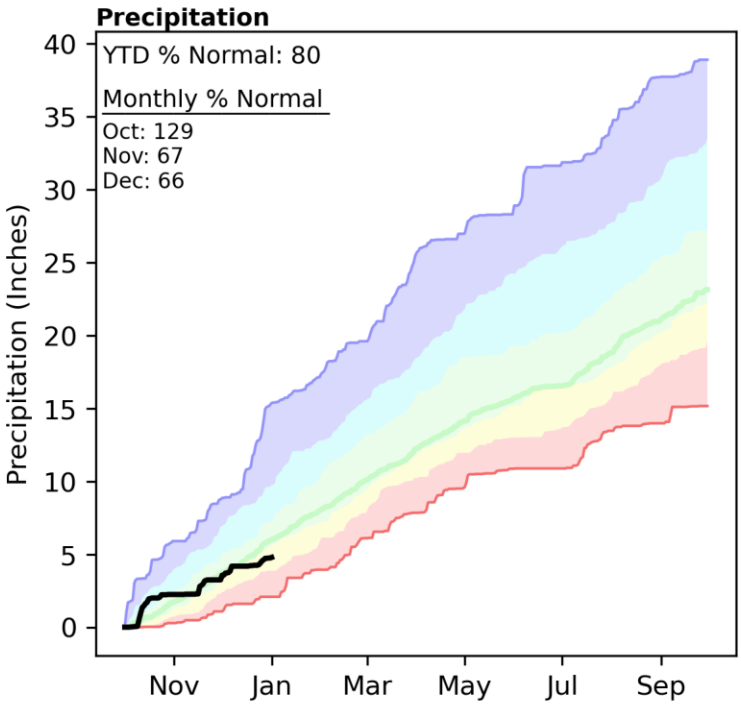
Created 1-07-2026

Dirty Devil | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Dirty Devil River Basin is well below normal at 39% of median, compared to 97% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 66%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 80% of median. Soil moisture is at 41% saturation compared to 37% saturation last year.

