Utah Water Supply Outlook Report

February 1, 2026

Lack of snow visible at the northern end of the Wasatch Plateau near Soldier Summit, Utah

Photo by Kori Mooney, NRCS-Utah Snow Survey

STATE OF UTAH GENERAL OUTLOOK
February 1, 2026

SUMMARY

Where's our winter? Unfortunately, Utah's **snowpack** is now in record-poor condition. The statewide snow water equivalent (SWE) measured at our SNOTEL weather stations dipped below the previous minimum at the end of January. Since then, statewide SWE has continued to set new record minimums each day for all observations going back to the beginning of the SNOTEL era in 1980. Moreover, as of the 5th of February, 32 of Utah's 140 SNOTEL sites were reporting a record low amount of SWE for this date, and 14 more were second-lowest. Combined, that amounts to a third of Utah's SNOTEL network that is at its worst or second-worst amount of snowpack. Of Utah's major basins, 4 have record low SWE based on current conditions (Weber-Ogden, Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan, Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek, and Lower Sevier), with all others hovering very close to setting record lows except for the Bear, Beaver, and Escalante-Paria watersheds (which are still well-below normal). As of February 1st, our statewide SWE was 56% of median, which is a 20% drop from last month's value, and a 40% drop (!) from the beginning of December.

Can the state's snowpack recover in time this winter? Utah's statewide SWE is only at about one-third of our normal statewide annual peak SWE, with less than two months to go in the typical snow accumulation season. Snowpack projections using the range of previous observations suggest that there is only about a 10% chance of reaching a normal snowpack peak this winter. Conversely, the odds of ending the snowpack season with a record-low peak SWE have increased to around 30%. Numerous significant storms would have to hit the state to offer reasonable odds of recovery at this point given the substantial SWE deficits observed at Utah's SNOTEL sites: ranging from 3 to 8 inches below normal in most areas and as high as around 13 inches below normal for the Ben Lomond Peak SNOTEL site.

Still, not all the news is grim. While January **precipitation** in Utah was below normal at 75%, Utah's water-year-to-date (WYTD) precipitation is still close to normal (96% of median). Our statewide **soil moisture** is at 51% of saturation, which is up 12% from last year at this time and corresponds with around the 70th percentile of observations. The above-normal soil moisture levels in Utah's mountains may promote efficient snowmelt runoff this spring (if we can get some snow up there!).

Speaking of snowmelt, Utah's snowpack provides the vast majority of our state's water supply. We have benefitted greatly from the massive snowpack during the 2023 winter and the abundant water provided thereafter to our reservoir system. At this point, that benefit has more or less run its course; current **reservoir storage** is at 64% of capacity (not counting Lake Powell or Flaming Gorge Reservoir), which is down 12% from this time last year but matches the 10 year average for February 1st (and is still higher than at this time in 2022 or 2023).

NRCS **streamflow forecasts** for April through July snowmelt runoff volume are included in this report. We remind our readers that our confidence in the accuracy of these forecasts improves with time as we approach the typical snowpack peak in early April, and that this year's anomalous snowpack conditions are creating added challenges for runoff modeling. February 1 snowmelt runoff forecasts for Utah range from 21 to 77% of average—21% of which are below

the 15th percentile. The most dire individual runoff forecasts are for the Sevier River near Gunnison (36% of average), Utah Lake Inflow (21% of average), Spanish Fork at Castilla (29% of average), Emigration Creek near Salt Lake City (28% of average), and several others in that range. At the basin scale, the most optimistic suite of forecasts for April through July flow is for the Northeastern Uintas (82% of average- mostly due to the Green River). At the other end of the spectrum, the Dirty Devil, Upper Sevier, and Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan basins are all forecasted to receive between 40 and 50% of normal runoff. Please bear in mind that this summary uses percent of average (not median) as the measure of central tendency for snowmelt runoff despite that the rest of this report as well as data and products from our webpage typically defer to median for this parameter. We chose to use average herein because it best represents "normal" for Utah's typical streamflow hydrology.

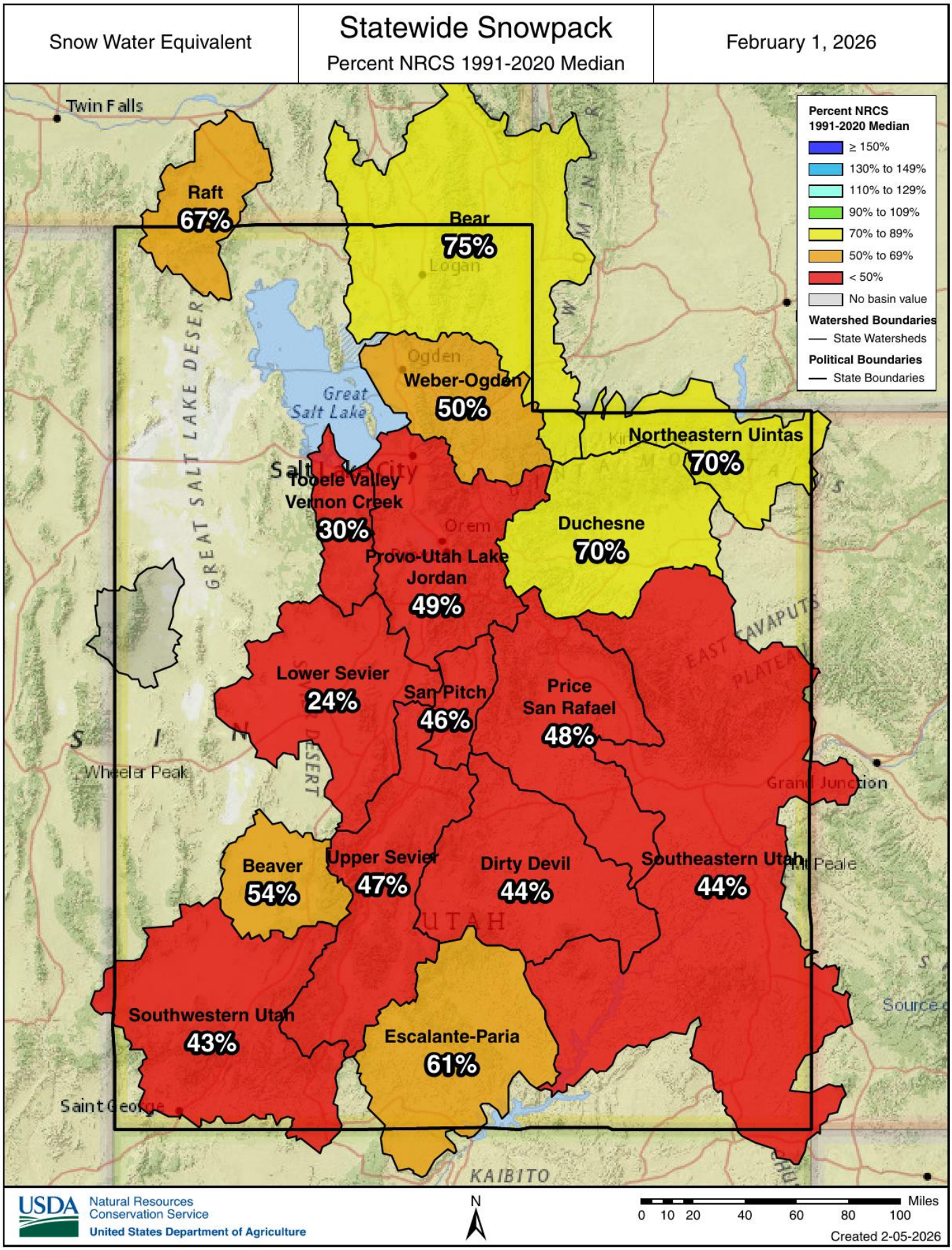
Surface Water Supply Indices (SWSI) for Utah basins combine our current reservoir levels with the additional volume of water anticipated for each watershed based on these February 1 streamflow forecasts. Only two of Utah's basins have SWSI values at around the 50th percentile, suggesting that those basins are predicted to have close to normal surface water supplies this summer (Bear and Price watersheds). All other areas of the state are projected to have below normal water supply conditions, with the Beaver, Upper and Lower Sevier, Ferron Creek, and San Pitch basins all in the bottom 15th percentile relative to historical observations. Please refer to the SWSI table provided in this report for further details.

Snow water equivalent in the **Great Salt Lake** (GSL) basin is well below normal at 58% of median. Similar to the statewide picture, early water year precipitation has buoyed the overall accumulation values, but recent precipitation has been paltry at best; January precipitation in the GSL basin was 76% of normal and mostly fell during the first few days of the month. Mountain soil moisture is above normal at 56% of saturation, and the basin's reservoir storage is at 68% of capacity, down 12% from last year.

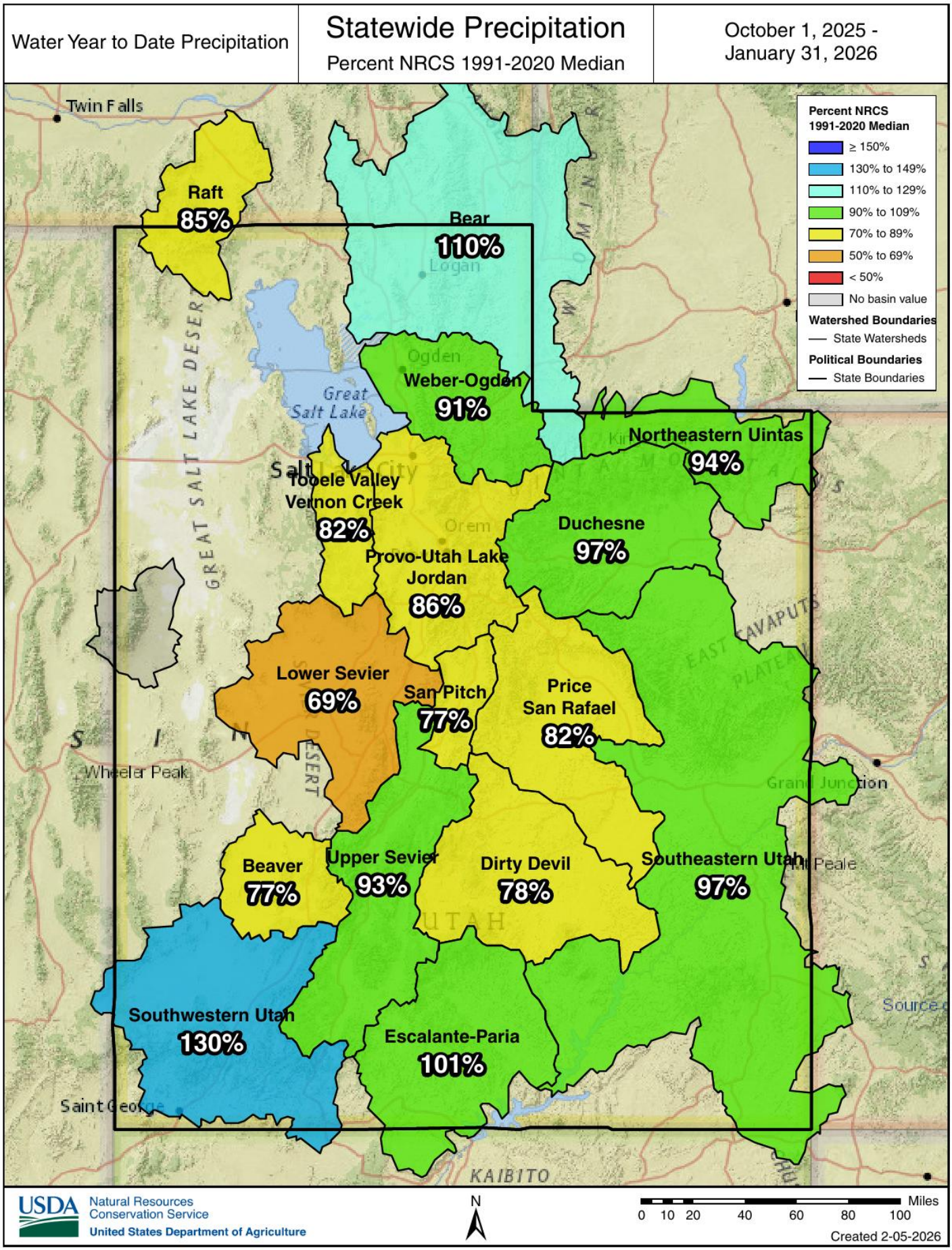
Our GSL inflow forecast for April through July and our estimates for how much the lake will rise this spring are meant to be advisory-only. The GSL stage was 4191.8 ft elevation as of February 1st. Our predictions for lake level rise from then until peak stage range from 0.01 to 1.6 ft, with a 50th exceedance probability (most probable) rise of around 0.6 ft, which would put the lake at a maximum elevation of 4192.4 ft for the year. GSL volumetric inflow forecasts range from 150 to 700 thousand acre-feet (kaf), with the most probable (50th exceedance probability) value closer to 290 kaf which would be 41% of average.

Note that our predictions for lake level rise and inflow estimate that the GSL may peak around five and a half feet below the bottom end of the optimal elevational range for the lake (4198 ft elevation), as described by the U.S. Geological Survey's Great Salt Lake Hydro Mapper. Using 'rating curve' relations previously described that calculate GSL volume for any given lake stage, the estimated current water volume is around 8.9 maf (million acre-feet). In order to reach the target lake level of 4198 ft elevation (equaling a volume of around 13.5 maf), an additional 4.6 maf of inflow would be needed. This is more than 15 times the amount of water that the lake is likely to receive this spring from snowmelt runoff. Of course, we still have some time left this winter for conditions to improve, and our runoff predictions provide a very wide range of possible outcomes. These estimates are 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.

Utah (statewide) Snowpack



Utah (statewide) Precipitation



Feb 1, 2026 | Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI)

Basin or Region	Reservoir Storage[1] (KAF)[2]	Apr-July Forecast (KAF)[2]	Forecast + Storage (KAF)[2]	SWSI[3]	Percentile[4] (%)	Similar Years
Bear	749.2	72.0	821.2	0.27	**53**	[1989, 2001]
Woodruff Narrows	10.7	57.0	67.7	-2.58	**19**	[1989, 2003]
Little Bear	6.5	18.0	24.5	-2.02	**26**	[2000, 2014]
Ogden	72.8	61.0	133.8	-0.62	**43**	[1989, 2020]
Weber	217.3	126.0	343.3	-2.39	**21**	[1992, 2002]
Provo	1004.3	94.4	1098.7	-0.88	**39**	[2013, 2023]
Western Uintas	155.1	46.0	201.1	-2.04	**26**	[1984, 2007]
Eastern Uintas	19.9	74.4	94.3	-2.75	**17**	[2013, 2022]
Blacks Fork	6.4	64.0	70.4	-2.46	**20**	[1989, 2012]
Smiths Fork	4.4	18.5	22.9	-2.65	**18**	[2012, 2021]
Price	48.6	15.9	64.5	0.62	**57**	[2012, 2017]
Joes Valley	41.6	28.0	69.6	-2.22	**23**	[1992, 1994]
Ferron Creek	7.2	15.7	22.9	-3.63	**6**	[2013, 2021]
Moab	0.9	2.0	2.9	-2.71	**18**	[1989, 2012]
Upper Sevier	40.4	21.8	62.2	-3.46	**9**	[2003, 2004]
San Pitch	0.1	9.0	9.1	-3.28	**11**	[2002, 2016]
Lower Sevier	68.2	24.0	92.2	-3.1	**13**	[2016, 2021]
Beaver River	6.2	11.9	18.1	-3.63	**6**	[2002, 2018]
Virgin River	38.5	31.4	69.9	-0.83	**40**	[1997, 2012]

[1] End of Month Reservoir Storage; [2] KAF, Thousand Acre-Feet; [3] SWSI, Surface Water Supply Index; [4] Threshold for coloring: >75% Green, <25% Red

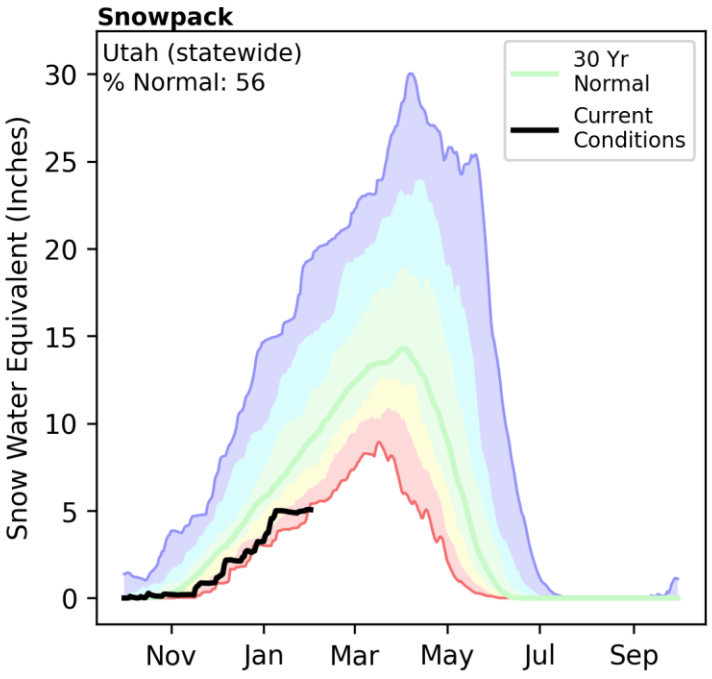
What is a Surface Water Supply Index?

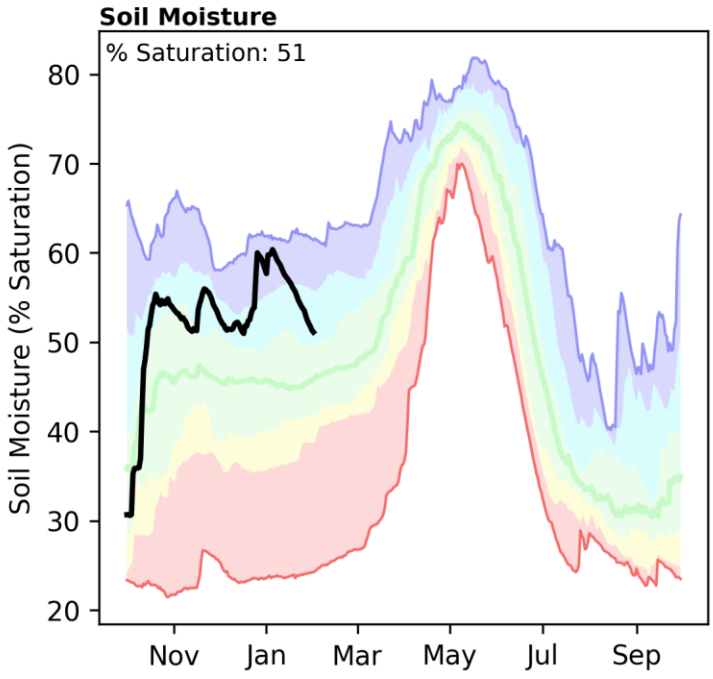
The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) is a predictive indicator of total surface water availability within a watershed for the spring and summer water use seasons. The index is calculated by combining pre-runoff reservoir storage (carryover) with forecasts of spring and summer streamflow which are based on current snowpack and other hydrologic variables. SWSI values are scaled from +4.1 (abundant supply) to -4.1 (extremely dry) with a value of zero (0) indicating median water supply as compared to historical analysis. SWSI's are calculated in this fashion to be consistent with other hydroclimatic indicators such as the Palmer Drought Index and the Precipitation index. See Appendix A for details on forecast points and reservoirs used in SWSI calculations.

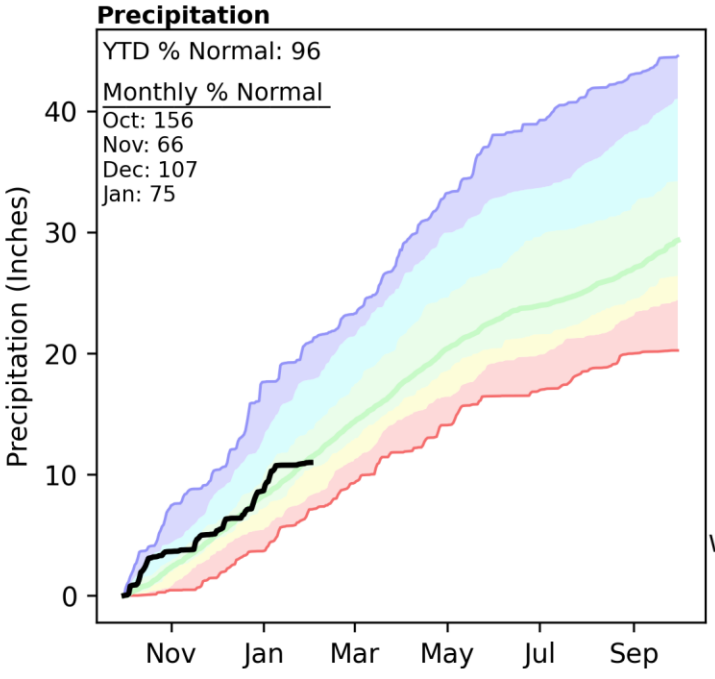
The Utah Snow Survey has also chosen to display the SWSI value as well as a PERCENT CHANCE OF NON-EXCEEDANCE. While this is a cumbersome name, it has a simple application. It can be best thought of as a scale of 1 to 99 with 1 being the drought of record (driest possible conditions) and 99 being the flood of record (wettest possible conditions) and a value of 50 representing average conditions. This rating scale is a percentile rating as well, for example a SWSI of 75% means that this years water supply is greater than 75% of all historical events and that only 25% of the time has it been exceeded. Conversely a SWSI of 10% means that 90% of historical events have been greater than this one and that only 10% have had less total water supply. This scale is comparable between basins: a SWSI of 50% means the same relative ranking on watershed A as it does on watershed B, which may not be strictly true of the +4 to -4 scale.

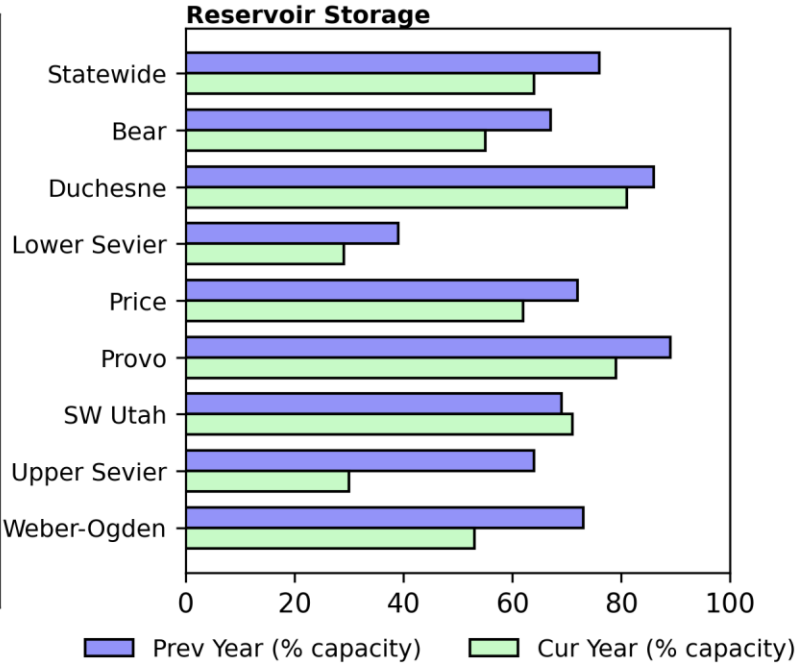
Utah (statewide) | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in Utah (statewide) is well below normal at 56% of median, compared to 76% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 75%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 96% of median. Soil moisture is at 51% saturation compared to 39% saturation last year. Statewide, reservoir storage is 64% of capacity, compared to 76% last year[1]. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 25% to 91% of normal.







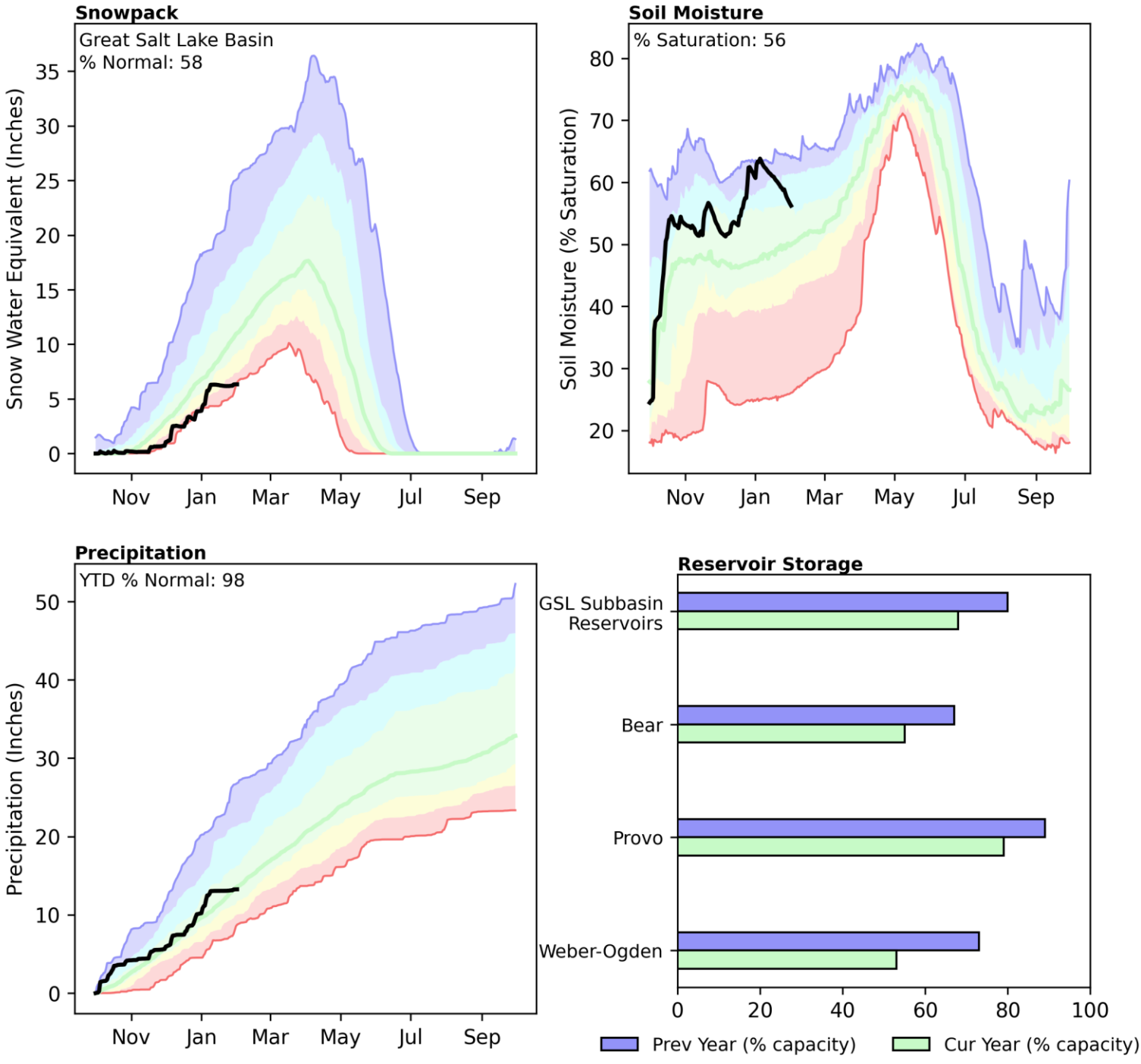


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

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

Great Salt Lake Basin | February 1, 2026

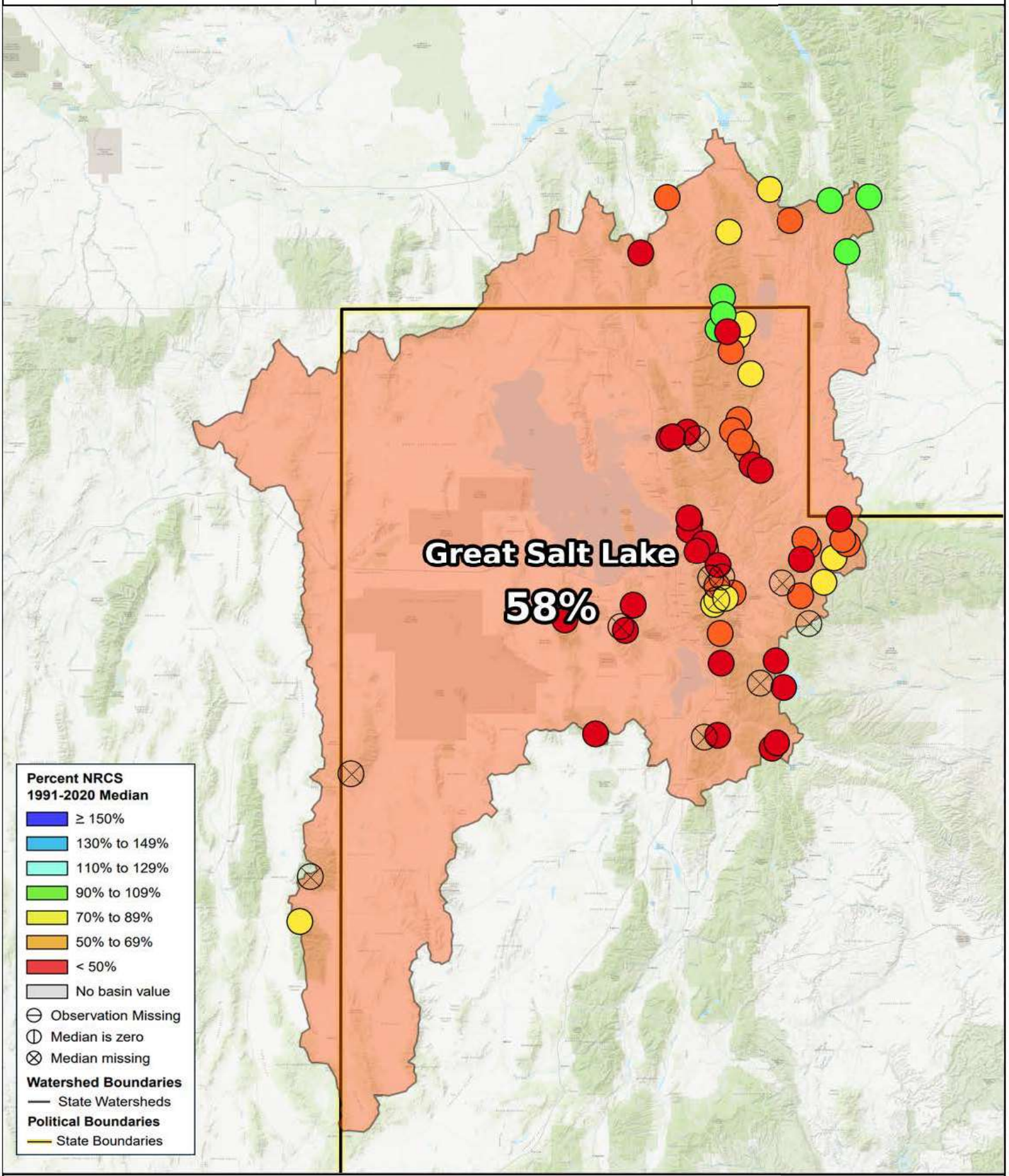
Snowpack in The Great Salt Lake (GSL) Basin[1] is well below normal at 58% of median, compared to 81% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 76%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 98% of median. Soil moisture is at 56% saturation compared to 40% saturation last year. Reservoir storage in GSL subbasins is 68% of capacity, compared to 80% last year. The forecast inflow volume (50% exceedence, April-July) for the GSL is 290 acre-feet (64% of normal), resulting in a projected lake level (stage) increase of 0.6 feet from February 1 to peak stage.



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	February 1st, 2026



USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

N

0 29 58 86 115
Miles

GREAT SALT LAKE
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026

Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance	70% Exceedance	**50% Exceedance**	30% Exceedance	10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

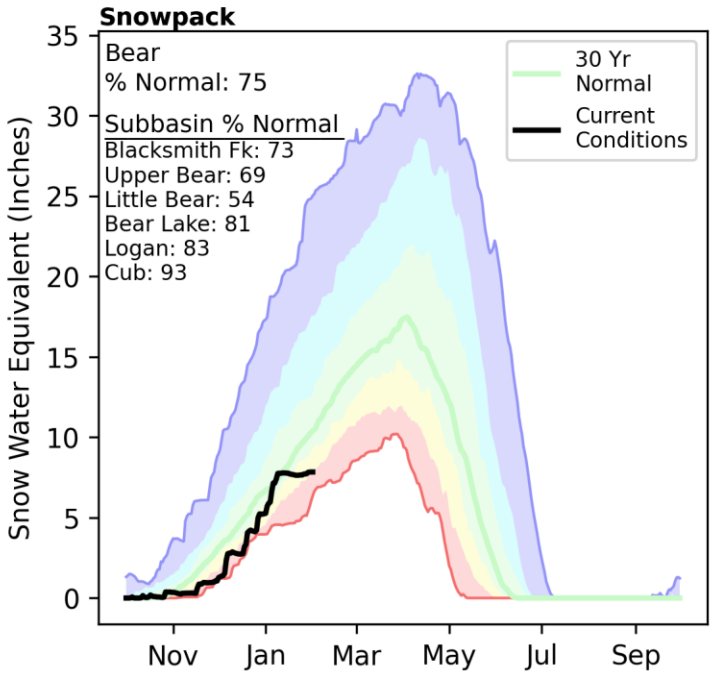
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

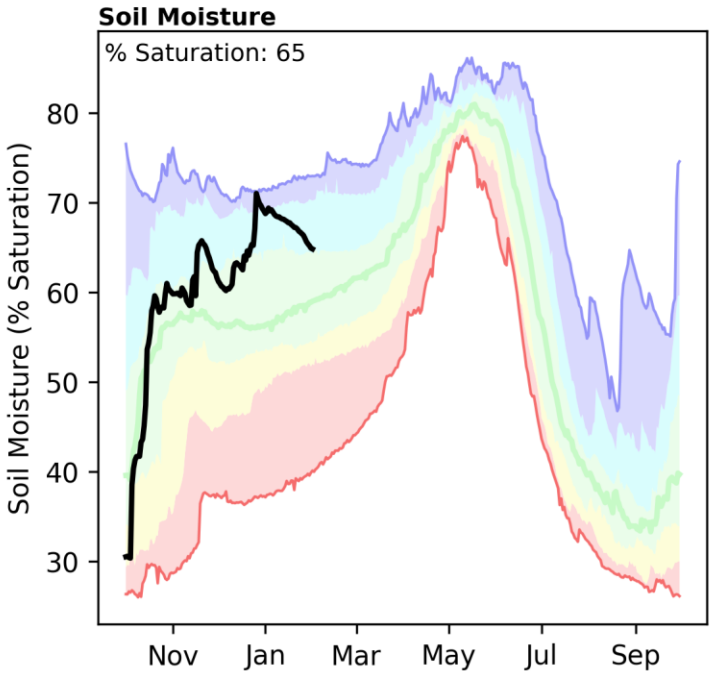
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year) — *1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF* — *Observed Streamflow KAF* — *Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

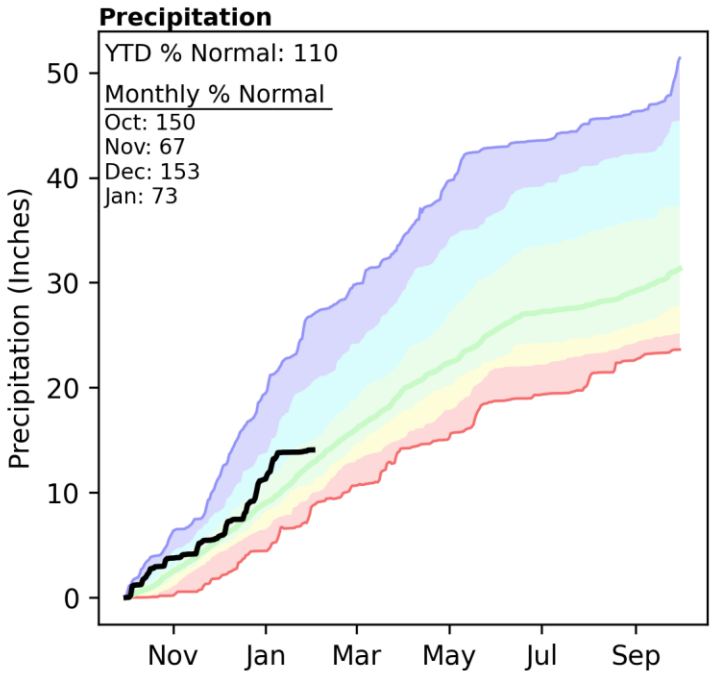
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

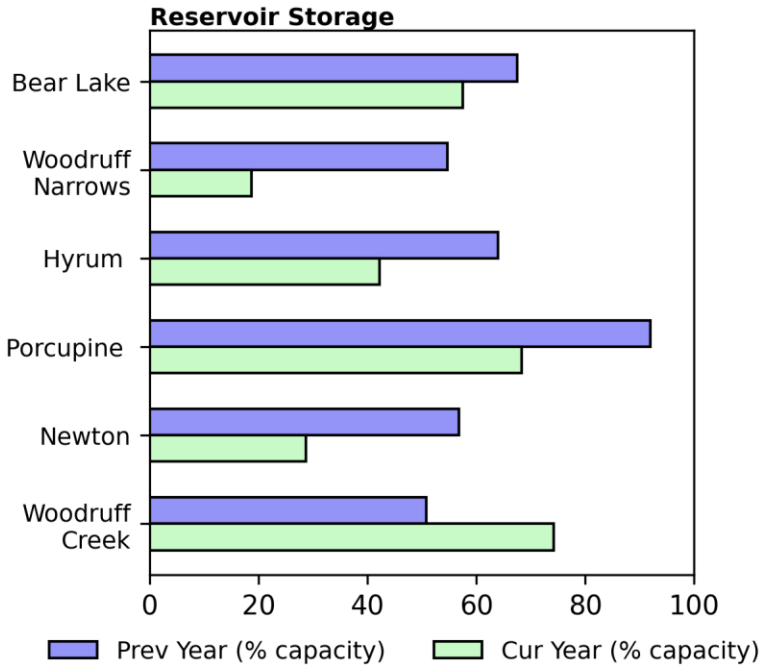
Bear | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Bear River Basin is below normal at 75% of median, compared to 85% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 73%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 110% of median. Soil moisture is at 65% saturation compared to 47% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 55% of capacity, compared to 67% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 54% to 91% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 53% for the Bear, 26% for the Little Bear, and 19% for Woodruff Narrows.



