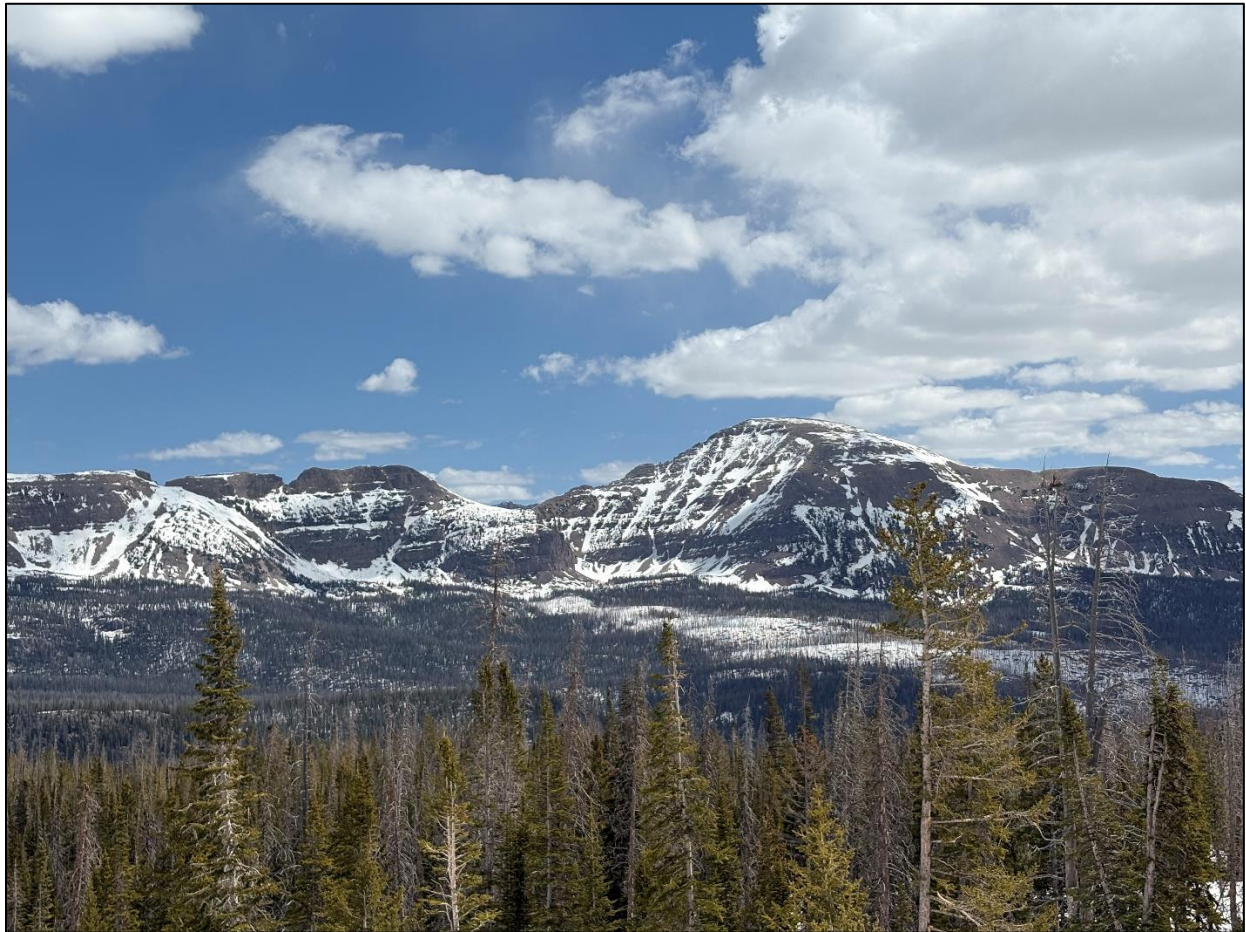




Utah Water Supply Outlook Report

May 1, 2026



View from Mirror Lake Highway, taken April 20th

Photo by Kori Mooney, NRCS-Utah Snow Survey

STATE OF UTAH GENERAL OUTLOOK

May 1, 2026

SUMMARY

Utah's snowpack peaked in early March, and details outlining the magnitude of how staggeringly anomalous this winter's snow season was were offered in our [April 1 Water Supply Outlook Report](#). While April brought slightly above-normal precipitation to the state, much of that fell as rain on ground that was already snow-free, and overall the story of this winter and spring has not significantly changed. This has been Utah's worst winter for snowpack going back to at least 1930, and the implications for our surface water supplies this summer are very concerning. This report includes an update on our snowpack and general mountain conditions, as well as detailed water supply forecasts for all areas of the state. We also list below streamflow locations that have a 30% or greater chance of setting new records for minimal flow for the April through July runoff period.

As of May 1st, Utah's **snowpack** was outside of the range of previous observations at 21% of normal snow water equivalent (SWE). Our statewide SWE set records the entire month of April after the rapid deterioration of our mountain snowpack during March, as outlined in the April 1 report. All of the state's major basins were below 40% of normal SWE as of May 1st; most were below 20%, and several had already completely dried-out at our SNOTEL sites.

As noted in previous water supply outlook reports this winter, this year's anomalous snowpack conditions are creating added challenges for runoff modeling. In addition to concerns listed in previous reports, many of Utah's rivers experienced their peak runoff before April 1st, which is not captured by **water supply forecasts** covering April through July runoff volume. Most, if not all, other Utah rivers likely peaked during April with very muted runoff responses relative to normal. We continue to anticipate that April through July flow volumes may more closely reflect the 70th exceedance probability forecasts than the 50th exceedance values for many Utah streams given the exceptionally poor SWE, strong elevational gradient in snowpack, early snowmelt, and limited streamflow response thus far. We also continue to encourage readers to compare our forecast numbers with those produced by the Colorado Basin River Forecast Center, available [here](#) in a side-by-side table.

Utah's slightly above-normal statewide **precipitation** in April brought our water-year-to-date (WYTD) precipitation up to 90% of median. Mountain **soil moisture** levels are at 71% of saturation and appear to have already peaked from the annual influx of snow water. We anticipate that our mountain soils will experience a longer-than-normal dry summer period, which has the potential to elevate fire risk. Utah's current **reservoir storage** is currently at 70% of capacity (not counting Lake Powell or Flaming Gorge Reservoir), which is down 13% from this time last year. While the Sevier watershed has seen significant reductions in storage compared to last year at this time, Southwestern Utah has actually seen a slight improvement.

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 May 1 streamflow forecasts. All areas of the state except for the Western Uintas and the Bear, Ogden, Provo, Price watersheds are projected to have exceptionally-low water supply conditions, meaning that surface water supplies are likely to be in the bottom 5th percentile. Moreover, for

the basins listed above, only the Bear is expected to have close to normal water supply; other regions are projected to be below normal (but not as exceptionally low as the rest of the state).

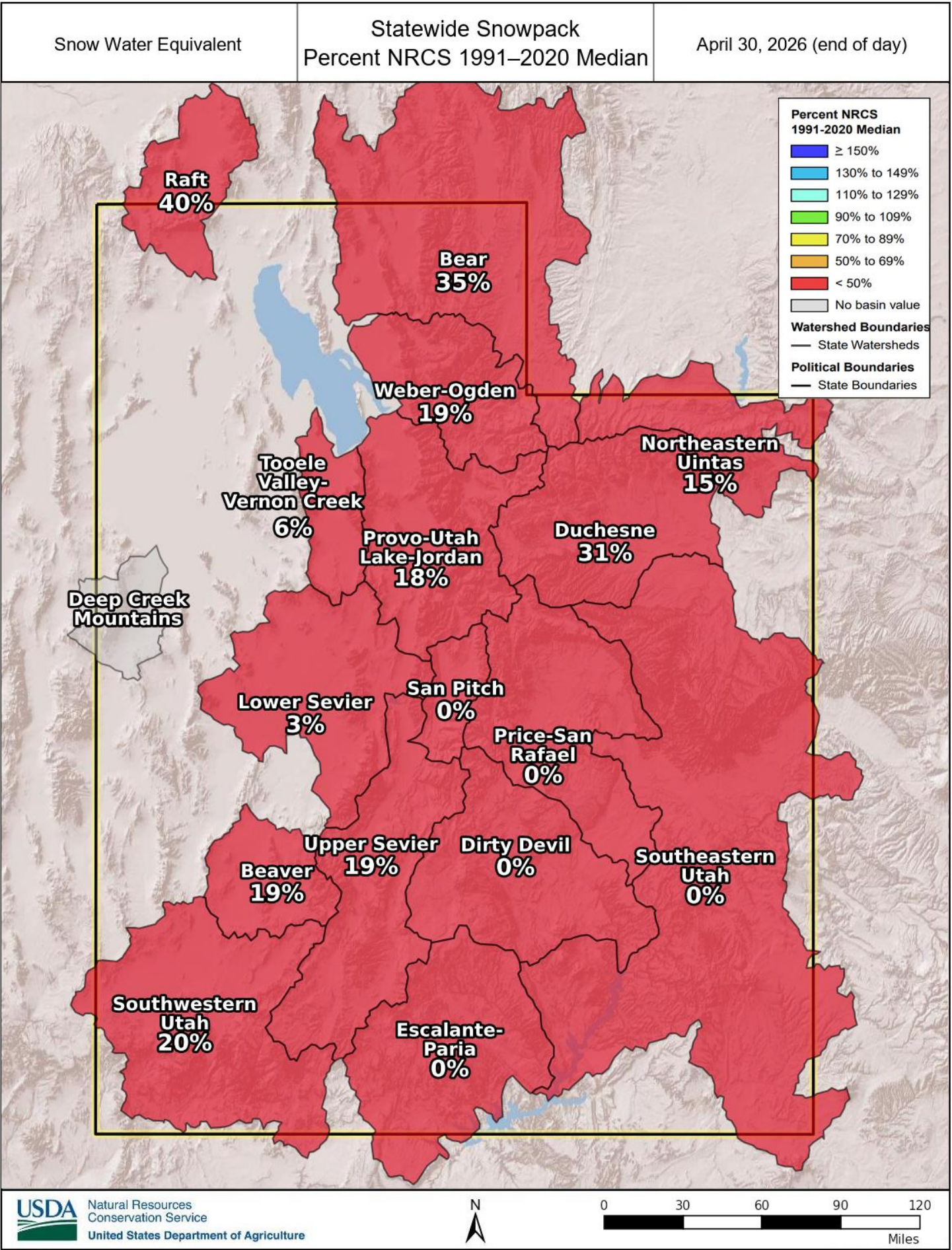
Listed below are streamflow locations with a 30%¹ or greater chance of setting new records for minimal flow for the April through July runoff period. This list is based on the May 1 version of April through July forecasts at the 70% exceedance probability level.

Forecast point	County	Forecast (KAF)	% of average	Record for this forecast	Minimum from period of record (KAF)	Year of previous record minimum	Length of period of record (years)
Beaver R nr Beaver	Beaver	5.23	23	Lowest	6.12	1977	112
Big Brush Ck ab Red Fleet Reservoir	Uintah	3.61	18	Lowest	6.10	2002	78
Colorado R nr Cisco	Grand	779.78	20	Lowest	883.72	2002	113
Dunn Ck nr Park Valley	Box Elder	0.56	21	Lowest	0.62	2022	51
East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	Summit	4.53	31	Lowest	5.53	2003	24
East Fork Smiths Fork bl Stateline Res	Summit	8.53	32	Lowest	11.60	2002	42
Ferron Ck Upper Station nr Ferron	Emery	4.75	14	Lowest	7.97	1977	90
Fish Ck ab Reservoir nr Scofield	Carbon	2.82	11	Lowest	3.61	2021	87
Huntington Ck bl Electric Lake	Emery	0.90	8	Lowest	1.61	2021	54
Huntington Ck nr Huntington	Emery	3.70	9	Lowest	8.73	2021	96
Lake Fk R bl Moon Lk nr Mountain Home	Duchesne	23.80	37	Lowest	26.66	2002	84
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	Salt Lake	17.18	49	Lowest	19.28	1961	76
Manti Ck bl Dugway Ck nr Manti	Sanpete	5.39	38	Lowest	5.39	2021	57
Mill Ck at Sheley Tunnel nr Moab	San Juan	0.98	23	Lowest	1.01	2018	43
Muddy Ck nr Emery	Emery	2.06	11	Lowest	3.54	1977	79
Price R nr Scofield Reservoir	Carbon	3.35	10	Lowest	4.78	2021	68
S Willow Ck nr Grantsville	Tooele	1.00	33	Lowest	1.02	1977	62
Salina Ck nr Emery	Sevier	1.12	18	Lowest	1.28	1977	62
Salt Ck at Nephi	Juab	1.24	14	Lowest	1.39	2018	62
Seely Ck bl Joes Valley Resv	Emery	8.77	17	Lowest	13.39	1977	92
Seven Mile Ck nr Fish Lake	Sevier	1.19	18	Lowest	2.55	2021	51
Sevier R nr Kingston	Piute	2.58	8	Lowest	2.70	2025	111
Uinta R bl Powerplant Diversion nr Neola	Duchesne	18.78	26	Lowest	19.27	2002	35
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	Tooele	0.27	28	Lowest	0.30	1961	67
Virgin R nr Hurricane	Washington	10.38	19	Lowest	11.85	2025	57
WF Duchesne R at Vat Diversion	Wasatch	4.00	23	Lowest	5.37	2021	45
Whiterocks R nr Whiterocks	Uintah	12.99	25	Lowest	14.00	1934	100
Ashley Ck nr Vernal	Uintah	14.13	31	2nd Lowest	10.59	2002	110
Blacks Fk nr Robertson	Summit	29.89	34	2nd Lowest	29.57	2002	59
Dell Fk nr SLC	Salt Lake	0.81	18	2nd Lowest	0.46	1992	55
Duchesne R ab Knight Diversion	Duchesne	82.49	44	2nd Lowest	64.80	1977	56
Emigration Ck nr SLC	Salt Lake	0.32	10	2nd Lowest	0.10	1961	75
Great Salt Lake Inflow	Salt Lake	174.91	24	2nd Lowest	157.65	1992	39
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	Morgan	2.81	22	2nd Lowest	2.57	1992	36
Mill Ck nr SLC	Salt Lake	1.71	34	2nd Lowest	1.64	1992	76
Pine Ck nr Escalante	Garfield	0.33	16	2nd Lowest	0.05	1977	73
Rock Ck at Upper Stillwater Dam	Duchesne	34.18	44	2nd Lowest	31.68	2002	45
Rock Ck nr Mountain Home	Duchesne	35.71	41	2nd Lowest	34.50	1977	88
Spanish Fk at Castilla	Utah	3.79	7	2nd Lowest	-5.21	2021	91
Virgin R at Virgin	Washington	15.84	28	2nd Lowest	15.57	2002	109
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	Utah	0.09	5	2nd Lowest	0.02	2022	49
Yellowstone R nr Altonah	Duchesne	23.26	39	2nd Lowest	20.73	2002	81