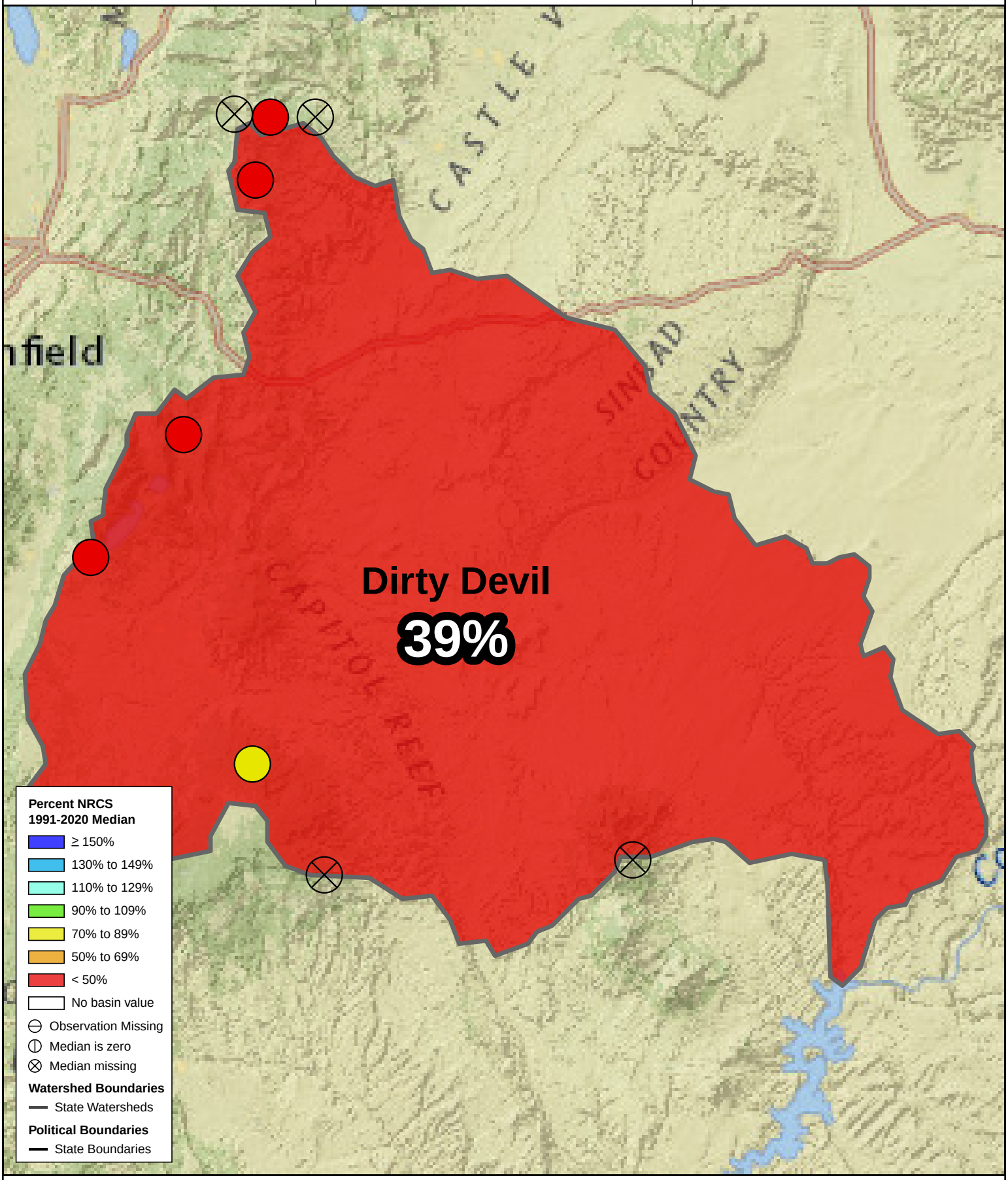






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

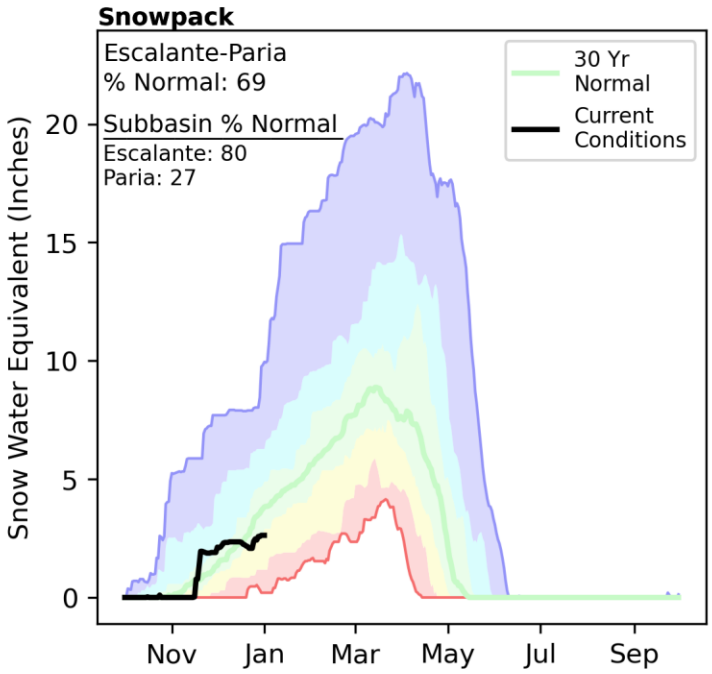
N

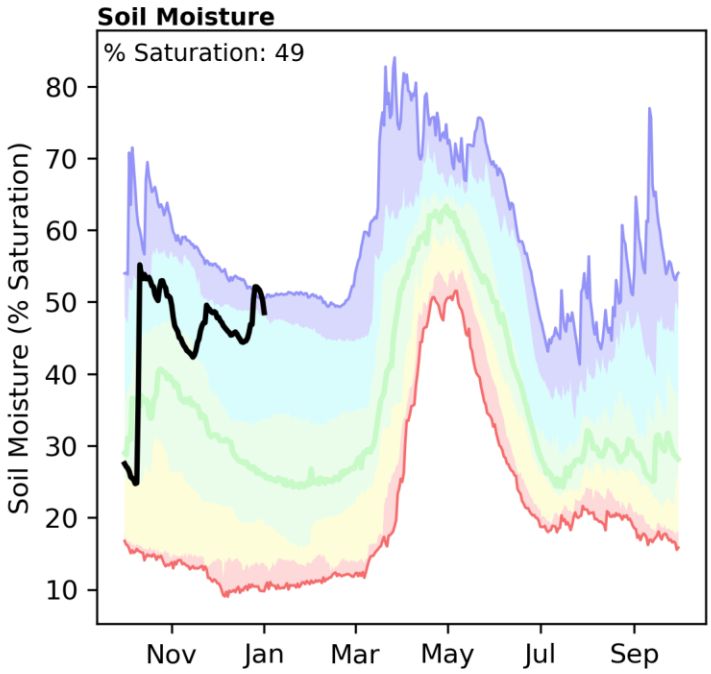
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

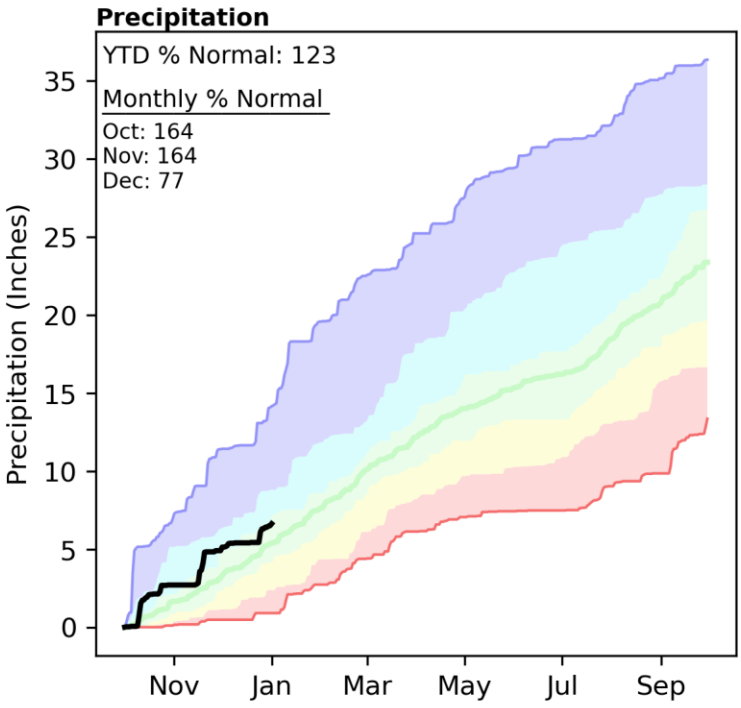
Created 1-07-2026

Escalante-Paria | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Escalante and Paria River Basins is well below normal at 69% of median, compared to 43% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was below normal at 77%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 123% of median. Soil moisture is at 49% saturation compared to 19% saturation last year.