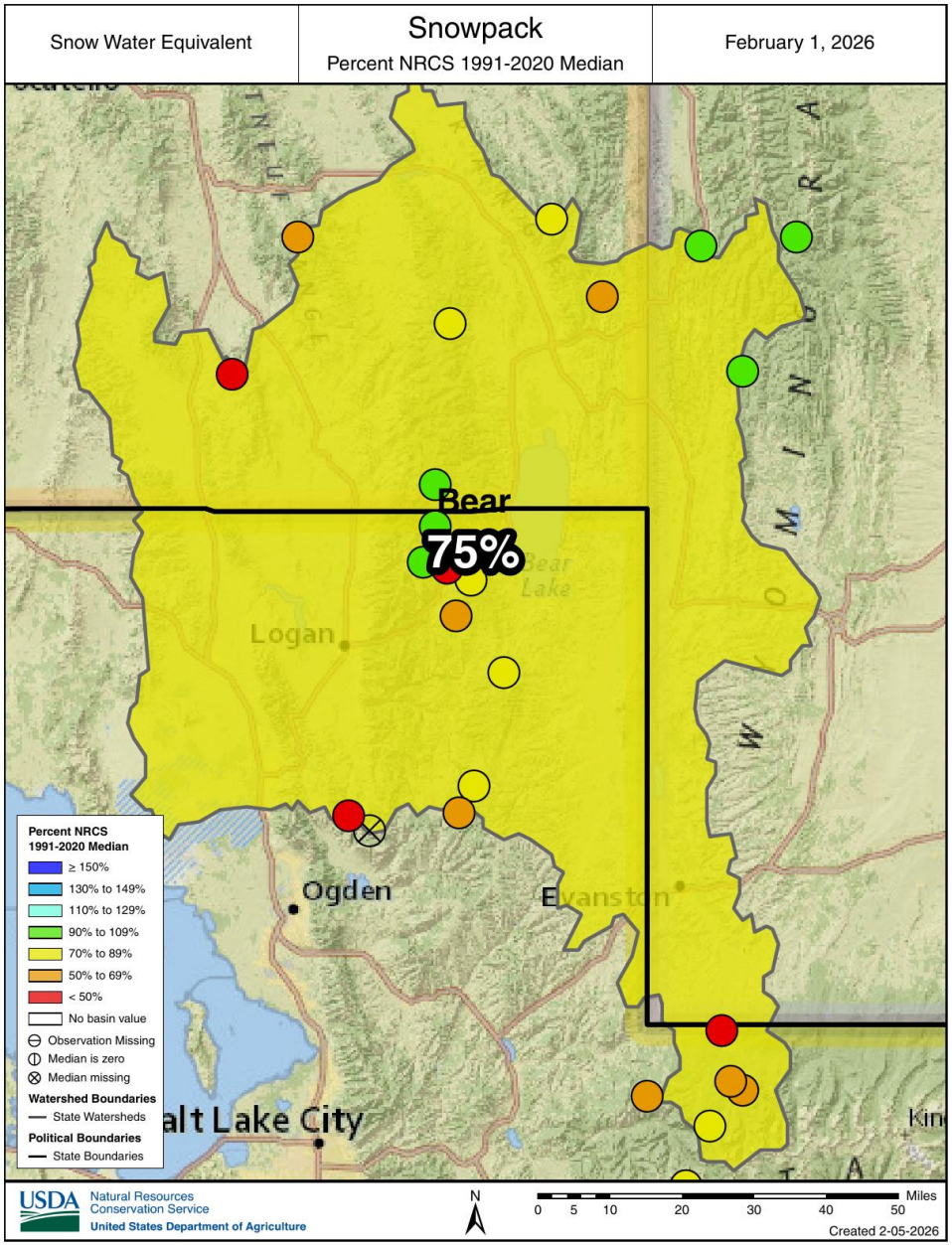


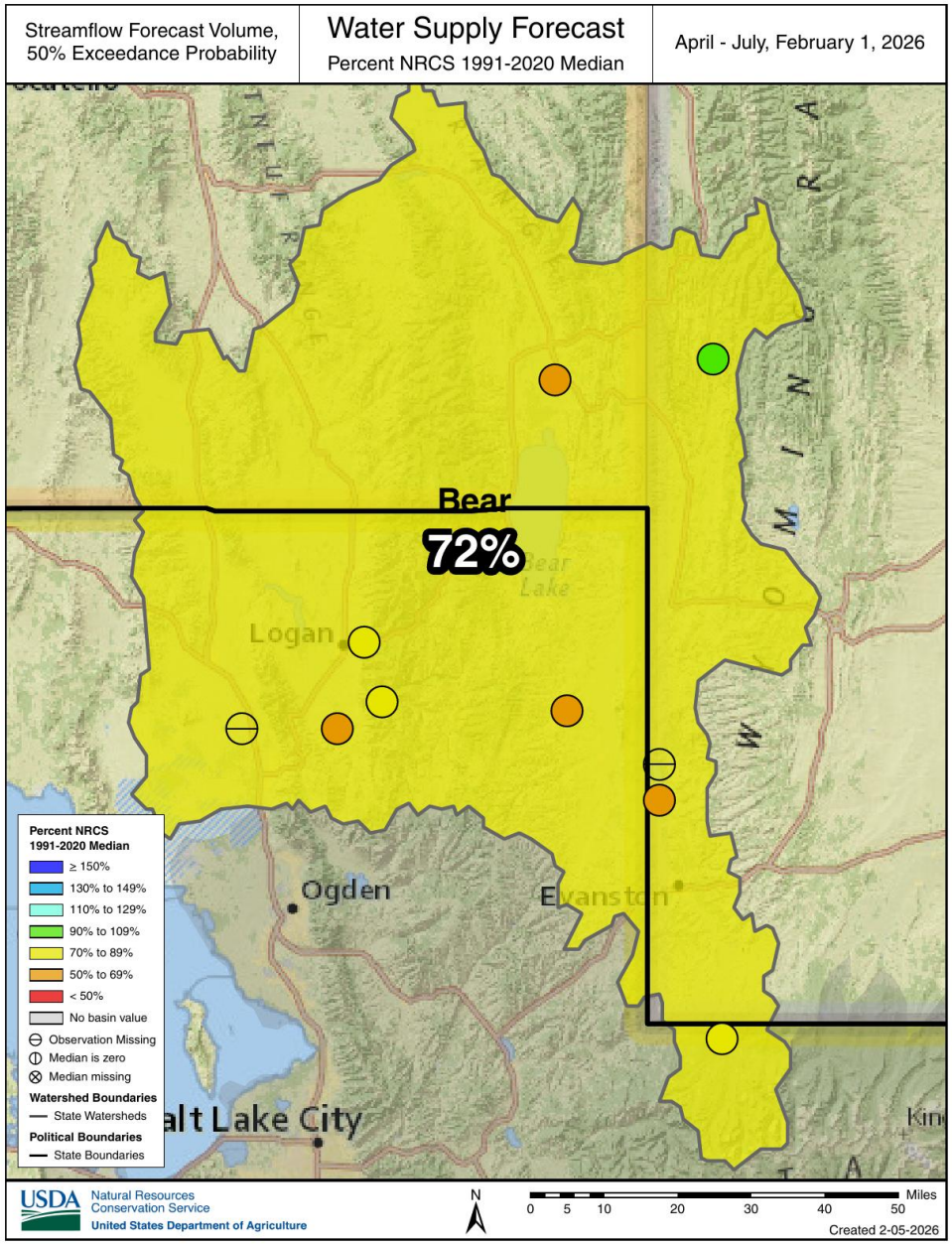




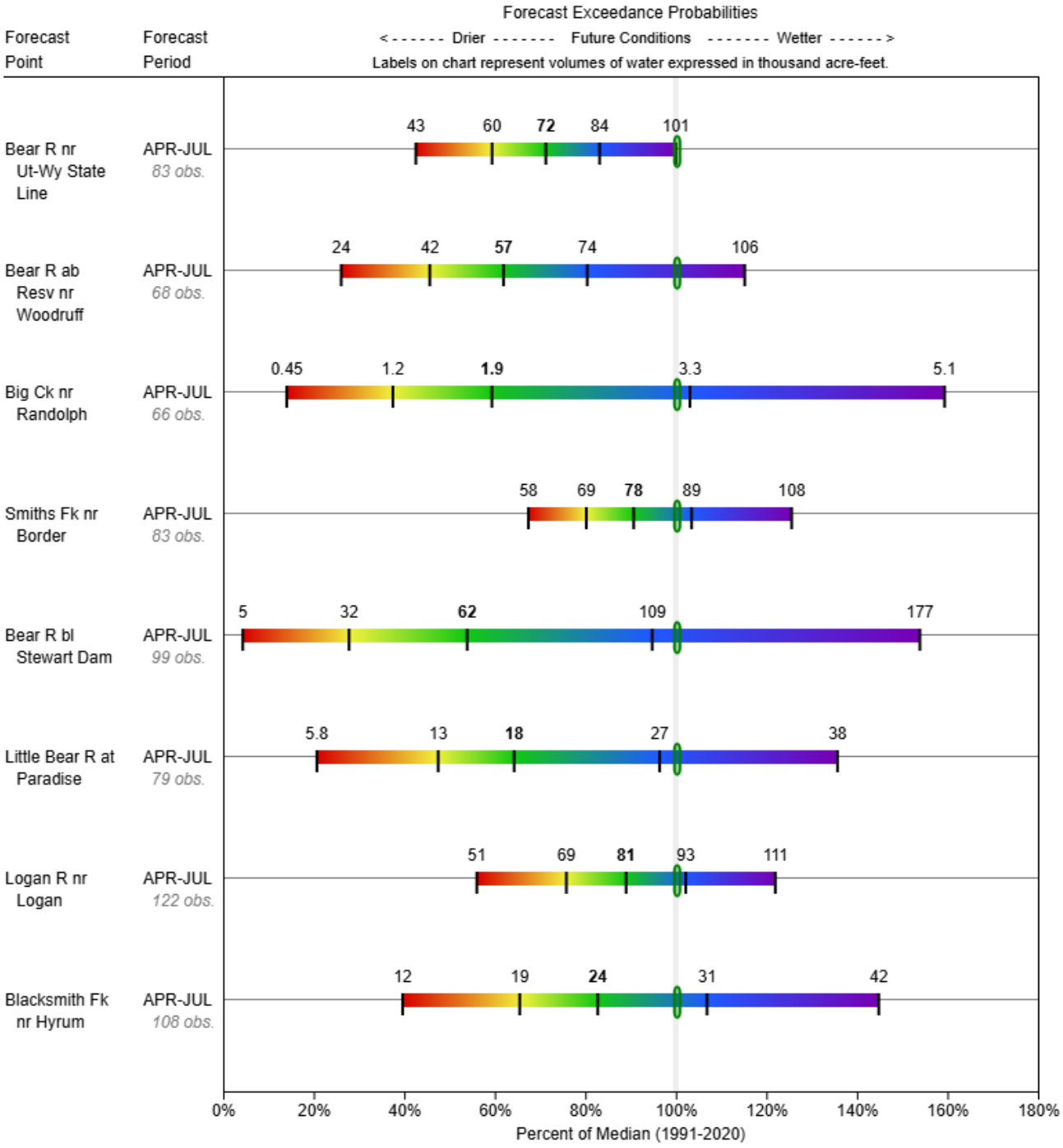
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Bear


Snow Water Equivalent
Snowpack
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
February 1, 2026
Bear
75%
Logan
Ogden
Evanston
Salt Lake City
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Created 2-05-2026


Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability
Water Supply Forecast
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
April - July, February 1, 2026
Bear
72%
Logan
Ogden
Evanston
Salt Lake City
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
Created 2-05-2026

BEAR
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance — There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume

70% Exceedance — There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume

50% Exceedance — There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume

30% Exceedance — There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume

10% or 5% Exceedance — There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

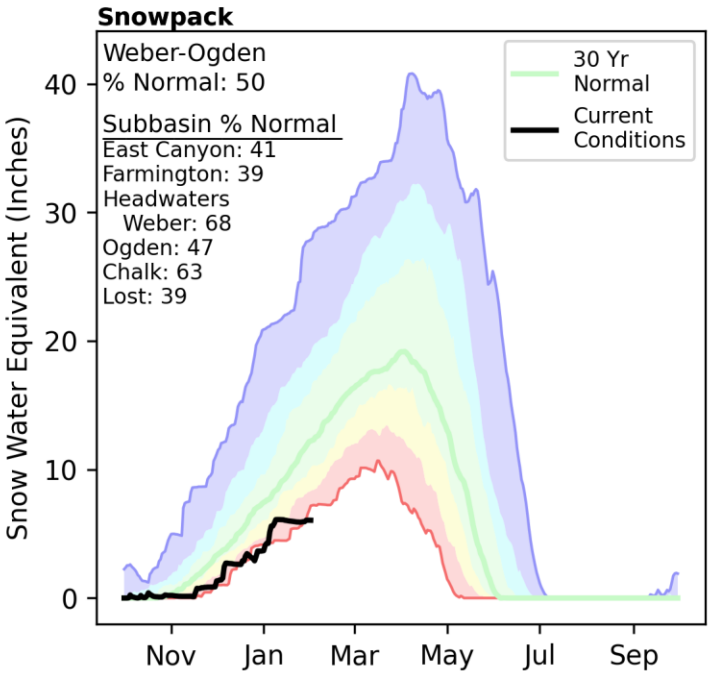
Observed Streamflow KAF

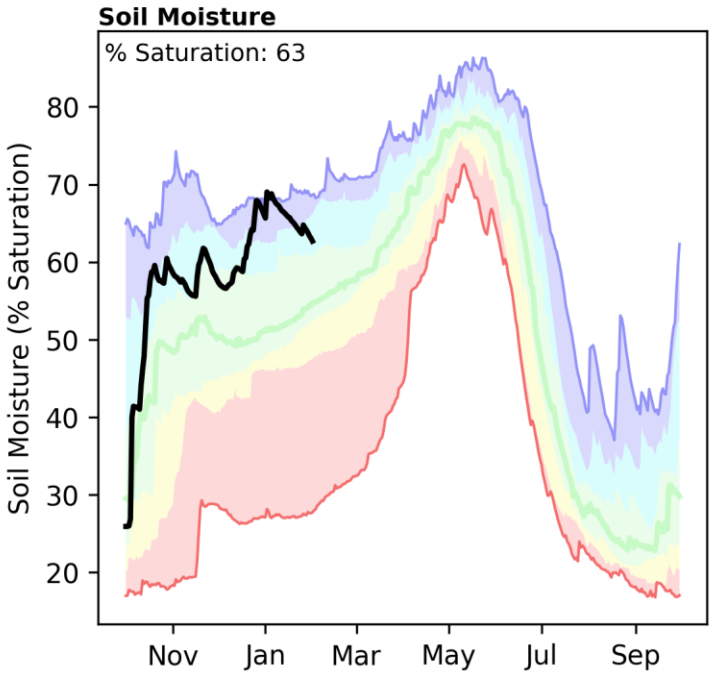
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

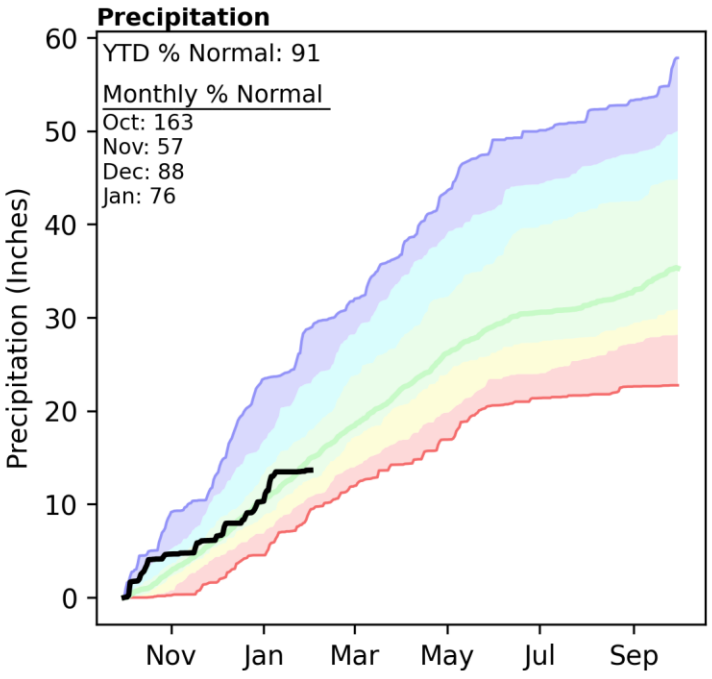
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

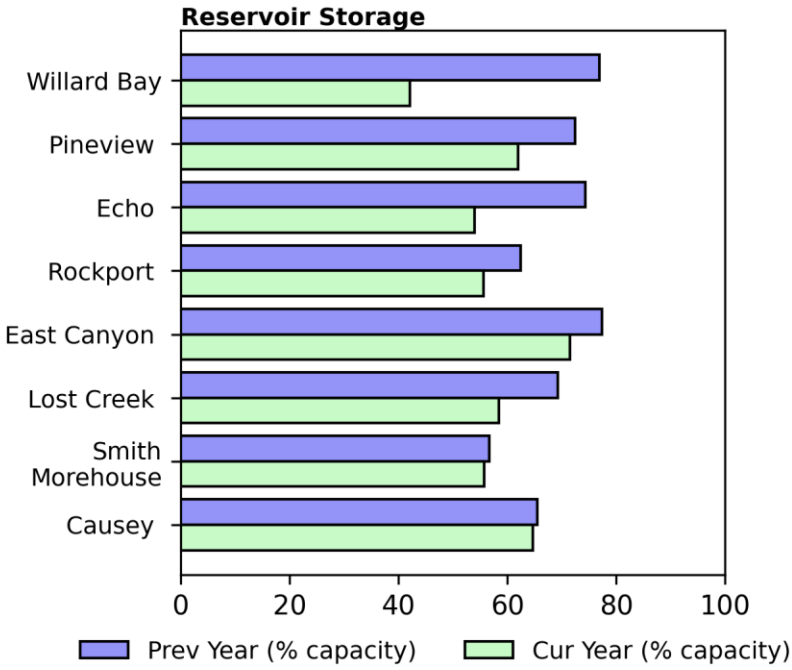
Weber-Ogden | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Weber and Ogden River Basins is well below normal at 50% of median, compared to 78% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 76%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 91% of median. Soil moisture is at 63% saturation compared to 44% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 53% of capacity, compared to 73% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 50% to 77% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 21% for the Weber, and 43% for the Ogden.





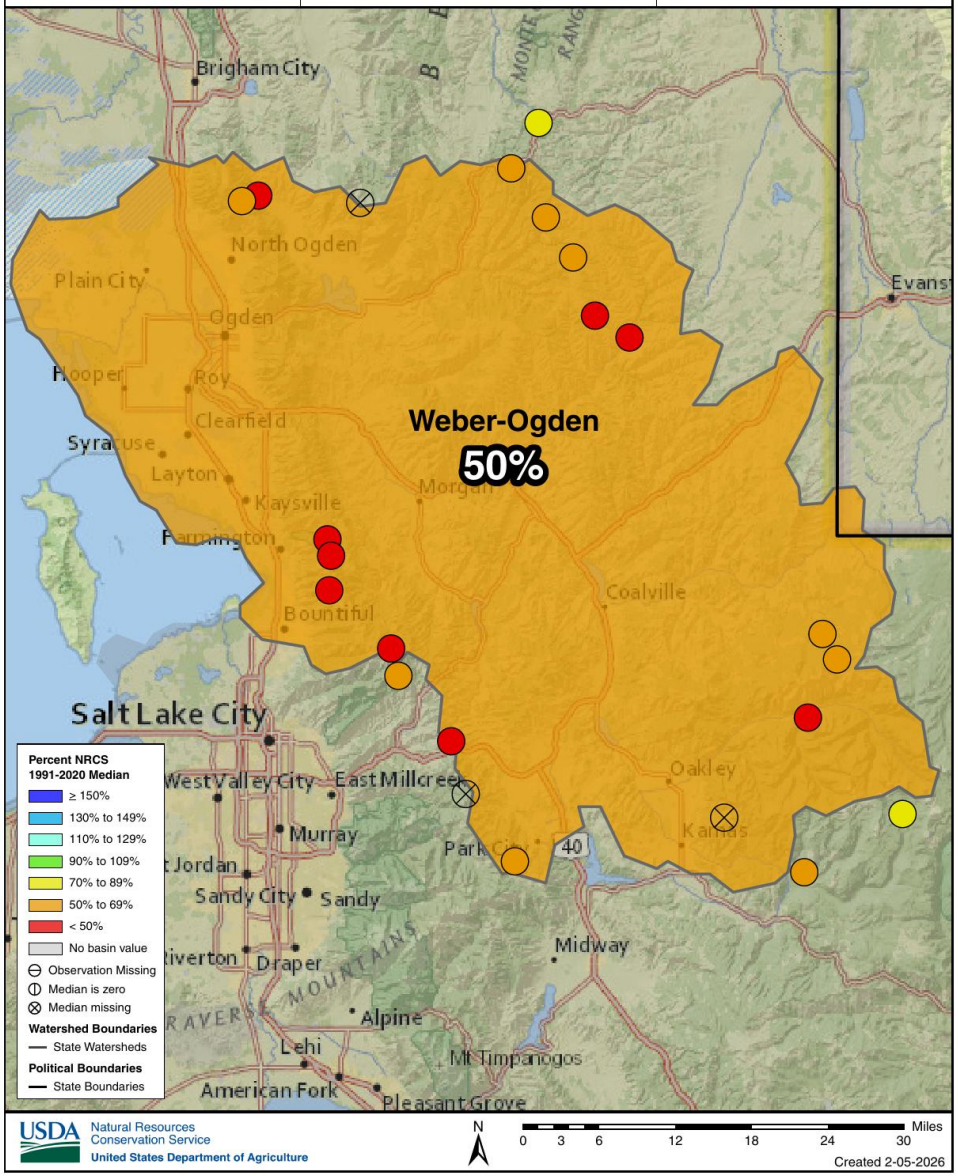




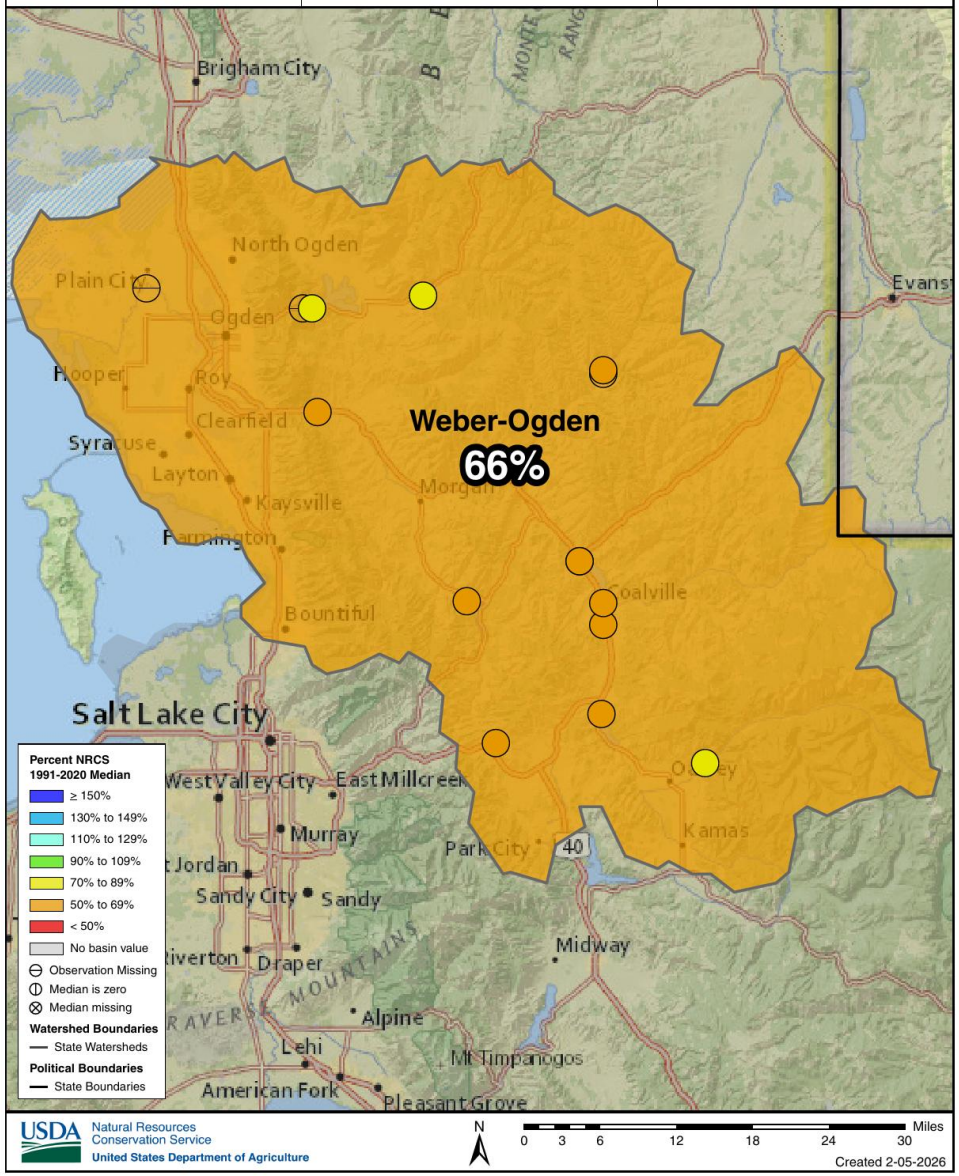
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Weber-Ogden

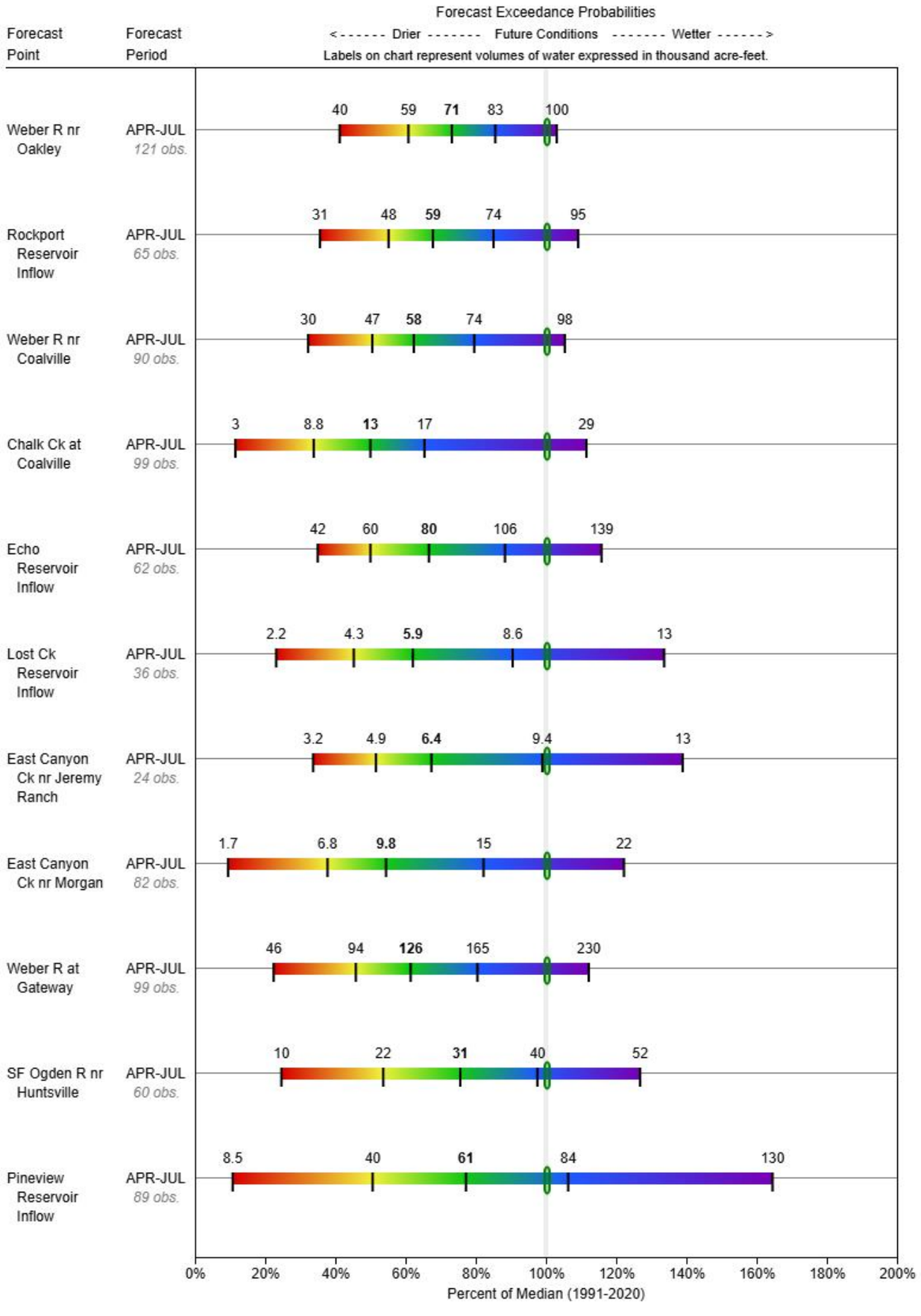
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	February 1, 2026



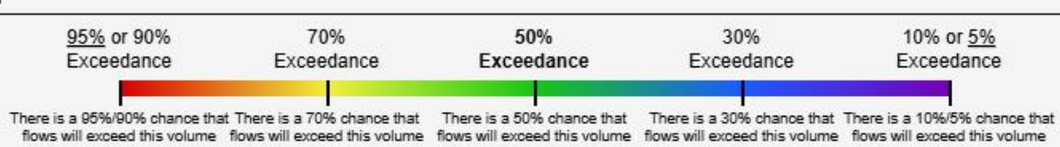
Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Water Supply Forecast Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	April - July, February 1, 2026



WEBER-OGDEN
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend



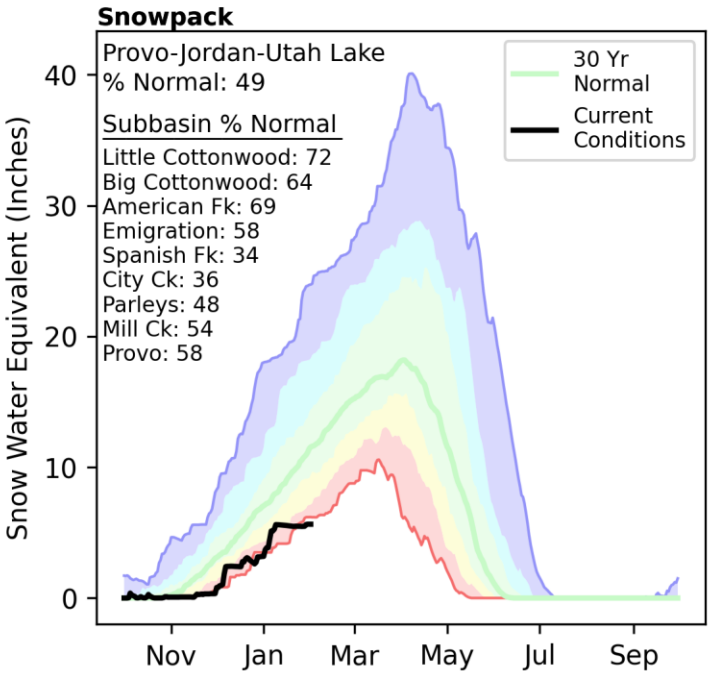
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

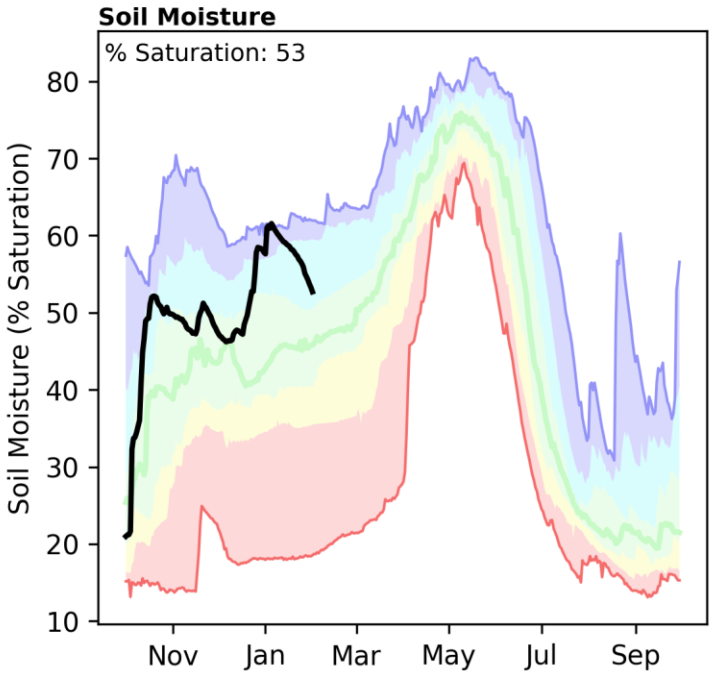
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

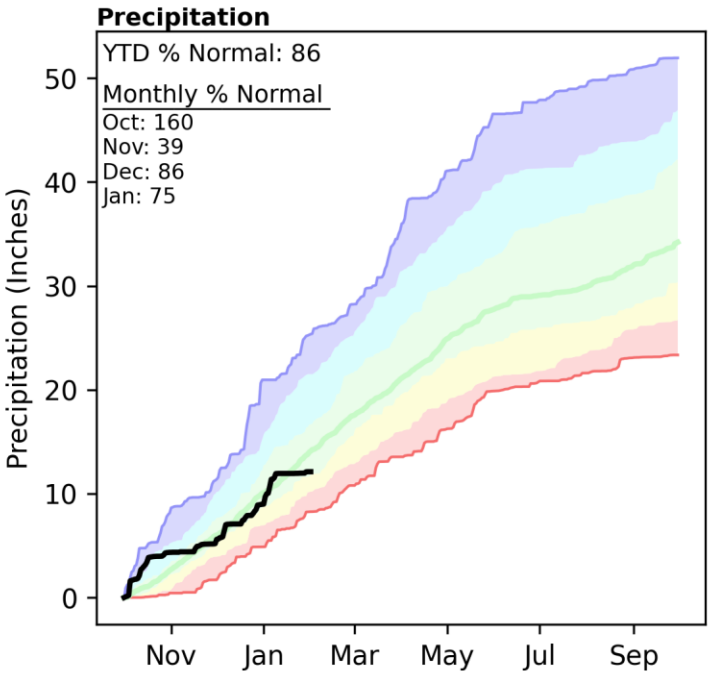
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

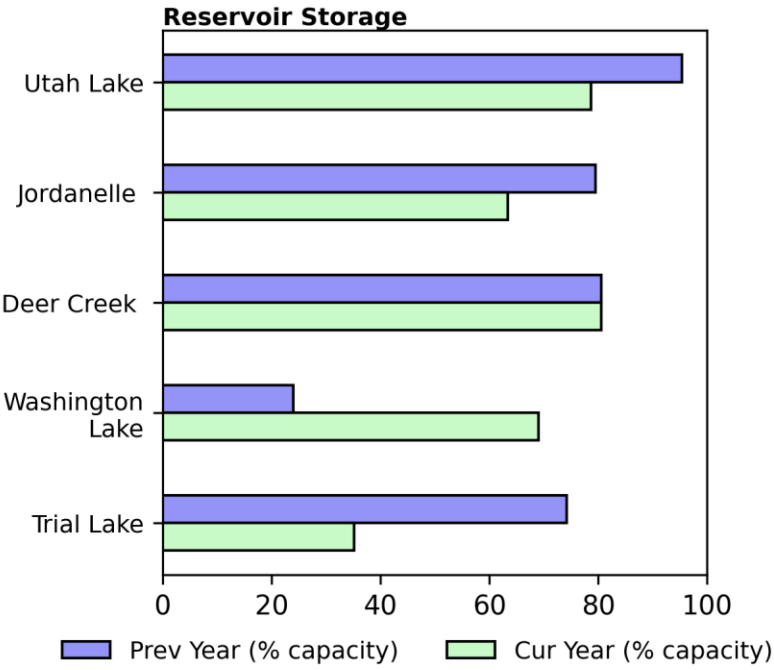
Provo-Jordan-Utah Lake | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Provo and Jordan River Basins is well below normal at 49% of median, compared to 79% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 75%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 86% of median. Soil moisture is at 53% saturation compared to 40% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 75% of capacity, compared to 89% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 25% to 83% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 39% for the Provo.