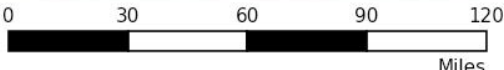
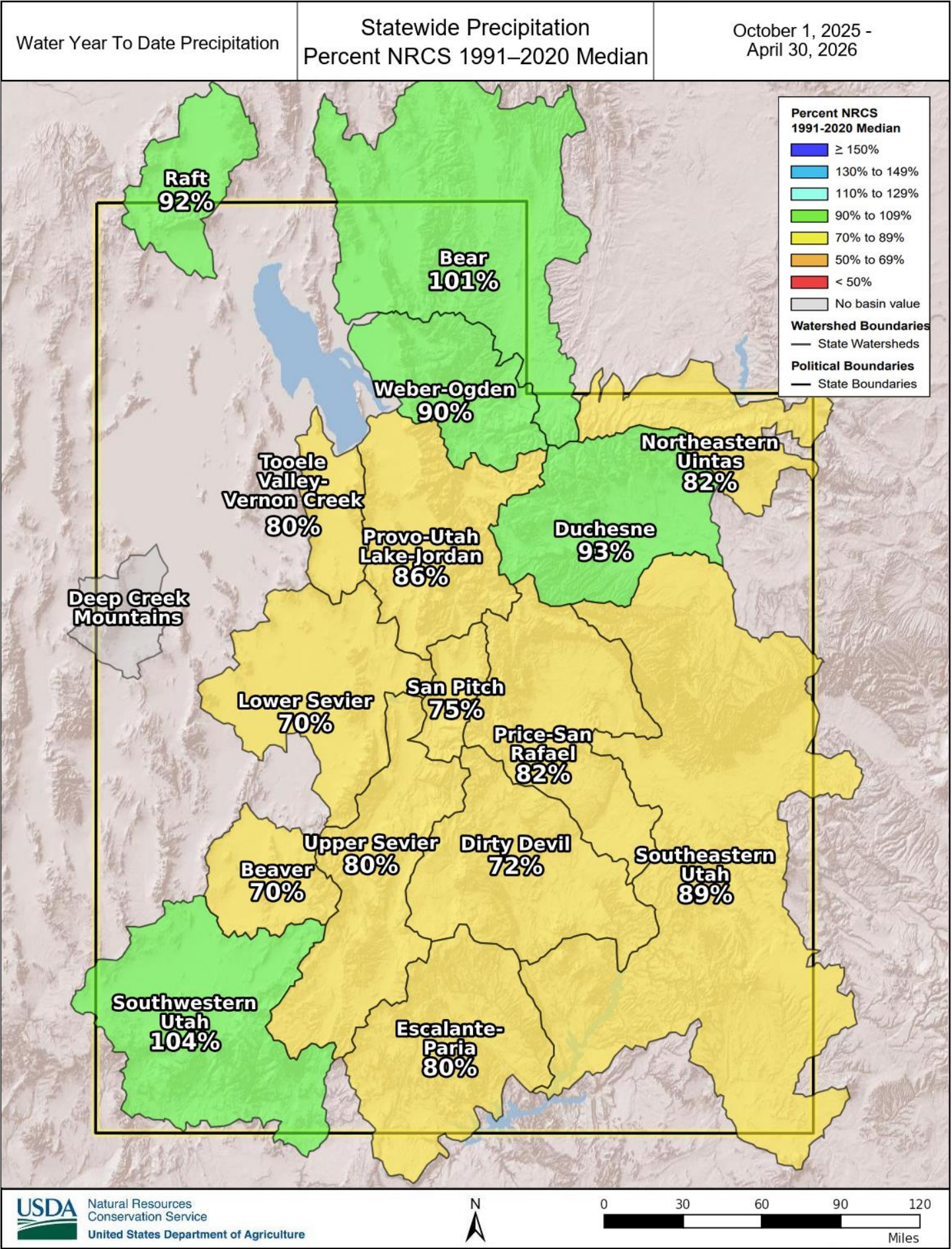
¹ The probability of some of these locations setting records for minimal flow may actually be greater than 30%, based on the suggestion in the preceding paragraph that these 70% exceedance probability values may more realistically reflect this year's runoff potential.

Finally, the snowpack and water supply picture for the **Great Salt Lake** (GSL) basin continues to echo the statewide story. SWE in the GSL basin is near record-low at 24% of median. April precipitation was 103% of normal, bringing the WYTD value to 94% of median. GSL mountain soil moisture is starting to decrease after an early influx of snow water. The basin's reservoir storage is at 74% of capacity, down 14% from last year. Our GSL inflow forecast for April through July flow based on the 70th exceedance probability prediction has decreased from the projection issued on April 1; the updated value is 175 thousand acre-feet (KAF), which would be 24% of average. For context, the full range of predictions for GSL inflow spans from 141 KAF (90th exceedance value) to 438 KAF (10th exceedance value). Moreover, the GSL has likely already peaked this year at 4192.3 ft elevation, which is consistent with our estimate for lake level rise issued on April 1.

Utah (statewide) Snowpack



Utah (statewide) Precipitation



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

Basin or Region	Reservoir Storage ¹ (KAF) ²	May-July Forecast (KAF) ²	Forecast + Storage (KAF) ²	SWSI ³	Percentile ⁴ (%)	Similar Years
Bear	800.2	51.0	851.2	-0.09	49	[1989, 2011]
Woodruff Narrows	20.8	26.0	46.8	-3.97	2	[2002, 2021]
Little Bear	14.3	6.8	21.1	-3.69	6	[2015, 2021]
Ogden	104.4	19.0	123.4	-1.51	32	[2002, 2004]
Weber	268.5	40.0	308.5	-3.81	4	[2021, 2022]
Provo	1080.2	55.5	1135.7	-1.39	33	[2013, 2017]
Western Uintas	196.6	19.0	215.6	-2.57	19	[2004, 2013]
Eastern Uintas	27.0	26.0	53.0	-3.99	2	[2002, 2021]
Blacks Fork	18.5	28.0	46.5	-3.79	5	[2002, 2021]
Smiths Fork	8.1	7.5	15.6	-3.79	5	[1988, 2002]
Price	49.2	2.8	52.0	-1.33	34	[2007, 2008]
Joes Valley	41.9	7.3	49.2	-3.81	4	[1990, 2022]
Ferron Creek	8.1	4.4	12.5	-3.81	4	[2018, 2021]
Moab	1.0	0.7	1.7	-3.96	3	[2013, 2021]
Upper Sevier	49.9	5.7	55.6	-3.63	6	[2004, 2021]
San Pitch	1.5	5.8	7.3	-3.63	6	[2015, 2018]
Lower Sevier	56.3	11.5	67.8	-3.99	2	[2018, 2022]
Beaver River	8.1	4.0	12.1	-3.99	2	[2002, 2021]
Virgin River	40.0	13.1	53.1	-1.79	29	[2013, 2018]

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

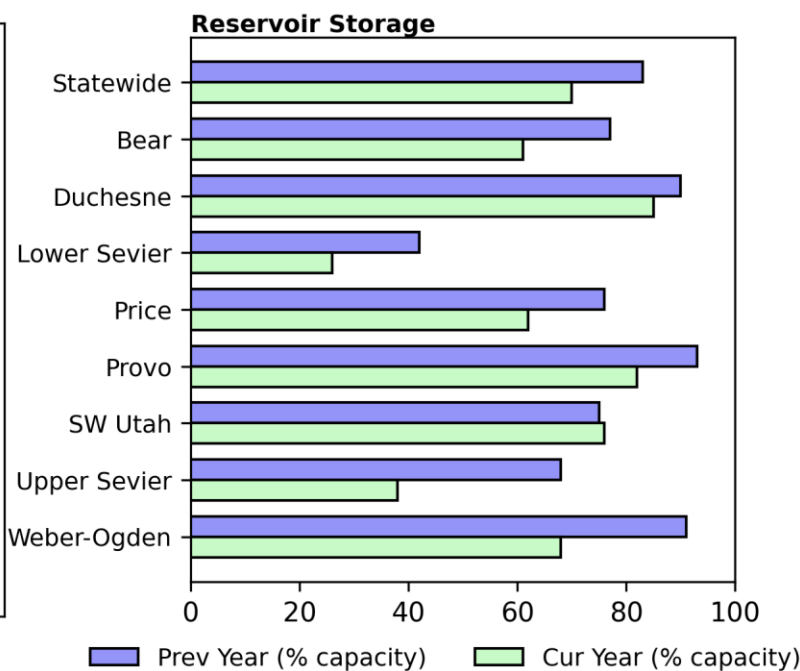
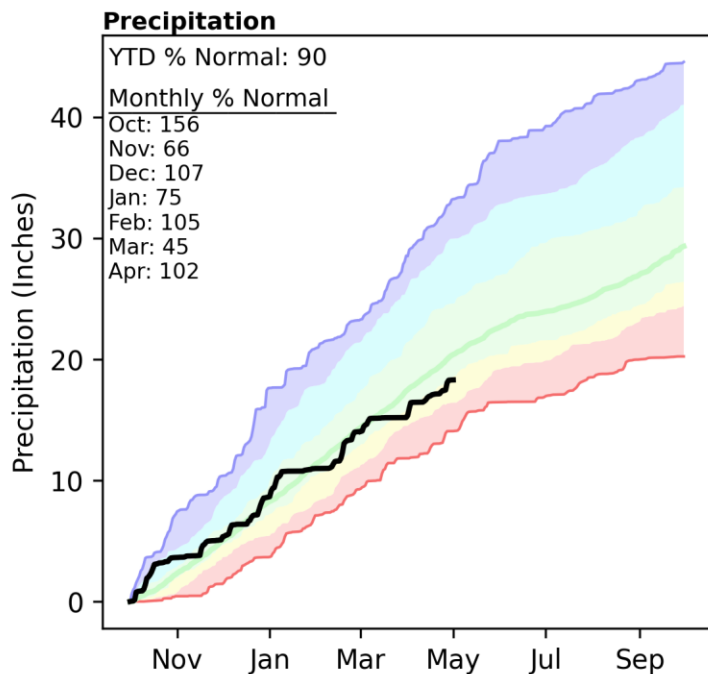
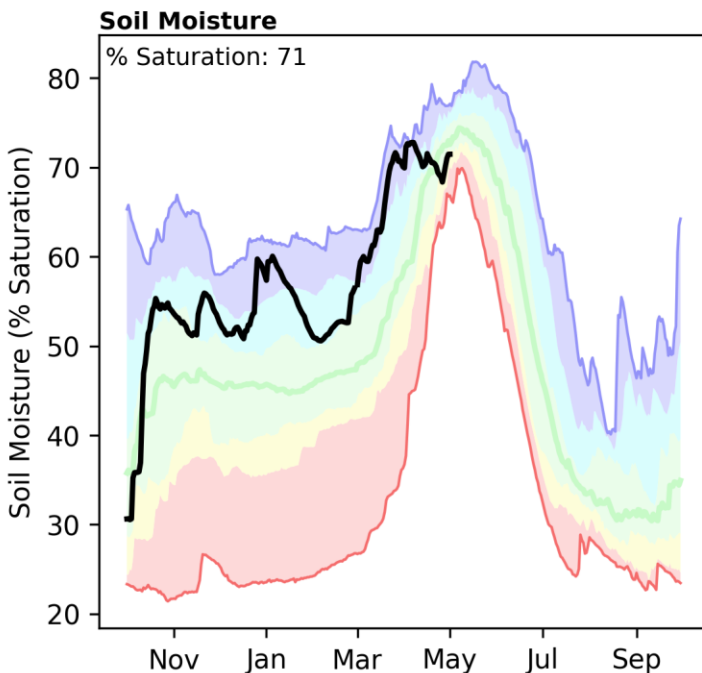
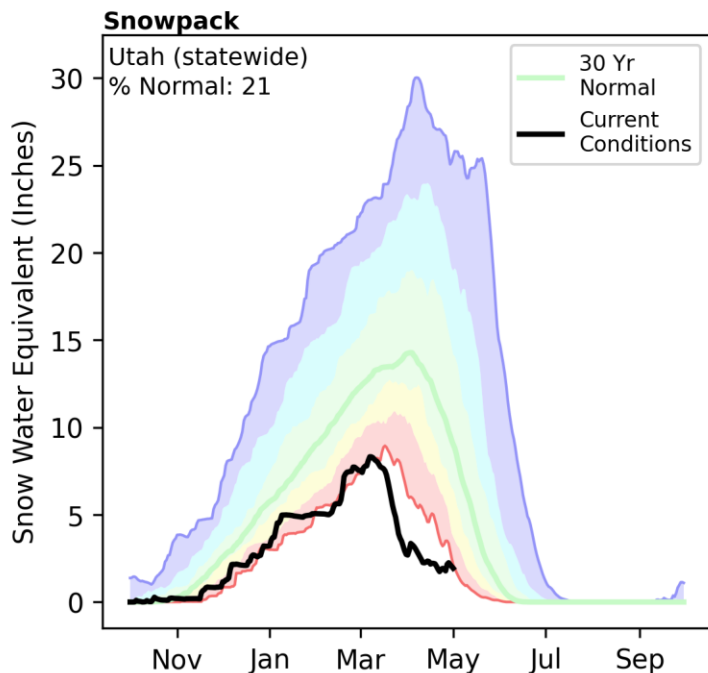
What is a Surface Water Supply Index?