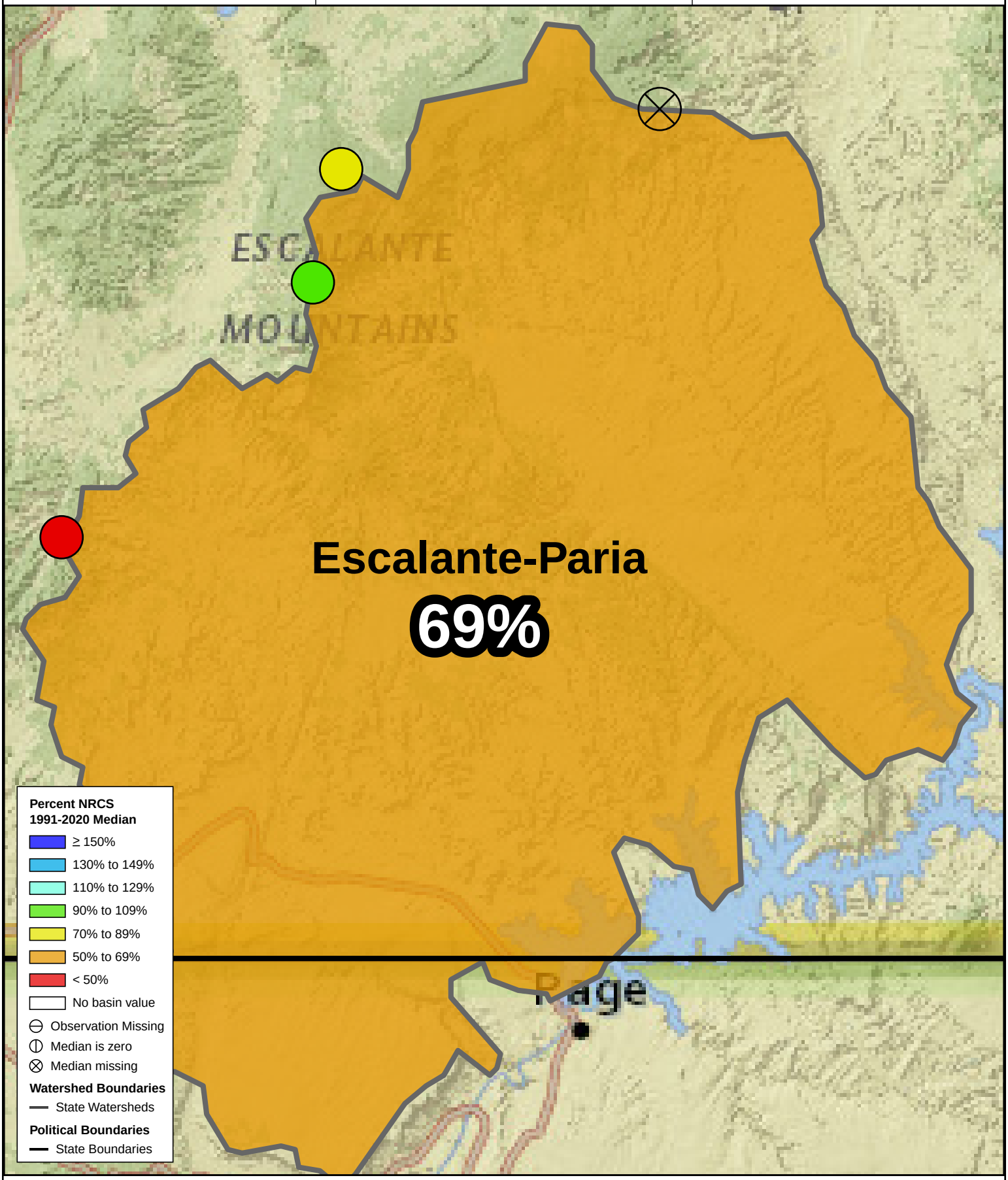






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

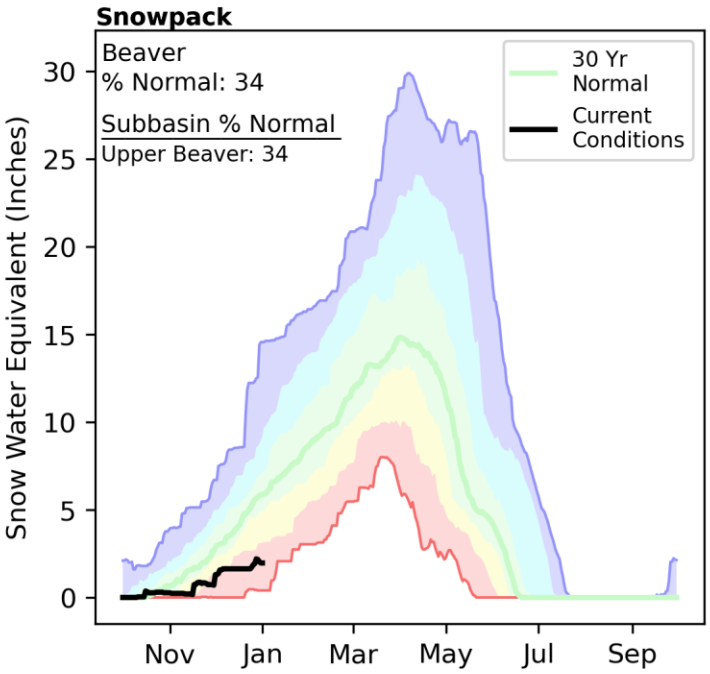
N

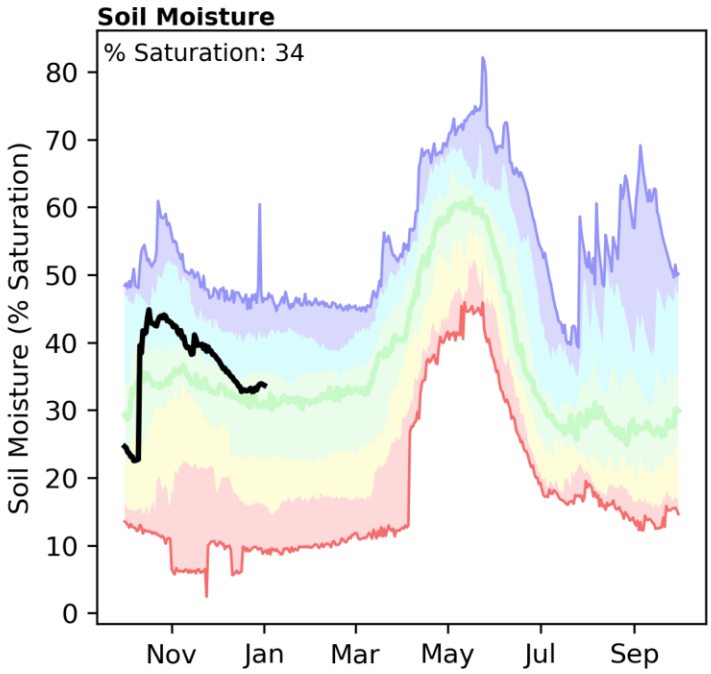
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