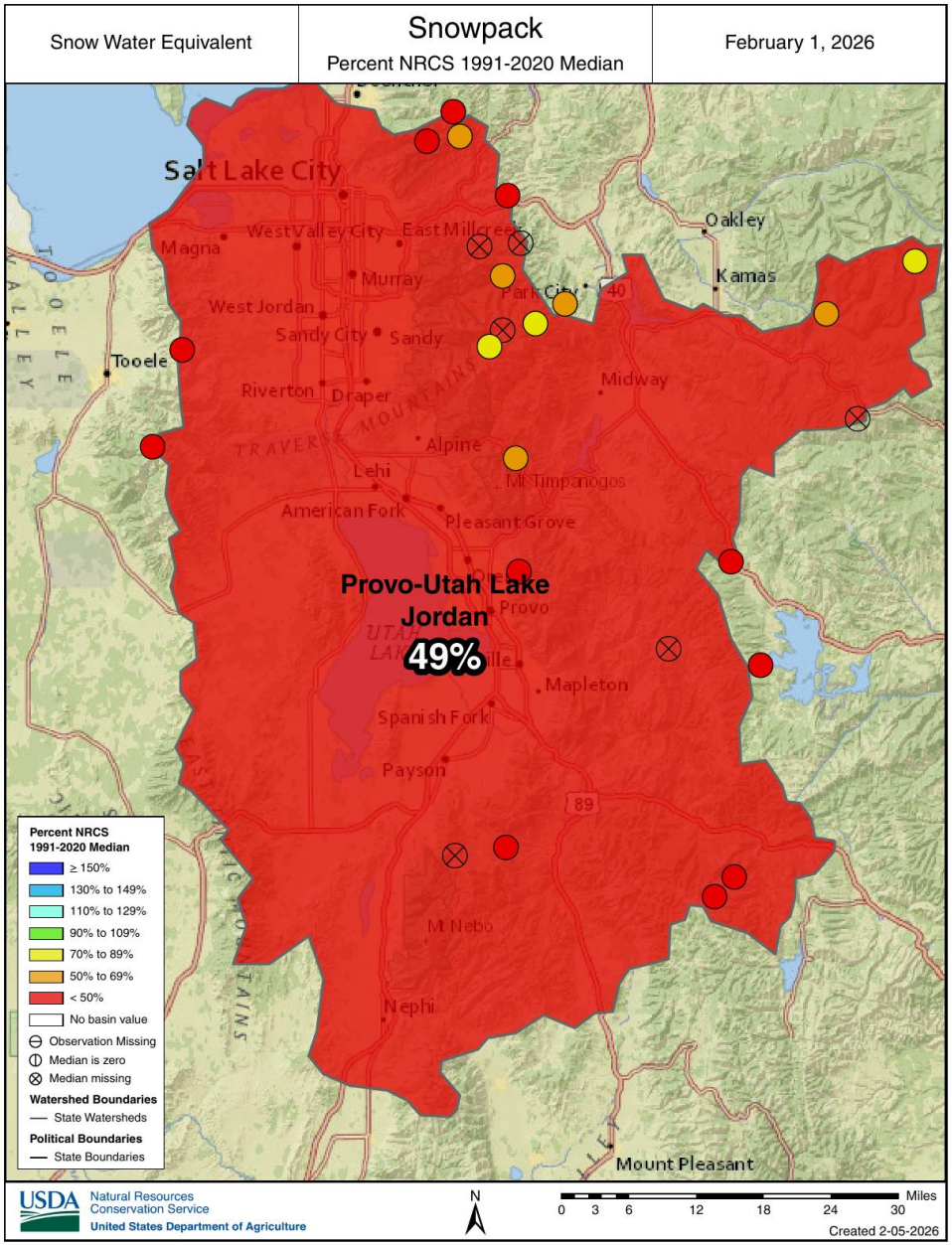


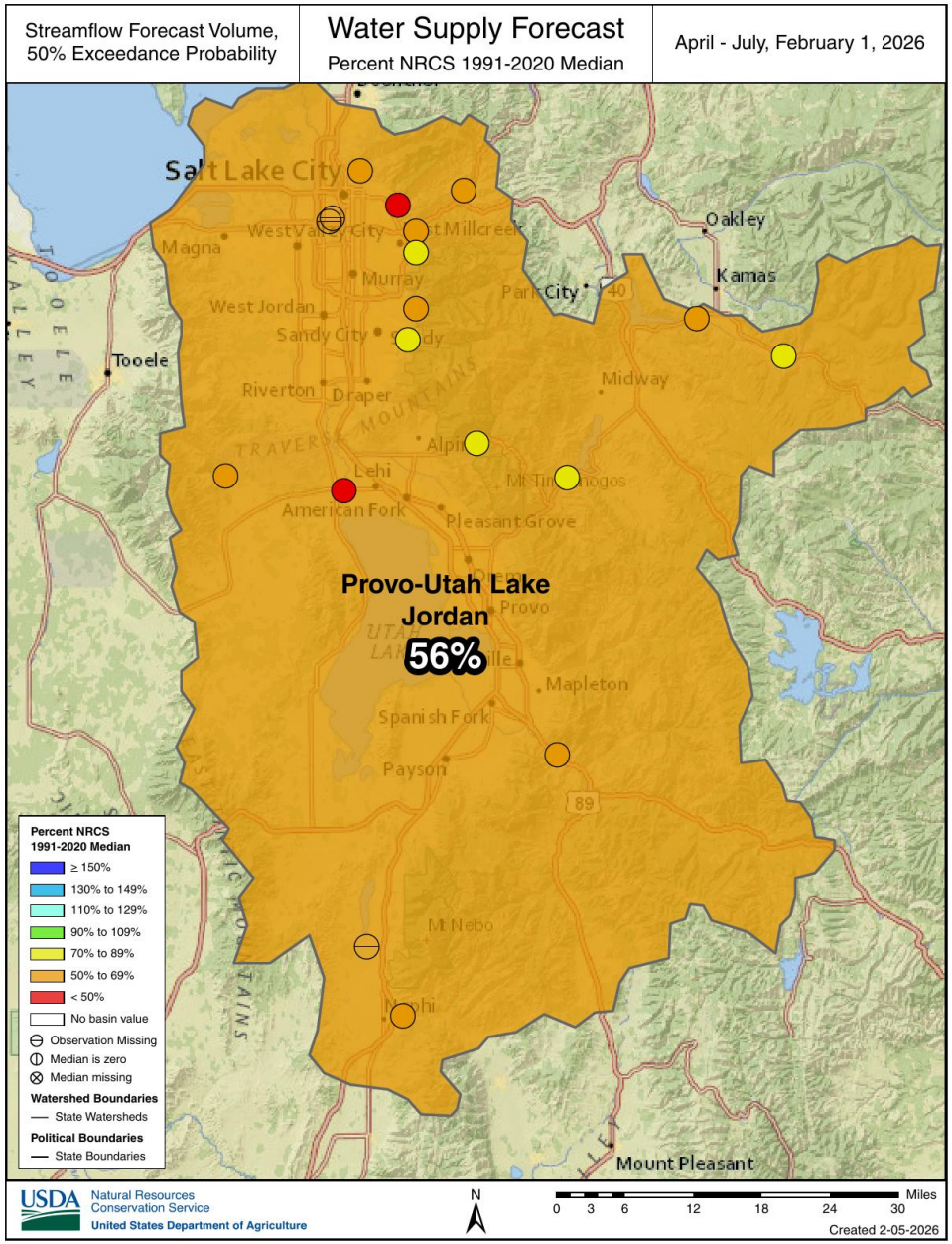




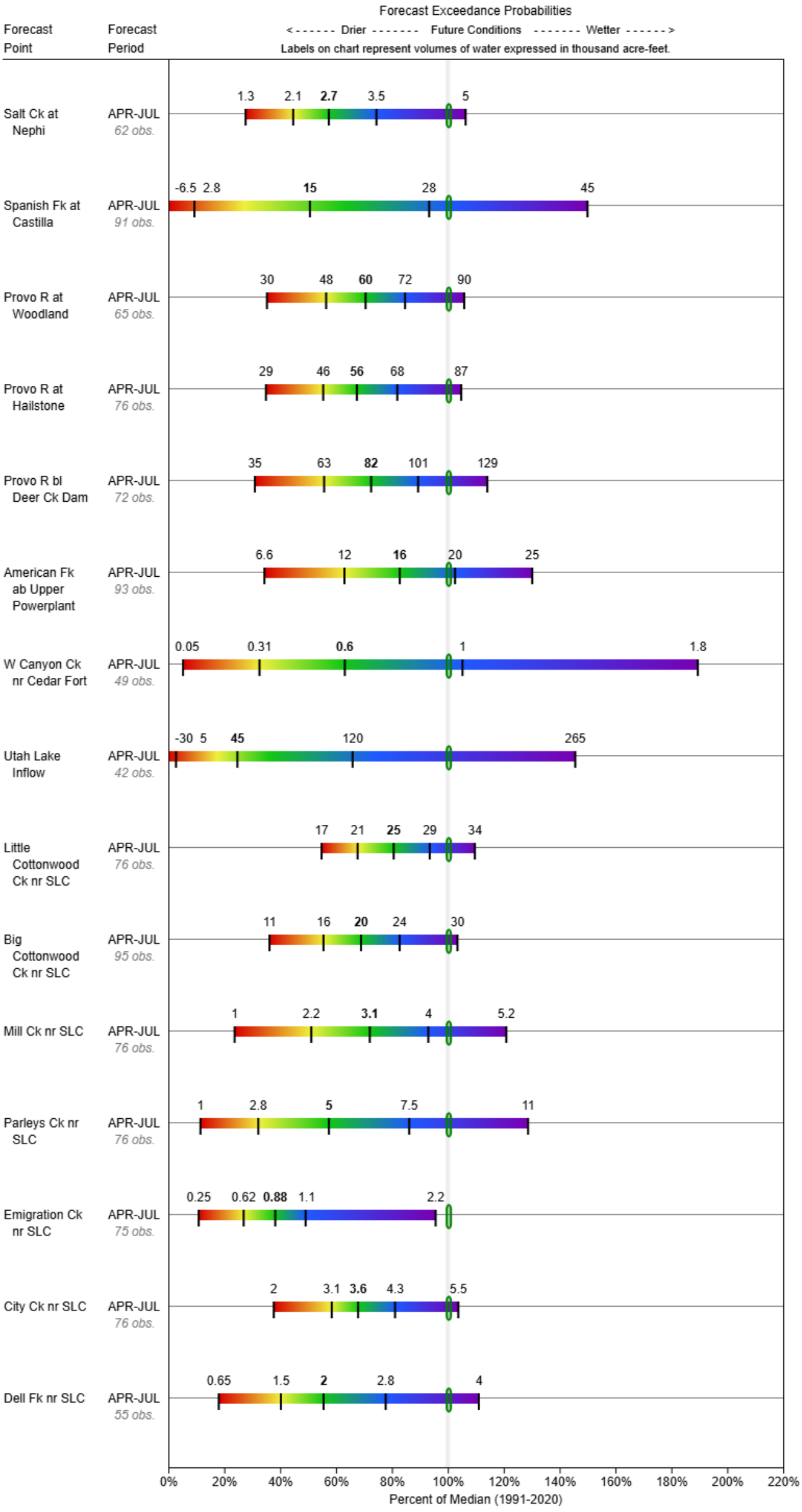
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan





PROVO-UTAH LAKE-JORDAN
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance — There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume
70% Exceedance — There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume
50% Exceedance — There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume
30% Exceedance — There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume
10% or 5% Exceedance — There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

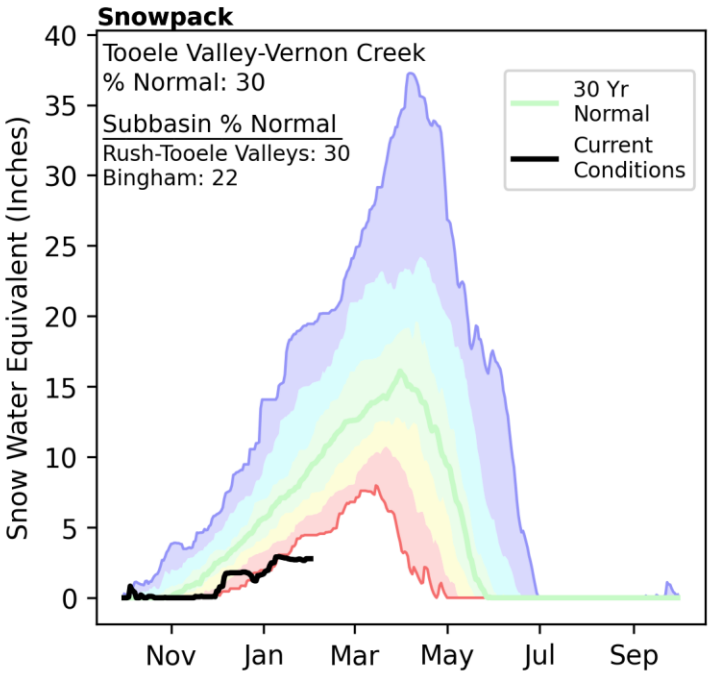
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

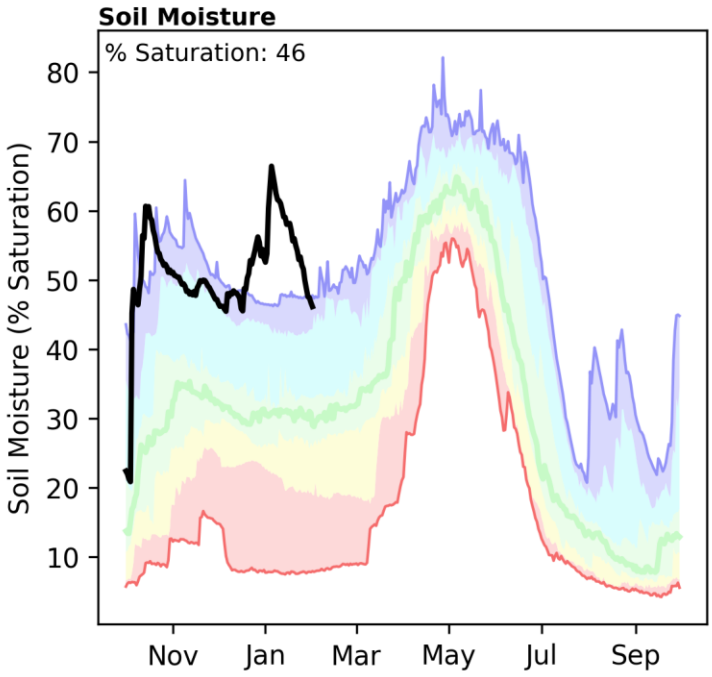
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

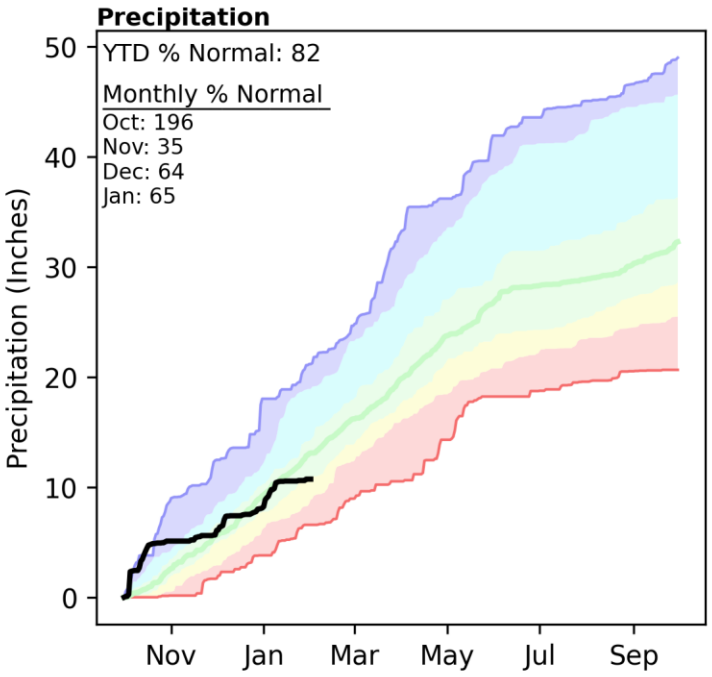
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

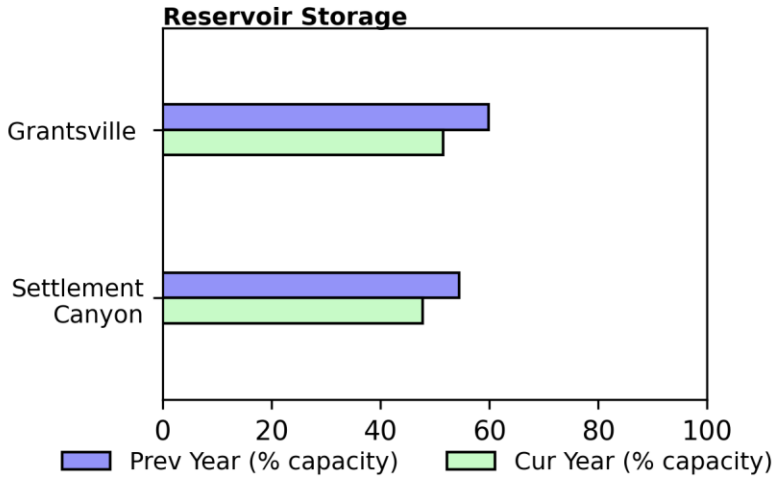
Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Tooele Valley and West Desert Region is well below normal at 30% of median, compared to 85% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was well below normal at 65%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 82% of median. Soil moisture is at 46% saturation compared to 27% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 50% of capacity, compared to 58% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 54% to 62% of normal.



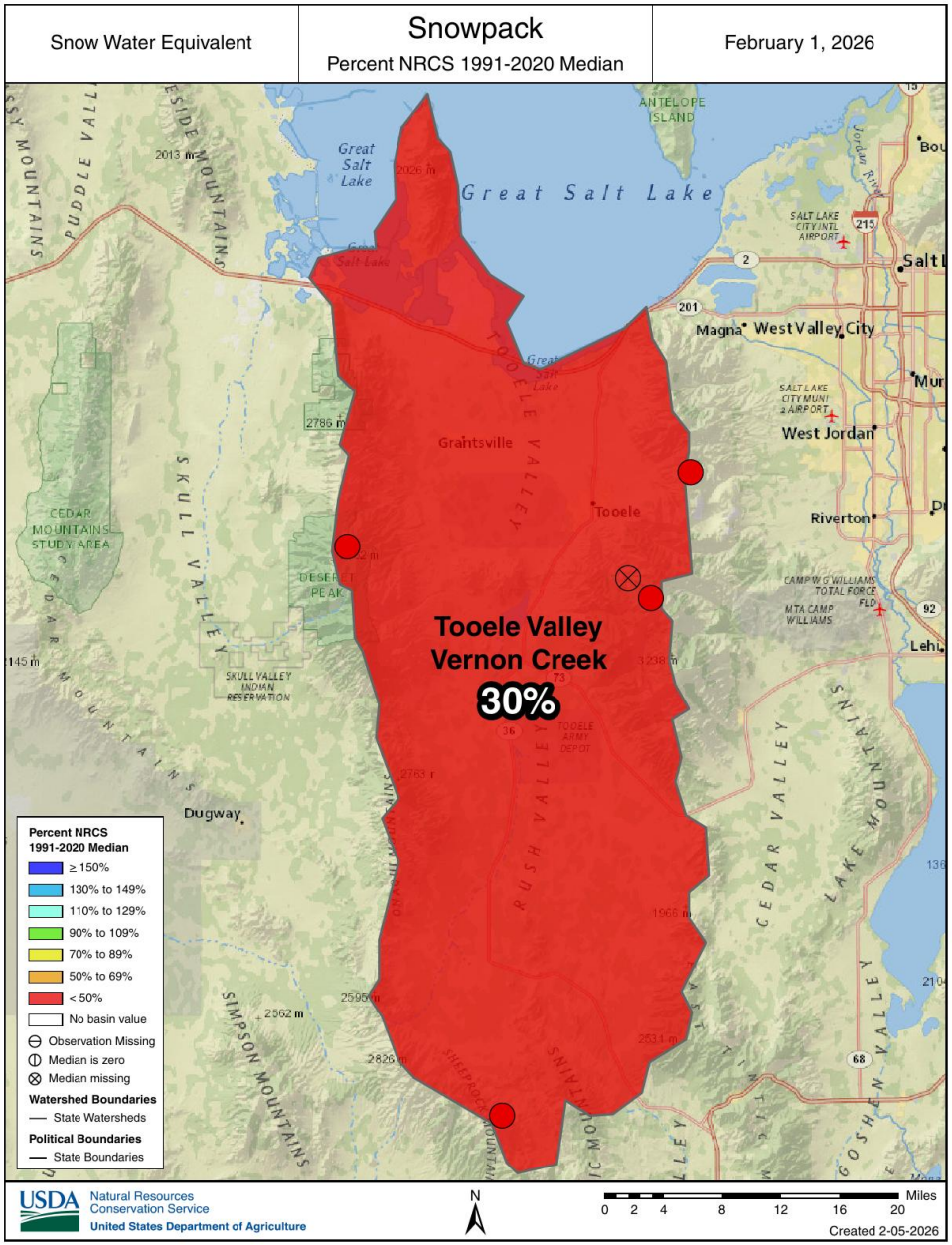


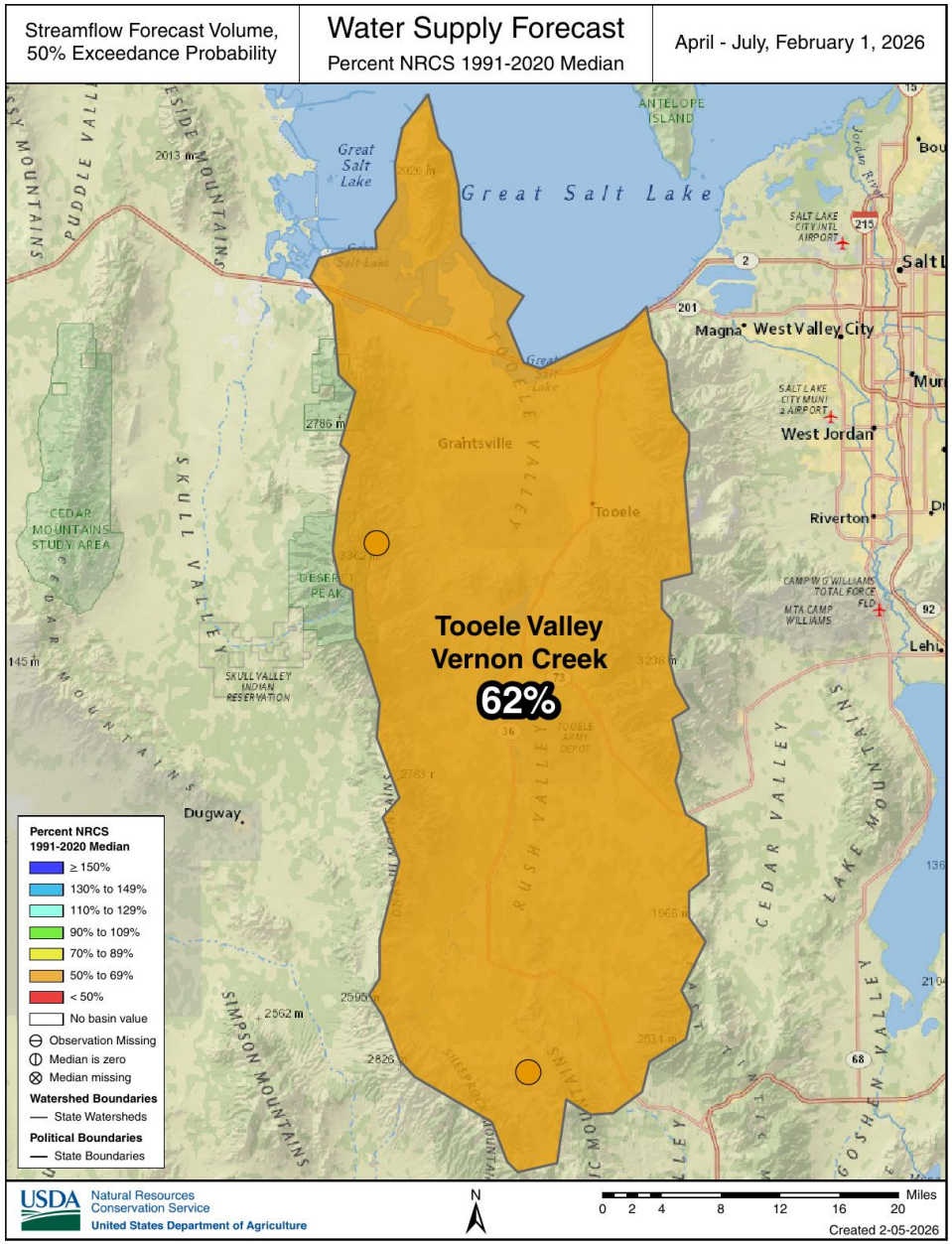




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek

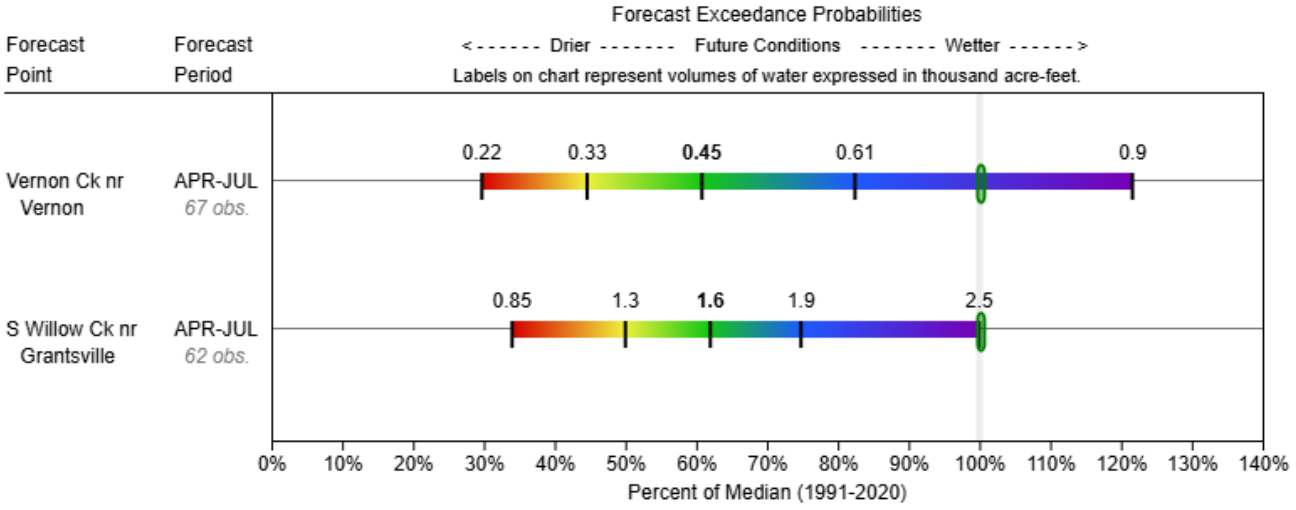




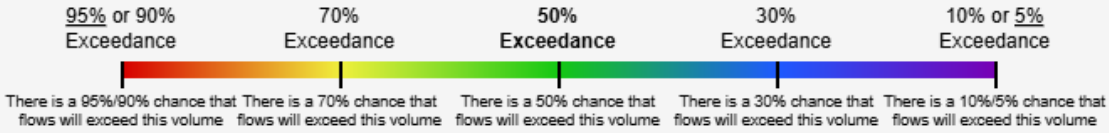
TOOELE VALLEY-VERNON CREEK

Water Supply Forecasts

February 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

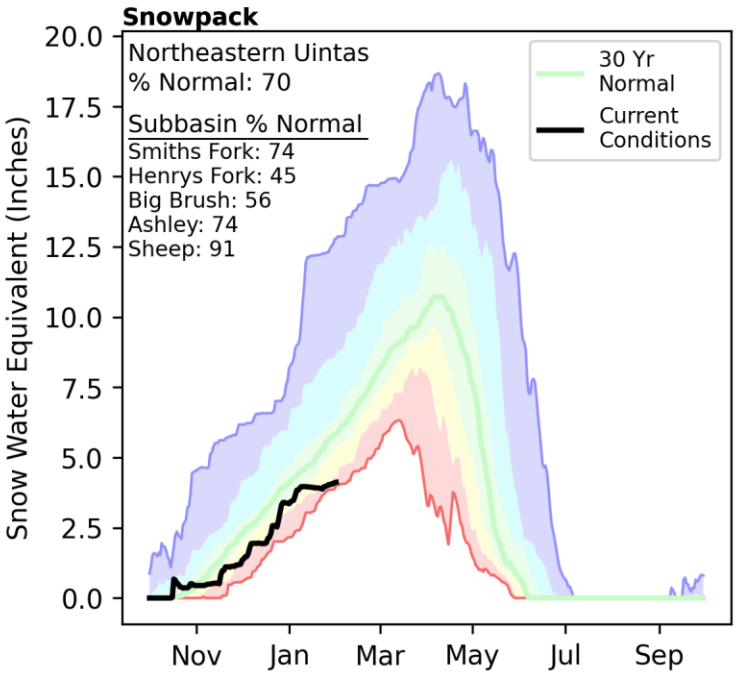
Observed Streamflow KAF

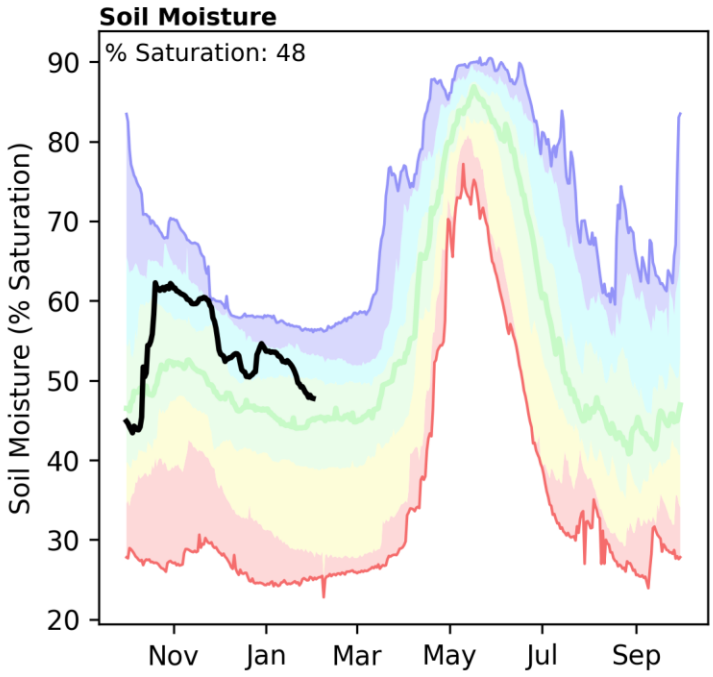
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

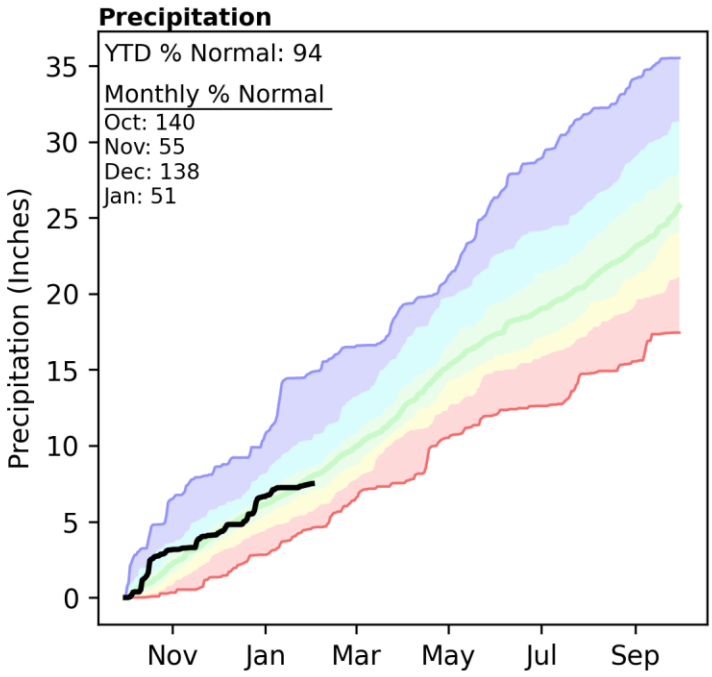
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

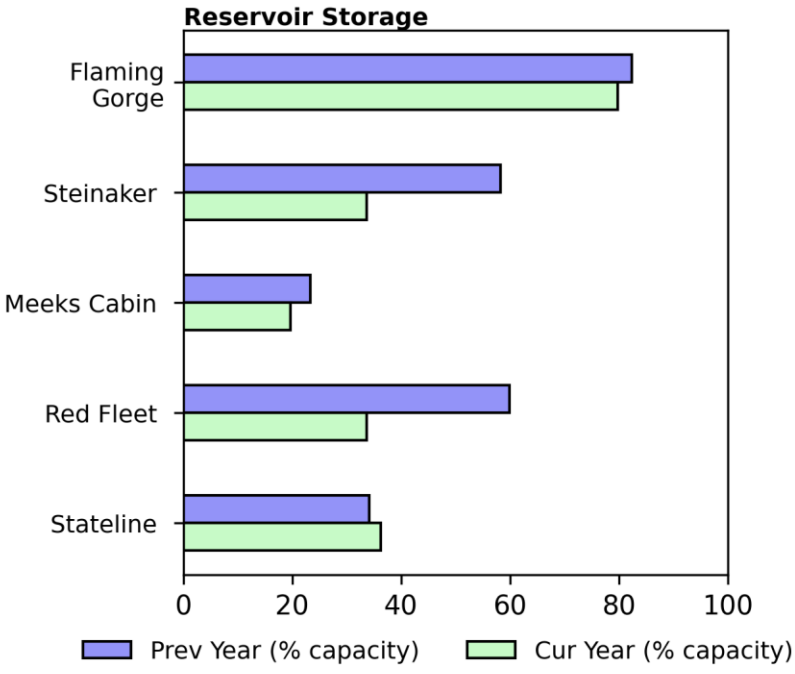
Northeastern Uintas | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Northeastern Uintas is well below normal at 70% of median, compared to 99% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was well below normal at 51%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 94% of median. Soil moisture is at 48% saturation compared to 48% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 78% of capacity, compared to 81% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 63% to 82% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 20% for the Blacks Fork, and 18% for the Smiths Fork.