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) | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in Utah (statewide) is well below normal at 21% of median, compared to 64% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 102%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 90% of median. Soil moisture is at 71% saturation compared to 72% saturation last year. Statewide, reservoir storage is 70% of capacity, compared to 83% last year¹. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 4% to 63% of median.

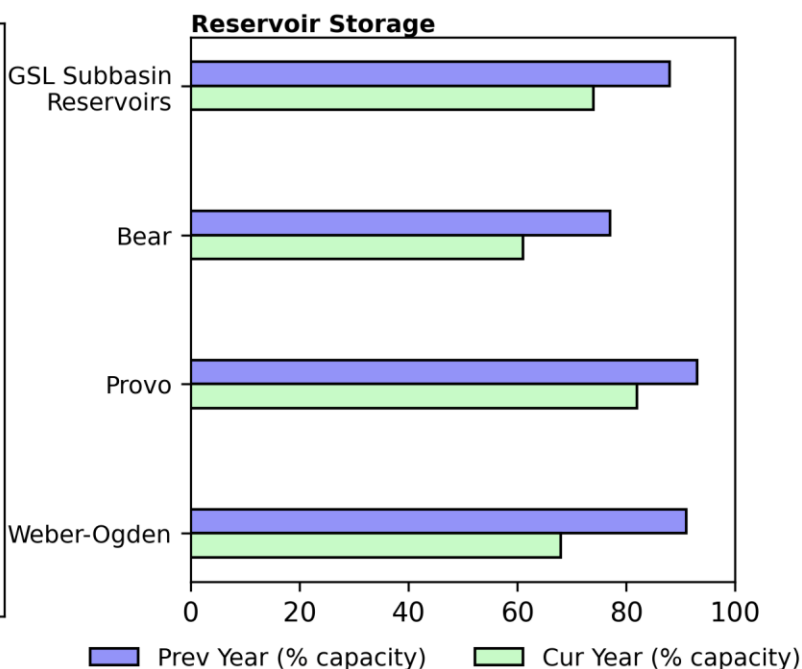
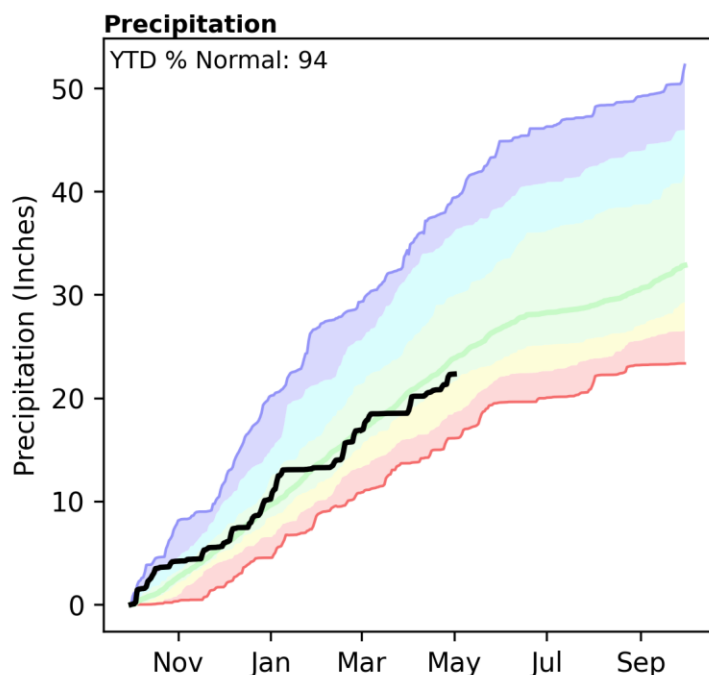
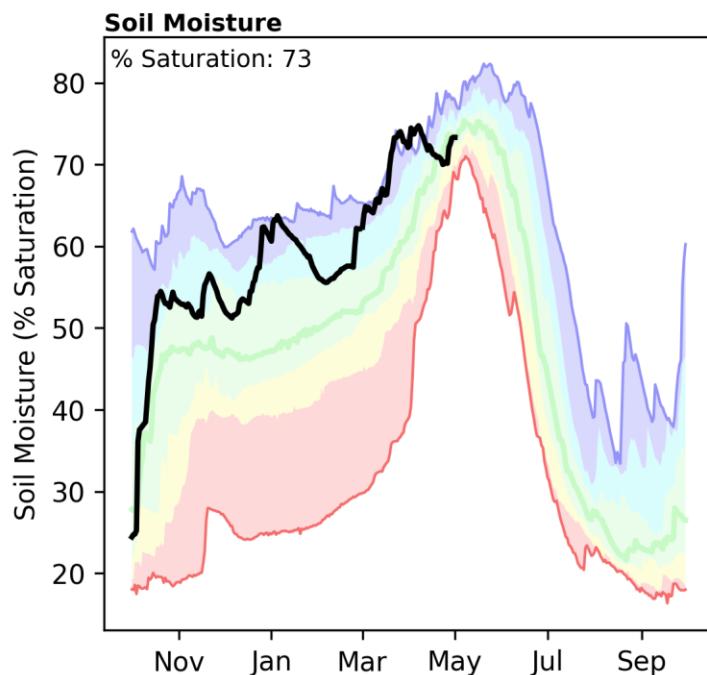
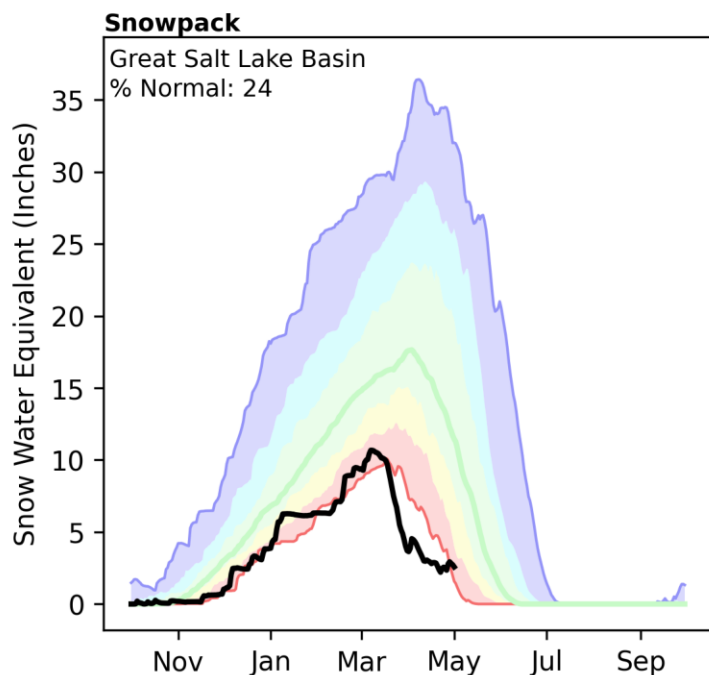


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

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

Great Salt Lake Basin | May 1, 2026

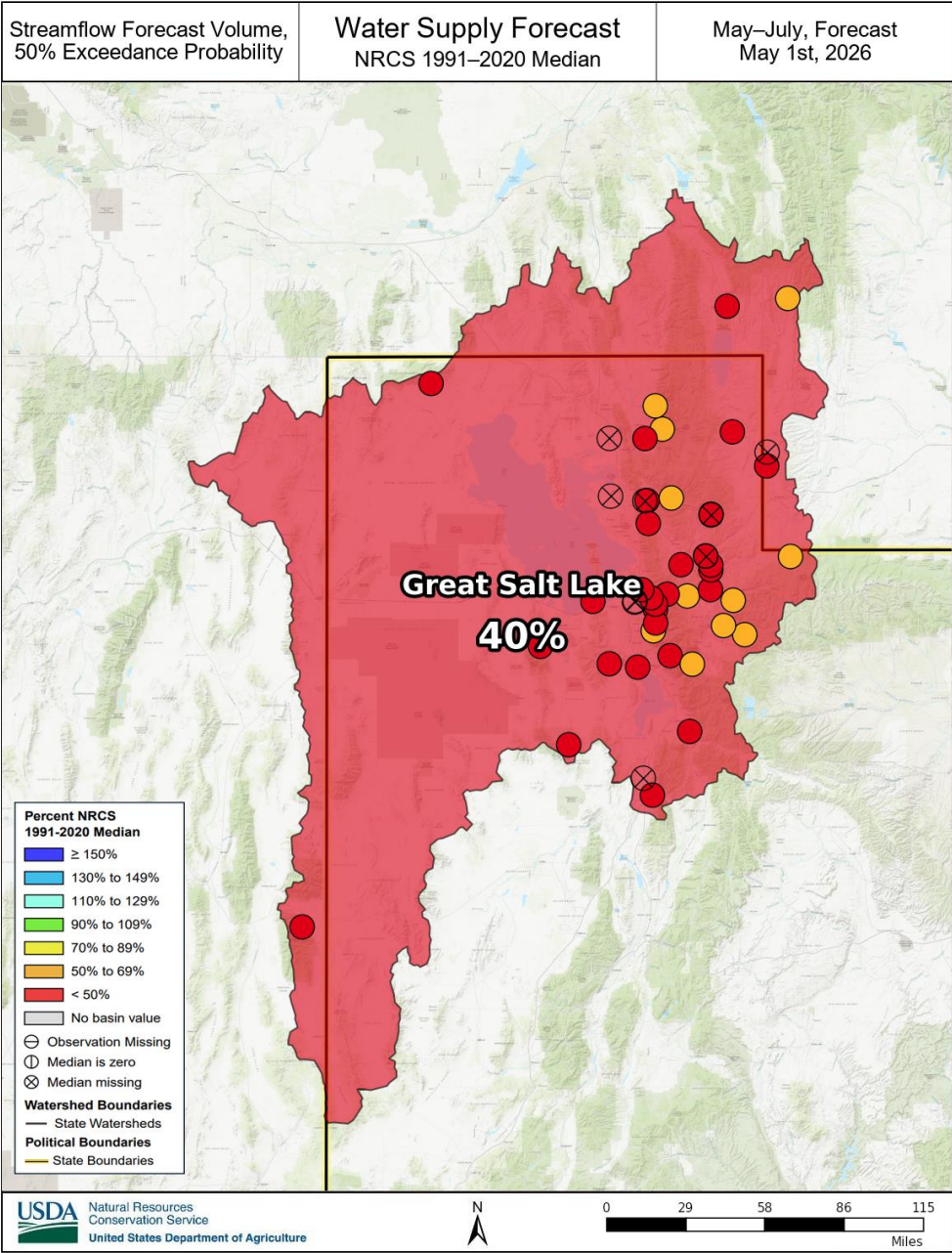
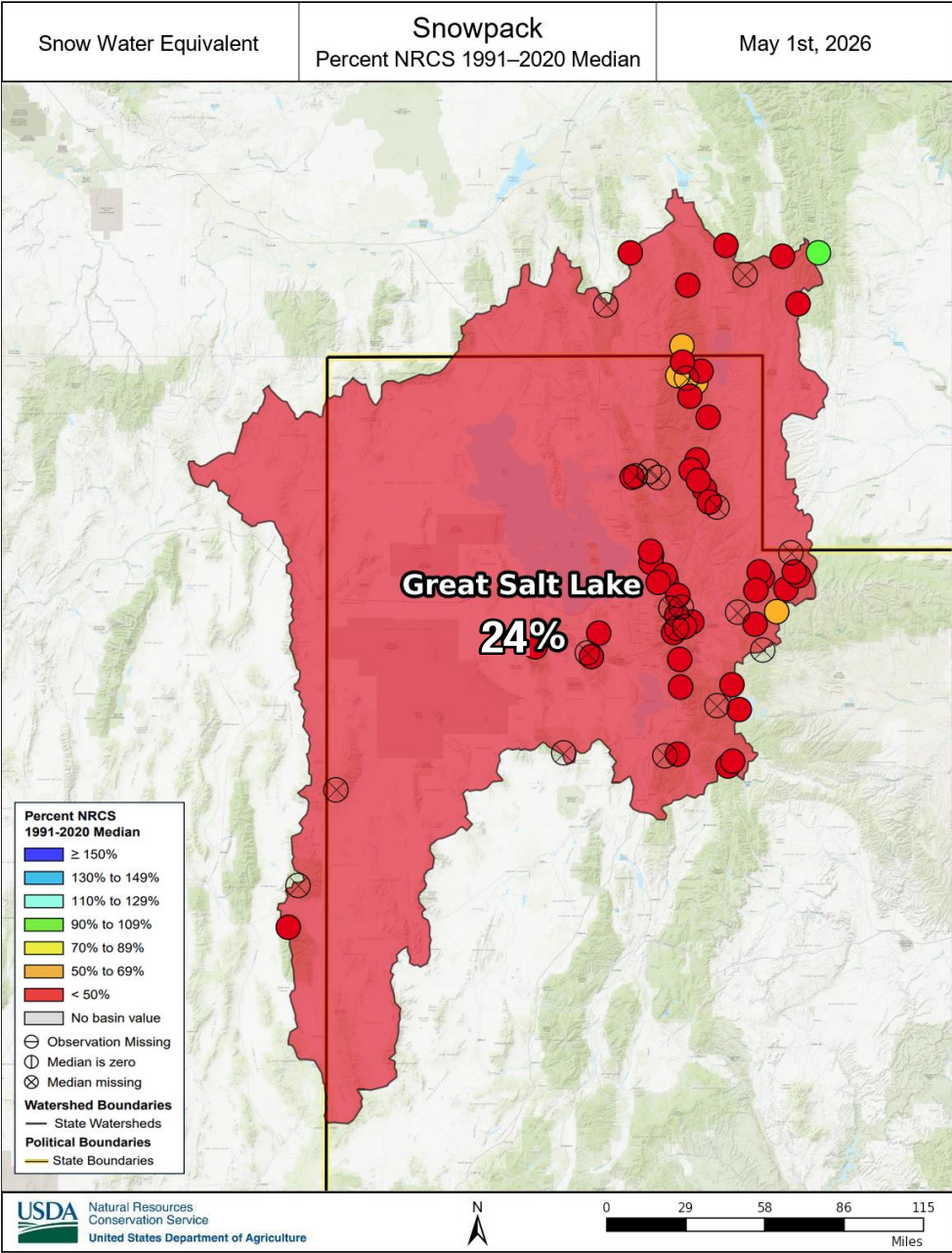
Snowpack in The Great Salt Lake (GSL) Basin¹ is well below normal at 24% of median, compared to 72% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 103%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 94% of median. Soil moisture is at 73% saturation compared to 75% saturation last year. Reservoir storage in GSL subbasins is 74% of capacity, compared to 88% last year. The forecast inflow volume (50% exceedence, May-July) for the GSL is 121 thousand acre-feet (40% of median), resulting in a projected lake level (stage) increase of 0.0 feet.