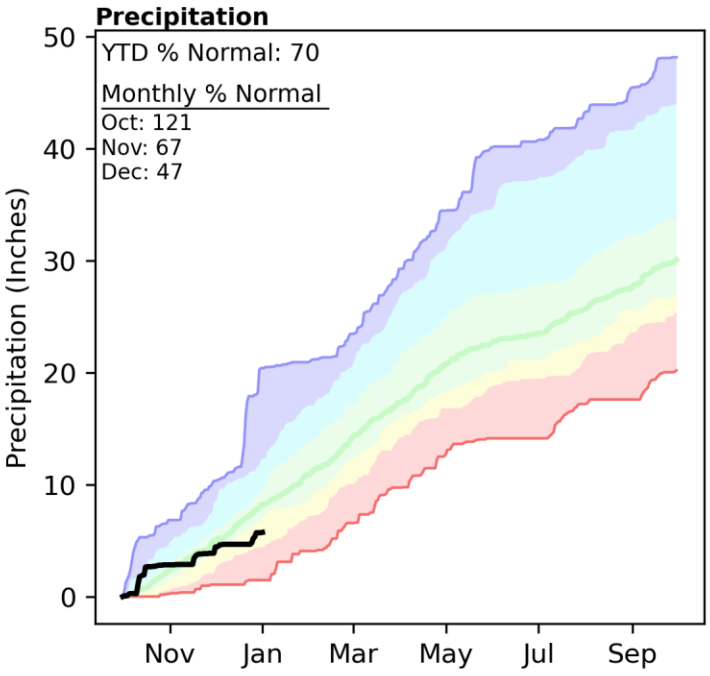
Created 1-07-2026

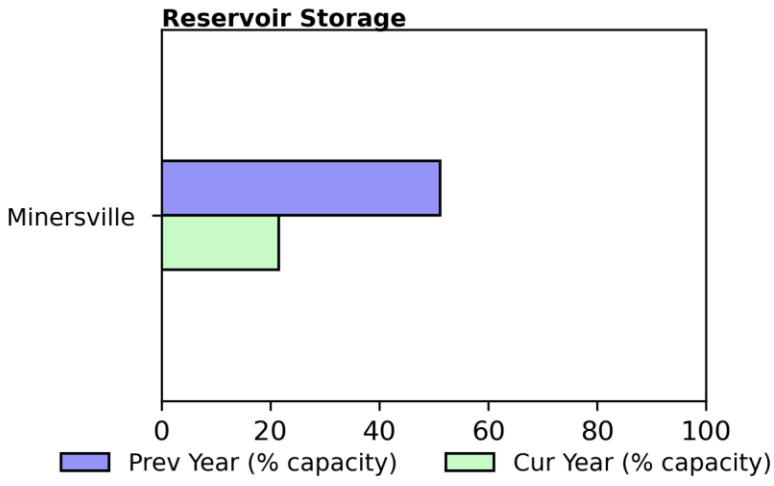
Beaver | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Beaver River Basin is well below normal at 34% of median, compared to 101% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well below normal at 47%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 70% of median. Soil moisture is at 34% saturation compared to 34% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 21% of capacity, compared to 51% last year.