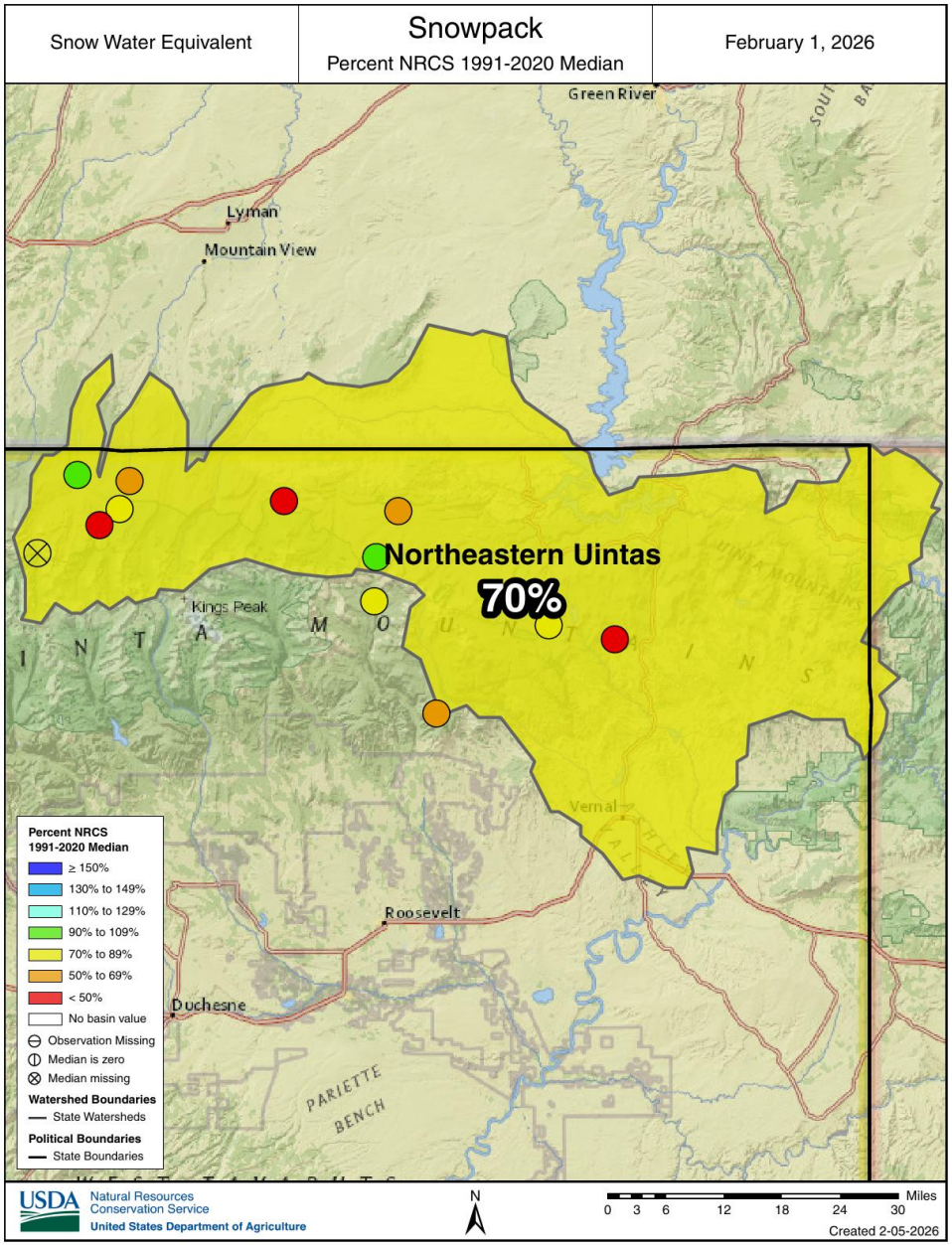


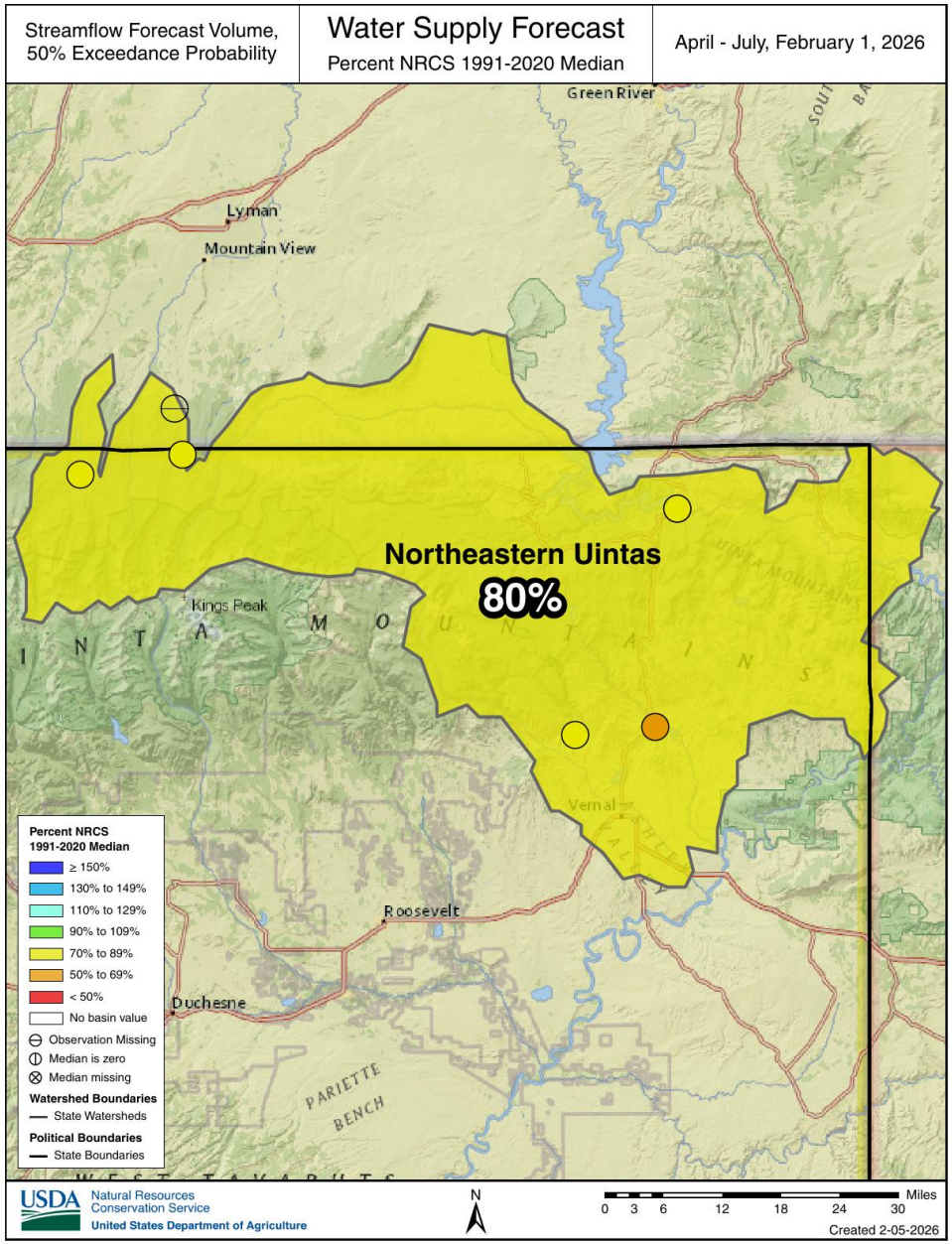




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Northeastern Uintas

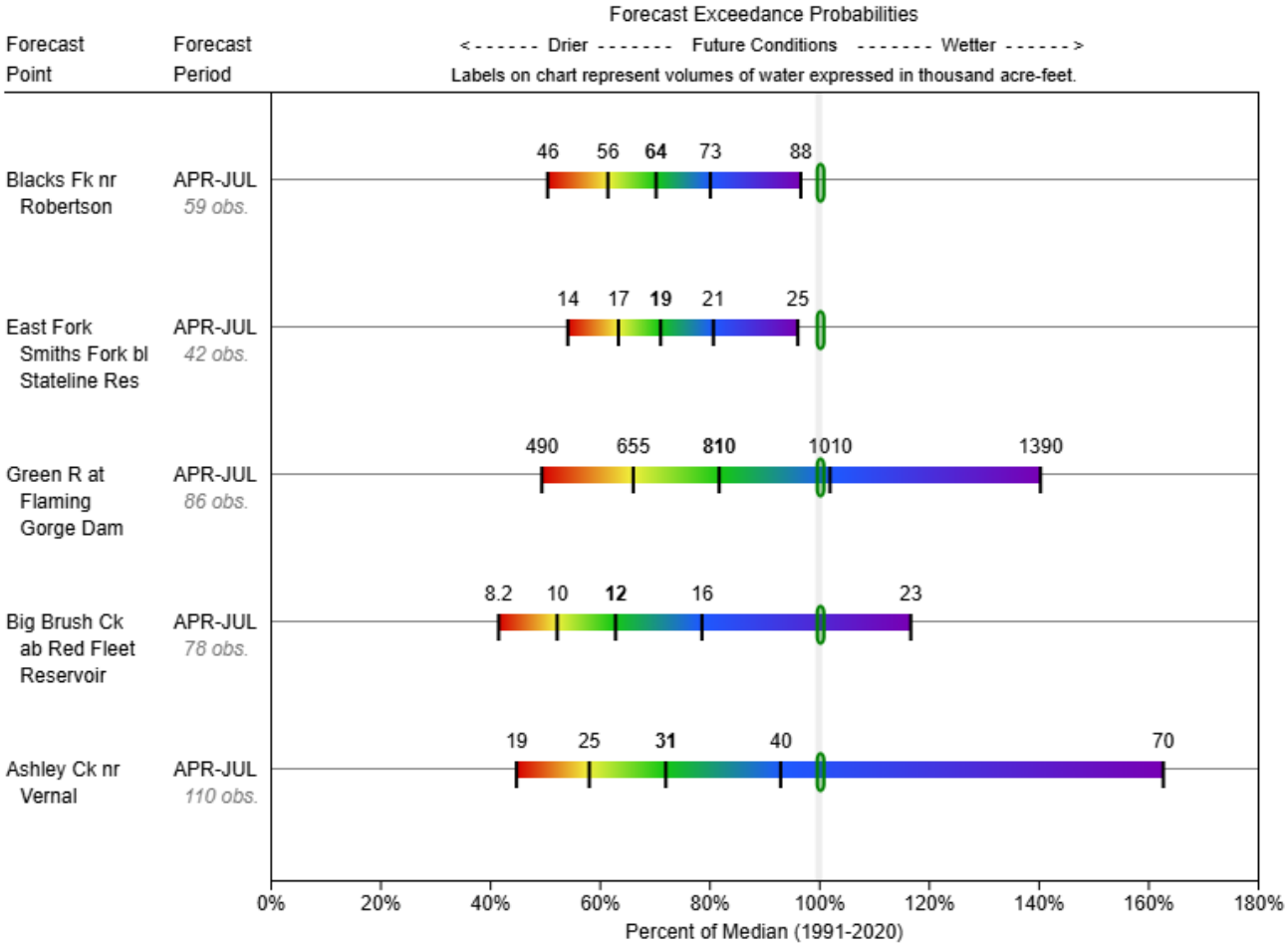




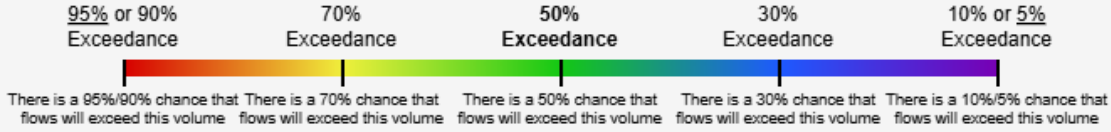
NORTHEASTERN UINTAS

Water Supply Forecasts

February 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

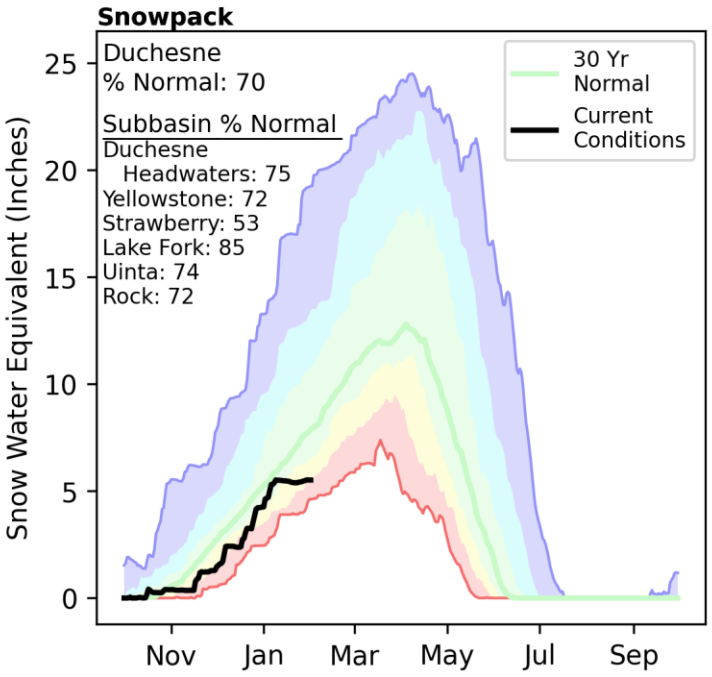
Observed Streamflow KAF

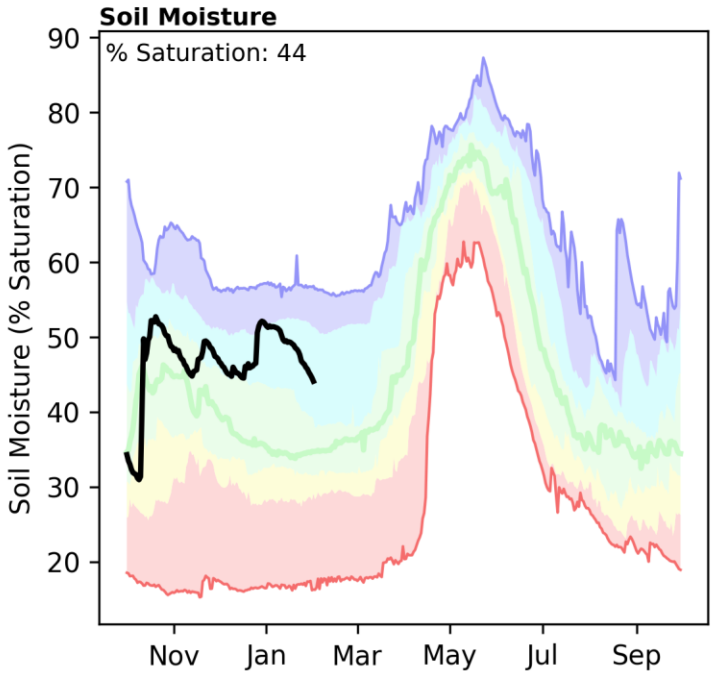
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

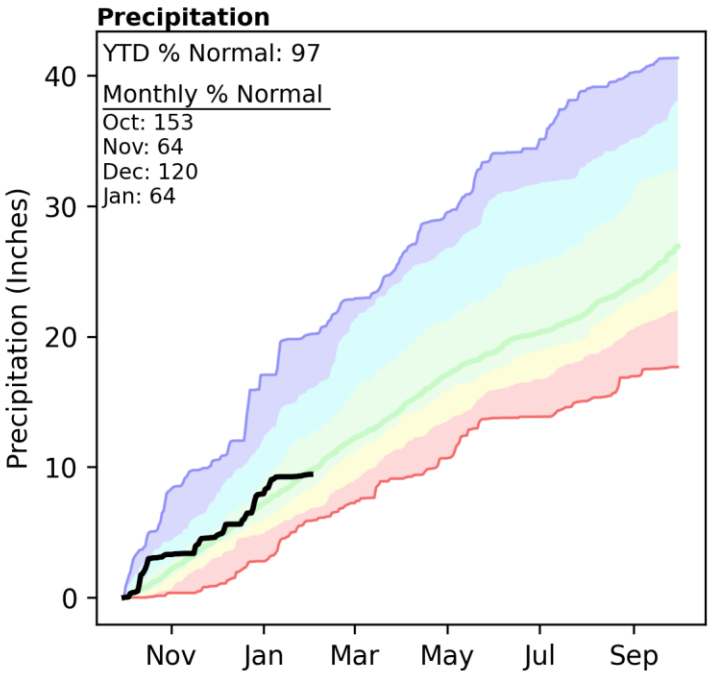
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

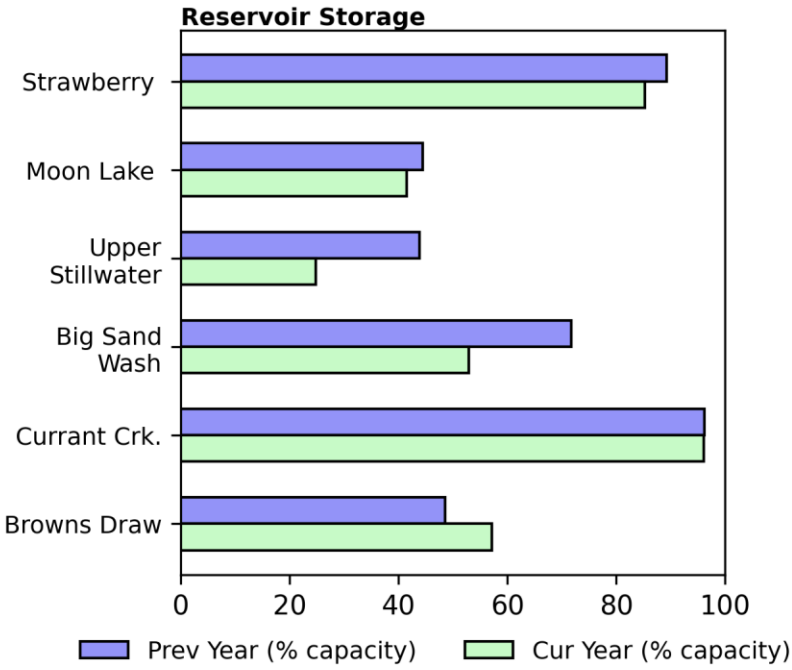
Duchesne | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Duchesne River Basin is well below normal at 70% of median, compared to 78% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was well below normal at 64%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 97% of median. Soil moisture is at 44% saturation compared to 32% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 81% of capacity, compared to 86% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 54% to 82% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 26% for the Western Uintas, and 17% for the Eastern Uintas.



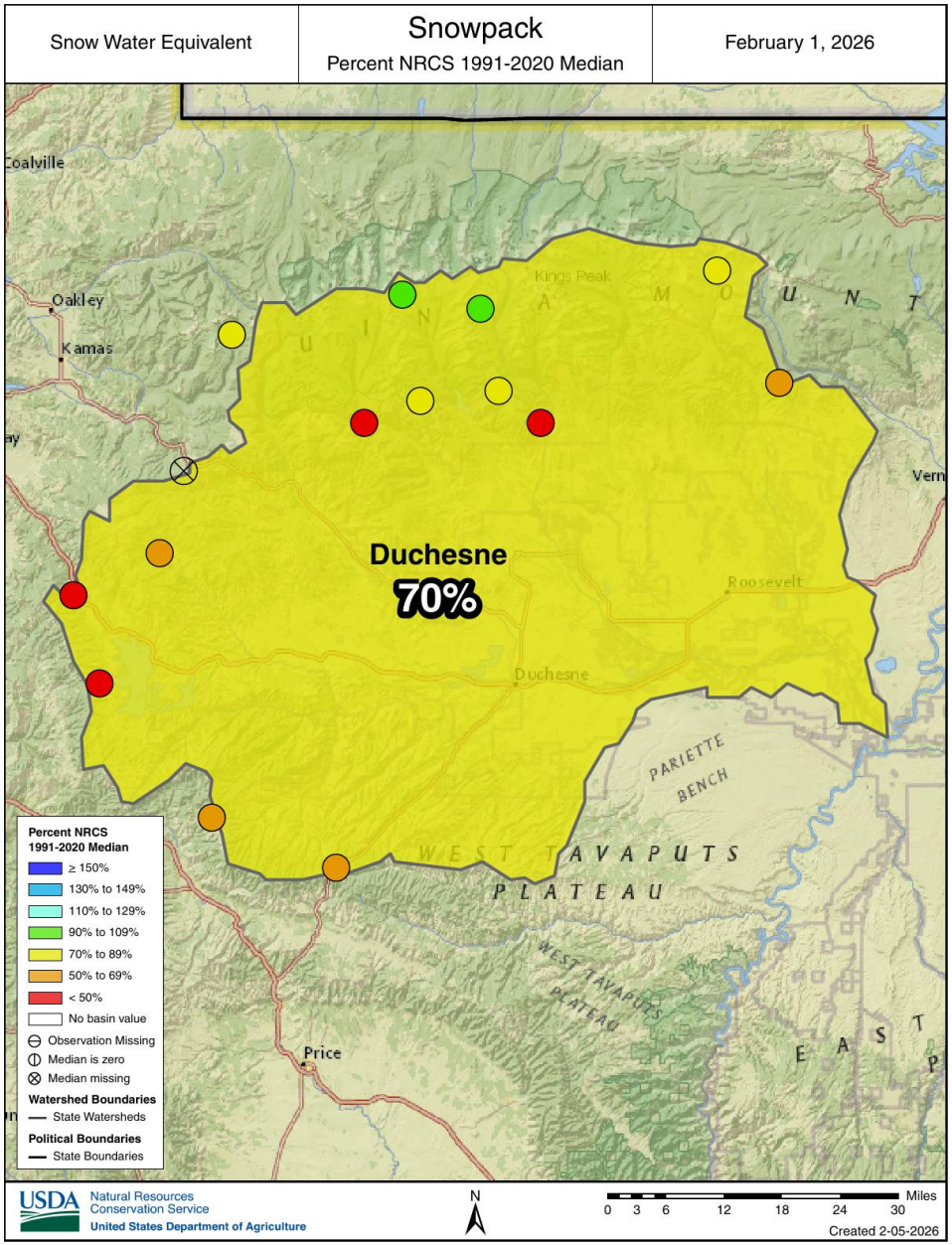


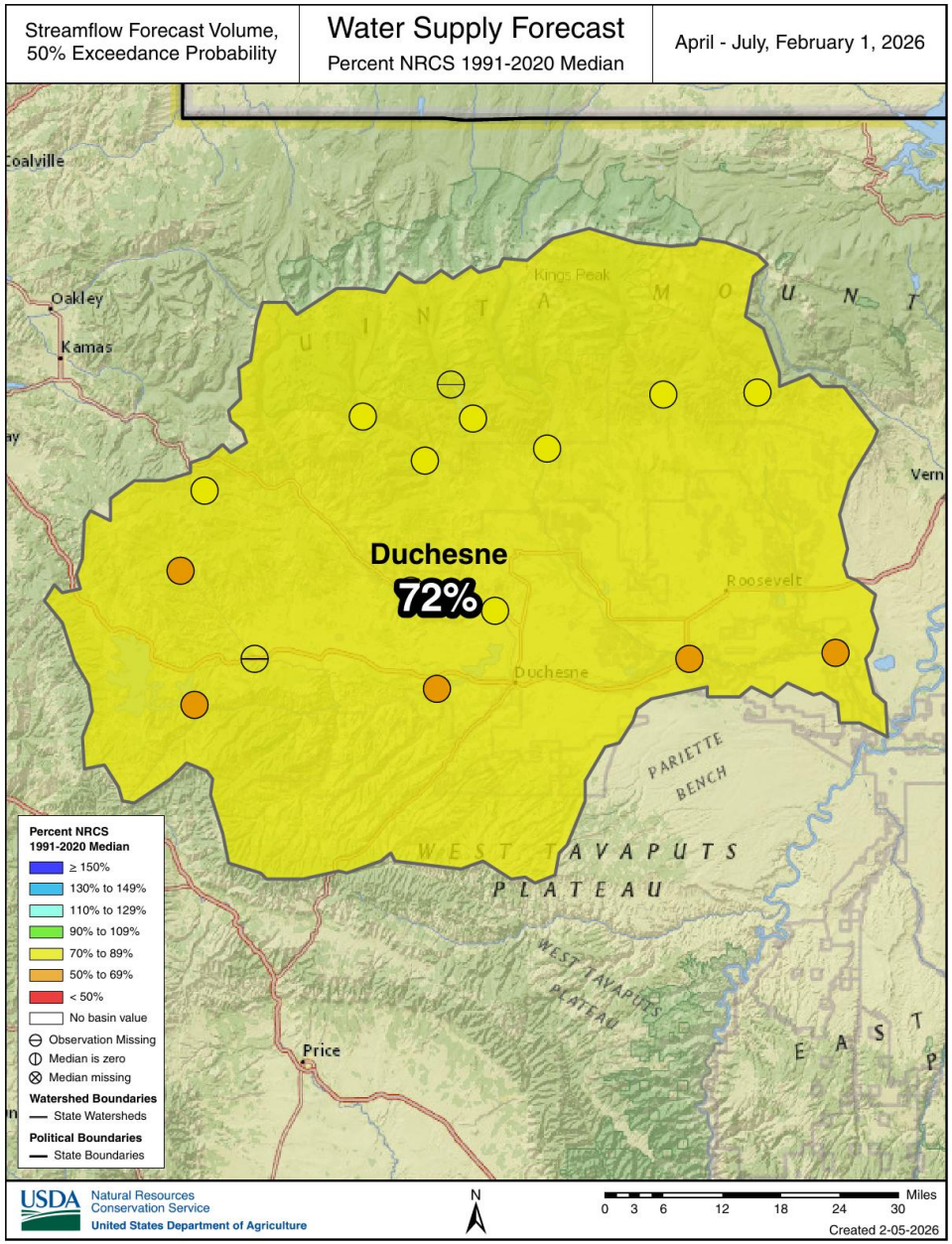




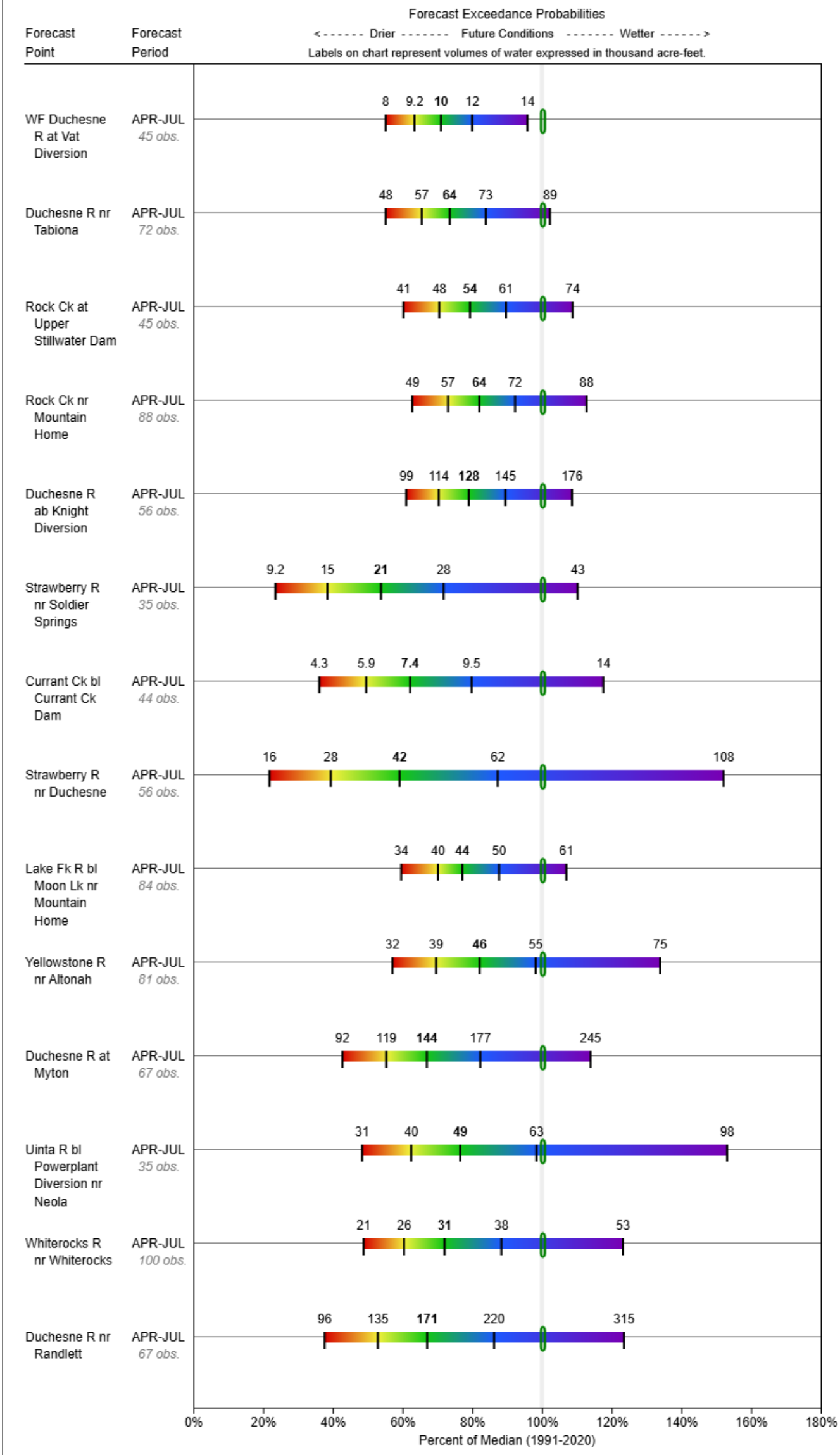
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Duchesne


Snow Water Equivalent
Snowpack
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
February 1, 2026
Coalville
Oakley
Kamas
Kings Peak
UINTA MOUNTAINS
Vernal
Duchesne
70%
Roosevelt
Duchesne
PARIETTE BENCH
WEST TAVAPUTS PLATEAU
EAST
Price
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles
Created 2-05-2026


Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability
Water Supply Forecast
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
April - July, February 1, 2026
Coalville
Oakley
Kamas
Kings Peak
UINTA MOUNTAINS
Vernal
Duchesne
72%
Roosevelt
Duchesne
PARIETTE BENCH
WEST TAVAPUTS PLATEAU
EAST
Price
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 3 6 12 18 24 30 Miles
Created 2-05-2026

DUCHESNE
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance — There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume

70% Exceedance — There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume

50% Exceedance — There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume

30% Exceedance — There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume

10% or 5% Exceedance — There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

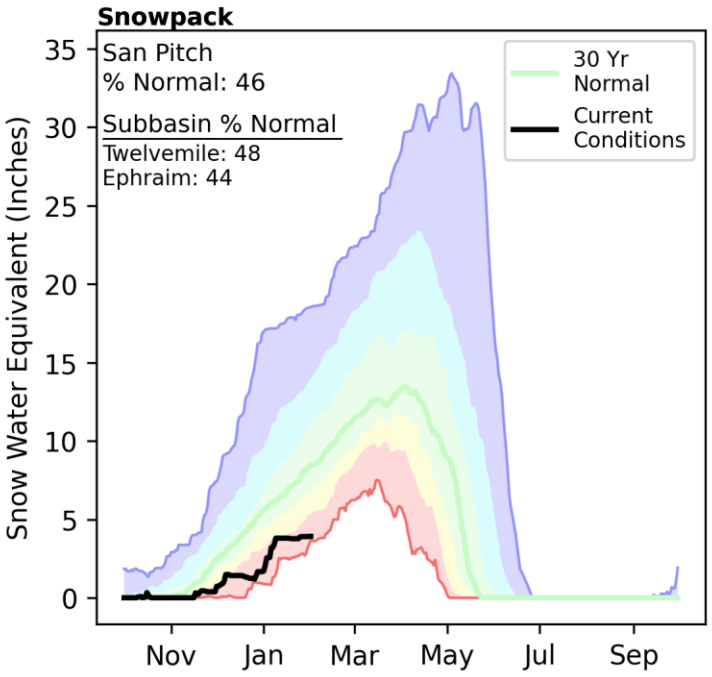
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

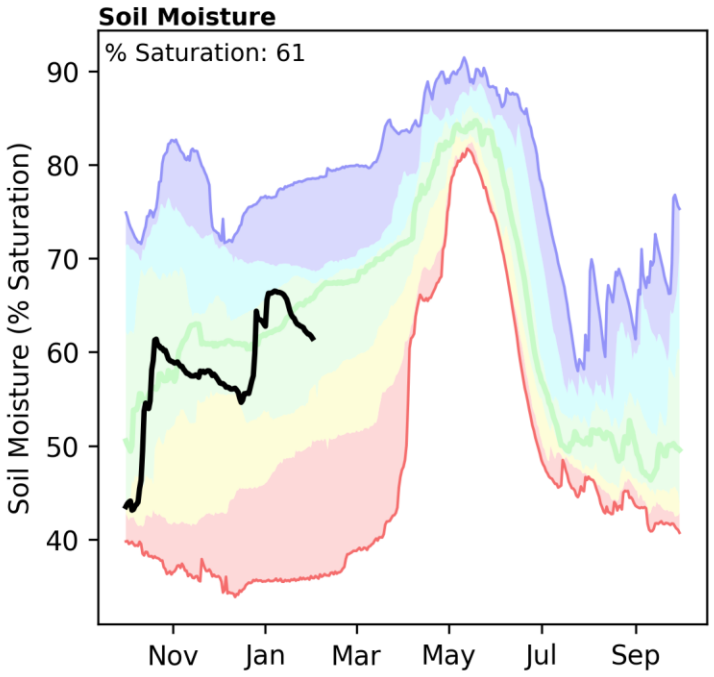
Observed Streamflow KAF

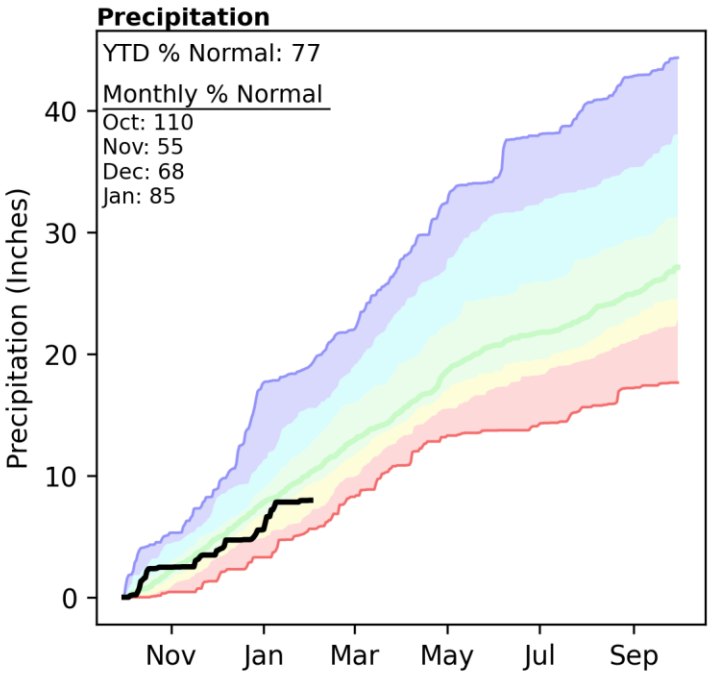
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

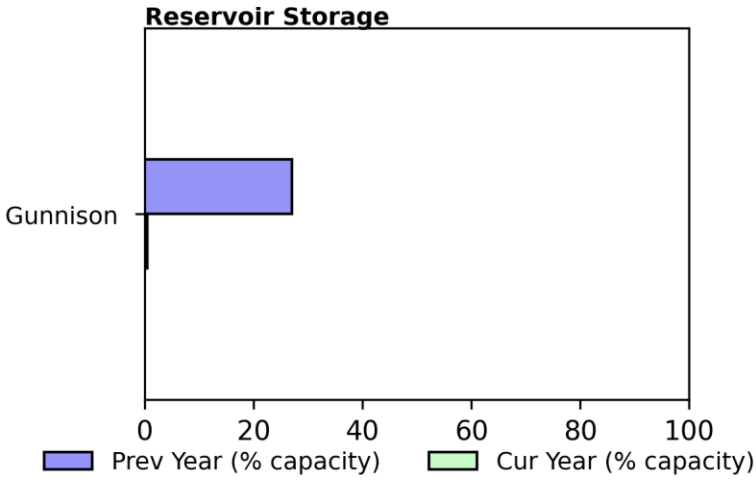
San Pitch | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the San Pitch River Basin is well below normal at 46% of median, compared to 81% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 85%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 77% of median. Soil moisture is at 61% saturation compared to 67% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 0% of capacity, compared to 27% last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, April-July) for Manti Creek is 69% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 11% for the San Pitch.





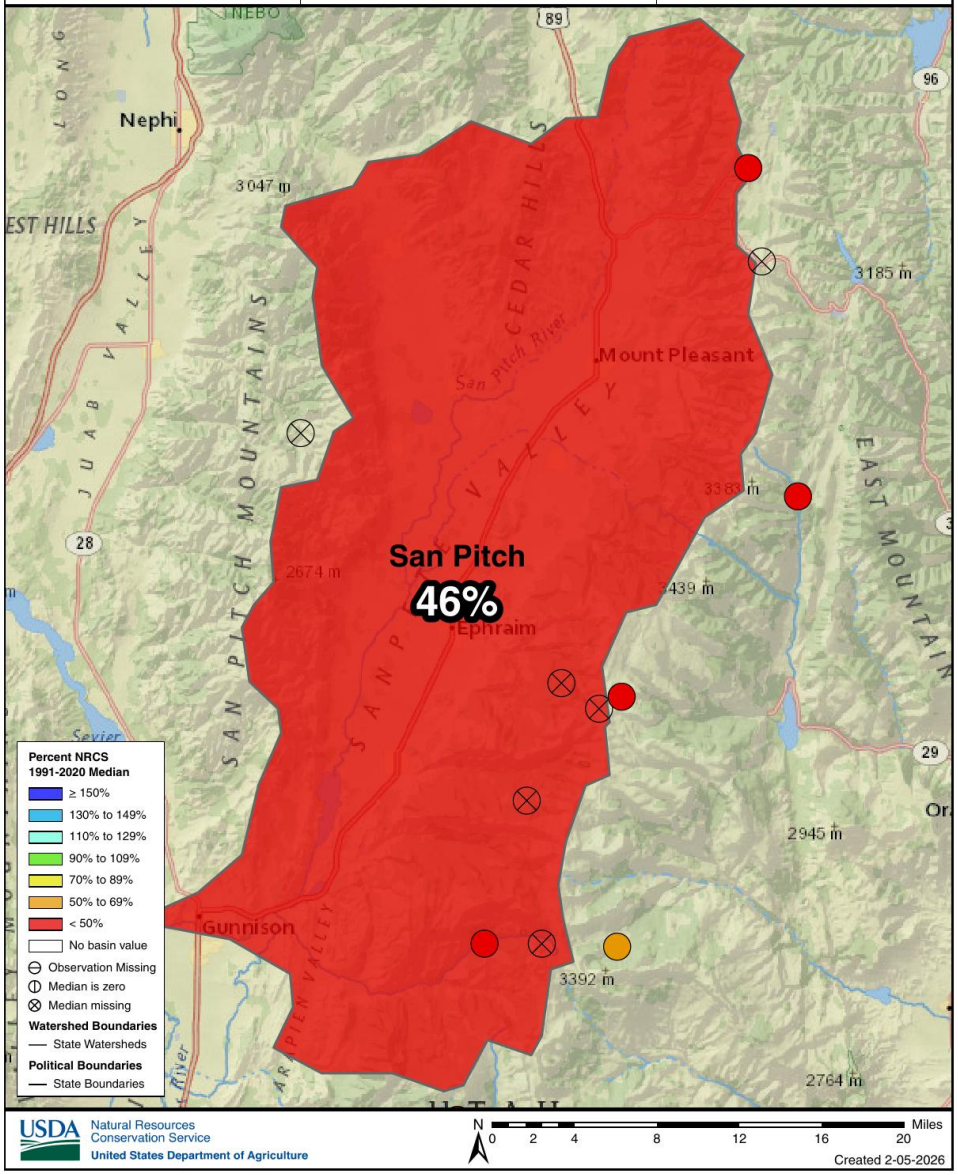




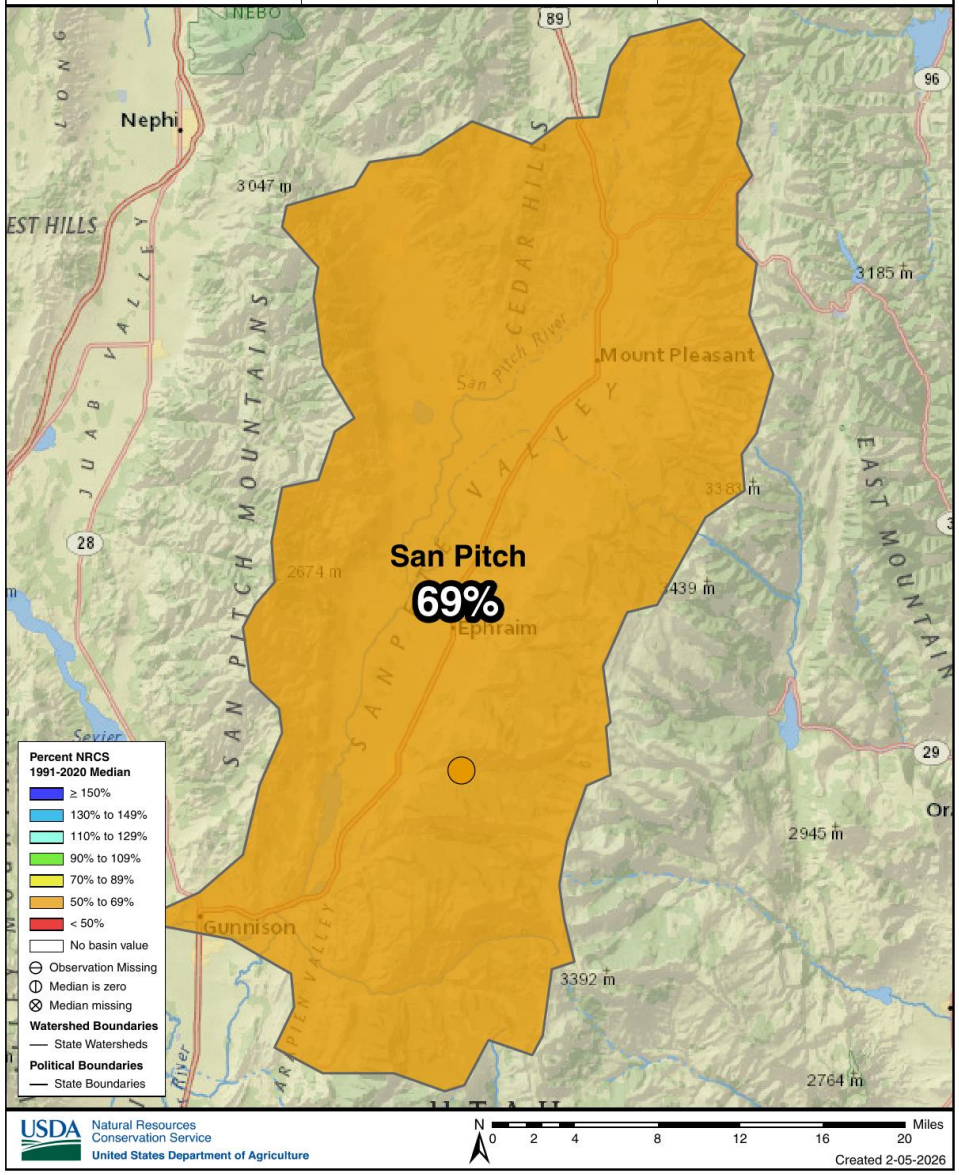
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