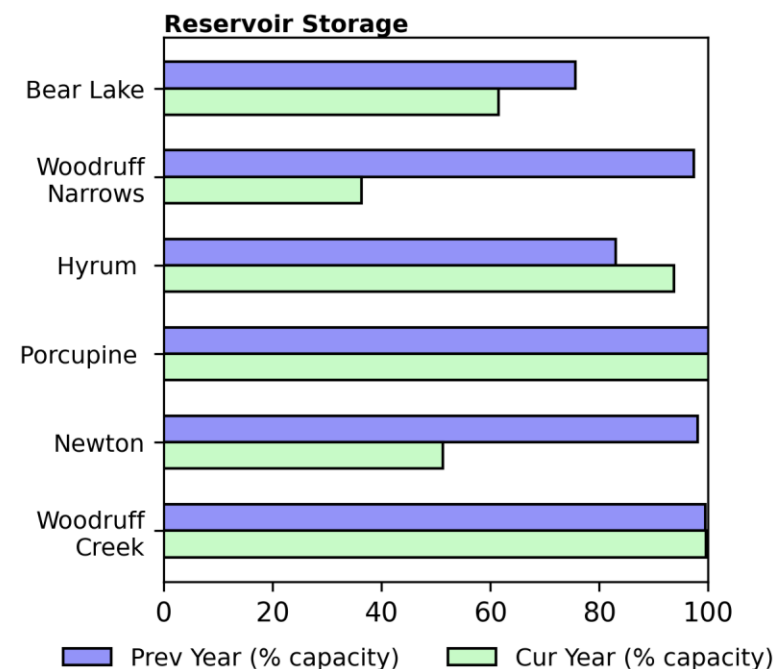
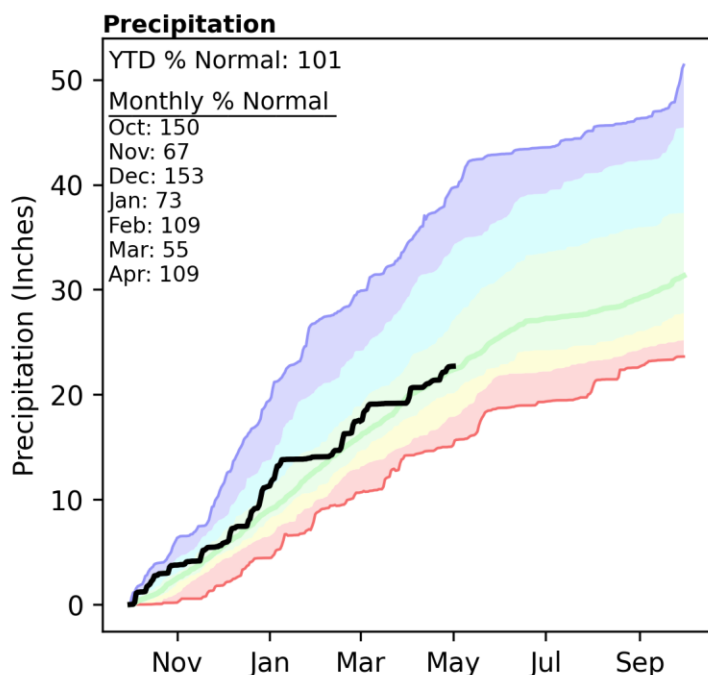
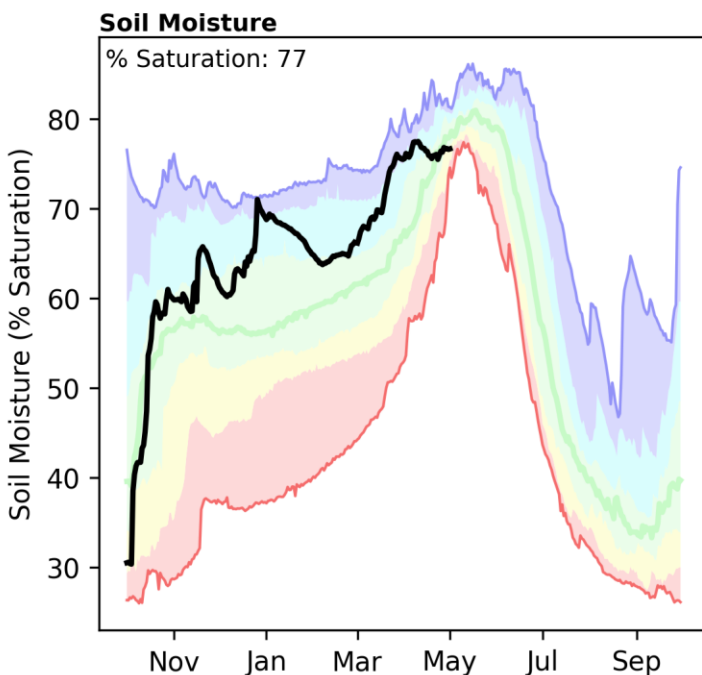
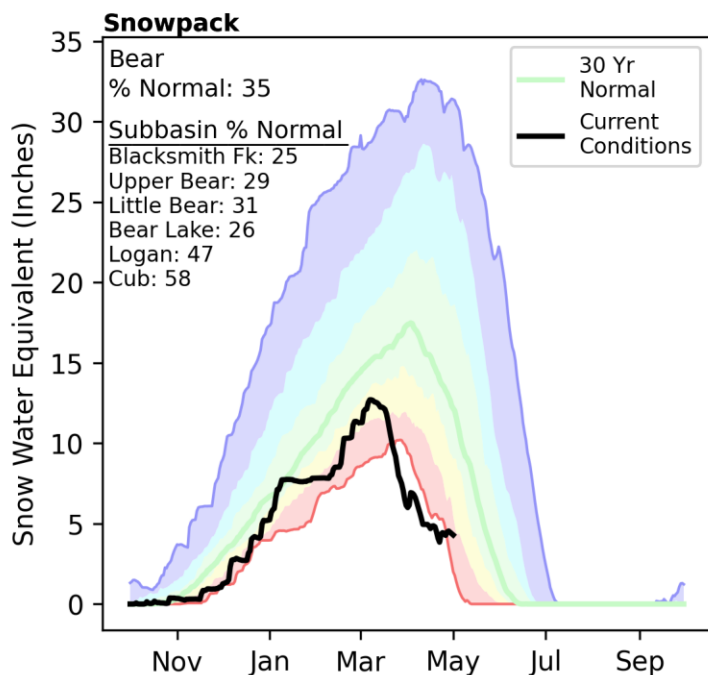
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