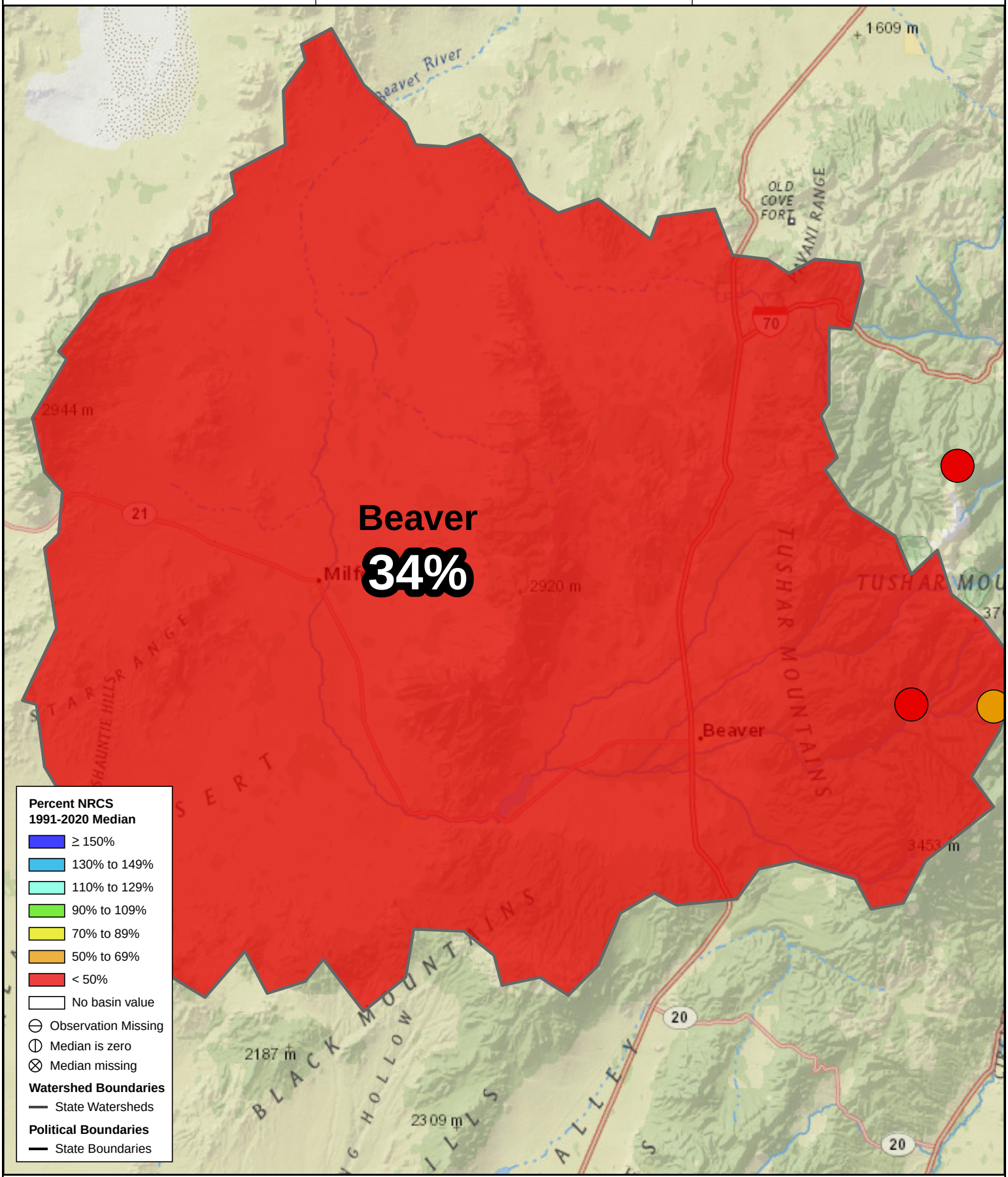






Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

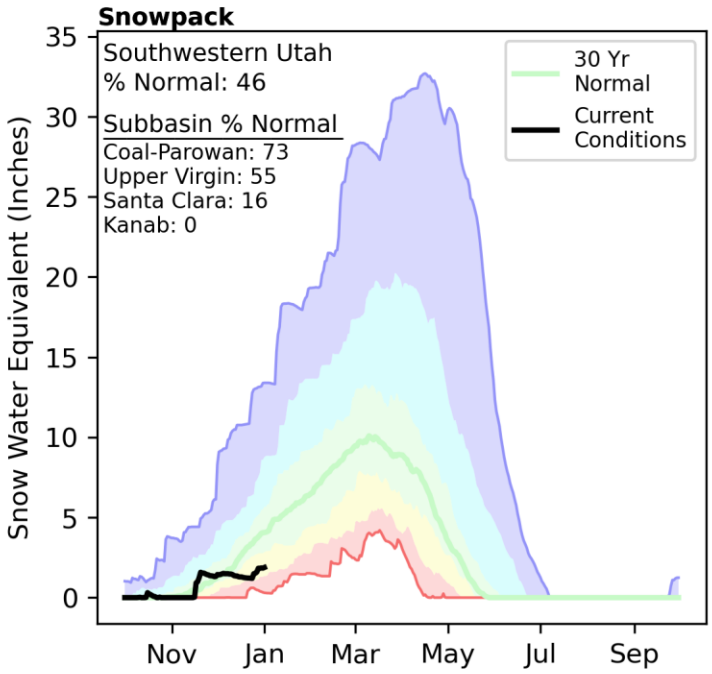
N

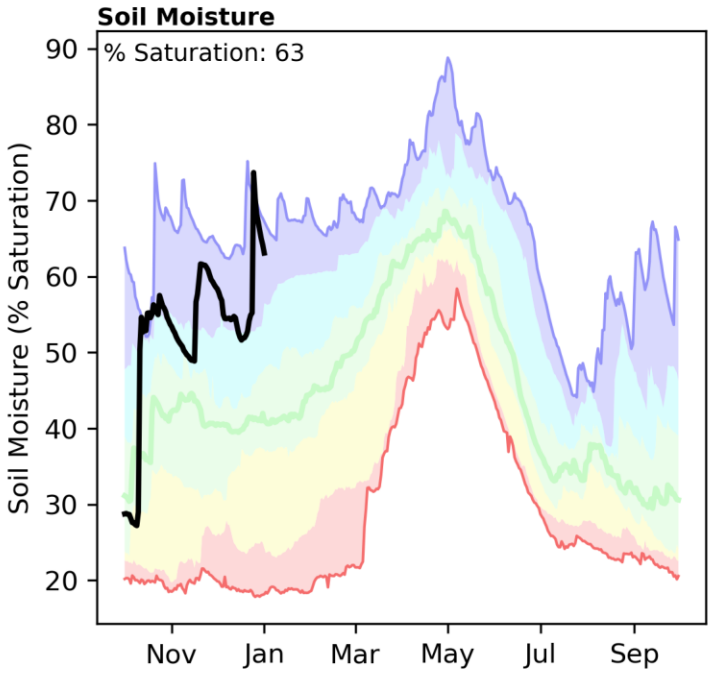
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Miles