San Pitch

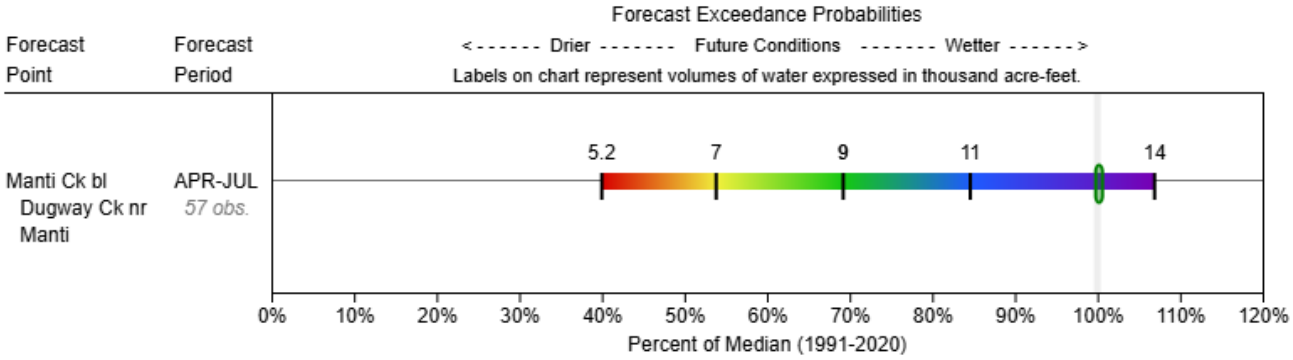
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	February 1, 2026



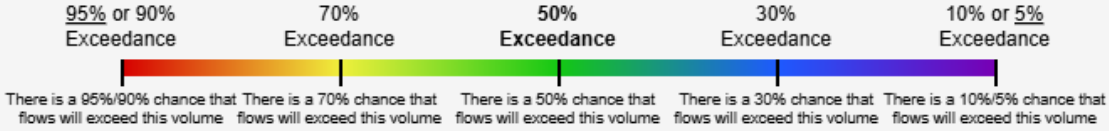
Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Water Supply Forecast Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	April - July, February 1, 2026



SAN PITCH
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

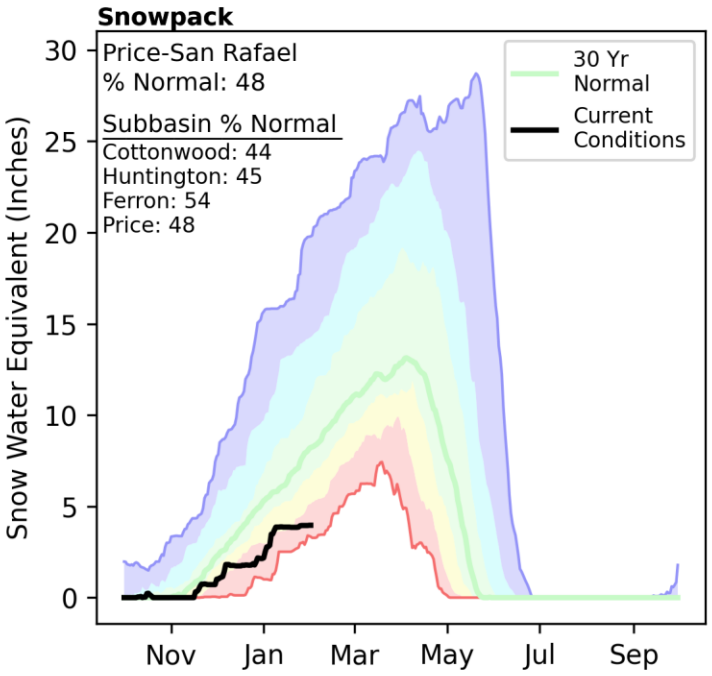
Observed Streamflow KAF

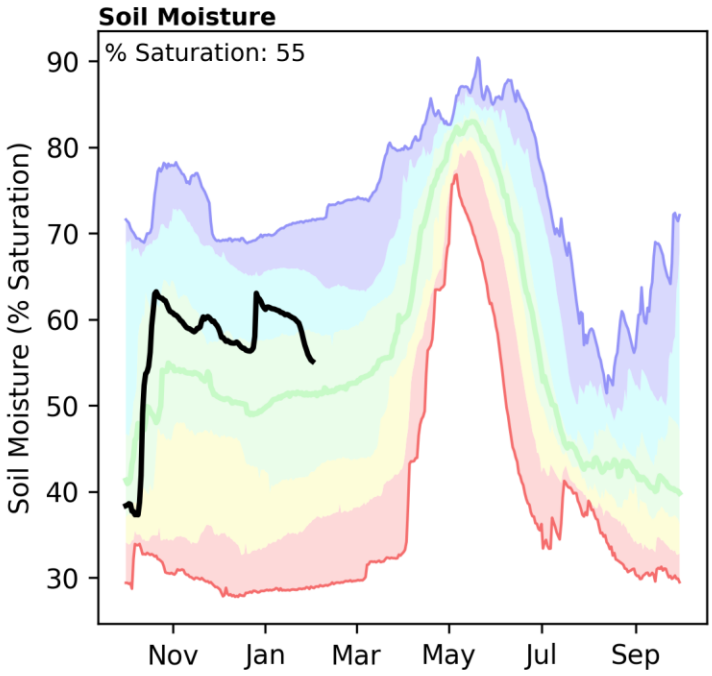
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

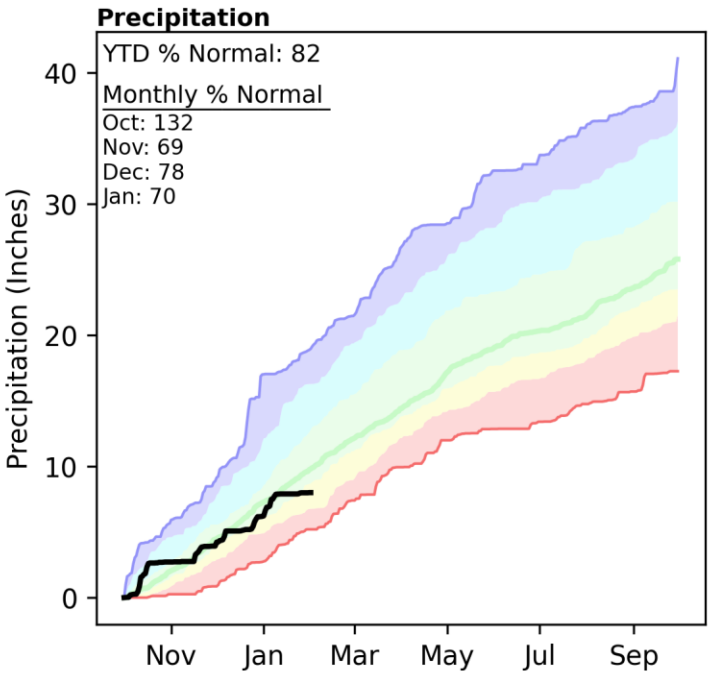
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

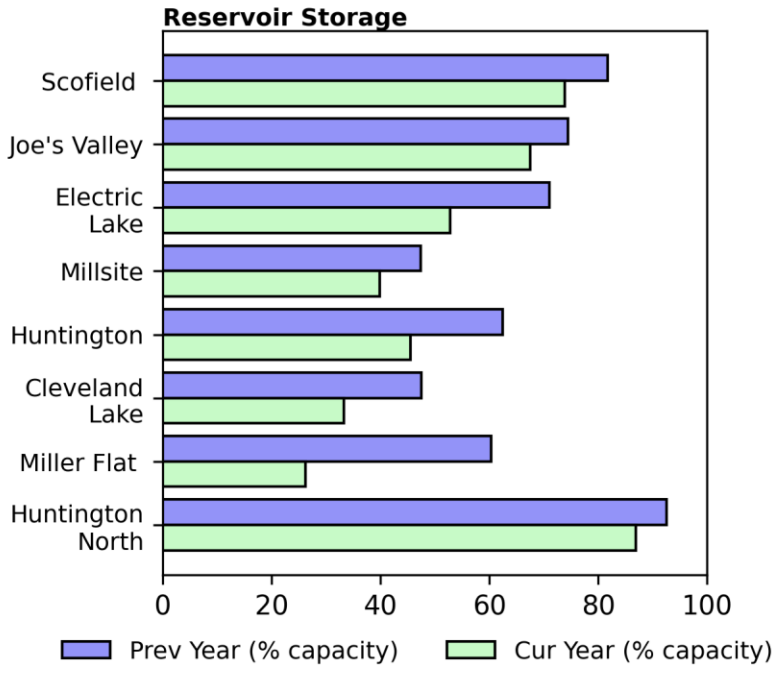
Price-San Rafael | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Price and San Rafael River Basins is well below normal at 48% of median, compared to 72% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was well below normal at 70%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 82% of median. Soil moisture is at 55% saturation compared to 50% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 62% of capacity, compared to 72% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 49% to 64% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 57% for the Price, 23% for Joes Valley, and 6% for Ferron Creek.



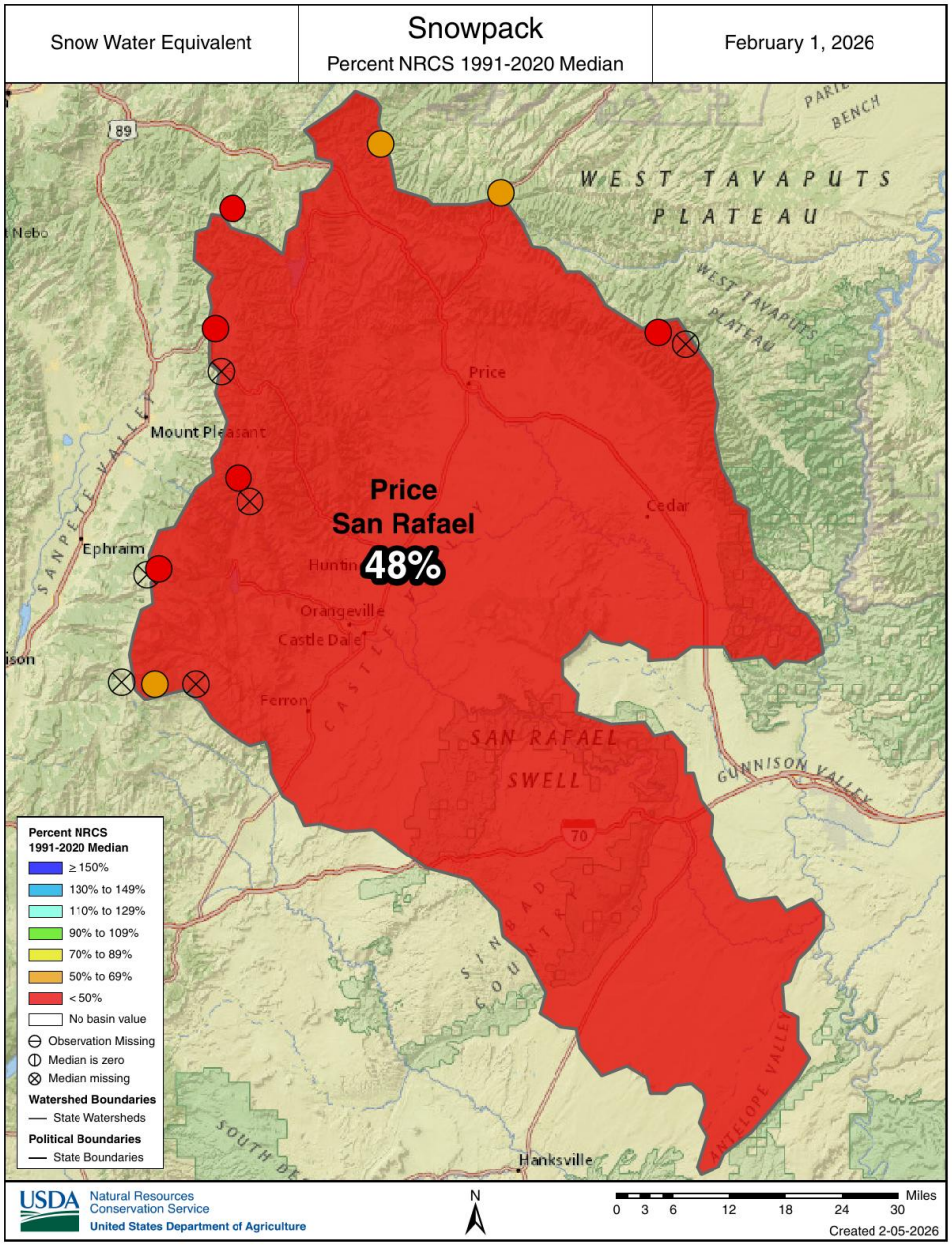


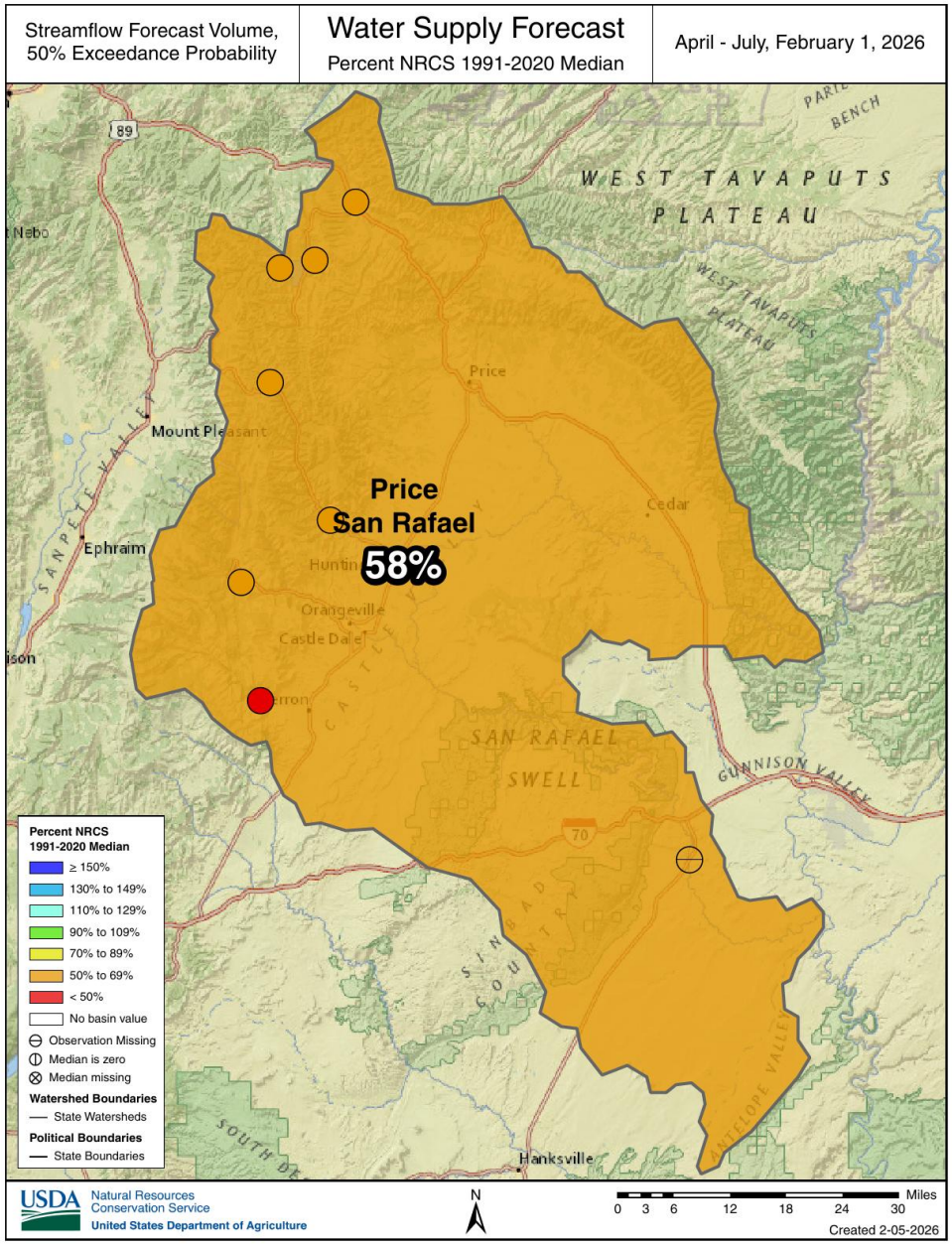




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Price San-Rafael

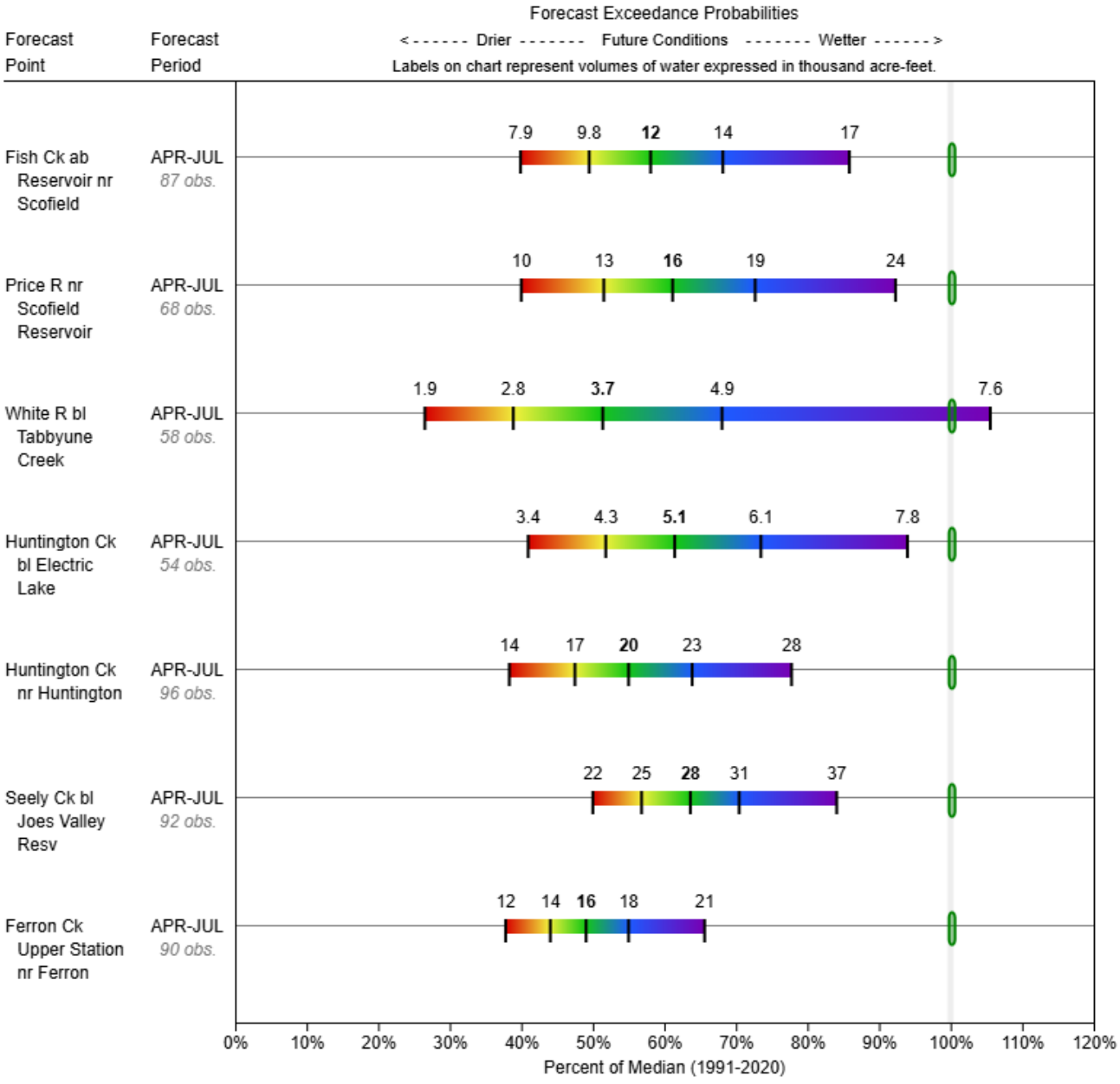




PRICE-SAN RAFAEL

Water Supply Forecasts

February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance — There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume

70% Exceedance — There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume

50% Exceedance — There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume

30% Exceedance — There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume

10% or 5% Exceedance — There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

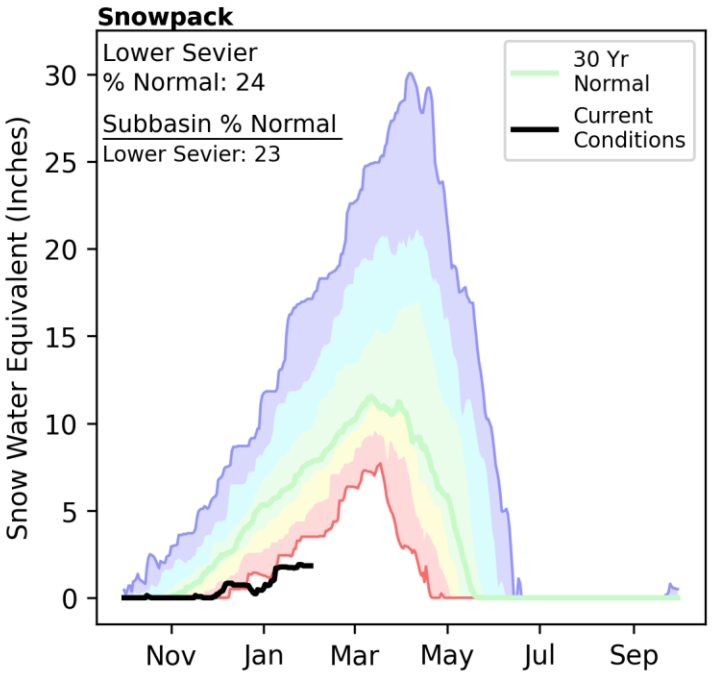
Observed Streamflow KAF

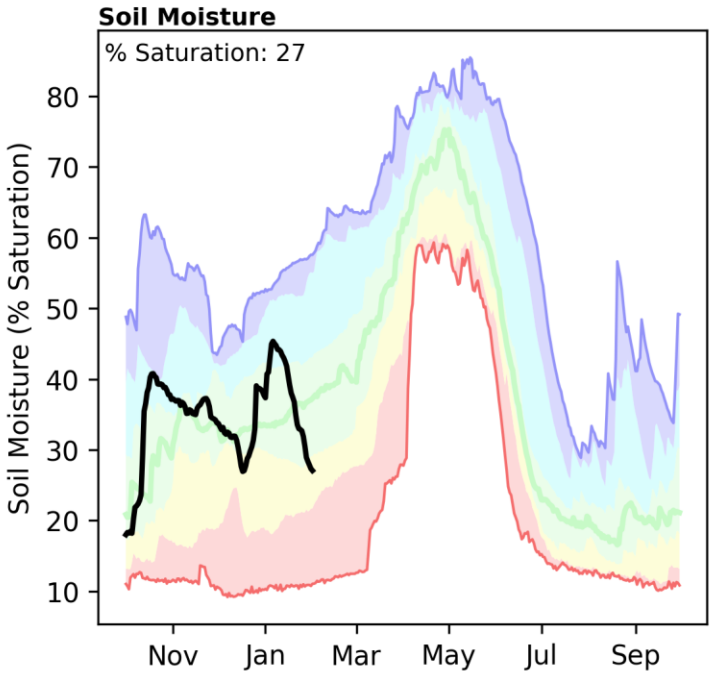
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

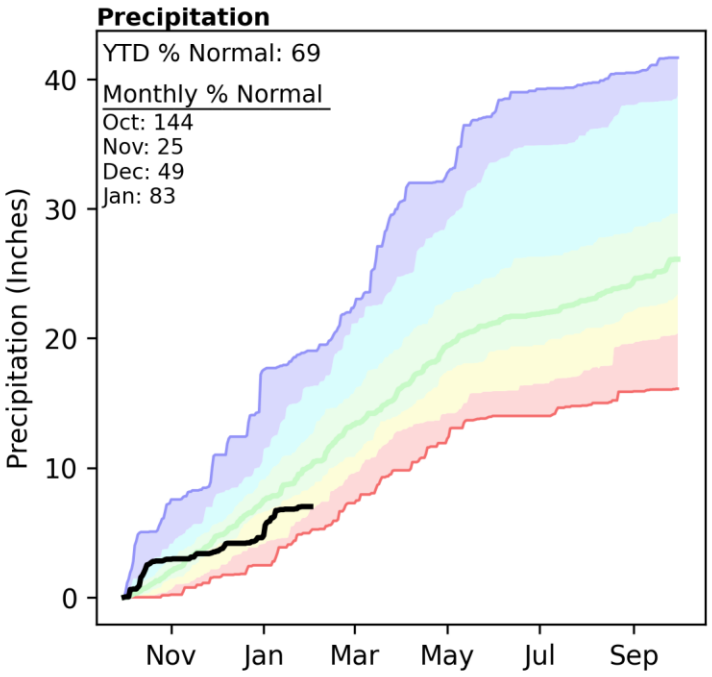
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

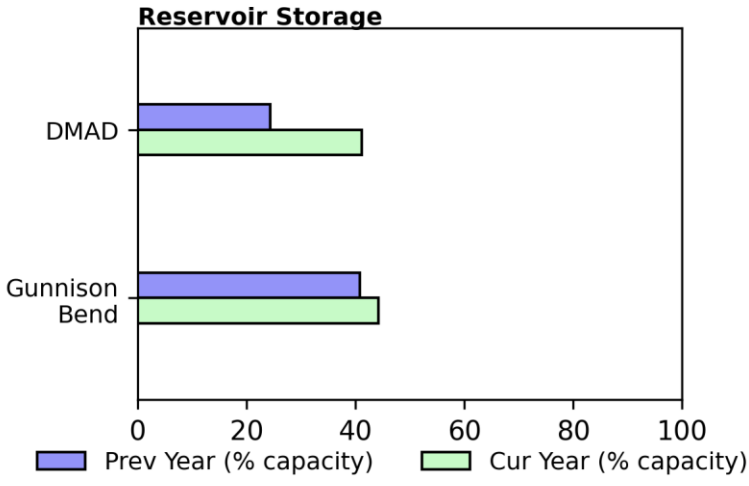
Lower Sevier | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Lower Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 24% of median, compared to 63% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 83%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 69% of median. Soil moisture is at 27% saturation compared to 45% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 42% of capacity, compared to 28% last year. Forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, April-July) for the Sevier River near Gunnison is 80% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 13% for the Lower Sevier.



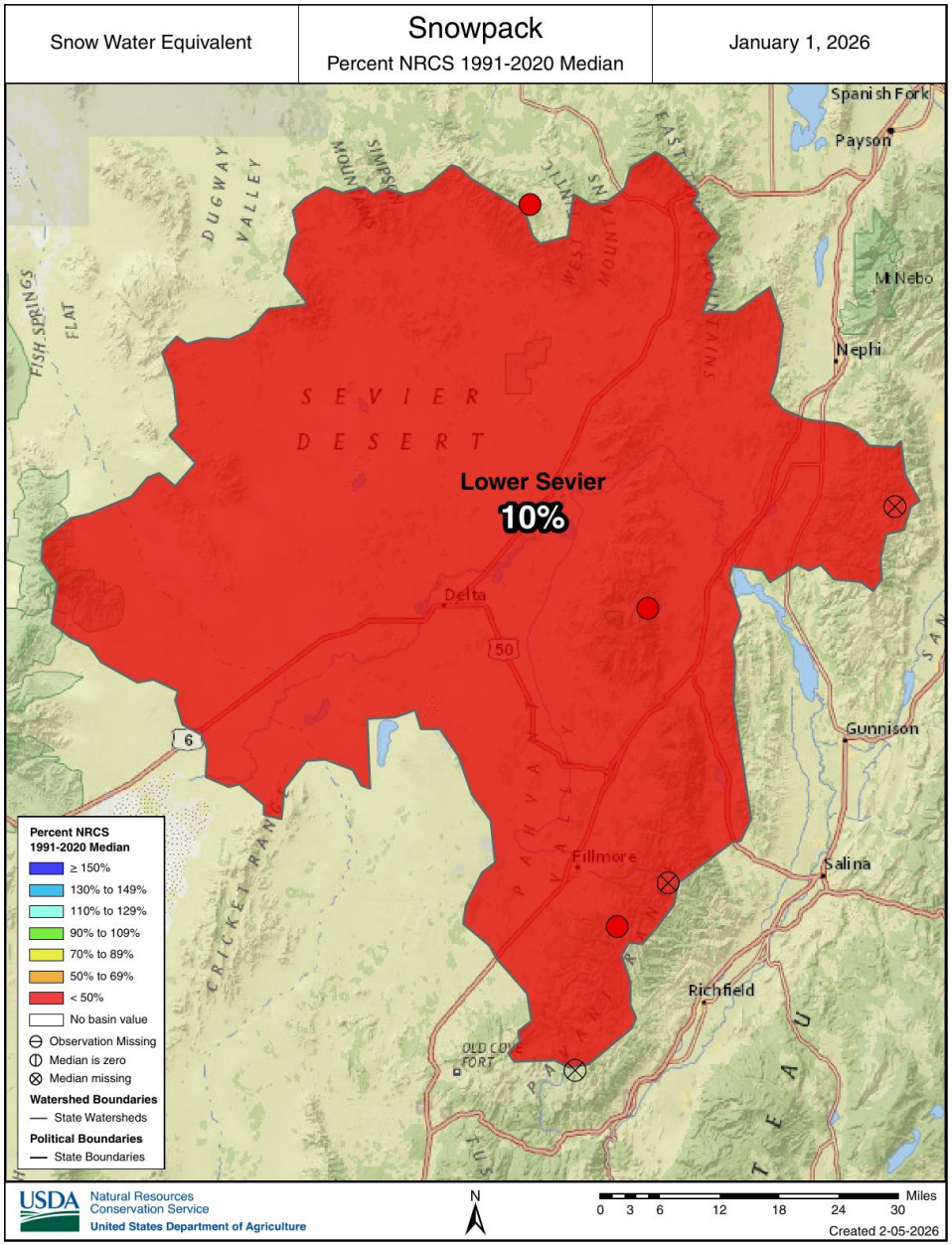


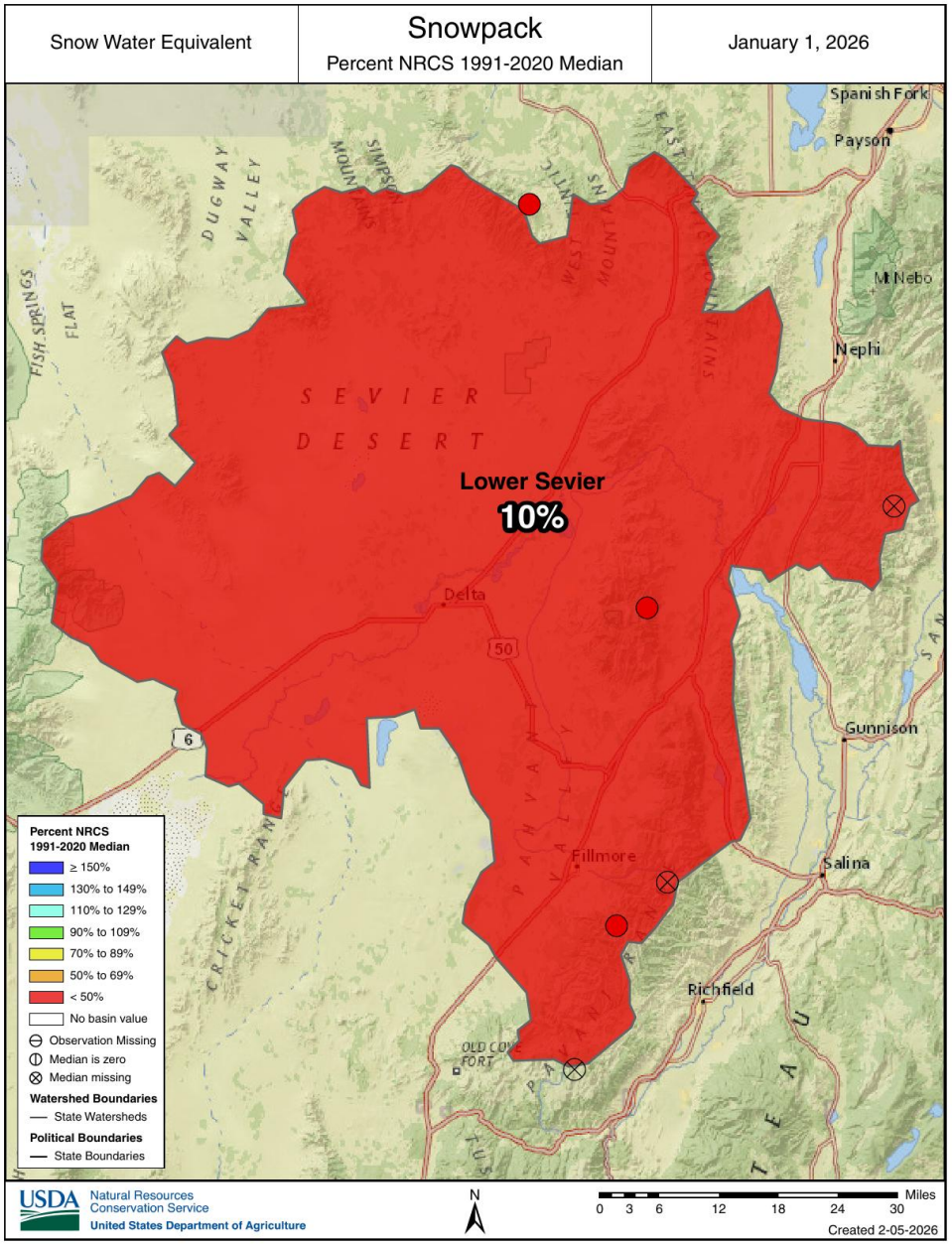




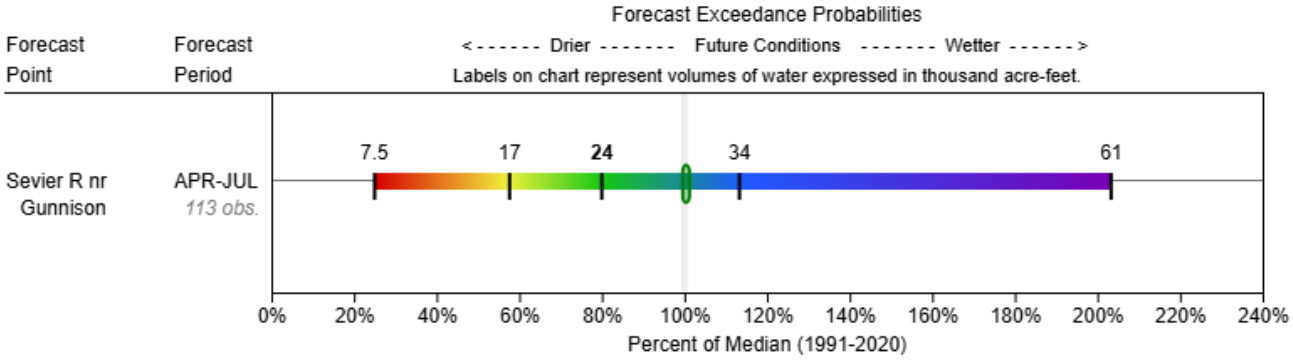
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Lower Sevier

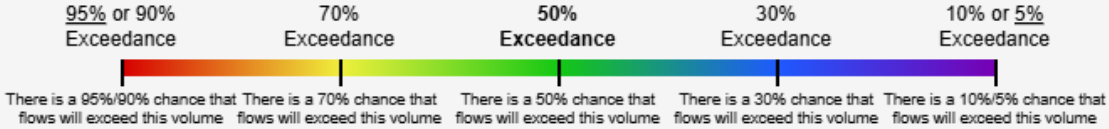




LOWER SEVIER
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

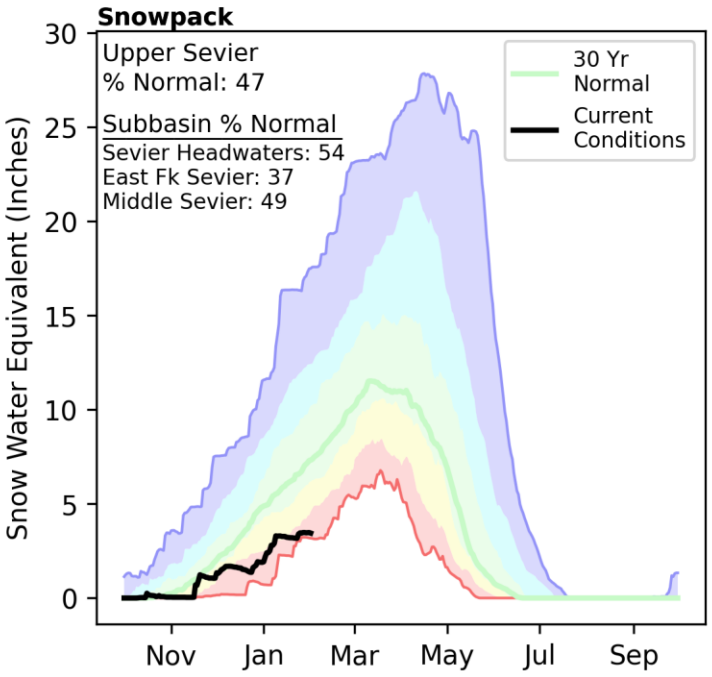
Observed Streamflow KAF

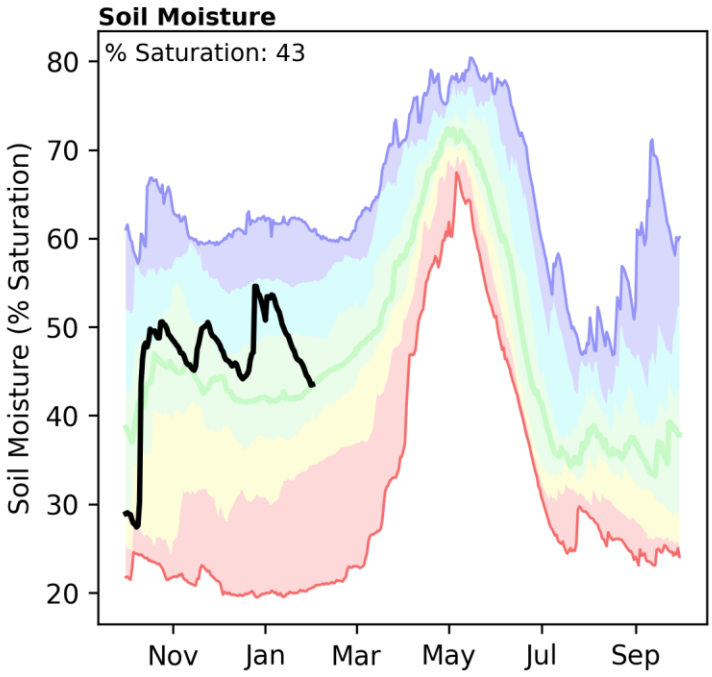
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

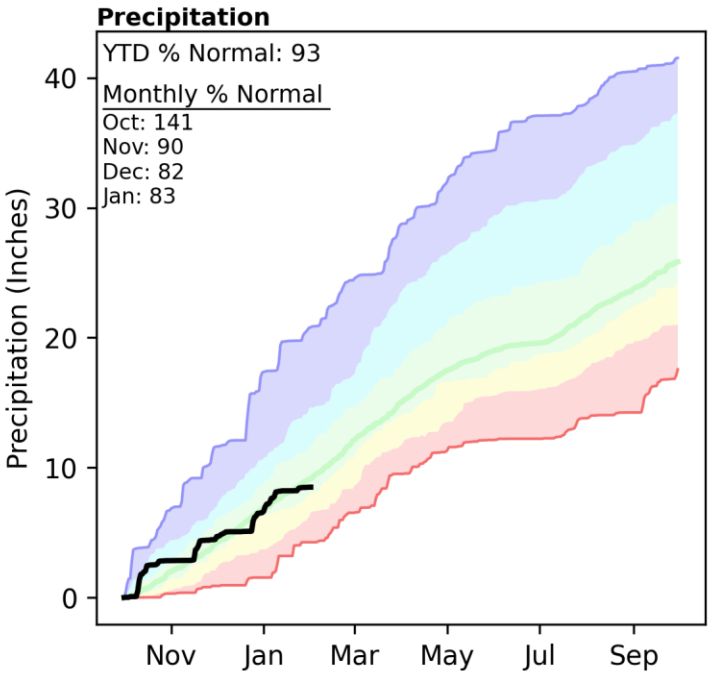
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

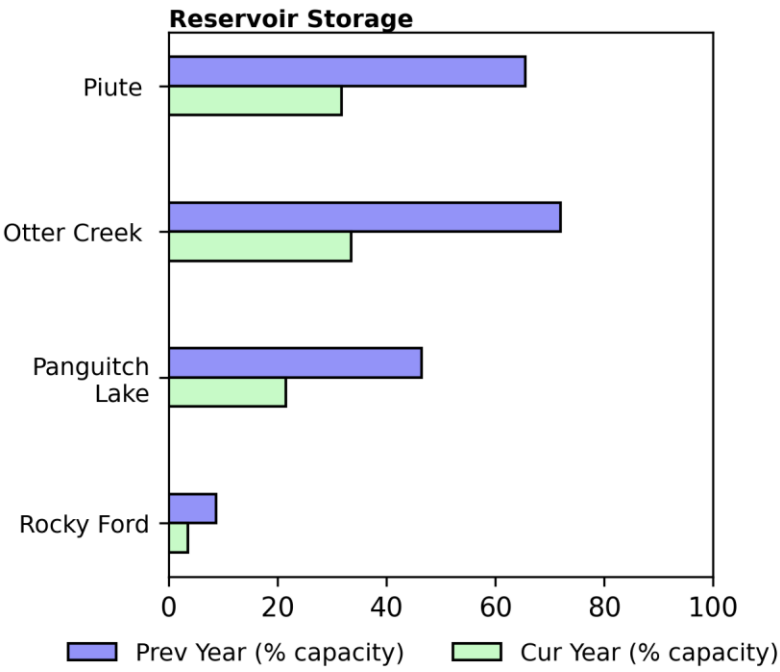
Upper Sevier | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Upper Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 47% of median, compared to 56% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 83%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 93% of median. Soil moisture is at 43% saturation compared to 36% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 30% of capacity, compared to 64% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 54% to 82% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 9% for the Upper Sevier.