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

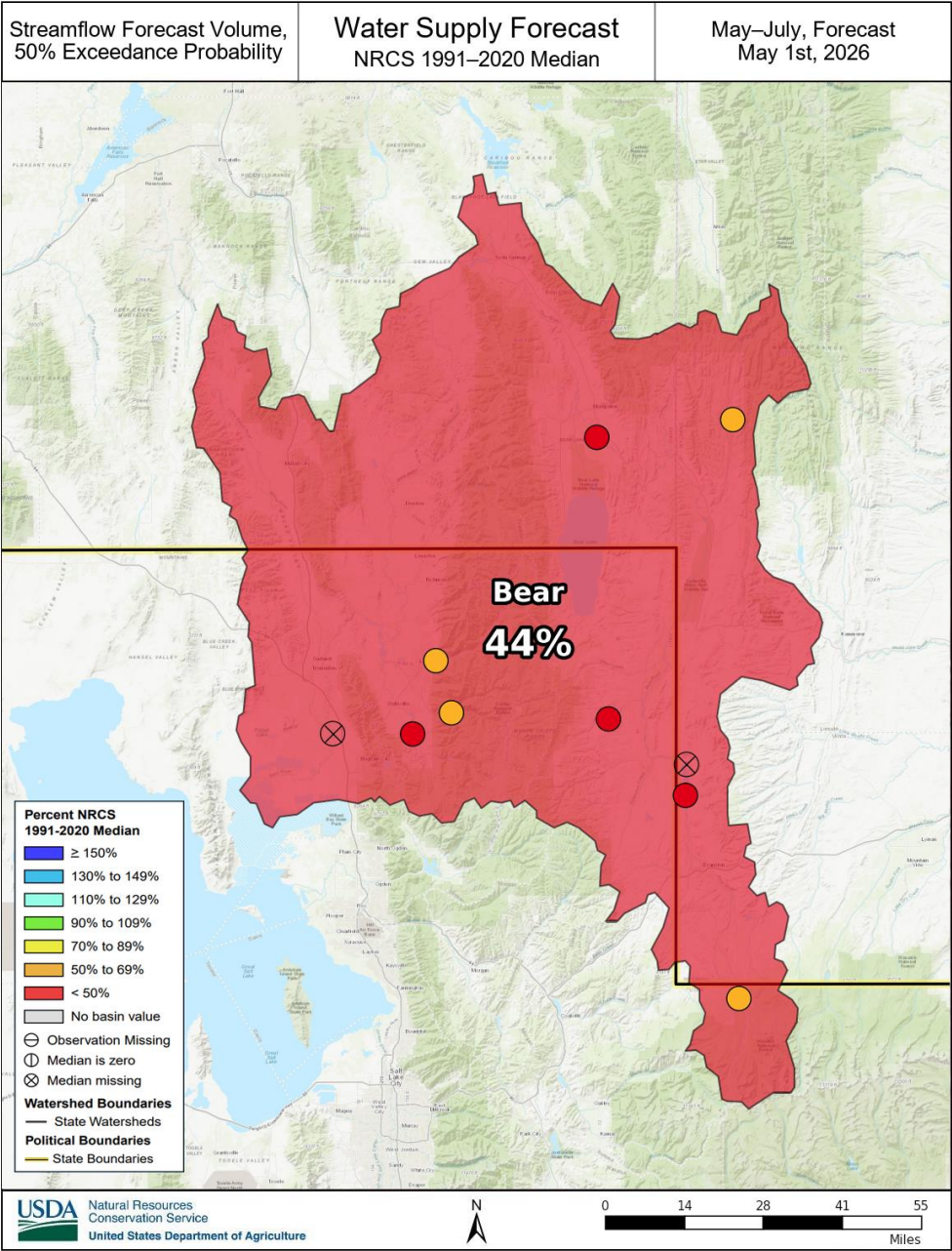
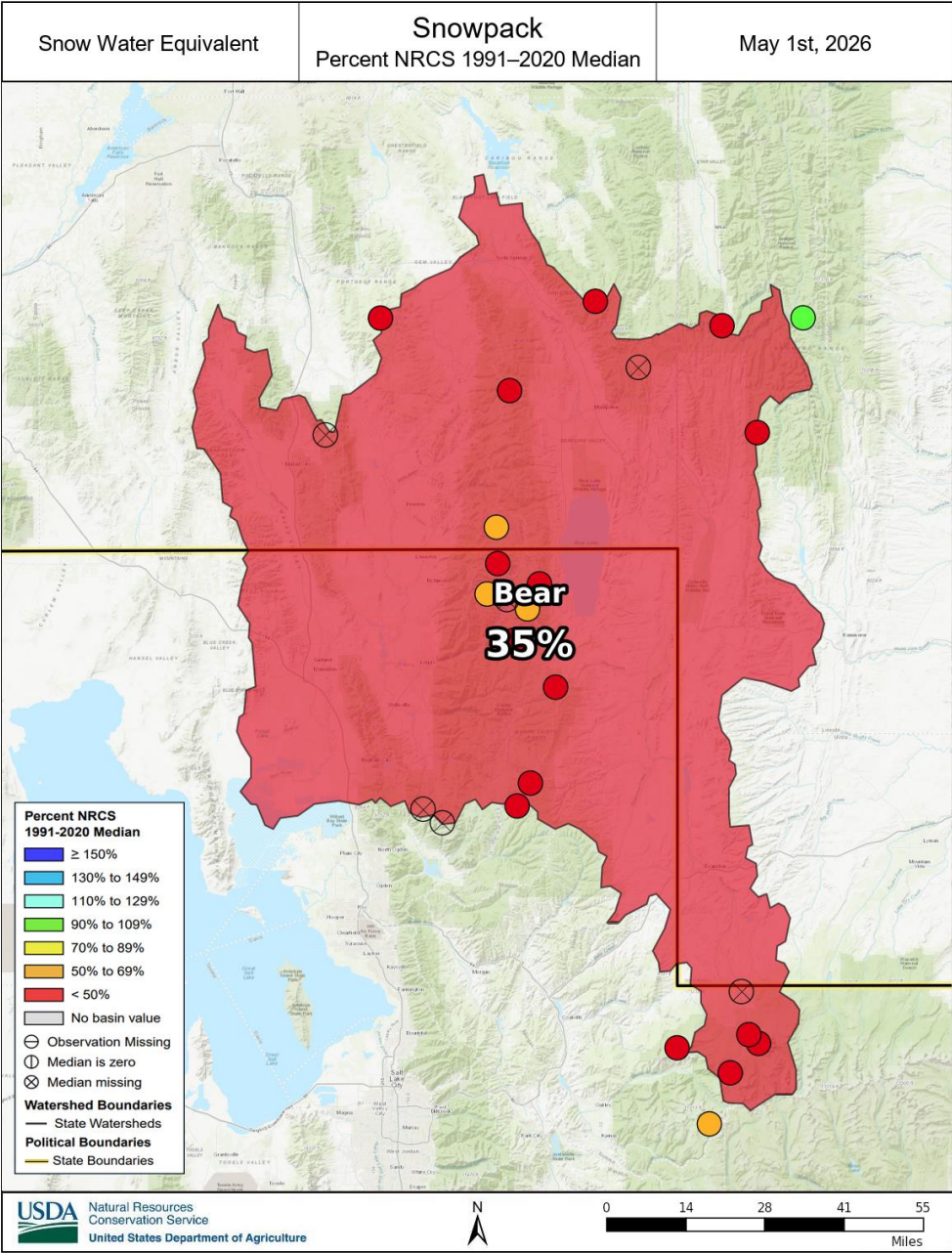
Great Salt Lake



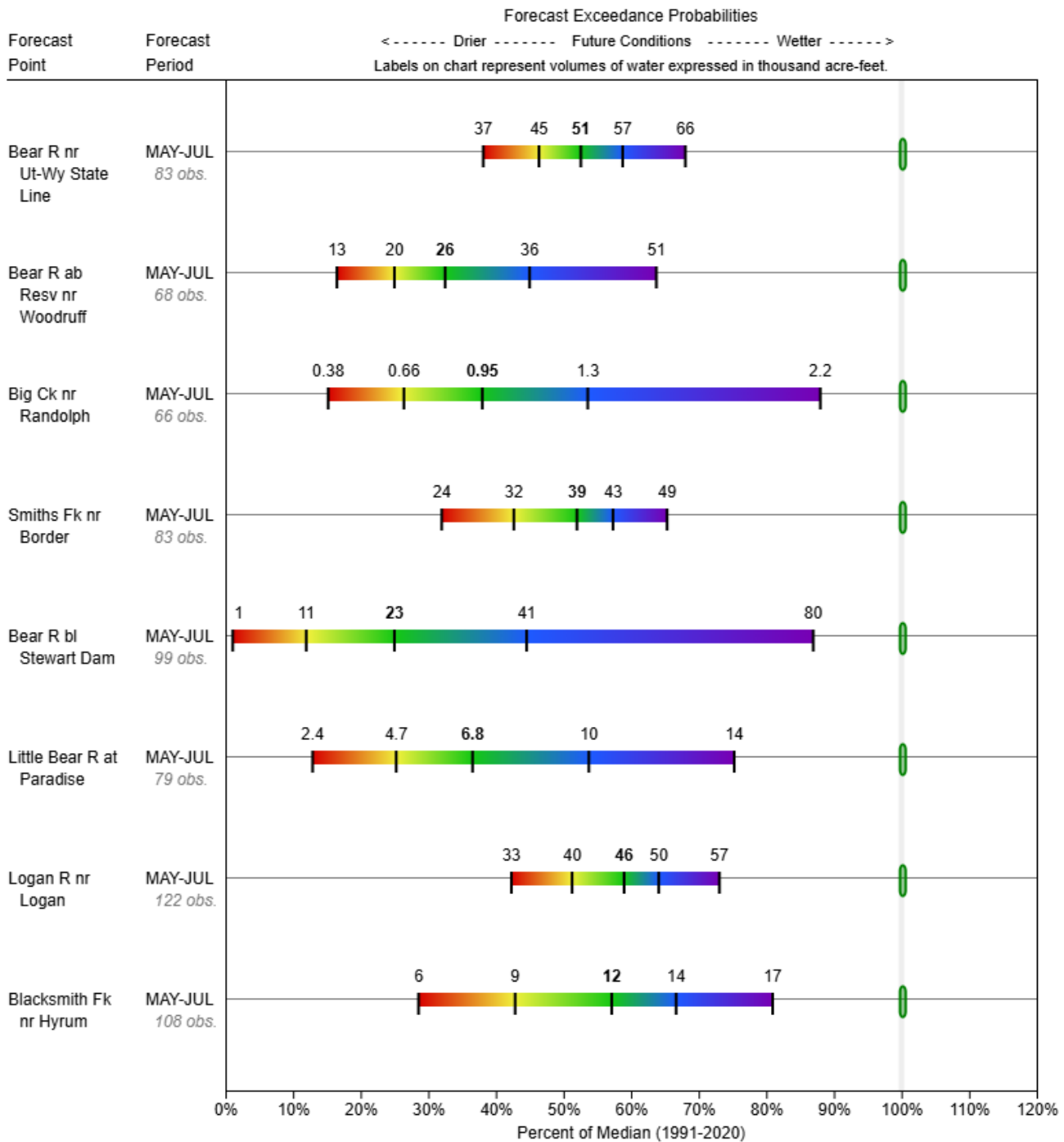
Snowpack in the Bear River Basin is well below normal at 35% of median, compared to 84% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 109%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 101% of median. Soil moisture is at 77% saturation compared to 77% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 61% of capacity, compared to 77% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 25% to 59% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 49% for the Bear, 6% for the Little Bear, and 2% for Woodruff Narrows.



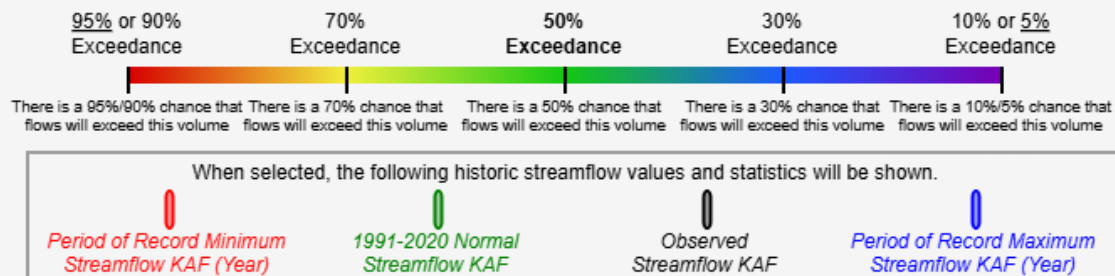
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
 For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)



BEAR
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2026

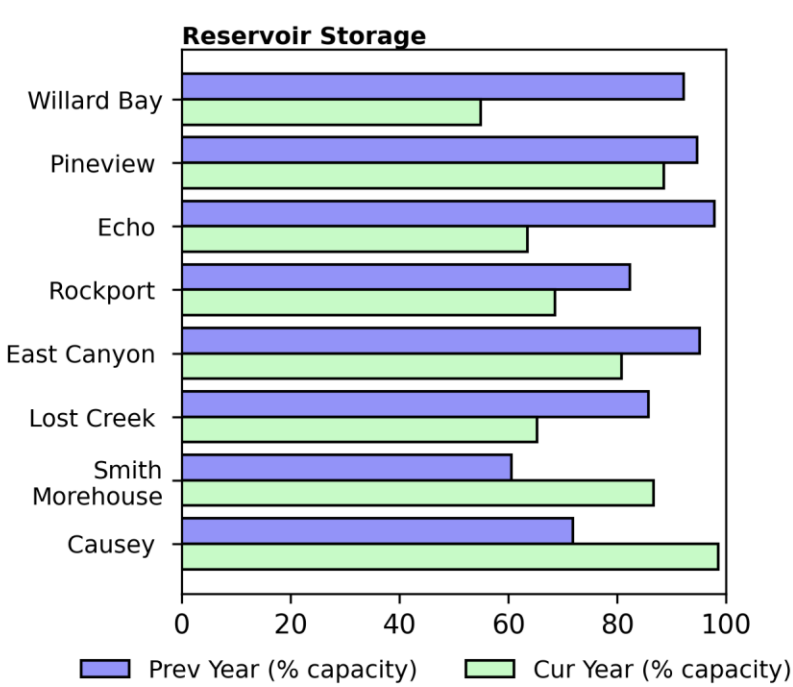
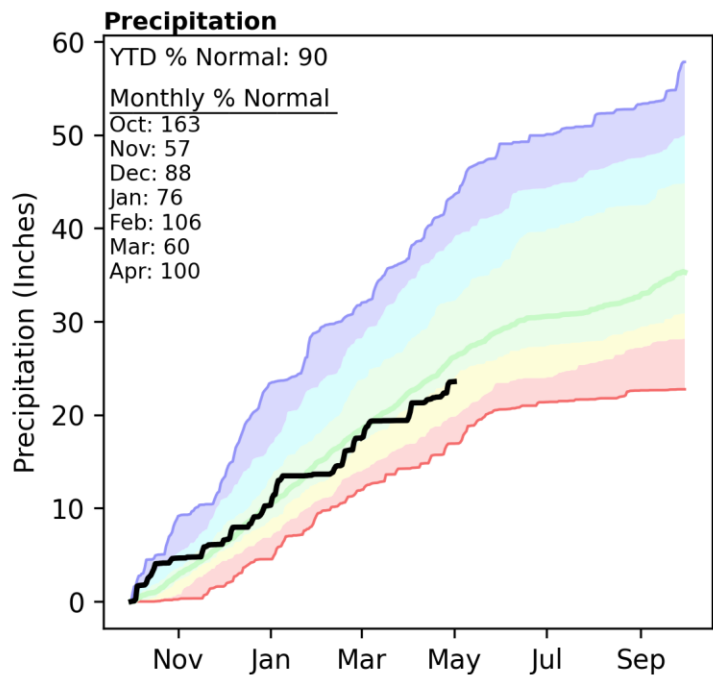
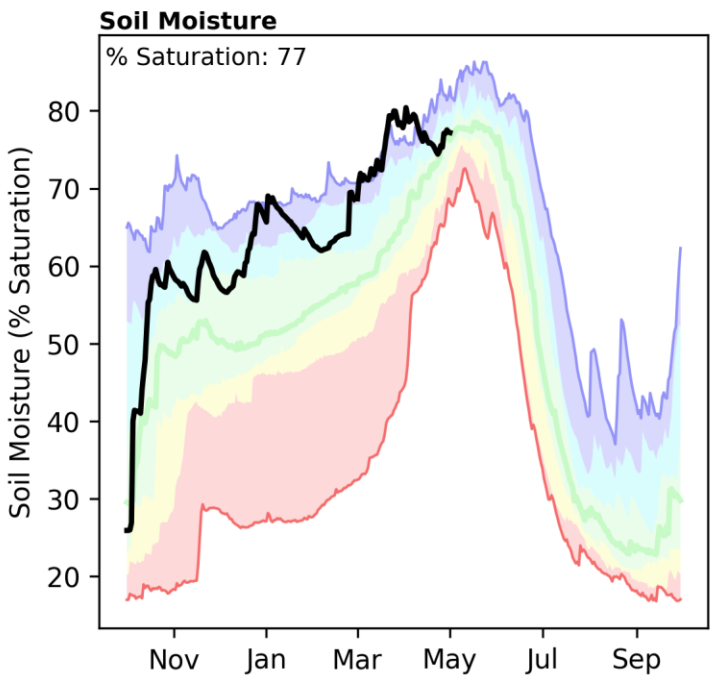
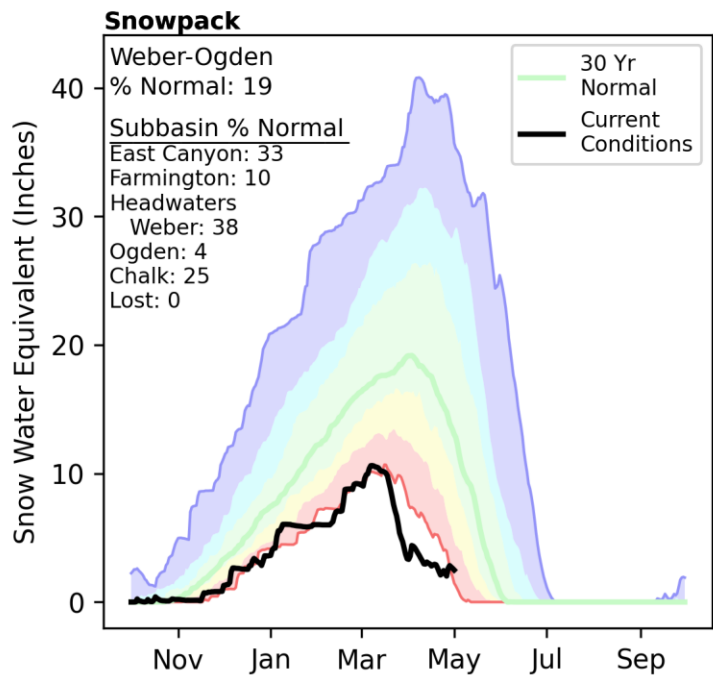