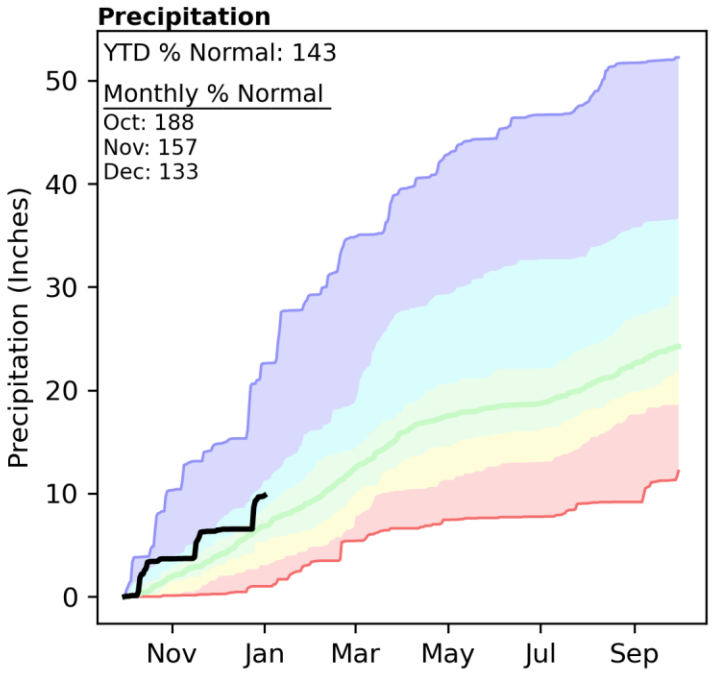
Created 1-07-2026

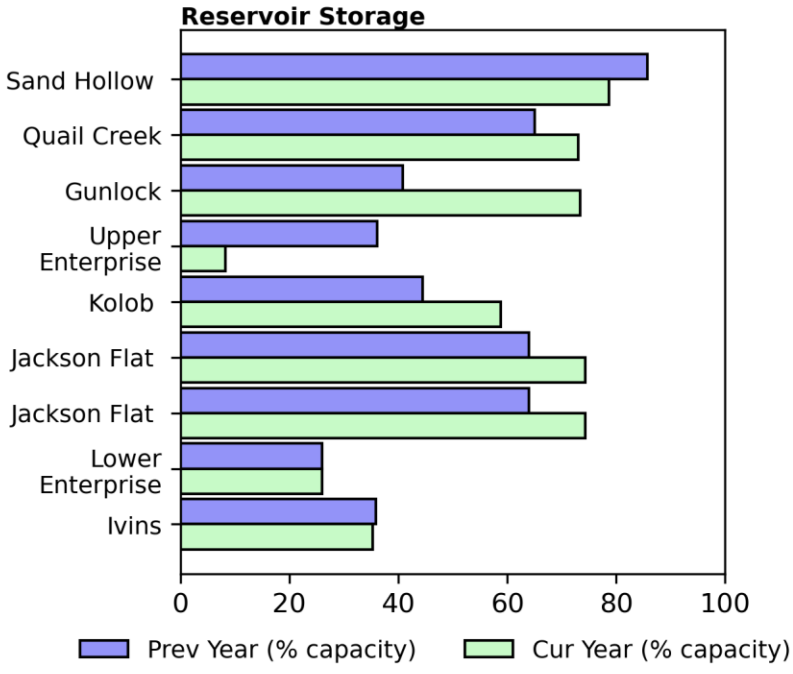
Southwestern Utah | January 1, 2026

Snowpack in Southwestern Utah is well below normal at 46% of median, compared to 34% at this time last year. Precipitation in December was well above normal at 133%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-December) to 143% of median. Soil moisture is at 63% saturation compared to 24% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 68% of capacity, compared to 66% last year[1].





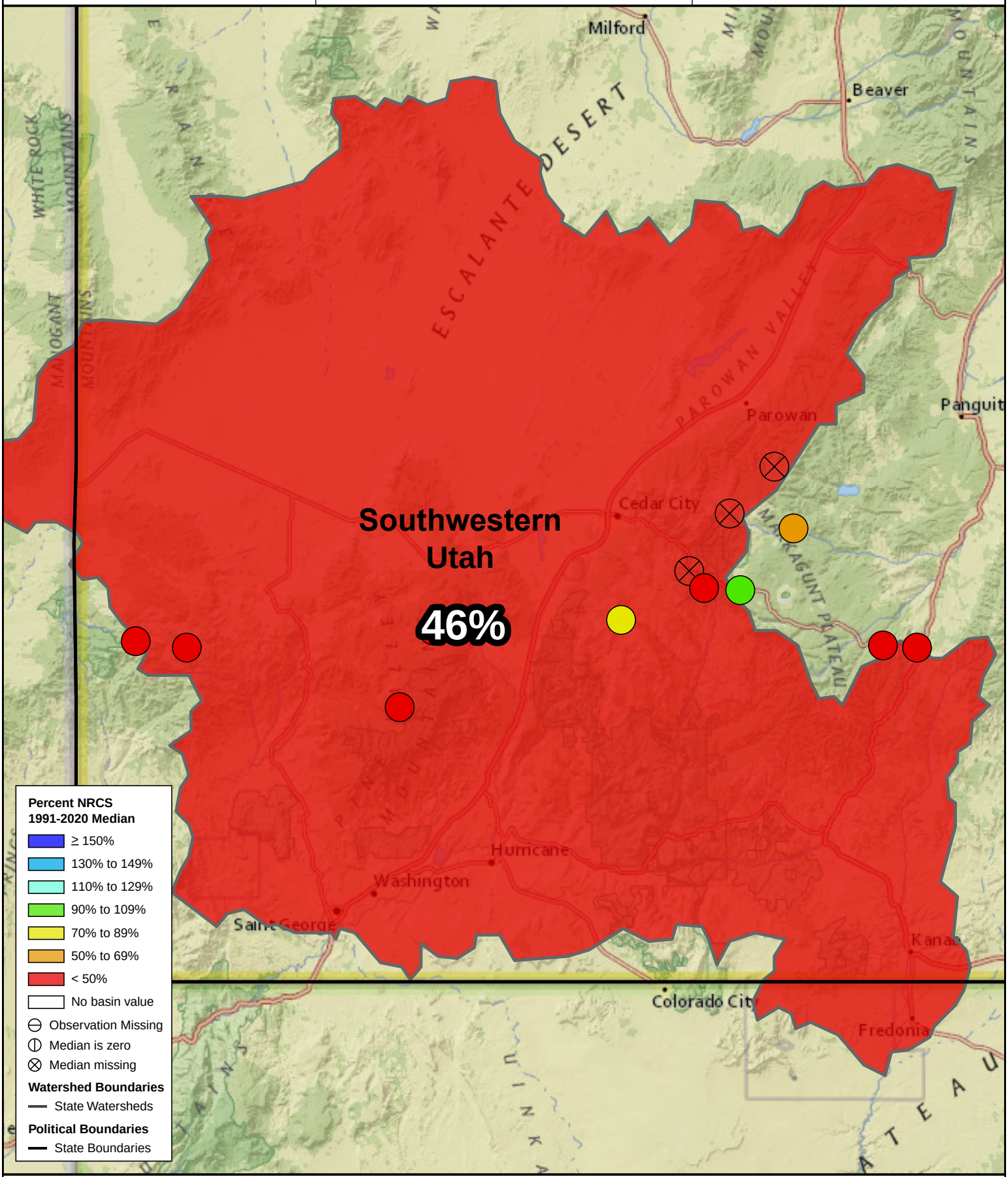




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Southwest Utah reservoir percentages exclude Lake Powell.

Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	January 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

N

0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles

Created 1-07-2026

January 1, 2026 | Utah Reservoir Summary

Watershed/Region	Current Storage (Basinwide KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (Basinwide KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity (Basinwide)	This Yr % Capacity (Basinwide)
Utah (Statewide)	3476	5540	75	62
Utah (Statewide) Incl. Flaming G. & Lk. Powell	12942	32607	48	39
Bear	766	1395	66	54
Weber-Ogden	269	547	71	49
Northeastern Uintas	3022	3852	82	78
Tooele Valley	2.1	4.3	50	47
Duchesne	1117	1389	86	80
Provo	1924	2445	89	78
San Pitch	0	20	17	0
Price	121	196	71	61
Upper Sevier	39	148	59	26
Lower Sevier	63	251	34	25
Southeast UT	0.8	2.3	68	36
Beaver	5	23	51	21
Southwest Utah	84	124	66	68

Reservoir	Current Storage (KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity	This Yr % Capacity
Bear Lake	735	1302	67	56
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	9.6	25	57	37
Browns Draw	3.5	5.9	48	59
Causey Reservoir	4	7.1	57	56
Cleveland Lake	1.7	5.4	46	31
Currant Creek Reservoir	14	15	97	95
DMAD	3.3	10	23	29
Deer Creek Reservoir	114	149	76	76
East Canyon Reservoir	34	49	75	69
Echo Reservoir	36	73	69	49
Electric Lake	16	30	73	53
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2995	3749	83	79
Grantsville Reservoir	1.5	3.3	51	46
Gunlock	7.6	10	40	73
Gunnison Bend	1.6	4	38	39
Gunnison Reservoir	0.1	20	17	0
Huntington	2.5	5.6	62	44
Huntington North Reservoir	3.6	4.2	86	85
Hyrum Reservoir	6.8	15	64	44
Ivins	0.5	1.4	35	35
Jackson Flat Reservoir	3	4.1	63	74
Joes Valley Reservoir	41	61	73	67
Jordanelle Reservoir	200	314	80	64
Ken's Lake	0.8	2.3	68	36
Kolob Reservoir	3.3	5.6	44	58
Lake Powell	6468	23314	37	27
Lost Creek Reservoir	12	22	68	57
Lower Enterprise	0.7	2.6	25	25
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	5.4	32	20	16
Miller Flat Reservoir	1.3	5.2	59	24
Millsite	7.3	18	47	40
Minersville Reservoir	5	23	51	21
Moon Lake Reservoir	13	35	40	37
Newton	1.2	5.4	50	22
Otter Creek Reservoir	17	52	66	33
Panguitch Lake	4.8	22	46	21
Pineview Reservoir	63	110	70	57
Piute Reservoir	16	71	59	23
Porcupine Reservoir	9.8	11	86	86
Quail Creek	29	40	65	73
Red Fleet Reservoir	8	25	58	31
Rockport Reservoir	32	60	59	52
Rocky Ford	0.1	1.8	3	3
Sand Hollow Reservoir	39	50	85	78
Scofield Reservoir	47	65	79	71
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	0.5	1	47	52
Sevier Bridge Reservoir	59	236	35	25
Smith and Morehouse	4.5	8.1	56	56
Starvation Reservoir	123	164	87	75
Stateline Reservoir	4.1	12	33	34
Steinaker Reservoir	9.9	33	54	29
Strawberry Reservoir	942	1105	89	85
Trial Lake	0.6	1.9	70	32

Twin Pots	0	4	16	0
Upper Enterprise	0.8	10	36	8
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	9.6	32	44	29
Utah Lake	662	870	94	76
Washington Lake	1.8	2.7	35	68
Willard Bay	81	215	77	38
Woodruff Creek	2.7	4	41	66
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	10	57	50	18

STATE OF UTAH		Forecast Exceedance Probabilities For Risk Assessment						
Site	Forecast Period	Median (kaf)	90% (kaf)	70% (kaf)	50% (kaf)	50% (as % Median)	30% (kaf)	10% (kaf)
American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	APR-JUL	19.2	9.3	13.1	16.9	88	22	34
Ashley Ck nr Vernal	APR-JUL	43	15.9	28	37	86	45	58
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	APR-JUL	92	26	60	82	89	110	151
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	APR-SEP	99	30	61	87	88	117	161
Bear R nr Ut-Wy State Line	APR-JUL	101	46	71	88	87	105	130
Bear R nr Ut-Wy State Line	APR-SEP	114	54	81	99	87	117	144
Beaver R nr Beaver	APR-JUL	17.4	8.6	11.8	14.6	84	18.1	24
Big Brush Ck ab Red Fleet Reservoir	APR-JUL	19.7	6.6	11.6	15.1	77	18.6	24
Big Ck nr Randolph	APR-JUL	3.2	0.9	1.5	2.5	78	4	6.4
Big Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	29	19.1	24	29	100	36	48
Blacks Fk nr Robertson	APR-JUL	91	54	69	81	89	94	113
Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum	APR-JUL	29	19	26	31	107	40	52
Chalk Ck at Coalville	APR-JUL	26	8	16	20	77	28	49
City Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	5.3	2.7	3.6	4.4	83	5.4	7.1
Clear Ck ab Diversions nr Sevier	APR-JUL	13.6	6.2	8.5	10.5	77	12.9	17.5
Coal Ck nr Cedar City	APR-JUL	12.5	6.8	10.1	13.5	108	18.2	28
Colorado R nr Cisco	APR-JUL	3750	1120	1910	2480	66	3080	3980
Currant Ck bl Currant Ck Dam	APR-JUL	11.9	5	8.2	11.6	97	16.3	27
Dell Fk nr SLC	APR-JUL	3.6	1.52	2.3	3	83	4.5	6.2
Duchesne R ab Knight Diversion	APR-JUL	162	107	133	158	98	195	285
Duchesne R at Myton	APR-JUL	215	107	162	220	102	295	470
Duchesne R nr Randlett	APR-JUL	255	114	171	240	94	355	735
Duchesne R nr Tabiona	APR-JUL	87	58	75	91	105	113	163
Dunn Ck nr Park Valley	APR-JUL	2.4	0.37	1.27	1.9	79	2.5	3.4
East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	APR-JUL	9.5	4.9	7.1	9	95	14	18.5
East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	APR-JUL	18	6	12	17	94	28	40
East Fork Smiths Fork bl Stateline Res	APR-JUL	26	19.2	23	27	104	31	39
Echo Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	120	56	82	108	90	145	230
EF Sevier R nr Kingston	APR-JUL	13.4	4.4	7.2	11	82	18.8	34
Emigration Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	2.3	0.23	0.75	1.3	57	2	3.3
Ferron Ck Upper Station nr Ferron	APR-JUL	32	11.7	14.9	17.6	55	21	26
Fish Ck ab Reservoir nr Scofield	APR-JUL	19.8	7.7	12.1	16	81	21	29
Great Salt Lake Inflow	APR-JUL	450	200	310	410	91	610	960
Green R at Flaming Gorge Dam	APR-JUL	990	465	760	960	97	1170	1460
Green R at Green River, UT	APR-JUL	2610	1190	1570	1930	74	2380	3300