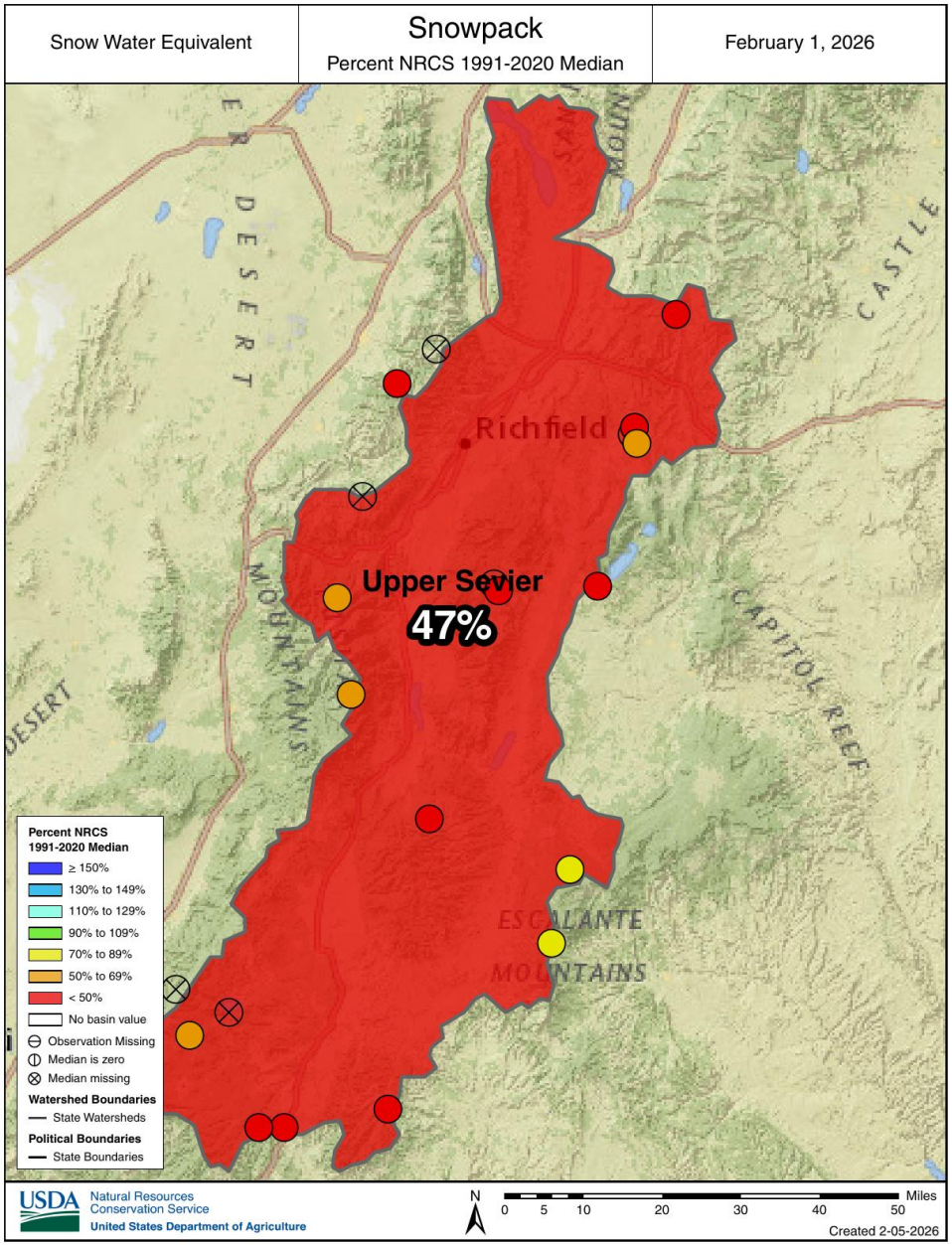


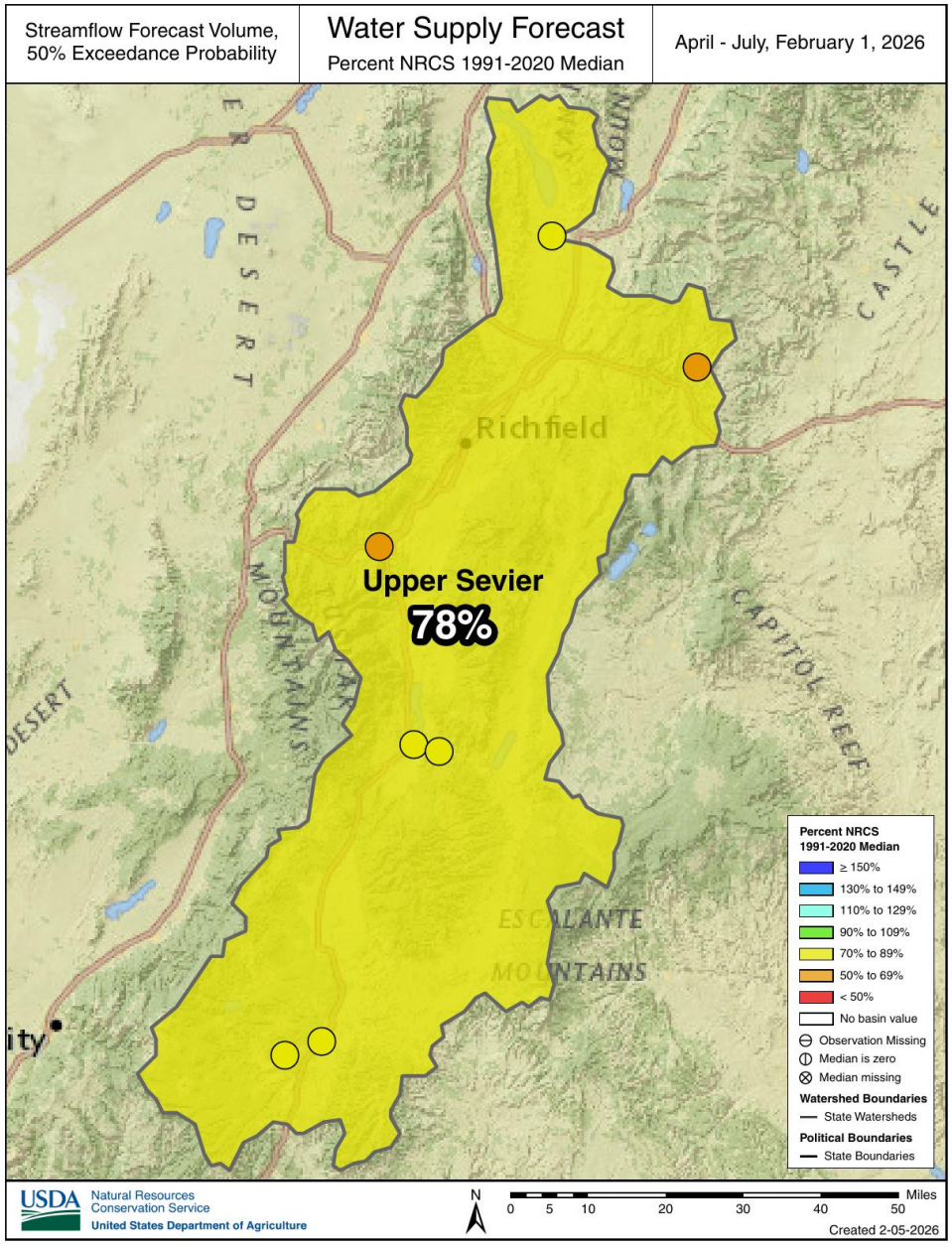




Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Upper Sevier

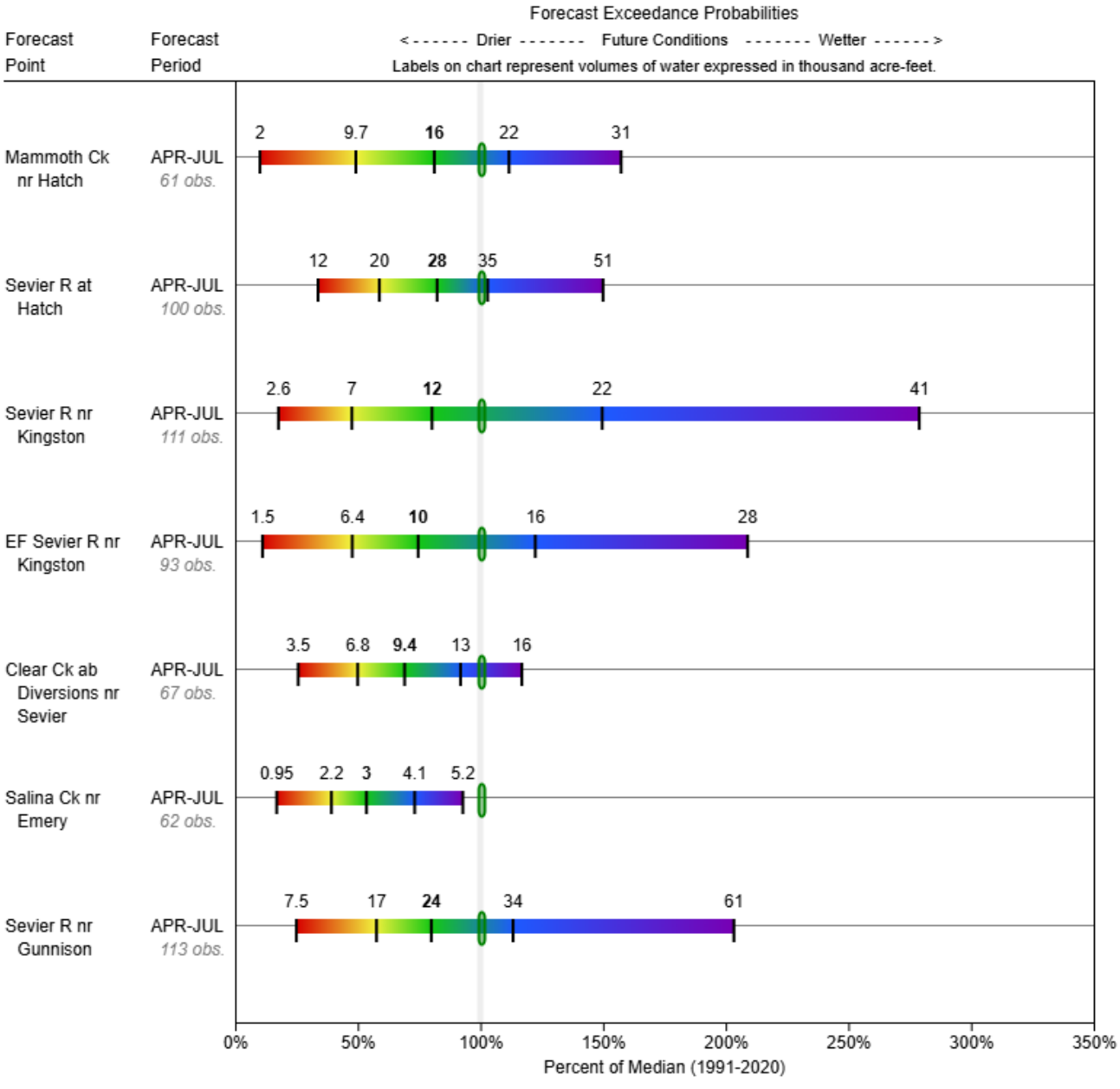




UPPER SEVIER

Water Supply Forecasts

February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance	70% Exceedance	**50% Exceedance**	30% Exceedance	10% or 5% Exceedance
There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume	There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

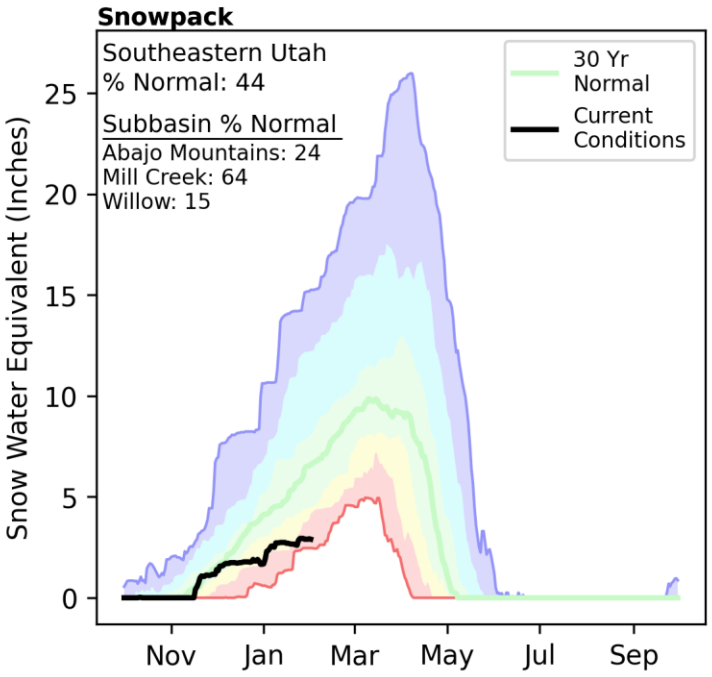
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

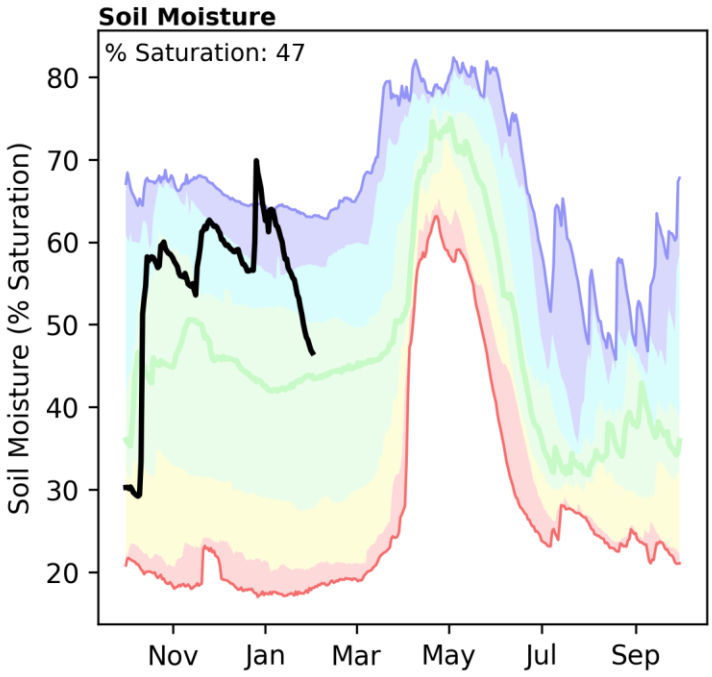
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)	*1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF*	*Observed Streamflow KAF*	*Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

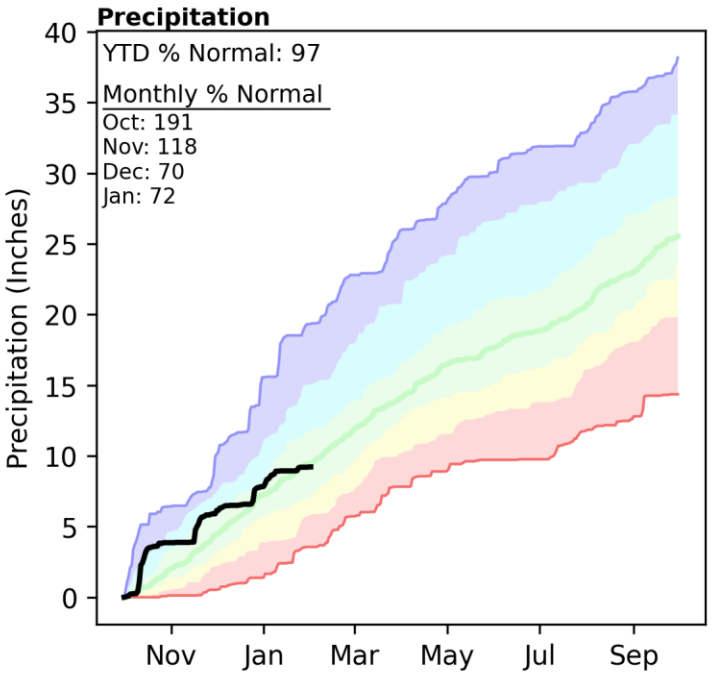
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

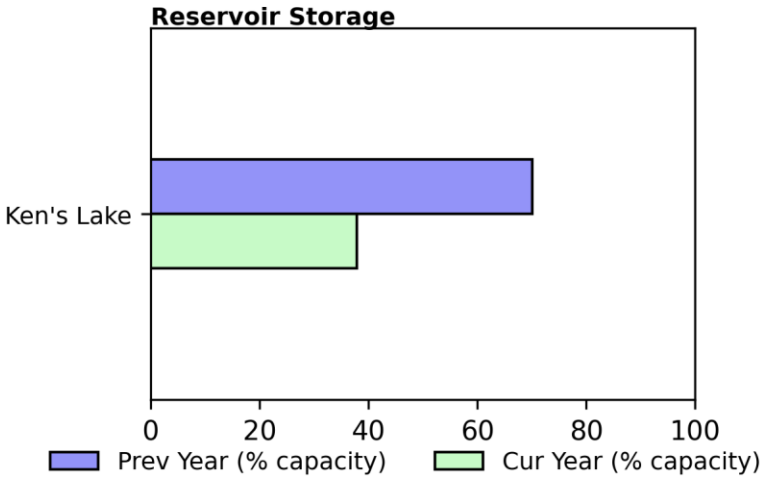
Southeastern Utah | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in Southeastern Utah is well below normal at 44% of median, compared to 49% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 72%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 97% of median. Soil moisture is at 47% saturation compared to 28% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 37% of capacity, compared to 70% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 58% to 73% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 18% for Moab.



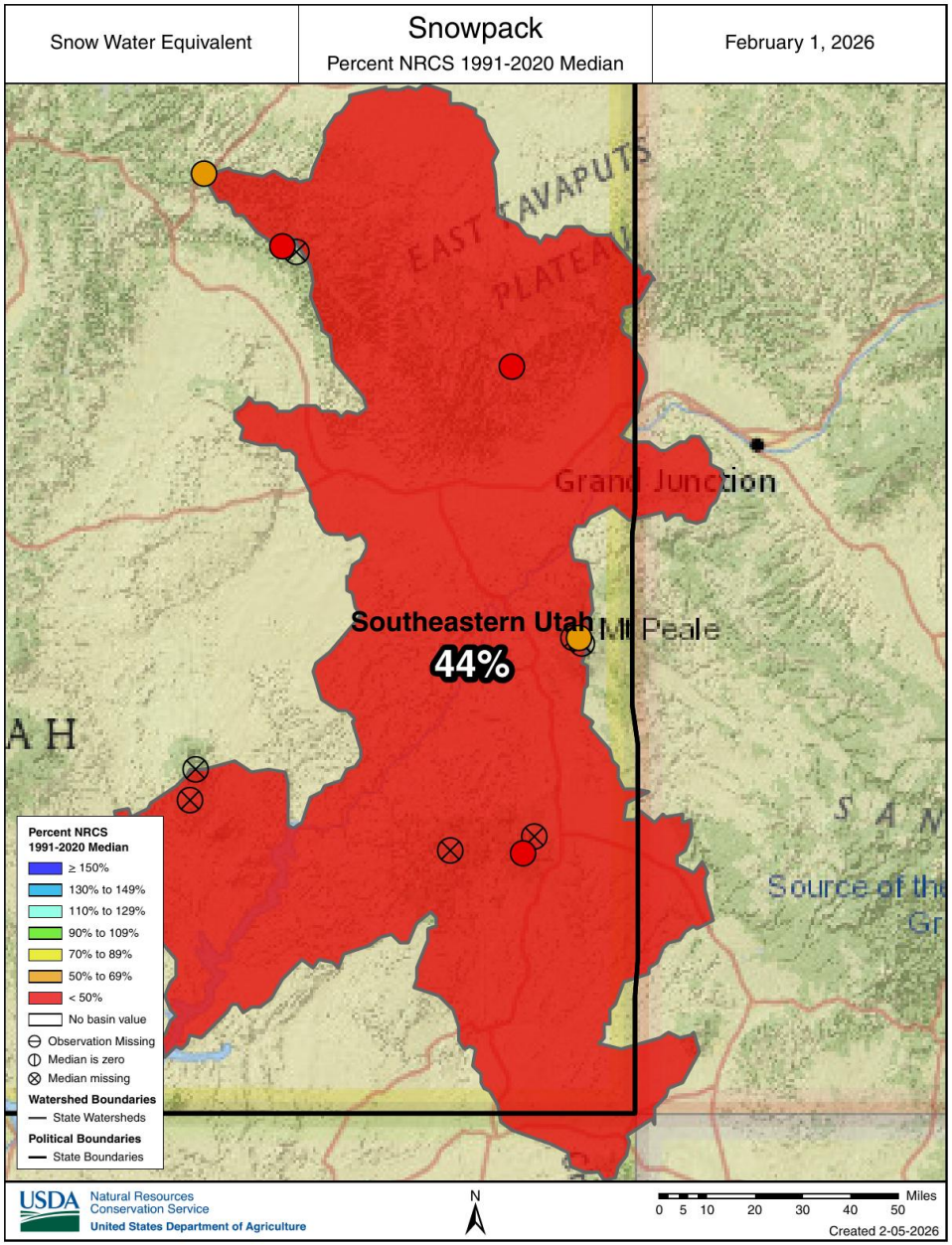


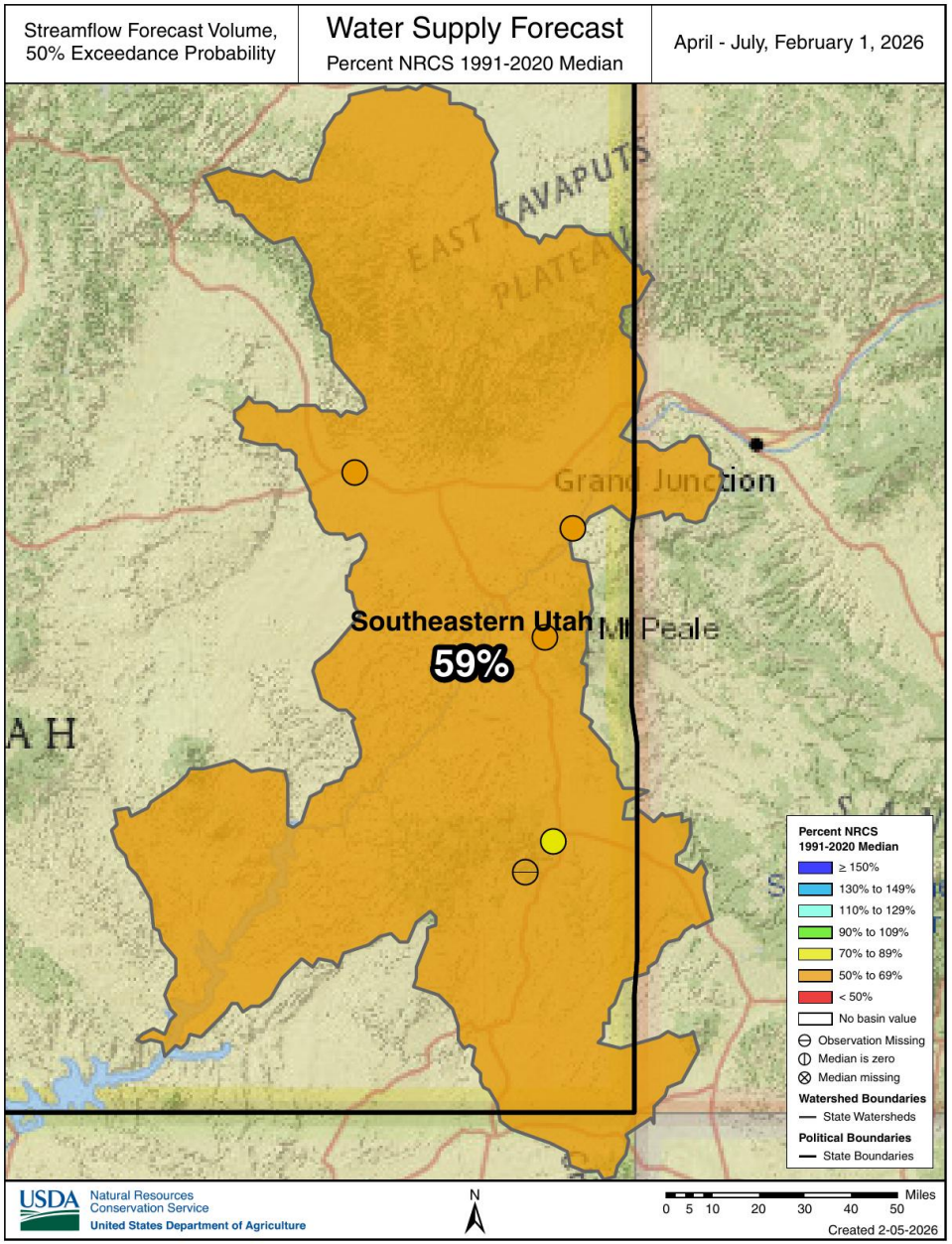




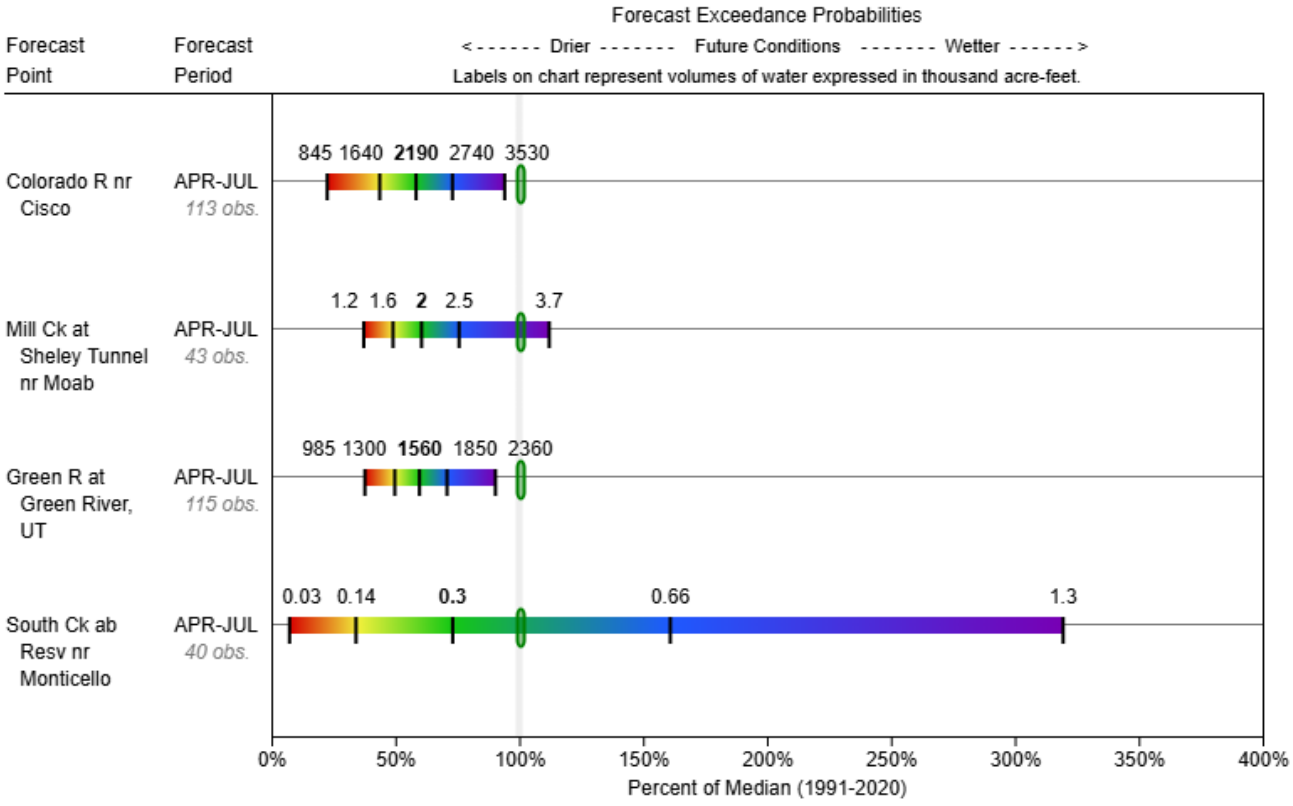
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Southeastern Utah

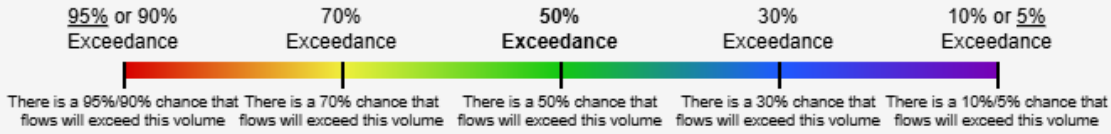




SOUTHEASTERN UTAH
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend



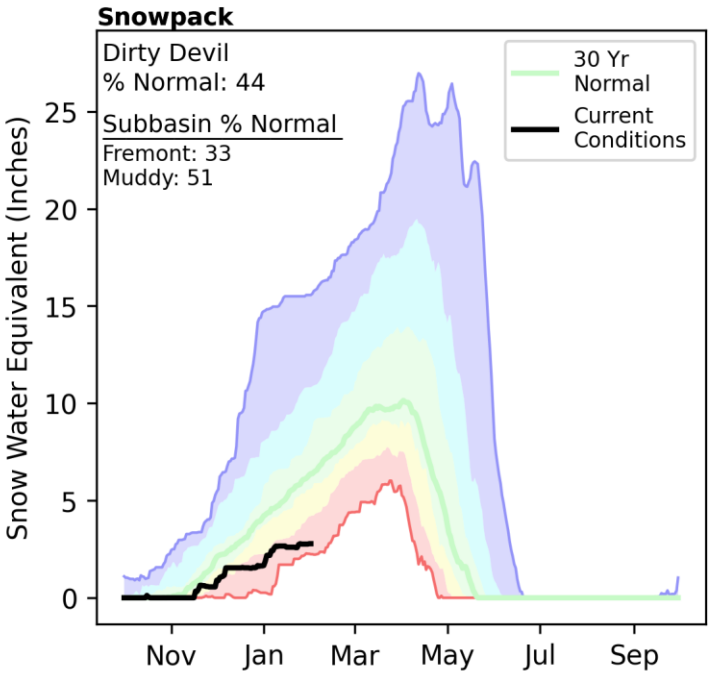
When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

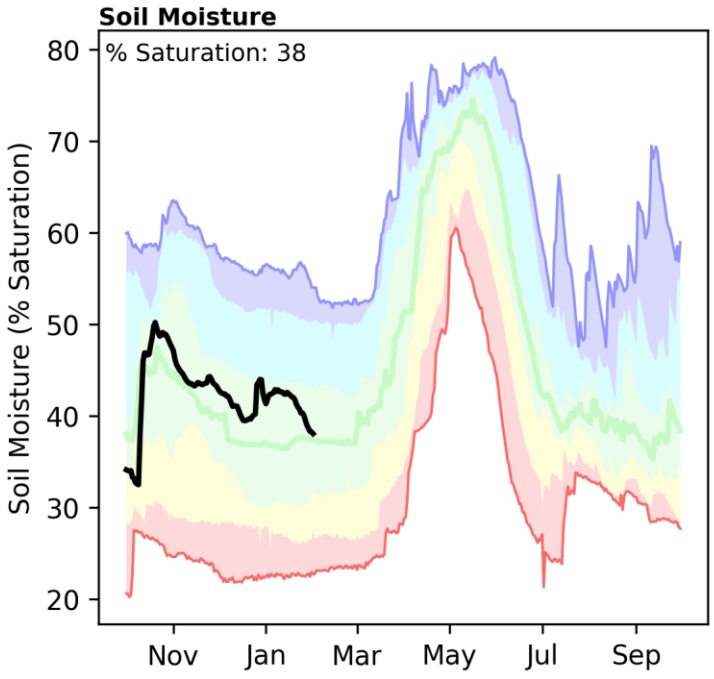
Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)
1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF
Observed Streamflow KAF
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

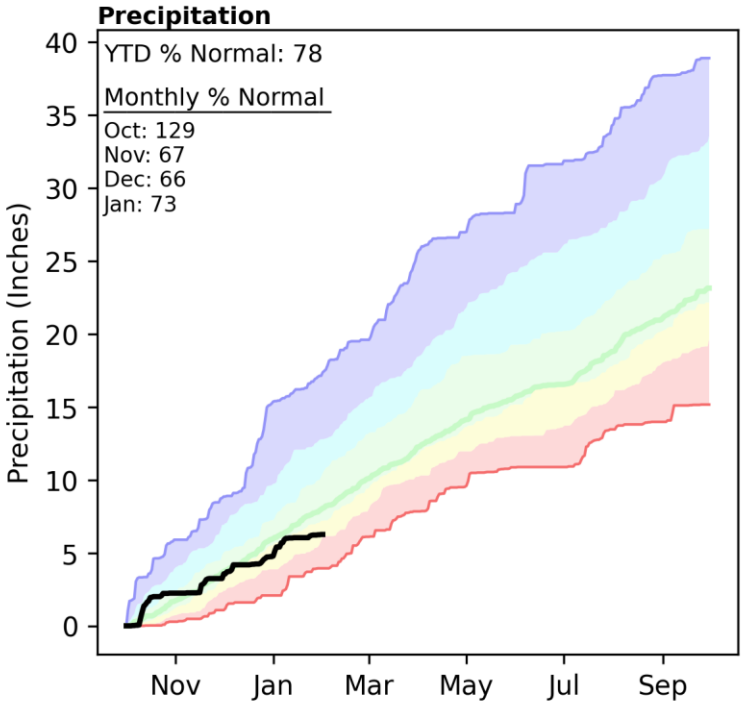
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Dirty Devil | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Dirty Devil River Basin is well below normal at 44% of median, compared to 83% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 73%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 78% of median. Soil moisture is at 38% saturation compared to 35% saturation last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 43% to 52% of normal.