Legend



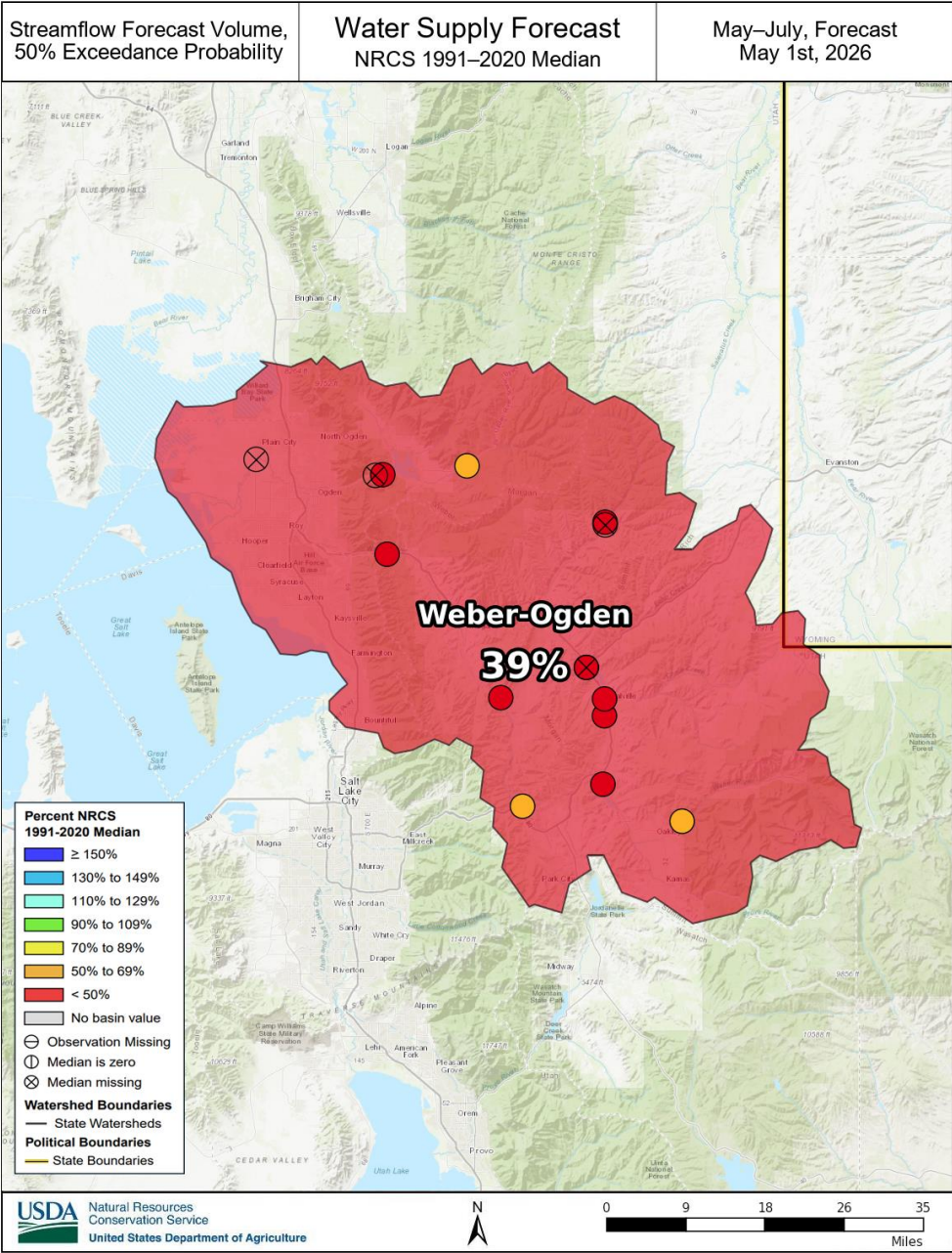
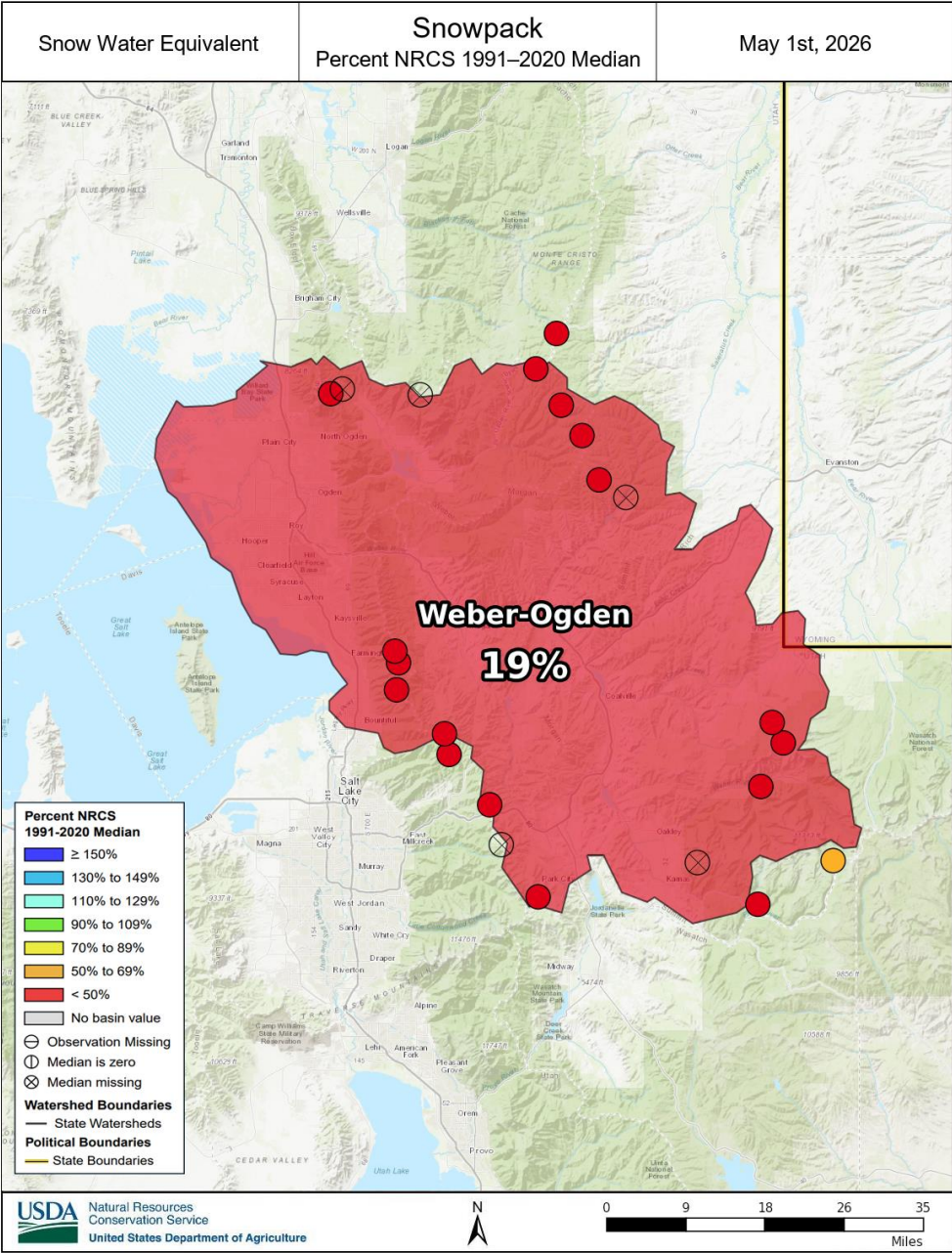
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

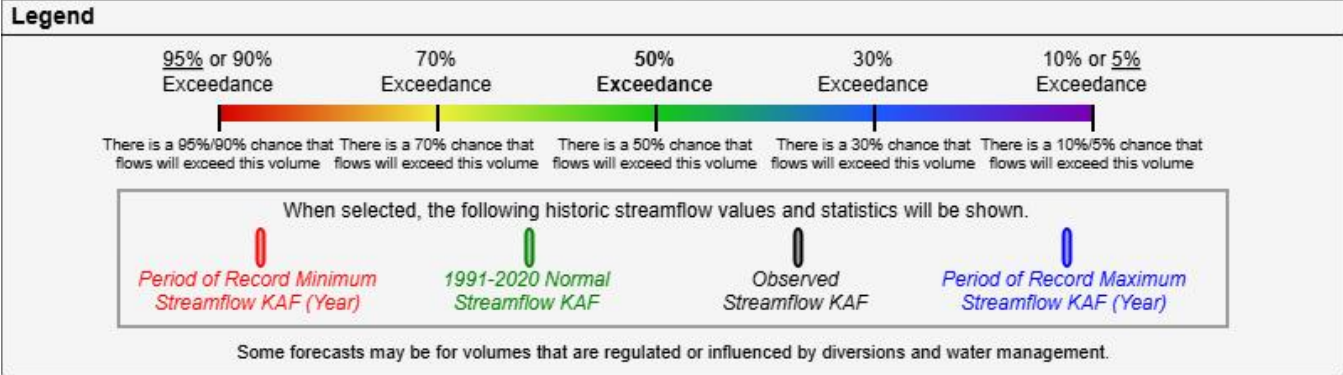
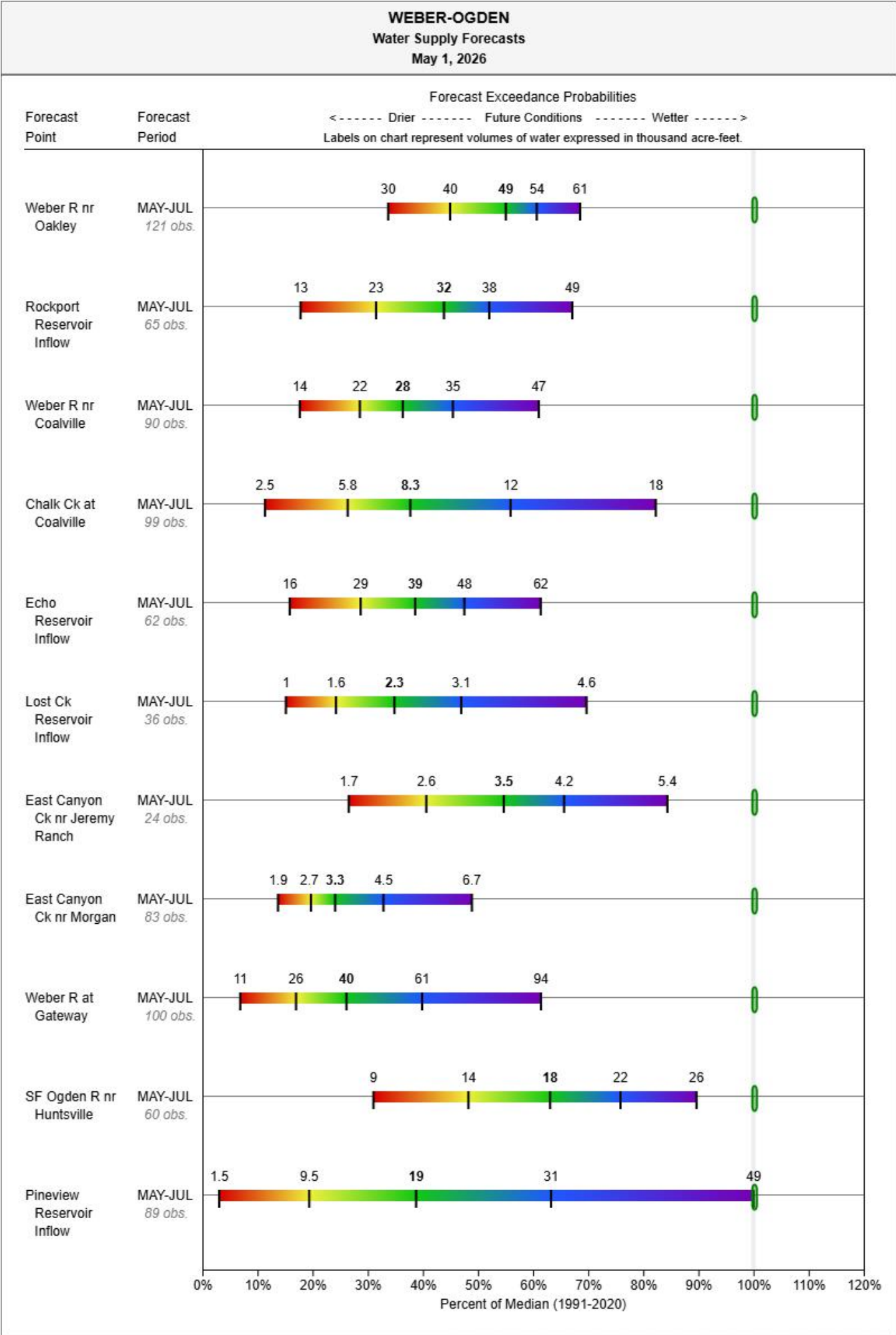
Snowpack in the Weber and Ogden River Basins is well below normal at 19% of median, compared to 64% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 100%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 90% of median. Soil moisture is at 77% saturation compared to 78% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 68% of capacity, compared to 91% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 24% to 63% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 4% for the Weber, and 32% for the Ogden.