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Site	Forecast Period	Median (kaf)	90% (kaf)	70% (kaf)	50% (kaf)	50% (as % Median)	30% (kaf)	10% (kaf)
Huntington Ck bl Electric Lake	APR-JUL	8.3	3.8	5.6	7.3	88	9.5	13.6
Huntington Ck nr Huntington	APR-JUL	36	13.8	19.1	24	67	29	38
Lake Fk R bl Moon Lk nr Mountain Home	APR-JUL	57	41	51	61	107	73	100
Little Bear R at Paradise	APR-JUL	28	10	18.5	25	89	37	54
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	31	22	26	29	94	33	42
Logan R nr Logan	APR-JUL	91	60	86	104	114	122	148
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	9.5	3.3	5	6.5	68	10	16
Mammoth Ck nr Hatch	APR-JUL	19.7	7.5	13.4	19	96	26	39
Manti Ck bl Dugway Ck nr Manti	APR-JUL	13	6.9	8.3	9.6	74	11.3	15
Mill Ck at Sheley Tunnel nr Moab	APR-JUL	3.3	0.95	1.4	2.7	82	4	5.9
Mill Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	4.3	2	2.8	4	93	5.2	7.3
Muddy Ck nr Emery	APR-JUL	16.3	5.1	8	10.5	64	13.3	17.9
Parleys Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	8.7	3.6	5.8	8	92	11	17.4
Pine Ck nr Escalante	APR-JUL	1.63	0.8	1.15	1.58	97	2.4	5.7
Pineview Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	79	19	48	75	95	109	159
Price R nr Scofield Reservoir	APR-JUL	26	12.8	17.8	24	92	33	67
Provo R at Hailstone	APR-JUL	83	43	61	75	90	92	122
Provo R at Woodland	APR-JUL	85	49	69	87	102	106	132
Provo R bl Deer Ck Dam	APR-JUL	113	54	85	106	94	127	158
Rock Ck at Upper Stillwater Dam	APR-JUL	68	47	59	71	104	88	129
Rock Ck nr Mountain Home	APR-JUL	78	55	69	83	106	103	161
Rockport Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	87	42	65	80	92	104	139
S Willow Ck nr Grantsville	APR-JUL	2.5	1.23	1.58	1.9	76	2.3	3.2
Salina Ck nr Emery	APR-JUL	5.6	1.93	2.7	3.4	61	4.6	6.1
Salt Ck at Nephi	APR-JUL	4.7	1.6	3.3	5	106	7.2	11.4
Santa Clara R nr Pine Valley	APR-JUL	3.2	0.51	1.76	3	94	4.5	7.2
Seely Ck bl Joes Valley Resv	APR-JUL	44	26	31	36	82	42	53
Seven Mile Ck nr Fish Lake	APR-JUL	6.1	3.6	4.4	5	82	5.8	7.2
Sevier R at Hatch	APR-JUL	34	15.6	24	32	94	43	68
Sevier R nr Gunnison	APR-JUL	30	3.3	13.7	27	90	46	87
Sevier R nr Kingston	APR-JUL	14.7	4.6	8.7	14	95	24	54
SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	APR-JUL	41	15	26	37	90	48	69
Smiths Fk nr Border	APR-JUL	86	73	93	108	126	123	143
Smiths Fk nr Border	APR-SEP	100	78	100	115	115	130	152
South Ck ab Resv nr Monticello	APR-JUL	0.41	0.04	0.14	0.3	73	0.67	2.2
Spanish Fk at Castilla	APR-JUL	30	4	19	30	100	50	74
Strawberry R nr Duchesne	APR-JUL	71	14.5	38	62	87	91	143

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Strawberry R nr Soldier Springs	APR-JUL	39	6.7	19	31	79	47	74
Uinta R bl Powerplant Diversion nr Neola	APR-JUL	64	31	48	61	95	79	121
Utah Lake Inflow	APR-JUL	182	8	60	134	74	225	355
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	APR-JUL	0.74	0.31	0.45	0.6	81	0.81	1.29
Virgin R at Virgin	APR-JUL	36	18.7	26	34	94	45	71
Virgin R nr Hurricane	APR-JUL	31	7.8	18.5	30	97	45	76
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	APR-JUL	0.95	0.14	0.42	0.8	84	1.4	2.8
Weber R at Gateway	APR-JUL	205	65	126	188	92	270	370
Weber R nr Coalville	APR-JUL	93	41	65	85	91	121	155
Weber R nr Oakley	APR-JUL	97	51	71	87	90	105	130
WF Duchesne R at Vat Diversion	APR-JUL	14.5	7.5	9.6	11.5	79	14	19.3
White R bl Tabbyune Creek	APR-JUL	7.2	2.7	4.4	6.6	92	11.1	32
Whiterocks R nr Whiterocks	APR-JUL	43	25	32	40	93	55	95
Yellowstone R nr Altonah	APR-JUL	56	38	49	60	107	76	115

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For more water supply and resource management information, contact: your local Natural Resources Conservation Service Office or:
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How forecasts are made

Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snowcourses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertain the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

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Utah Water Supply Outlook Report

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Salt Lake City, UT