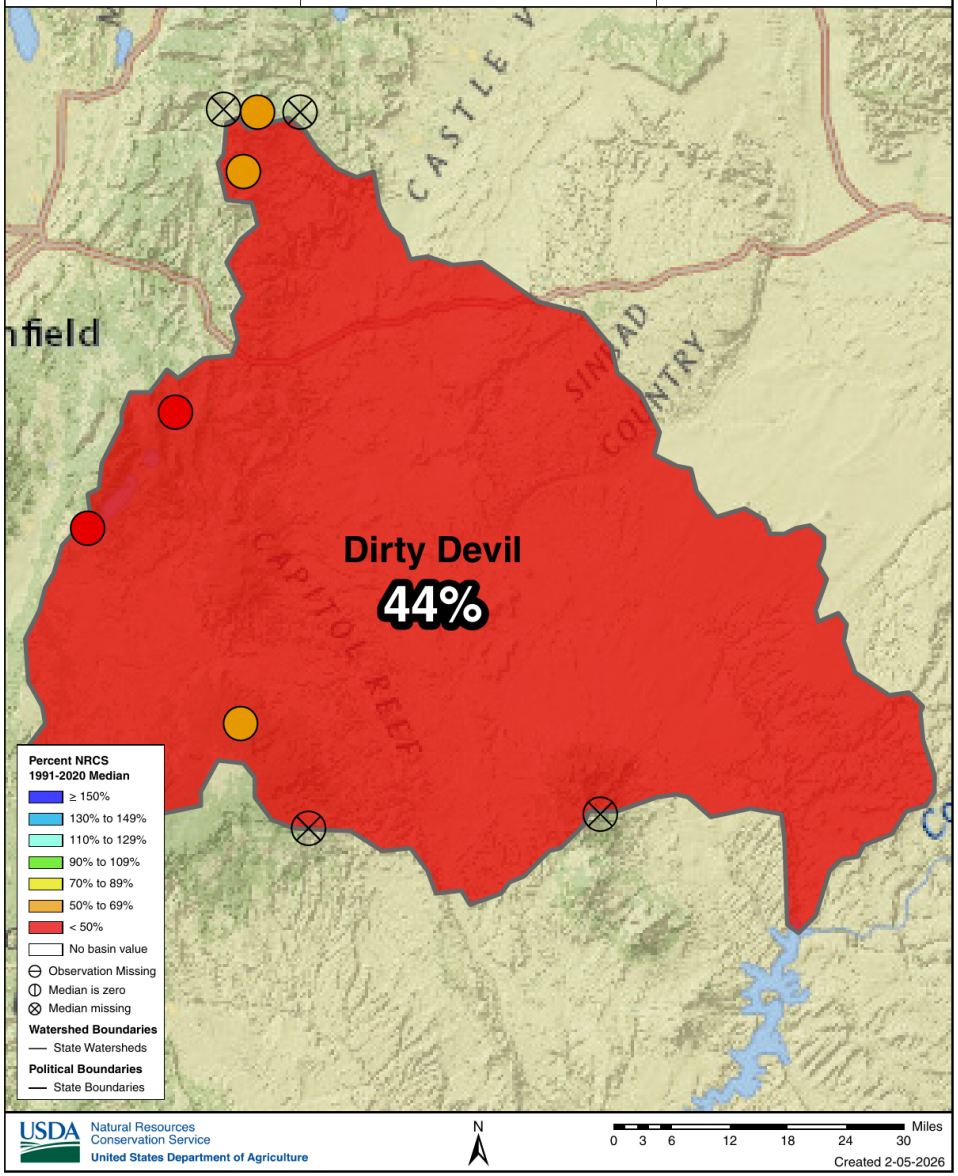




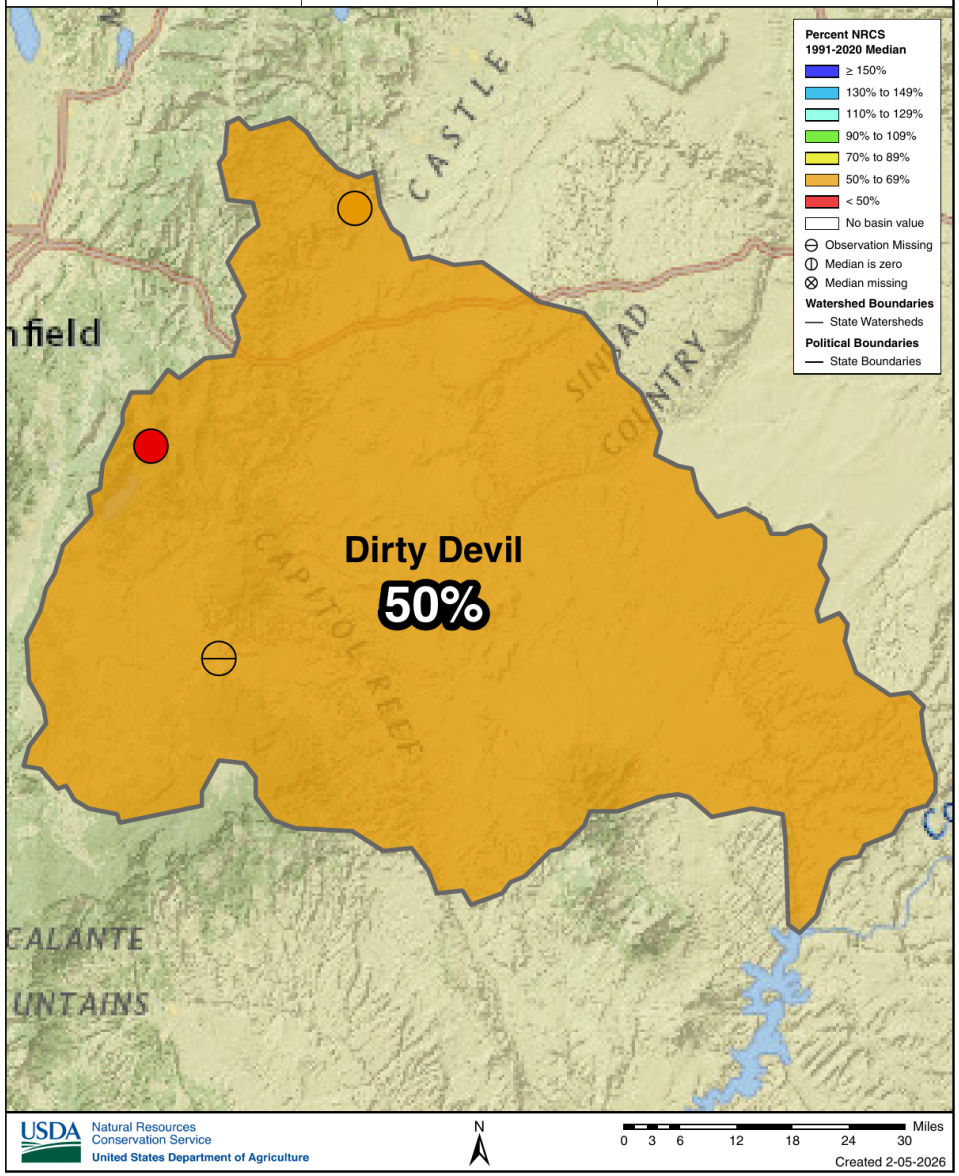
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Dirty Devil

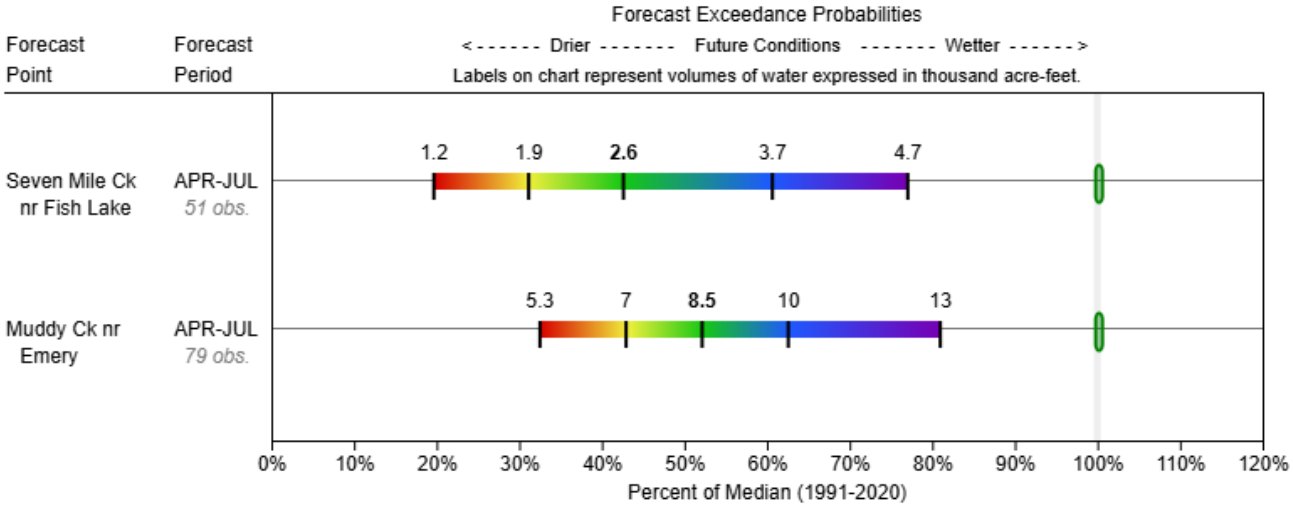
Snow Water Equivalent	Snowpack Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	February 1, 2026



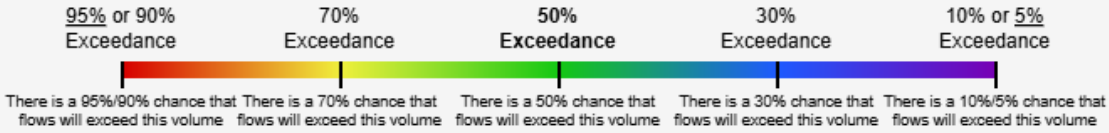
Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability	Water Supply Forecast Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median	April - July, February 1, 2026



DIRTY DEVIL
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend



When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

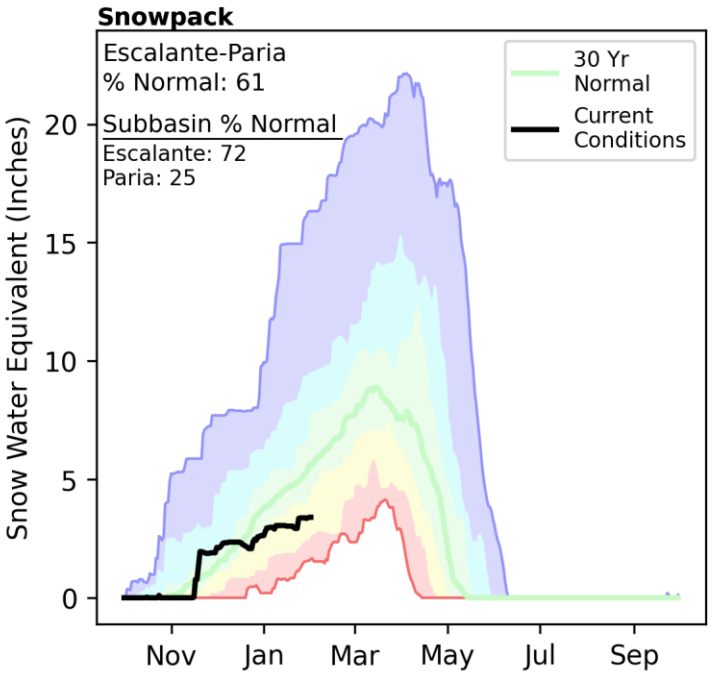
Observed Streamflow KAF

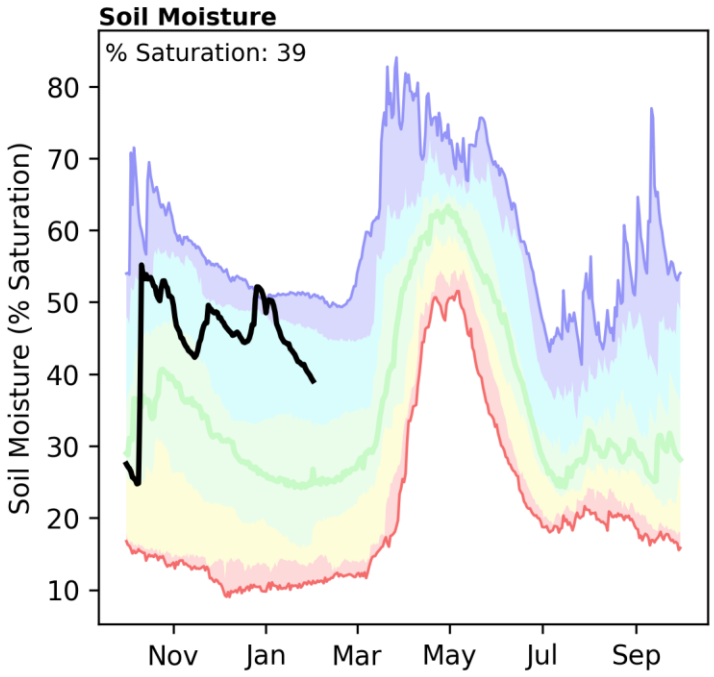
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

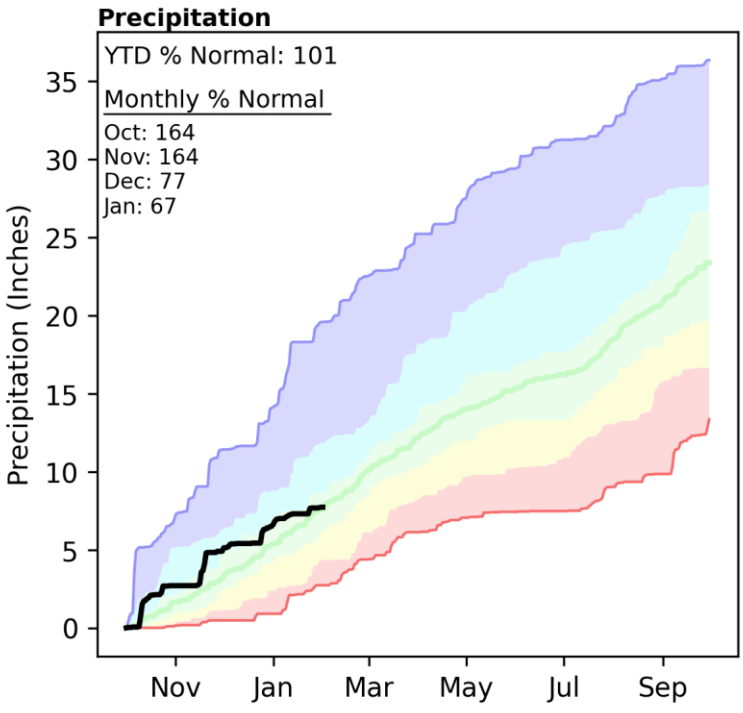
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Escalante-Paria | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Escalante and Paria River Basins is well below normal at 61% of median, compared to 40% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was well below normal at 67%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 101% of median. Soil moisture is at 39% saturation compared to 14% saturation last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, April-July) for Pine Creek is 64% of normal.

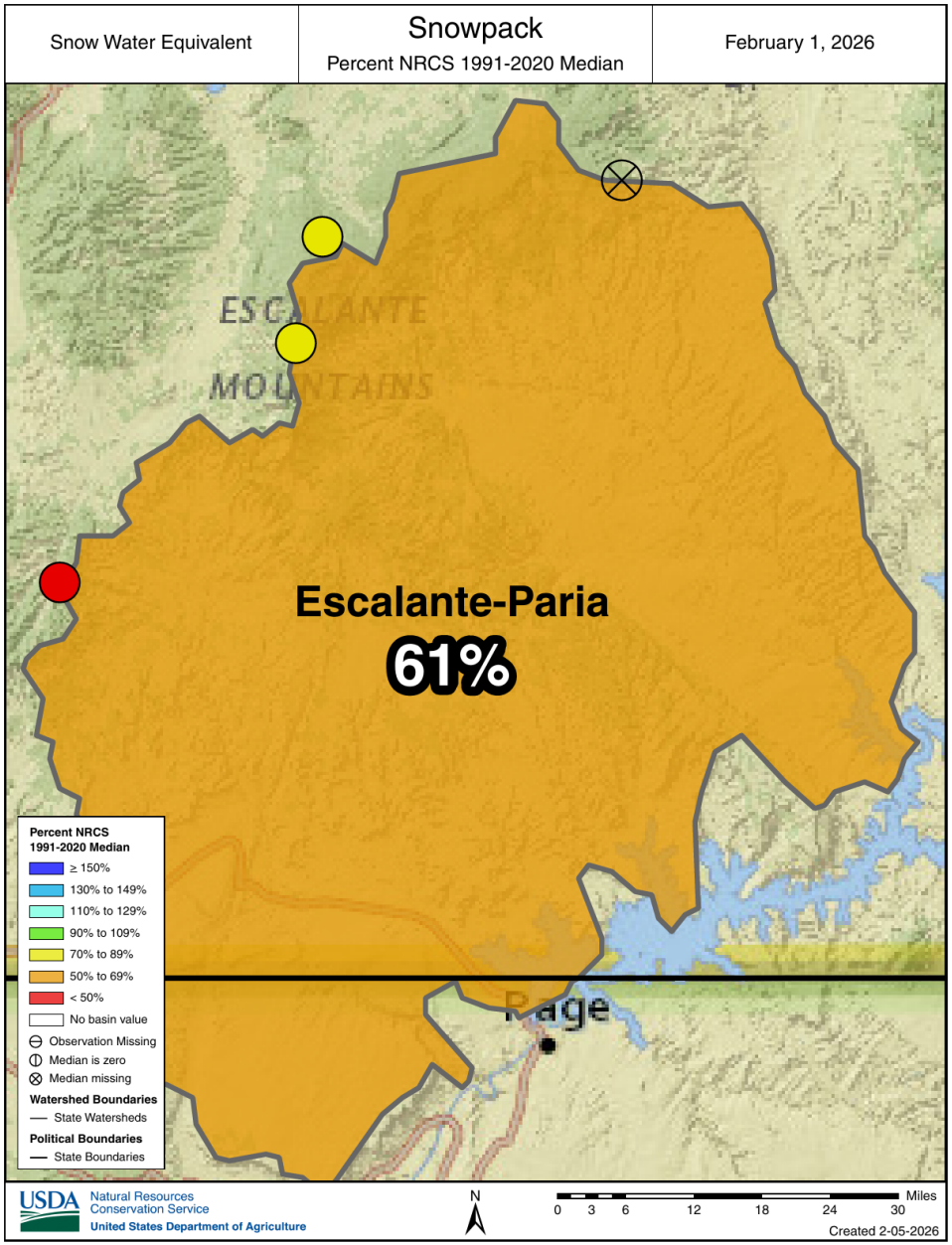


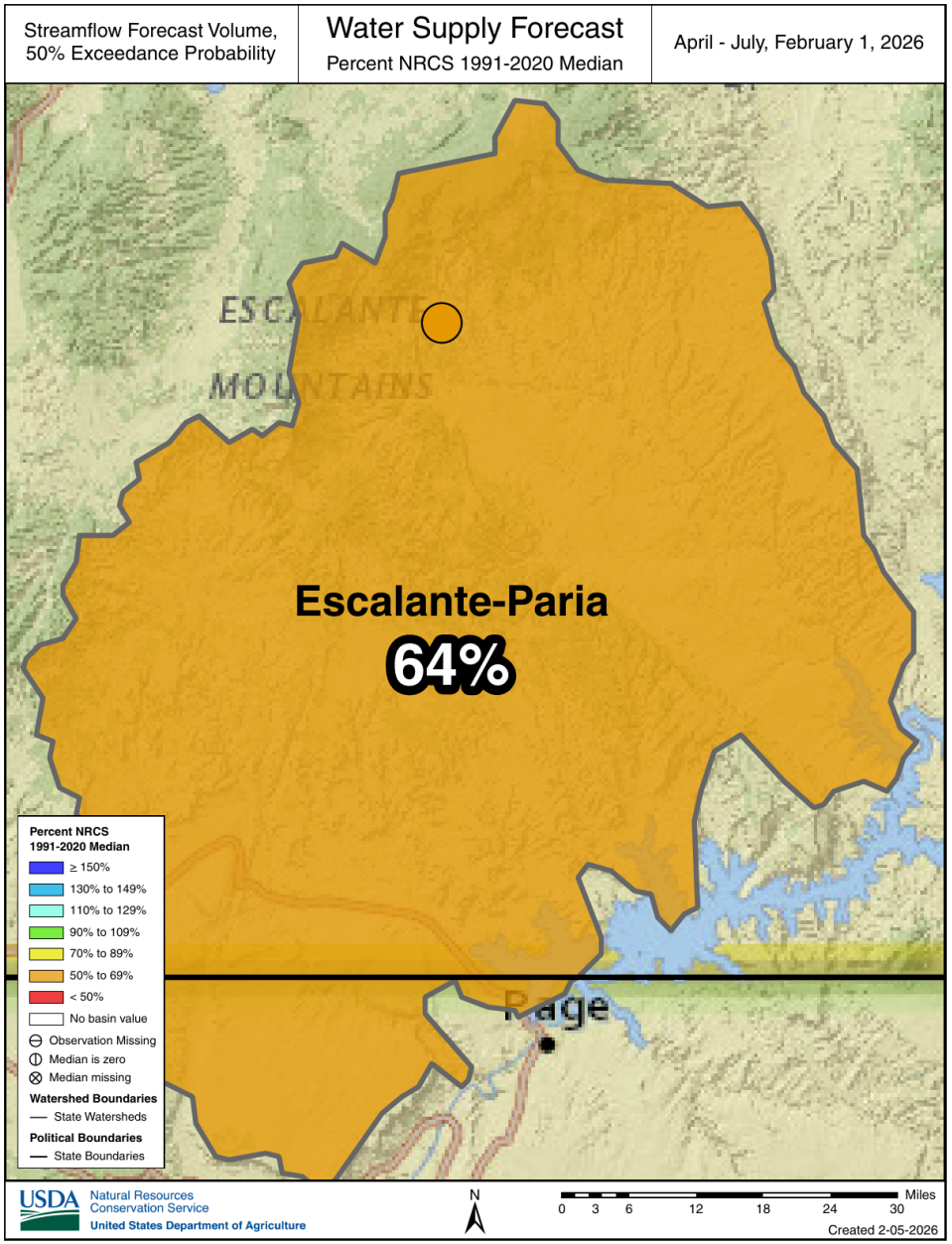




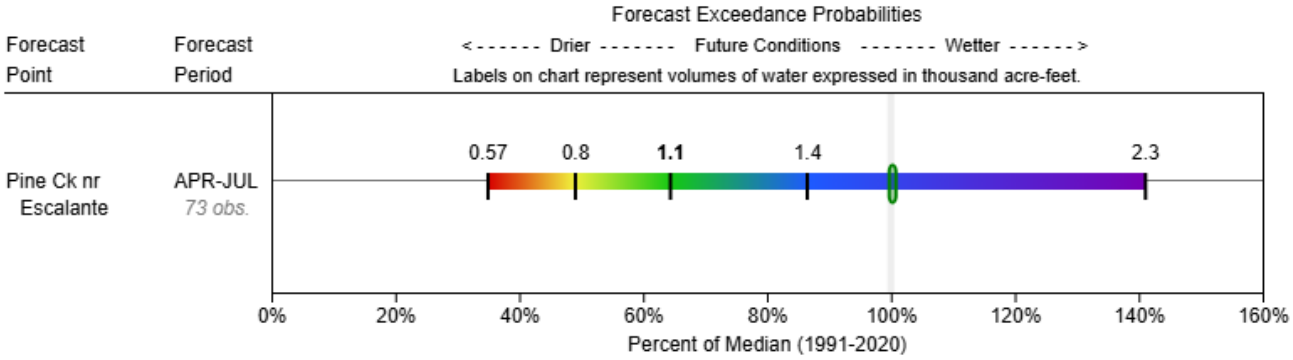
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Escalante-Paria





ESCALANTE-PARIA
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



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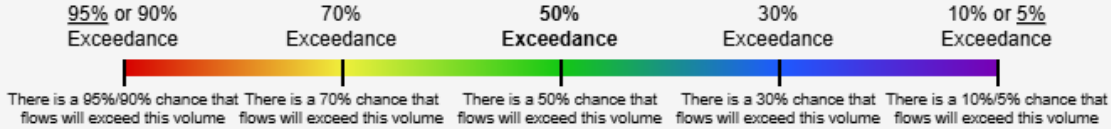


When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

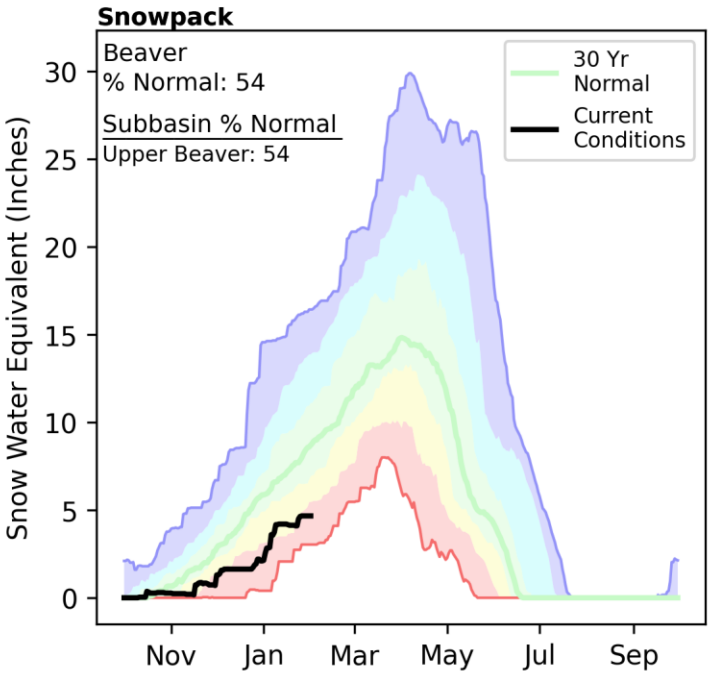
Observed Streamflow KAF

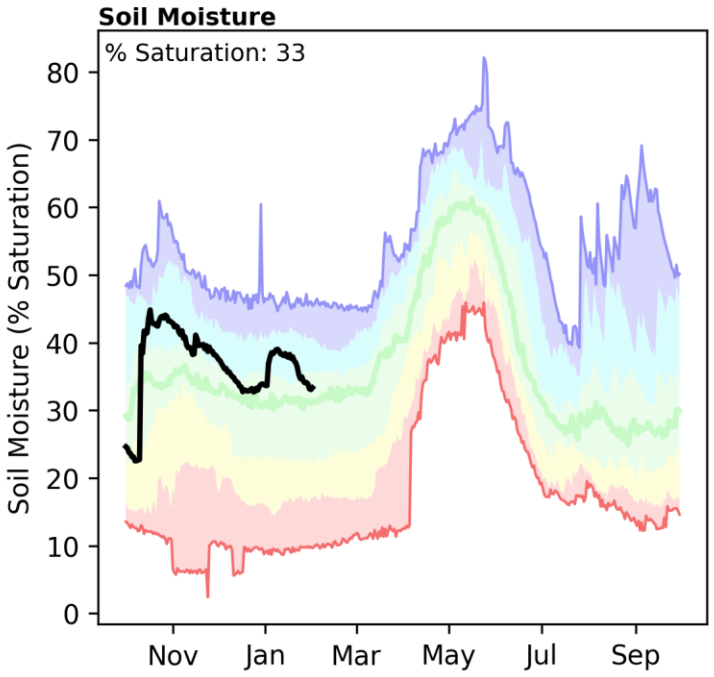
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

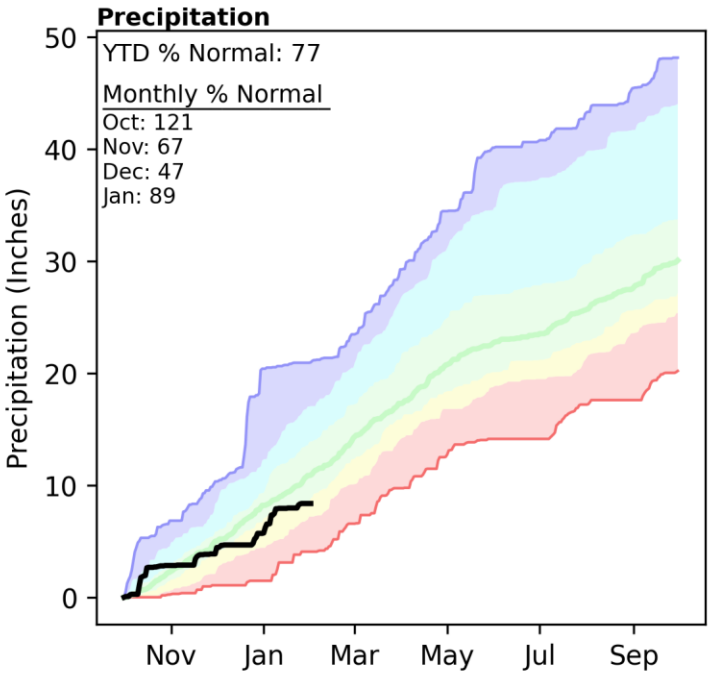
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

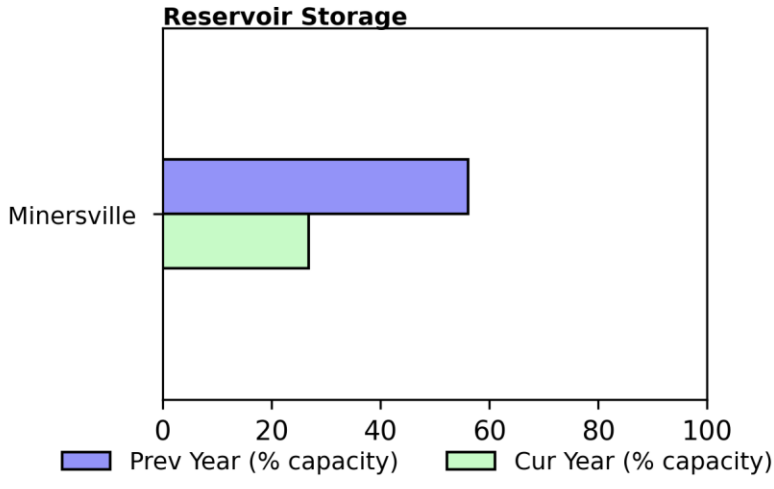
Beaver | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Beaver River Basin is well below normal at 54% of median, compared to 74% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was below normal at 89%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 77% of median. Soil moisture is at 33% saturation compared to 31% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 26% of capacity, compared to 56% last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, April-July) for the Beaver River is 68% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 6% for the Beaver River.



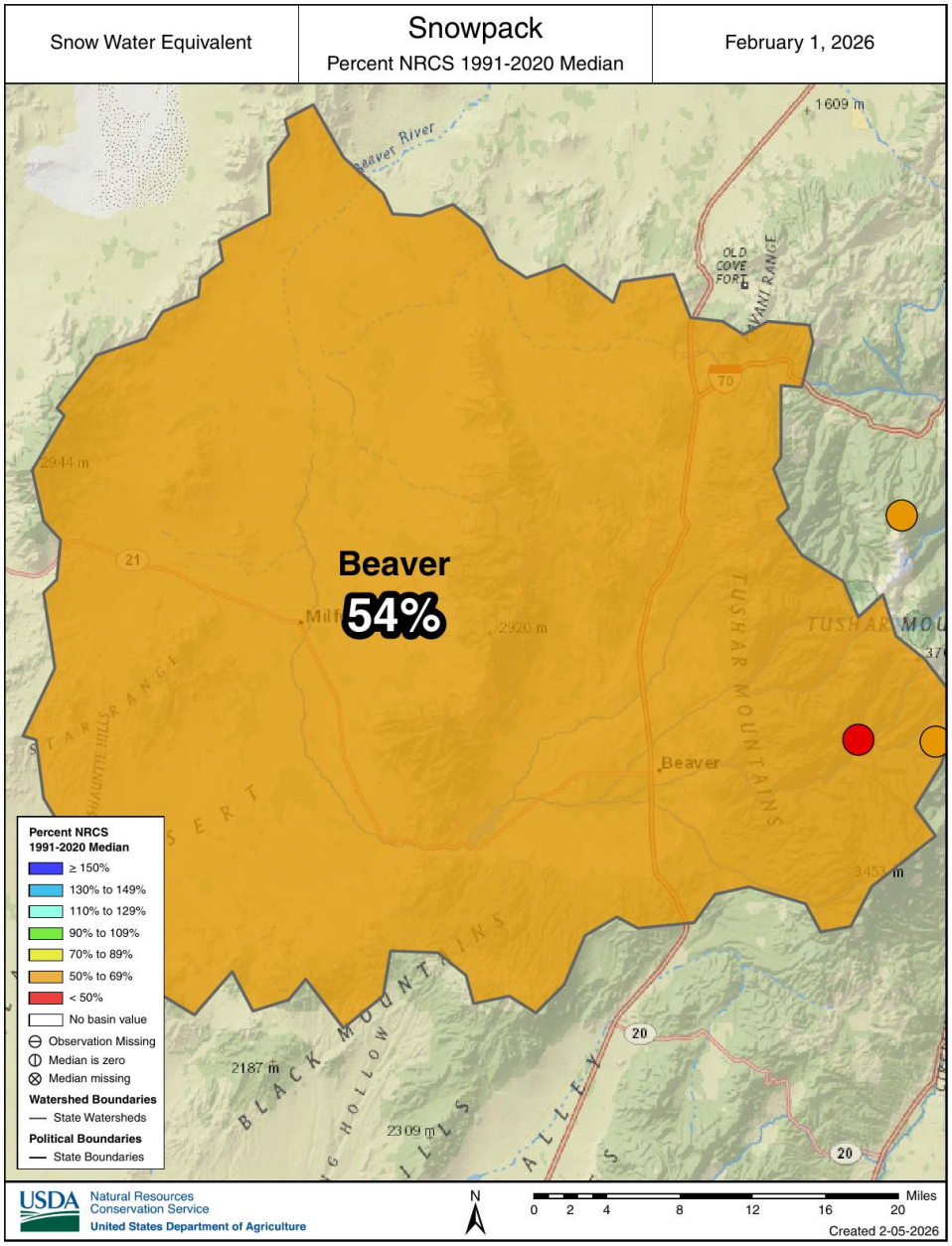


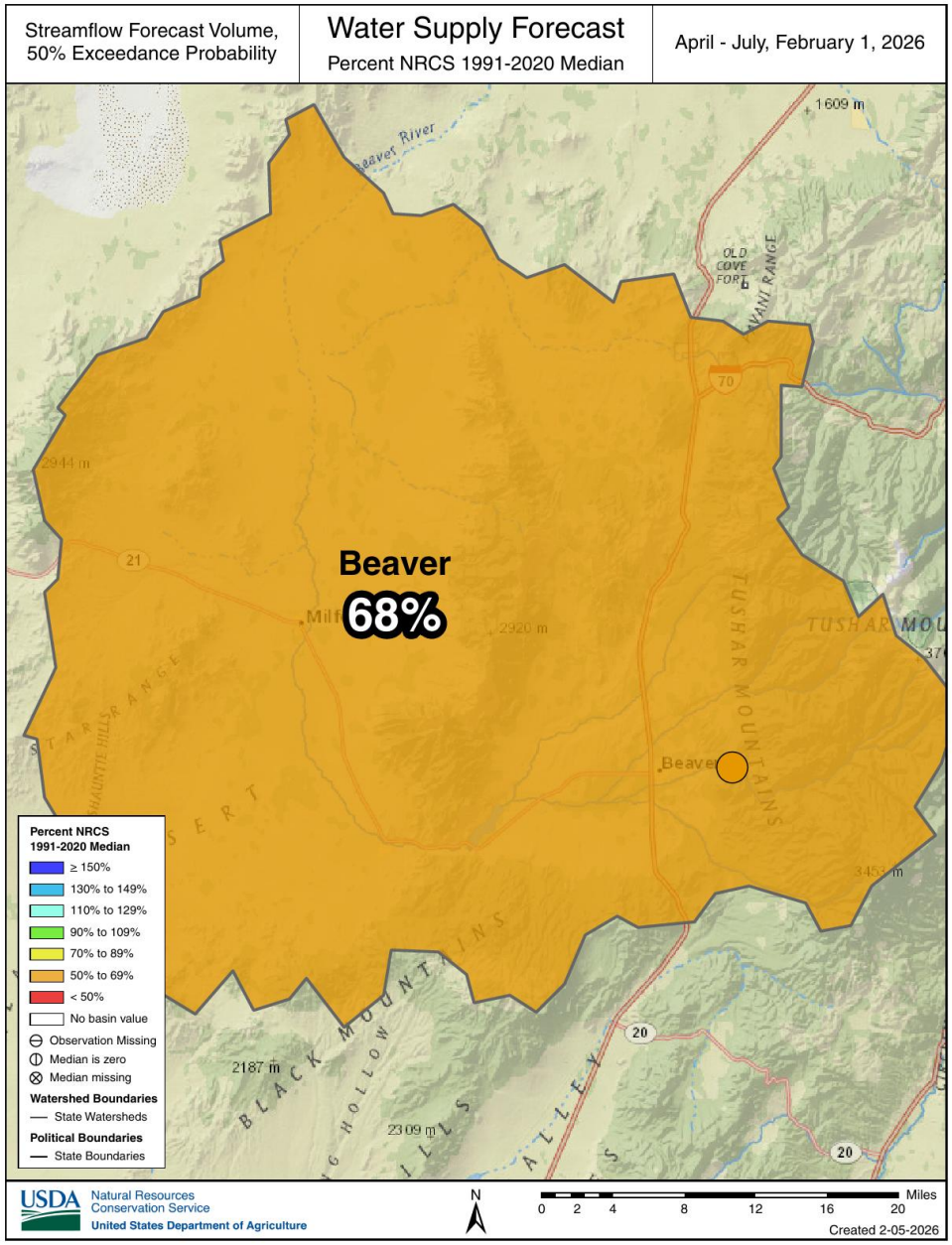




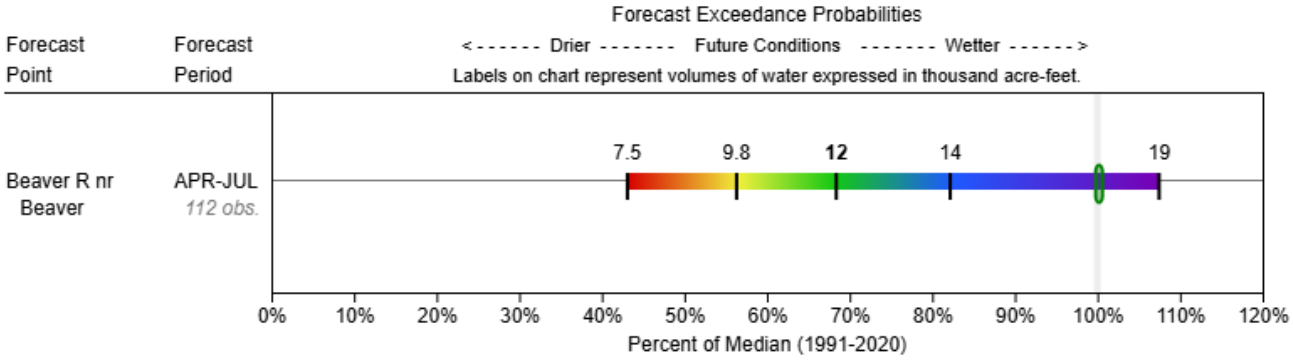
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