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

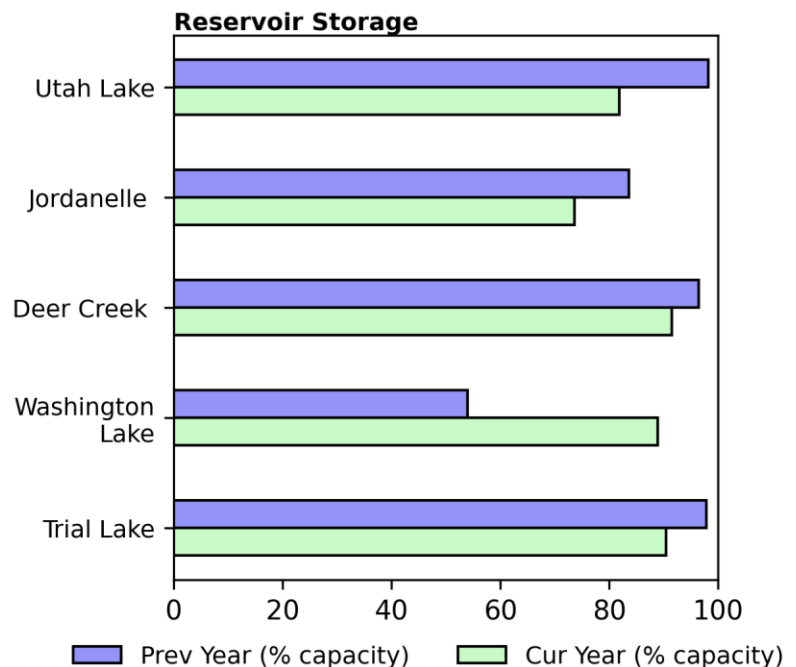
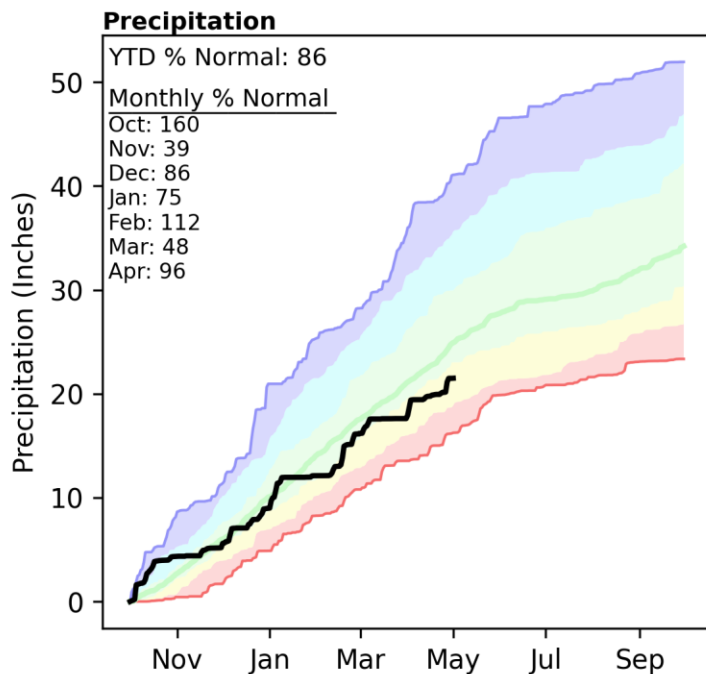
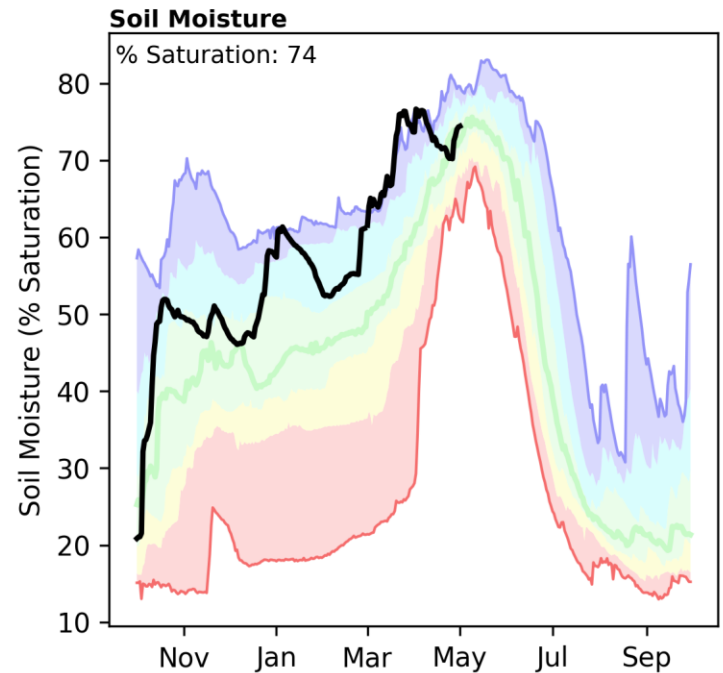
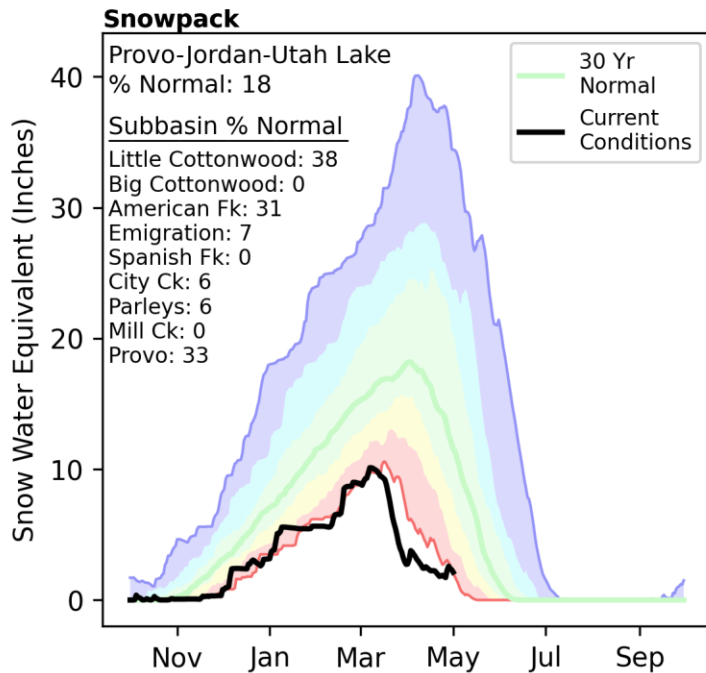
Weber-Ogden





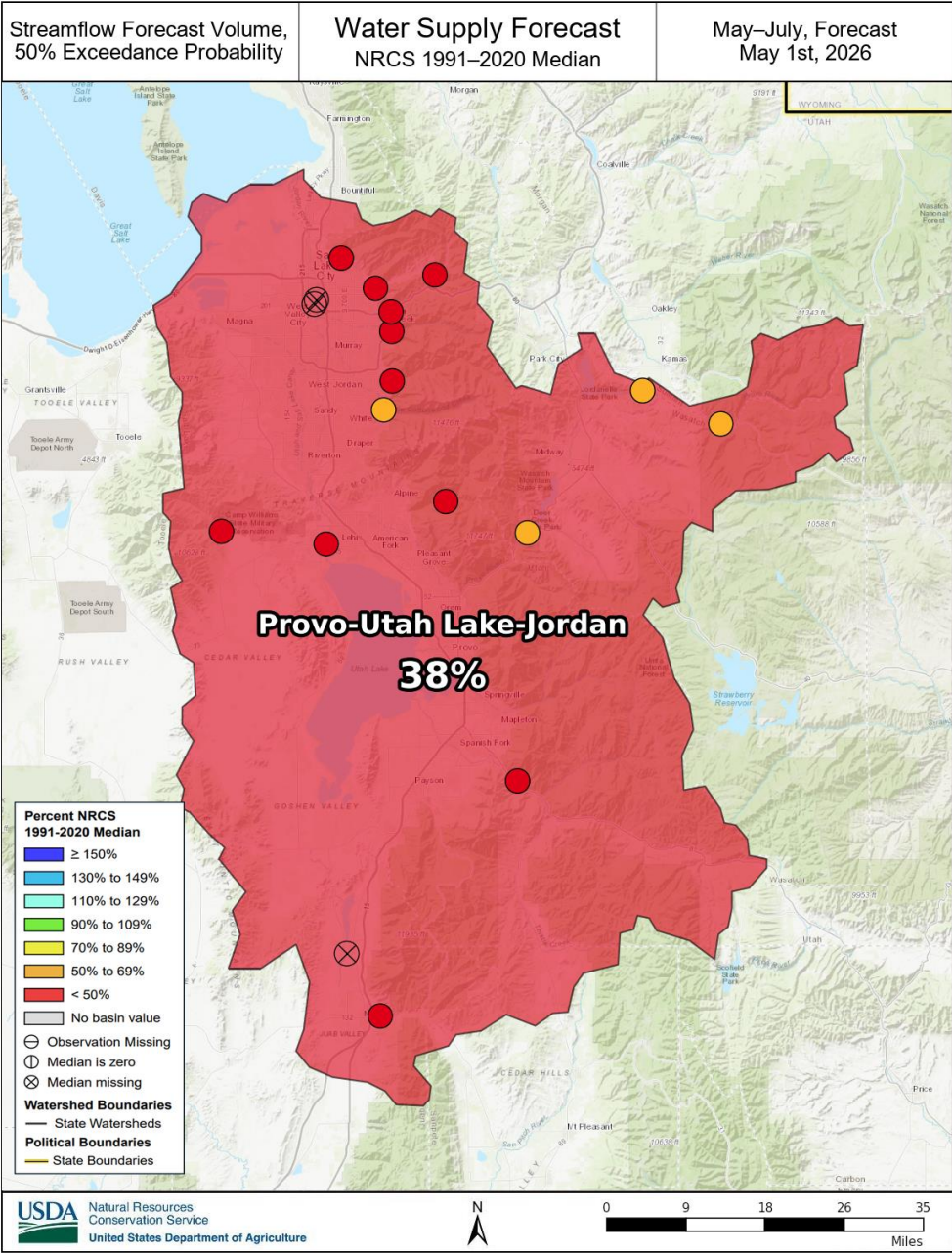
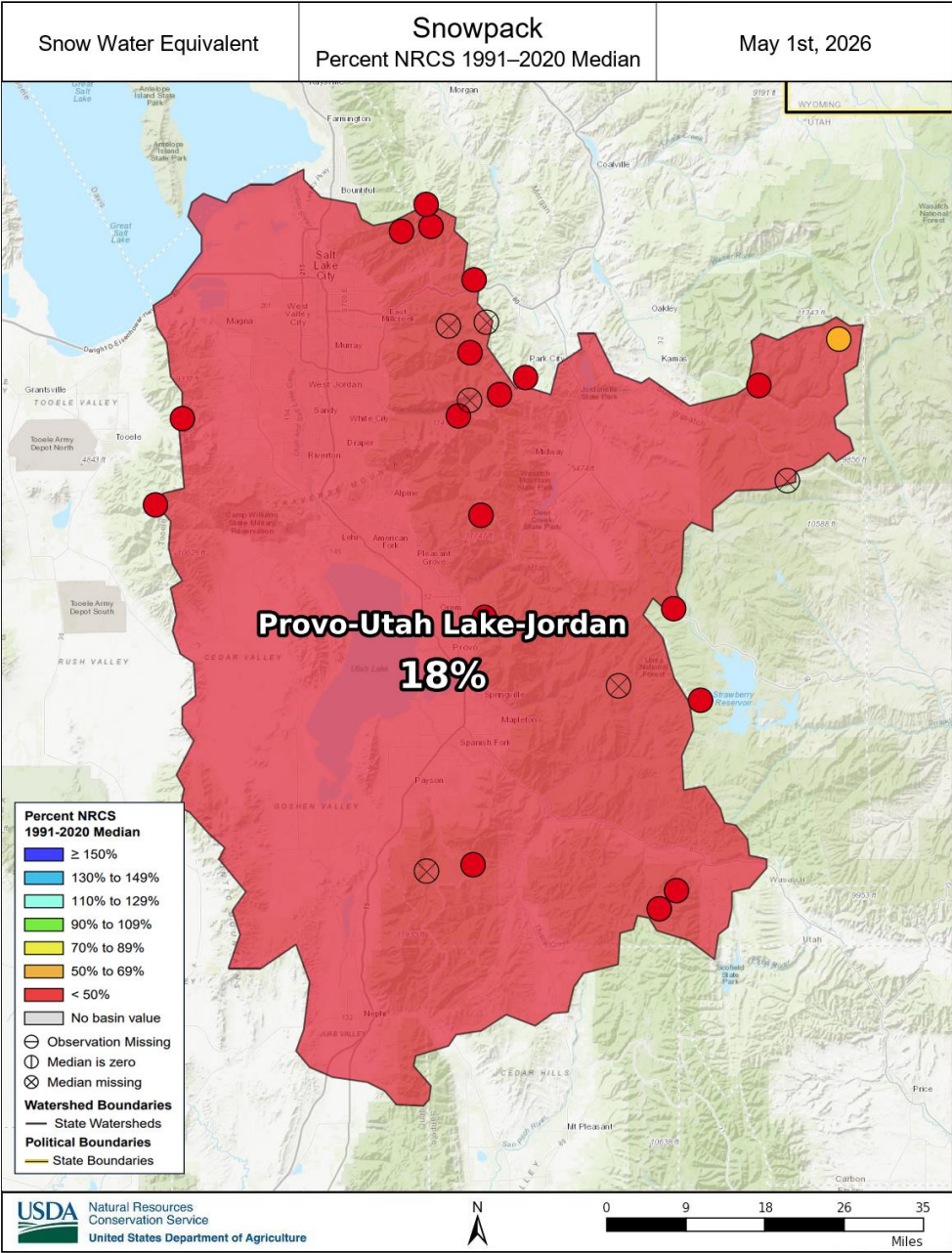
Provo-Jordan-Utah Lake | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Provo and Jordan River Basins is well below normal at 18% of median, compared to 64% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 96%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 86% of median. Soil moisture is at 74% saturation compared to 77% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 80% of capacity, compared to 94% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 4% to 55% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 33% for the Provo.