Beaver


Snow Water Equivalent
Snowpack
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
February 1, 2026
Beaver
54%
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Miles
Created 2-05-2026


Streamflow Forecast Volume, 50% Exceedance Probability
Water Supply Forecast
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
April - July, February 1, 2026
Beaver
68%
Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median
≥ 150%
130% to 149%
110% to 129%
90% to 109%
70% to 89%
50% to 69%
< 50%
No basin value
Observation Missing
Median is zero
Median missing
Watershed Boundaries
State Watersheds
Political Boundaries
State Boundaries
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture
N
0 2 4 8 12 16 20 Miles
Created 2-05-2026

BEAVER
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



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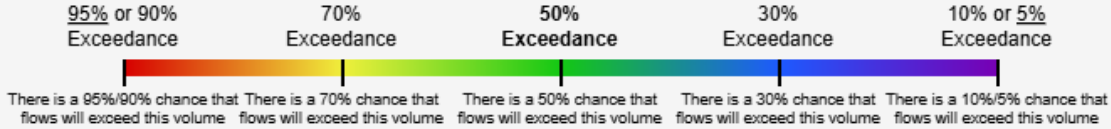


When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year)

1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF

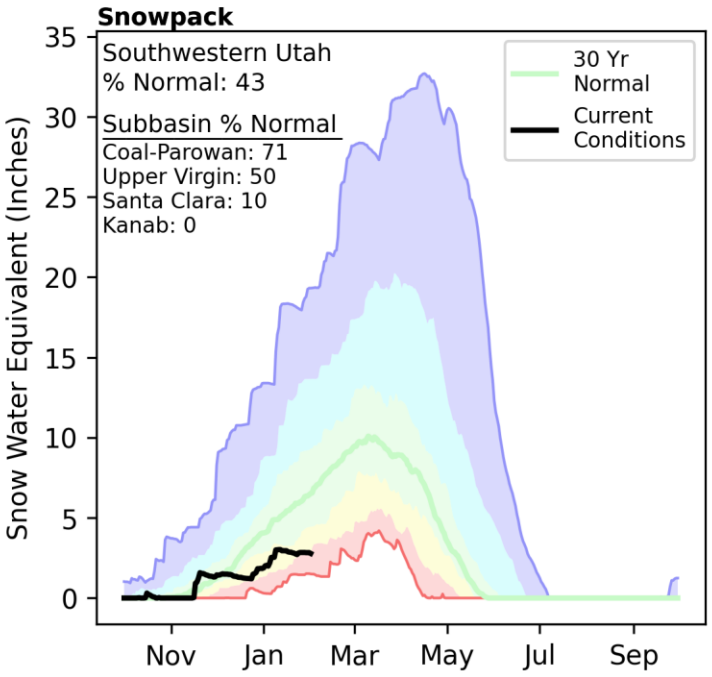
Observed Streamflow KAF

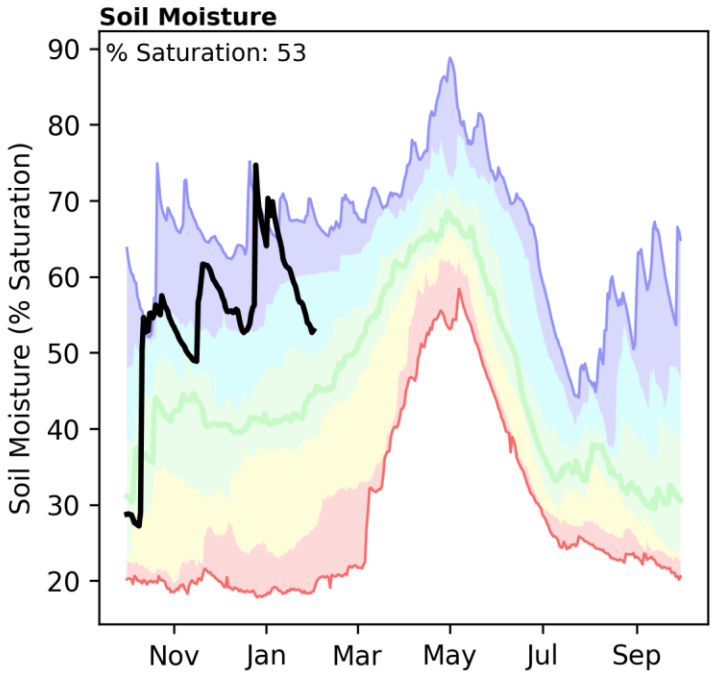
Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

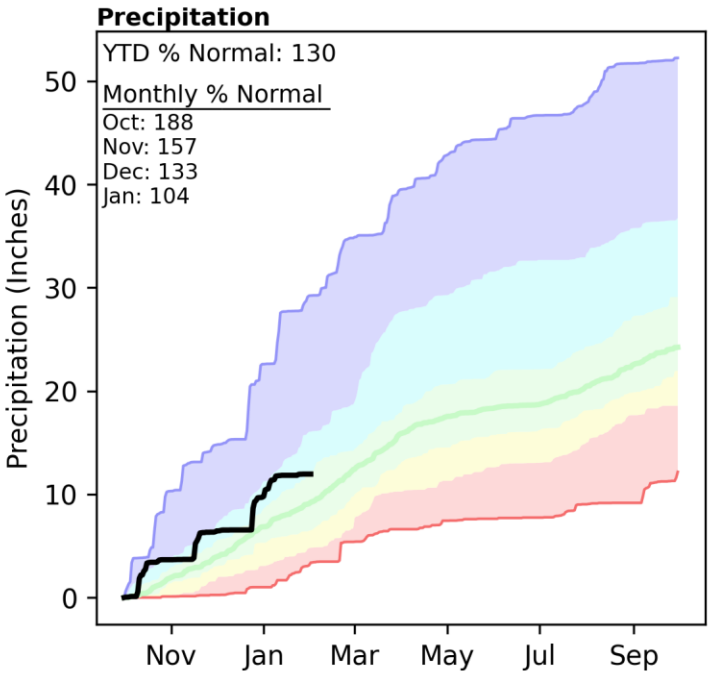
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

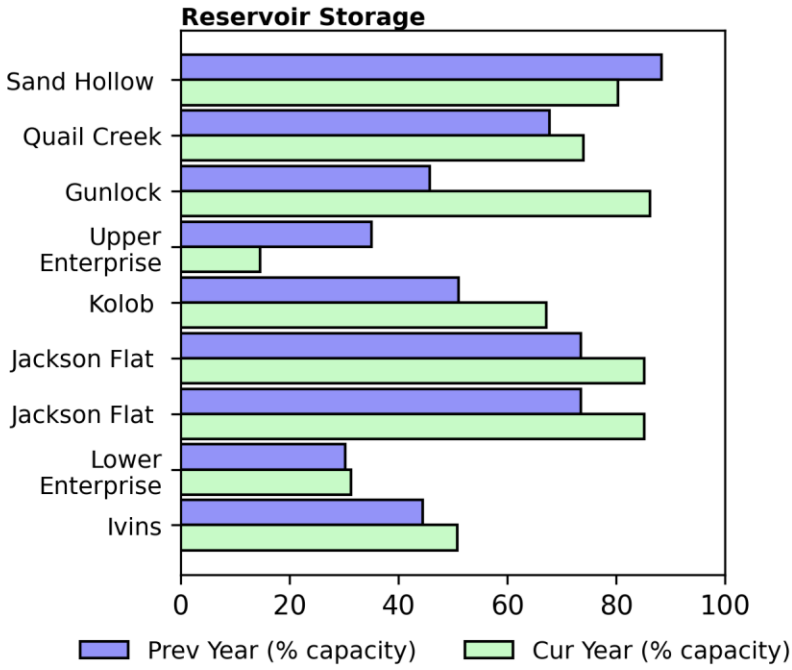
Southwestern Utah | February 1, 2026

Snowpack in Southwestern Utah is well below normal at 43% of median, compared to 23% at this time last year. Precipitation in January was about normal at 104%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-January) to 130% of median. Soil moisture is at 53% saturation compared to 19% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 72% of capacity, compared to 70% last year[1]. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, April-July) range from 75% to 82% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 40% for the Virgin River.





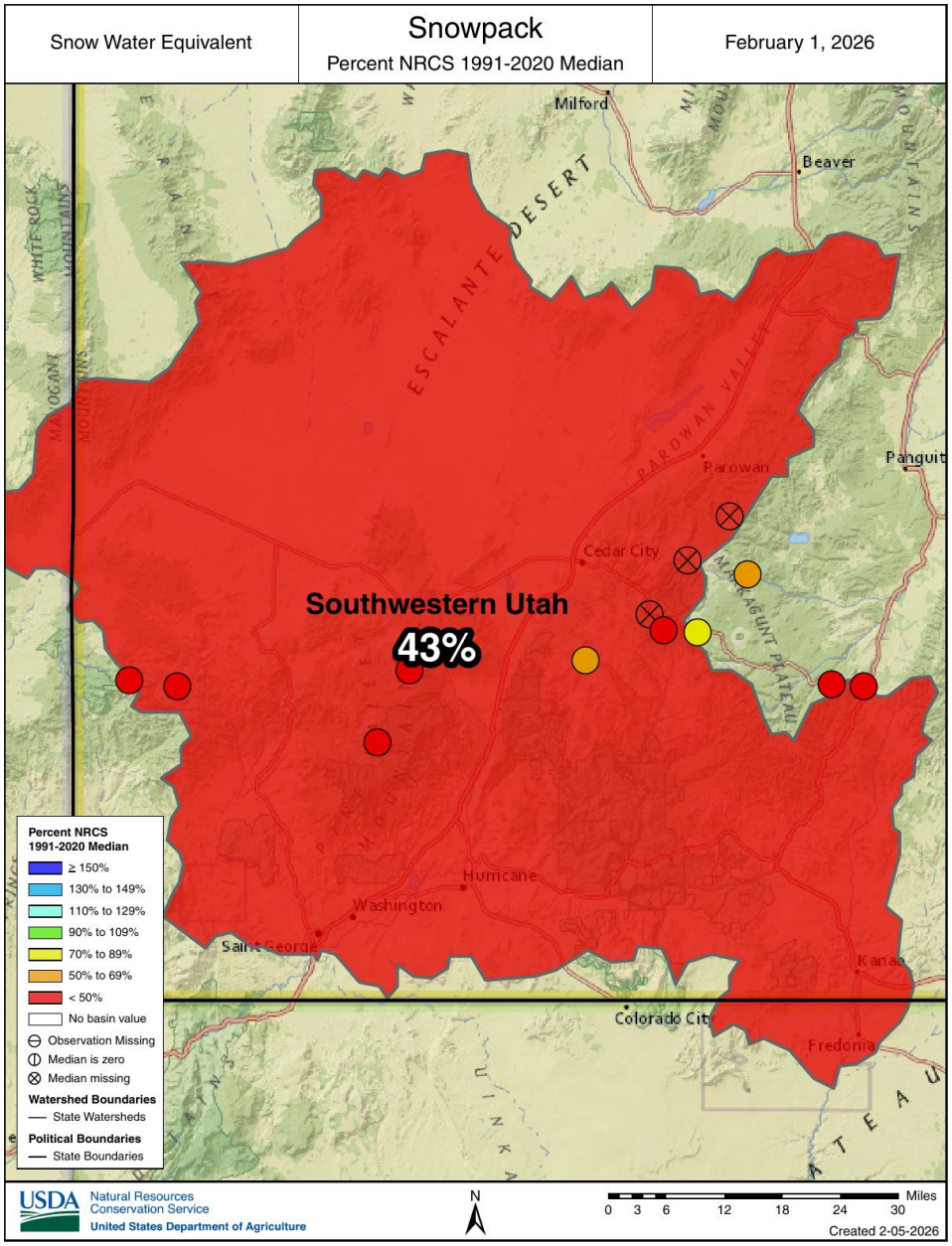


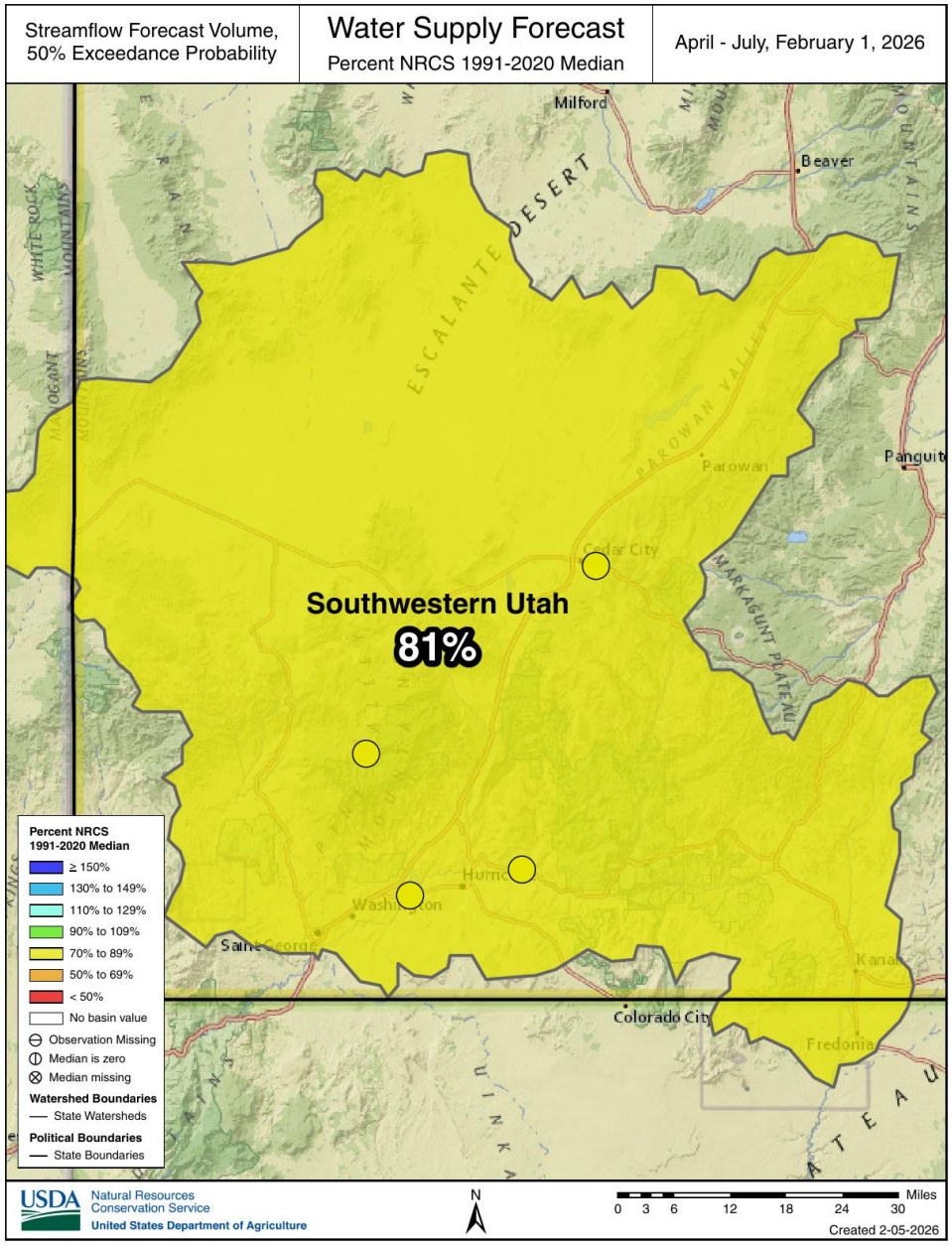


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: 30 year normal calculation description

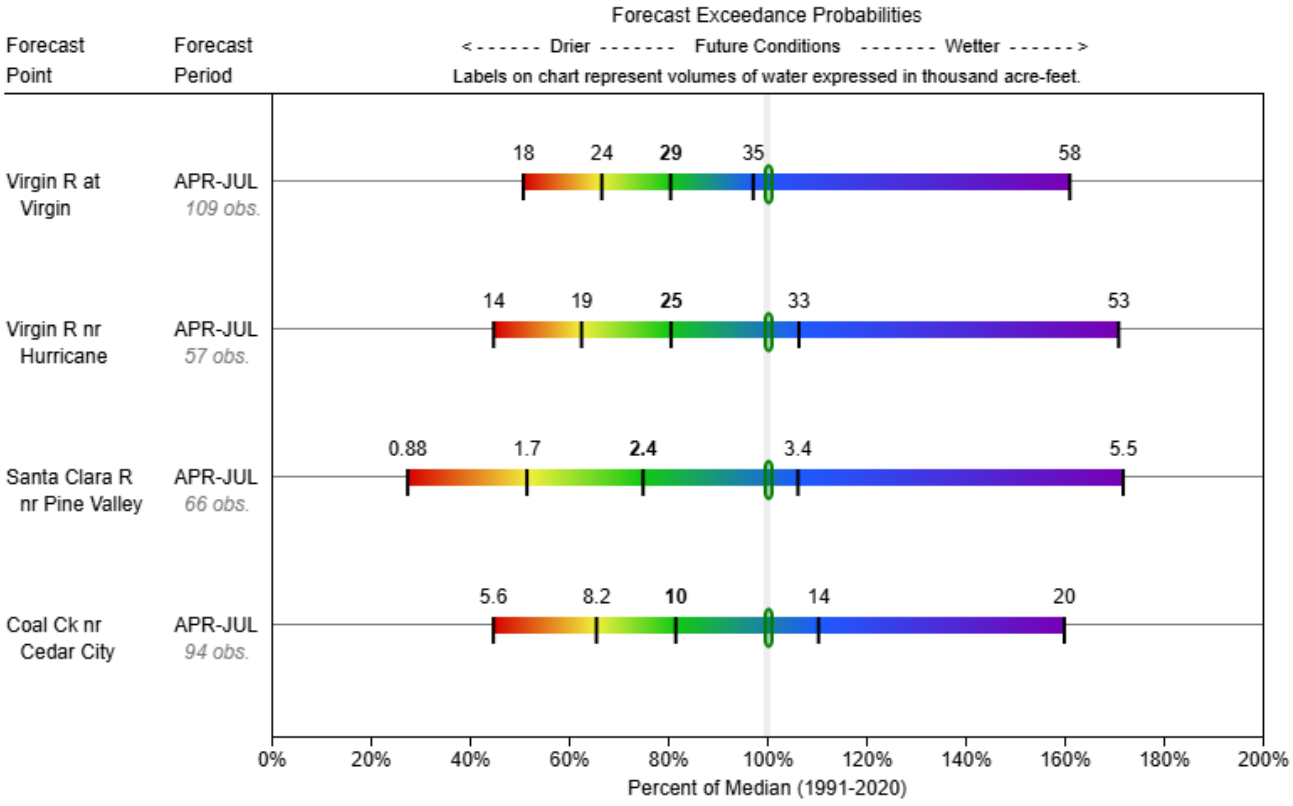
Southwest Utah reservoir percentages exclude Lake Powell.

Southwestern Utah





SOUTHWESTERN UTAH
Water Supply Forecasts
February 1, 2026



Legend

95% or 90% Exceedance | 70% Exceedance | **50% Exceedance** | 30% Exceedance | 10% or 5% Exceedance

There is a 95%/90% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 70% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 50% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 30% chance that flows will exceed this volume | There is a 10%/5% chance that flows will exceed this volume

When selected, the following historic streamflow values and statistics will be shown.

Period of Record Minimum Streamflow KAF (Year) | *1991-2020 Normal Streamflow KAF* | *Observed Streamflow KAF* | *Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)*

Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Feb 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)	3573	5540	76	64
Utah (Statewide) Incl. Flaming G. & Lk. Powell	12708	32607	47	38
Bear	778	1395	67	55
Weber-Ogden	290	547	73	53
Northeastern Uintas	3022	3852	81	78
Tooele Valley	2.2	4.3	58	50
Duchesne	1129	1389	86	81
Provo	1949	2445	89	79
San Pitch	0	20	27	0
Price	122	196	72	62
Upper Sevier	45	148	64	30
Lower Sevier	74	251	39	29
Southeast UT	0.9	2.3	70	37
Beaver	6	23	56	26
Southwest Utah	88	124	69	71

Reservoir	Current Storage (KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity	This Yr % Capacity
Bear Lake	749	1302	67	57
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	13	25	71	52
Browns Draw	3.4	5.9	48	57
Causey Reservoir	4.6	7.1	65	64
Cleveland Lake	1.8	5.4	47	33
Currant Creek Reservoir	14	15	96	96
DMAD	4.5	10	24	41
Deer Creek Reservoir	120	149	80	80
East Canyon Reservoir	35	49	77	71
Echo Reservoir	39	73	74	53
Electric Lake	16	30	70	52
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2992	3749	82	79
Grantsville Reservoir	1.7	3.3	59	51
Gunlock	9	10	45	86
Gunnison Bend	1.8	4	40	44
Gunnison Reservoir	0.1	20	27	0
Huntington	2.5	5.6	62	45
Huntington North Reservoir	3.7	4.2	92	86
Hyrum Reservoir	6.5	15	63	42
Ivins	0.7	1.4	44	50
Jackson Flat Reservoir	3.5	4.1	73	85
Joes Valley Reservoir	41	61	74	67
Jordanelle Reservoir	199	314	79	63
Ken's Lake	0.9	2.3	70	37
Kolob Reservoir	3.8	5.6	51	67
Lake Powell	6139	23314	35	26
Lost Creek Reservoir	13	22	69	58
Lower Enterprise	0.8	2.6	30	31
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	6.4	32	23	19
Miller Flat Reservoir	1.4	5.2	60	26
Millsite	7.2	18	47	39
Minersville Reservoir	6.2	23	56	26
Moon Lake Reservoir	14	35	44	41
Newton	1.5	5.4	56	28
Otter Creek Reservoir	17	52	71	33
Panguitch Lake	4.8	22	46	21
Pineview Reservoir	68	110	72	61
Piute Reservoir	22	71	65	31
Porcupine Reservoir	7.7	11	91	68
Quail Creek	29	40	67	73
Red Fleet Reservoir	8.6	25	59	33
Rockport Reservoir	33	60	62	55
Rocky Ford	0.1	1.8	8	3
Sand Hollow Reservoir	40	50	88	80
Scofield Reservoir	48	65	81	73
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	0.5	1	54	47
Sevier Bridge Reservoir	68	236	40	28
Smith and Morehouse	4.5	8.1	56	55
Starvation Reservoir	132	164	89	80
Stateline Reservoir	4.4	12	34	36
Steinaker Reservoir	11	33	58	33
Strawberry Reservoir	942	1105	89	85
Trial Lake	0.7	1.9	74	35

Twin Pots	0	4	14	0
Upper Enterprise	1.5	10	35	14
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	8.1	32	43	24
Utah Lake	684	870	95	78
Washington Lake	1.9	2.7	24	68
Willard Bay	90	215	76	42
Woodruff Creek	3	4	50	74
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	10	57	54	18

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Bear

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Bear R nr Ut-Wy State Line	APR-JUL	43	60	72	71%	84	101	101
	APR-SEP	47	67	81	71%	95	115	114
Smiths Fk nr Border	APR-JUL	58	69	78	91%	89	108	86
	APR-SEP	66	78	87	87%	98	118	100
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	APR-JUL	24	42	57	62%	74	106	92
	APR-SEP	27	42	61	62%	76	112	99
Big Ck nr Randolph	APR-JUL	0.45	1.2	1.9	59%	3.3	5.1	3.2
Bear R bl Stewart Dam	APR-JUL	5	32	62	54%	109	177	115
	APR-SEP	8	38	80	66%	132	210	122
Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum	APR-JUL	11.5	19	24	83%	31	42	29
Little Bear R at Paradise	APR-JUL	5.8	13.3	18	64%	27	38	28
Logan R nr Logan	APR-JUL	51	69	81	89%	93	111	91

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Weber-Ogden

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Weber R nr Oakley	APR-JUL	40	59	71	73%	83	100	97
East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	APR-JUL	3.2	4.9	6.4	67%	9.4	13.2	9.5
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	2.2	4.3	5.9	62%	8.6	12.7	9.5
Rockport Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	31	48	59	68%	74	95	87

Weber R nr Coalville	APR-JUL	30	47	58	62%	74	98	93
Chalk Ck at Coalville	APR-JUL	3	8.8	13	50%	17	29	26
East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	APR-JUL	1.7	6.8	9.8	54%	14.8	22	18
Echo Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	42	60	80	67%	106	139	120
SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	APR-JUL	10.1	22	31	76%	40	52	41
Pineview Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	8.5	40	61	77%	84	130	79
Weber R at Gateway	APR-JUL	46	94	126	61%	165	230	205

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Raft

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Dunn Ck nr Park Valley	APR-JUL	0.36	0.76	1.3	54%	1.89	2.8	2.4

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Provo R at Woodland	APR-JUL	30	48	60	71%	72	90	85
Provo R at Hailstone	APR-JUL	29	46	56	67%	68	87	83
American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	APR-JUL	6.6	12.1	15.9	83%	19.7	25	19.2
Dell Fk nr SLC	APR-JUL	0.65	1.45	2	56%	2.8	4	3.6
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	APR-JUL	0.05	0.31	0.6	63%	1	1.8	0.95
Salt Ck at Nephi	APR-JUL	1.3	2.1	2.7	57%	3.5	5	4.7

Provo R bl Deer Ck Dam	APR-JUL	35	63	82	73%	101	129	113
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	17	21	25	81%	29	34	31
Mill Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	1.02	2.2	3.1	72%	4	5.2	4.3
Big Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	10.5	16.1	20	69%	24	30	29
Parleys Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	1	2.8	5	57%	7.5	11.2	8.7
Emigration Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	0.25	0.62	0.88	38%	1.13	2.2	2.3
Spanish Fk at Castilla	APR-JUL	-6.5	2.8	15.2	51%	28	45	30
City Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	2	3.1	3.6	68%	4.3	5.5	5.3
Utah Lake Inflow	APR-JUL	-30	5	45	25%	120	265	182

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
S Willow Ck nr Grantsville	APR-JUL	0.85	1.25	1.55	62%	1.87	2.5	2.5
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	APR-JUL	0.22	0.33	0.45	61%	0.61	0.9	0.74

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Northeastern Uintas

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
East Fork Smiths Fork bl Stateline Res	APR-JUL	14.1	16.5	18.5	71%	21	25	26
Blacks Fk nr Robertson	APR-JUL	46	56	64	70%	73	88	91

Ashley Ck nr Vernal	APR-JUL	19.3	25	31	72%	40	70	43
Big Brush Ck ab Red Fleet Reservoir	APR-JUL	8.2	10.3	12.4	63%	15.5	23	19.7
Green R at Flaming Gorge Dam	APR-JUL	490	655	810	82%	1010	1390	990

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Duchesne

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Rock Ck at Upper Stillwater Dam	APR-JUL	41	48	54	79%	61	74	68
Lake Fk R bl Moon Lk nr Mountain Home	APR-JUL	34	40	44	77%	50	61	57
WF Duchesne R at Vat Diversion	APR-JUL	8	9.2	10.3	71%	11.6	13.9	14.5
Currant Ck bl Currant Ck Dam	APR-JUL	4.3	5.9	7.4	62%	9.5	14	11.9
Yellowstone R nr Altonah	APR-JUL	32	39	46	82%	55	75	56
Strawberry R nr Soldier Springs	APR-JUL	9.2	15	21	54%	28	43	39
Uinta R bl Powerplant Diversion nr Neola	APR-JUL	31	40	49	77%	63	98	64
Rock Ck nr Mountain Home	APR-JUL	49	57	64	82%	72	88	78
Whiterocks R nr Whiterocks	APR-JUL	21	26	31	72%	38	53	43
Duchesne R nr Tabiona	APR-JUL	48	57	64	74%	73	89	87
Duchesne R ab Knight Diversion	APR-JUL	99	114	128	79%	145	176	162

Strawberry R nr Duchesne	APR-JUL	15.5	28	42	59%	62	108	71
Duchesne R at Myton	APR-JUL	92	119	144	67%	177	245	215
Duchesne R nr Randlett	APR-JUL	96	135	171	67%	220	315	255

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

San Pitch

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Manti Ck bl Dugway Ck nr Manti	APR-JUL	5.2	7	9	69%	11	13.9	13

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Price-San Rafael

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Huntington Ck bl Electric Lake	APR-JUL	3.4	4.3	5.1	61%	6.1	7.8	8.3
Fish Ck ab Reservoir nr Scofield	APR-JUL	7.9	9.8	11.5	58%	13.5	17	19.8
Price R nr Scofield Reservoir	APR-JUL	10.4	13.4	15.9	61%	18.9	24	26
White R bl Tabbyune Creek	APR-JUL	1.91	2.8	3.7	51%	4.9	7.6	7.2
Seely Ck bl Joes Valley Resv	APR-JUL	22	25	28	64%	31	37	44
Huntington Ck nr Huntington	APR-JUL	13.8	17.1	19.8	55%	23	28	36
Ferron Ck Upper Station nr Ferron	APR-JUL	12.1	14.1	15.7	49%	17.6	21	32

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Lower Sevier

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Sevier R nr Gunnison	APR-JUL	7.5	17.3	24	80%	34	61	30

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Upper Sevier

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Mammoth Ck nr Hatch	APR-JUL	2	9.7	16	81%	22	31	19.7
Salina Ck nr Emery	APR-JUL	0.95	2.2	3	54%	4.1	5.2	5.6
Sevier R at Hatch	APR-JUL	11.5	20	28	82%	35	51	34
EF Sevier R nr Kingston	APR-JUL	1.5	6.4	10	75%	16.4	28	13.4
Sevier R nr Kingston	APR-JUL	2.6	7	11.8	80%	22	41	14.7
Clear Ck ab Diversions nr Sevier	APR-JUL	3.5	6.8	9.4	69%	12.5	15.9	13.6
Sevier R nr Gunnison	APR-JUL	7.5	17.3	24	80%	34	61	30

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Southeastern Utah

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
South Ck ab Resv nr Monticello	APR-JUL	0.03	0.14	0.3	73%	0.66	1.31	0.41

Mill Ck at Sheley Tunnel nr Moab	APR-JUL	1.23	1.62	2	61%	2.5	3.7	3.3
Colorado R nr Cisco	APR-JUL	845	1640	2190	58%	2740	3530	3750
Green R at Green River, UT	APR-JUL	985	1300	1560	60%	1850	2360	2610

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Dirty Devil

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Seven Mile Ck nr Fish Lake	APR-JUL	1.2	1.9	2.6	43%	3.7	4.7	6.1
Muddy Ck nr Emery	APR-JUL	5.3	7	8.5	52%	10.2	13.2	16.3

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Escalante-Paria

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Pine Ck nr Escalante	APR-JUL	0.57	0.8	1.05	64%	1.41	2.3	1.63

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Beaver

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Beaver R nr Beaver	APR-JUL	7.5	9.8	11.9	68%	14.3	18.7	17.4

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Southwestern Utah

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Santa Clara R nr Pine Valley	APR-JUL	0.88	1.65	2.4	75%	3.4	5.5	3.2
Coal Ck nr Cedar City	APR-JUL	5.6	8.2	10.2	82%	13.8	20	12.5
Virgin R at Virgin	APR-JUL	18.3	24	29	81%	35	58	36
Virgin R nr Hurricane	APR-JUL	13.9	19.4	25	81%	33	53	31

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment

Chance that actual volume will exceed forecast

Great Salt Lake

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Median (KAF)
Bear R nr Ut-Wy State Line	APR-JUL	43	60	72	71%	84	101	101
	APR-SEP	47	67	81	71%	95	115	114
Provo R at Woodland	APR-JUL	30	48	60	71%	72	90	85
Smiths Fk nr Border	APR-JUL	58	69	78	91%	89	108	86
	APR-SEP	66	78	87	87%	98	118	100
Lehman Ck nr Baker	APR-JUL	0.81	1.18	1.5	76%	1.89	2.6	1.98
Weber R nr Oakley	APR-JUL	40	59	71	73%	83	100	97
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	APR-JUL	24	42	57	62%	74	106	92
	APR-SEP	27	42	61	62%	76	112	99
Big Ck nr Randolph	APR-JUL	0.45	1.2	1.9	59%	3.3	5.1	3.2
S Willow Ck nr Grantsville	APR-JUL	0.85	1.25	1.55	62%	1.87	2.5	2.5
Provo R at Hailstone	APR-JUL	29	46	56	67%	68	87	83

East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	APR-JUL	3.2	4.9	6.4	67%	9.4	13.2	9.5
Dunn Ck nr Park Valley	APR-JUL	0.36	0.76	1.3	54%	1.89	2.8	2.4
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	APR-JUL	0.22	0.33	0.45	61%	0.61	0.9	0.74
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	2.2	4.3	5.9	62%	8.6	12.7	9.5
American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	APR-JUL	6.6	12.1	15.9	83%	19.7	25	19.2
Bear R bl Stewart Dam	APR-JUL	5	32	62	54%	109	177	115
	APR-SEP	8	38	80	66%	132	210	122
Rockport Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	31	48	59	68%	74	95	87
Dell Fk nr SLC	APR-JUL	0.65	1.45	2	56%	2.8	4	3.6
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	APR-JUL	0.05	0.31	0.6	63%	1	1.8	0.95
Weber R nr Coalville	APR-JUL	30	47	58	62%	74	98	93
Chalk Ck at Coalville	APR-JUL	3	8.8	13	50%	17	29	26
East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	APR-JUL	1.7	6.8	9.8	54%	14.8	22	18
Echo Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	42	60	80	67%	106	139	120
Salt Ck at Nephi	APR-JUL	1.3	2.1	2.7	57%	3.5	5	4.7
Provo R bl Deer Ck Dam	APR-JUL	35	63	82	73%	101	129	113
SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	APR-JUL	10.1	22	31	76%	40	52	41
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	17	21	25	81%	29	34	31
Mill Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	1.02	2.2	3.1	72%	4	5.2	4.3
Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum	APR-JUL	11.5	19	24	83%	31	42	29
Big Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	10.5	16.1	20	69%	24	30	29
Parleys Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	1	2.8	5	57%	7.5	11.2	8.7
Emigration Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	0.25	0.62	0.88	38%	1.13	2.2	2.3

Pineview Reservoir Inflow	APR-JUL	8.5	40	61	77%	84	130	79
Spanish Fk at Castilla	APR-JUL	-6.5	2.8	15.2	51%	28	45	30
Weber R at Gateway	APR-JUL	46	94	126	61%	165	230	205
Little Bear R at Paradise	APR-JUL	5.8	13.3	18	64%	27	38	28
City Ck nr SLC	APR-JUL	2	3.1	3.6	68%	4.3	5.5	5.3
Logan R nr Logan	APR-JUL	51	69	81	89%	93	111	91
Utah Lake Inflow	APR-JUL	-30	5	45	25%	120	265	182
Great Salt Lake Inflow*	APR-JUL	150	215	290	64%	465	700	450
Great Salt Lake Rise**	FEB-HIGH	0.01	0.34	0.59		0.95	1.59	

* Unlike other forecast values in this table, the GSL inflow forecast does not correct for upstream management actions, i.e. is not a "naturalized" forecast.

** Units = feet. Please be advised that the lake level rise forecast for the GSL is meant to be advisory only given the uncertainty in the modeling and the preponderance of water management actions in the basin.

Appendix A: Data used in SWSI Calculations

Watershed/ Region	USGS Gauging Station(s)	Reservoir(s)	Start Date
Bear	Bear R nr Ut-Wy State Line	Bear Lake	1981
Woodruff Narrows	Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	1986
Little Bear	Little Bear R at Paradise	Hyrum Reservoir	1993
Ogden	Pineview Reservoir Inflow	Pineview Reservoir, Causey Reservoir	1981
Weber	Weber R at Gateway	East Canyon Reservoir, Echo Reservoir, Lost Creek Reservoir, Rockport Reservoir, Smith And Morehouse Reservoir, Willard Bay	1981
Provo	Provo R at Woodland, Spanish Fk at Castilla, W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort, Salt Ck at Nephi, American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	Utah Lake, Deer Creek Reservoir, Jordanelle Reservoir	1995
Western Uintas	Yellowstone R nr Altonah	Starvation Reservoir, Moon Lake Reservoir, Upper Stillwater Reservoir	1981
Eastern Uintas	Big Brush Ck ab Red Fleet Reservoir, Ashley Ck nr Vernal, Whiterocks R nr Whiterocks	Red Fleet Reservoir, Steinaker Reservoir	1981
Blacks Fork	Blacks Fk nr Robertson	Meeks Cabin Reservoir	1984
Smiths Fork	East Fork Smiths Fork bl Stateline Res	Stateline Reservoir	1984
Price	Fish Ck ab Reservoir nr Scofield	Scofield Reservoir	1981
Joes Valley	Seely Ck bl Joes Valley Resv	Joes Valley Reservoir	1981
Ferron Creek	Ferron Ck Upper Station nr Ferron	Millsite	1981
Moab	Mill Ck at Sheley Tunnel nr Moab	Ken's Lake	1988
Upper Sevier	Sevier R nr Kingston, EF Sevier R nr Kingston	Piute Reservoir, Otter Creek Reservoir	1981
San Pitch	Manti Ck bl Dugway Ck nr Manti	Gunnison Reservoir	1981
Lower Sevier	Sevier R nr Gunnison	Sevier Bridge Reservoir	1981
Beaver River	Beaver R nr Beaver	Minersville Reservoir	1981
Virgin River	Virgin R at Virgin, Santa Clara R nr Pine Valley	Quail Creek, Gunlock	1993

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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

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