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

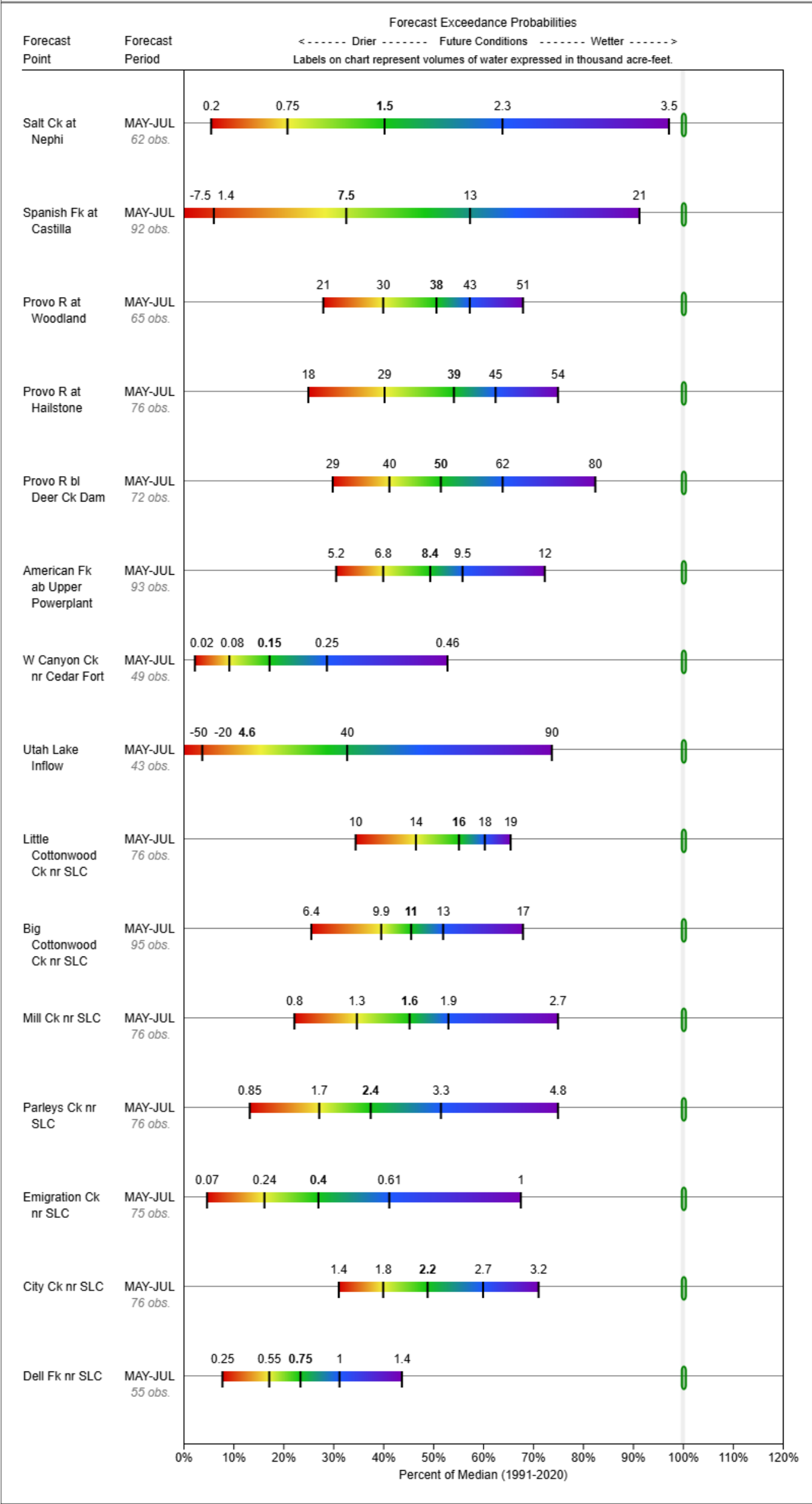
Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan



PROVO-UTAH LAKE-JORDAN

Water Supply Forecasts

May 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

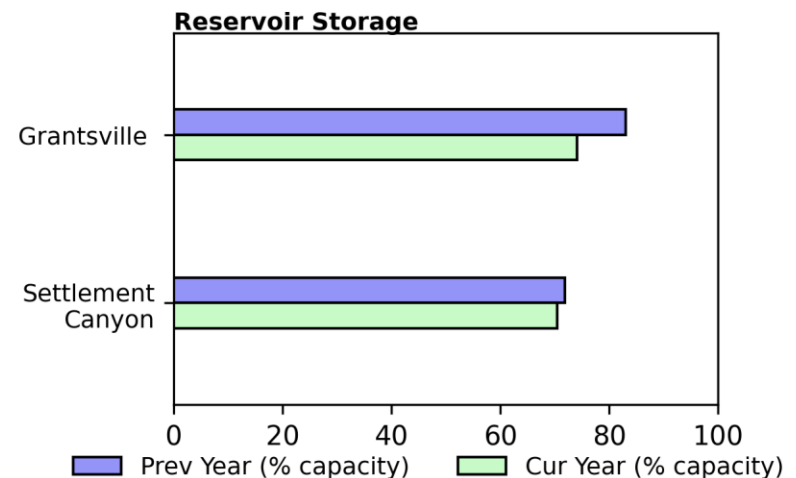
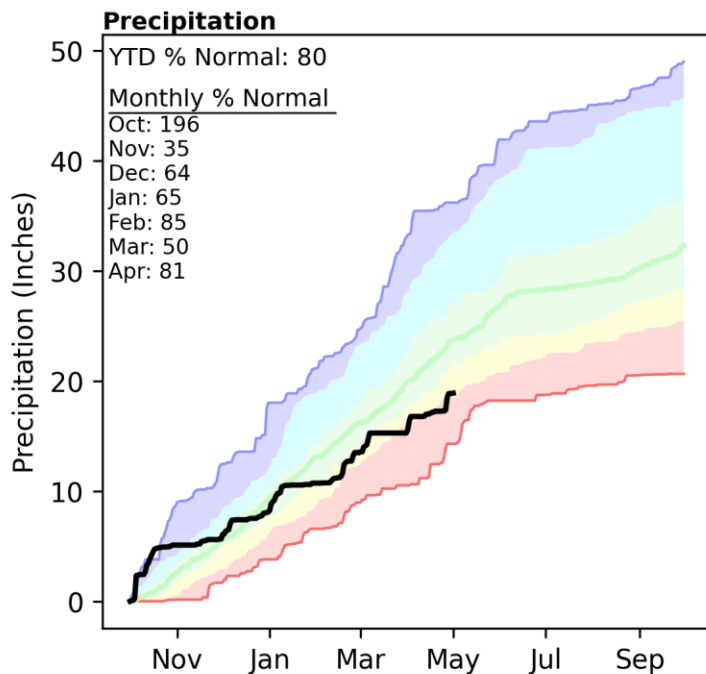
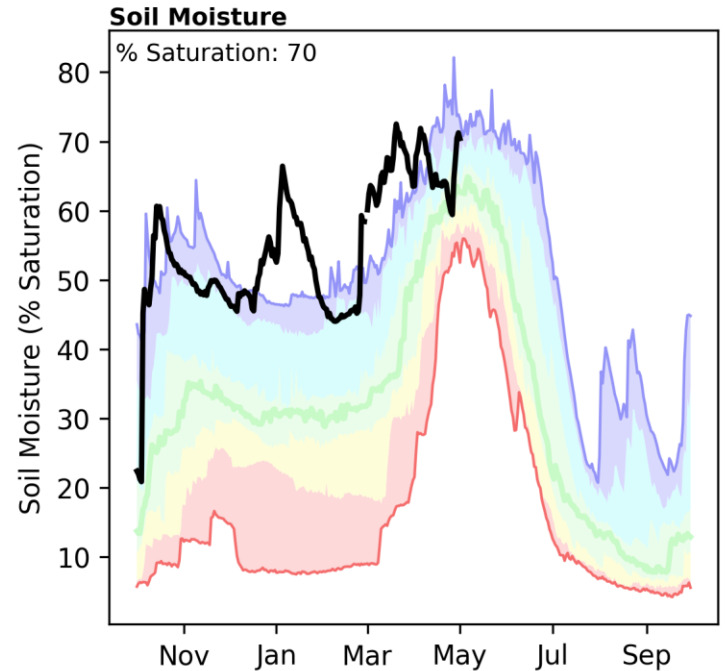
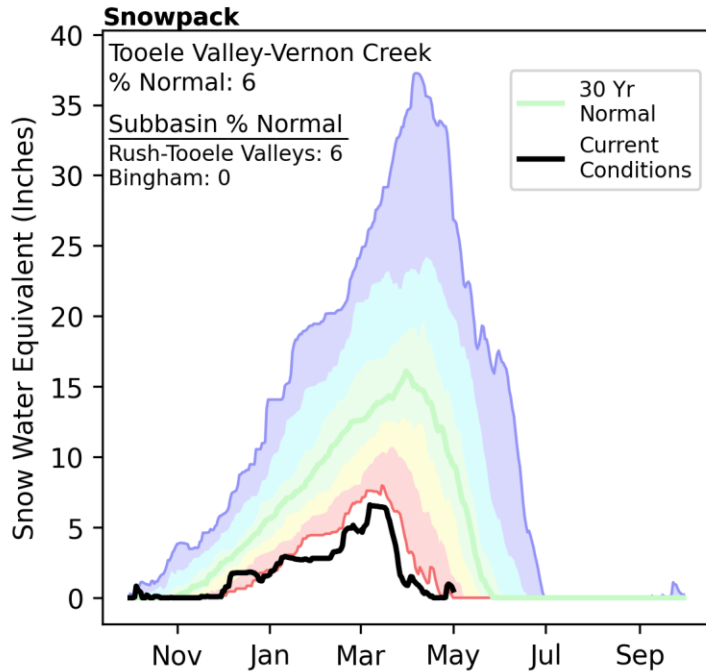
Observed Streamflow KAF

Period of Record Maximum Streamflow KAF (Year)

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

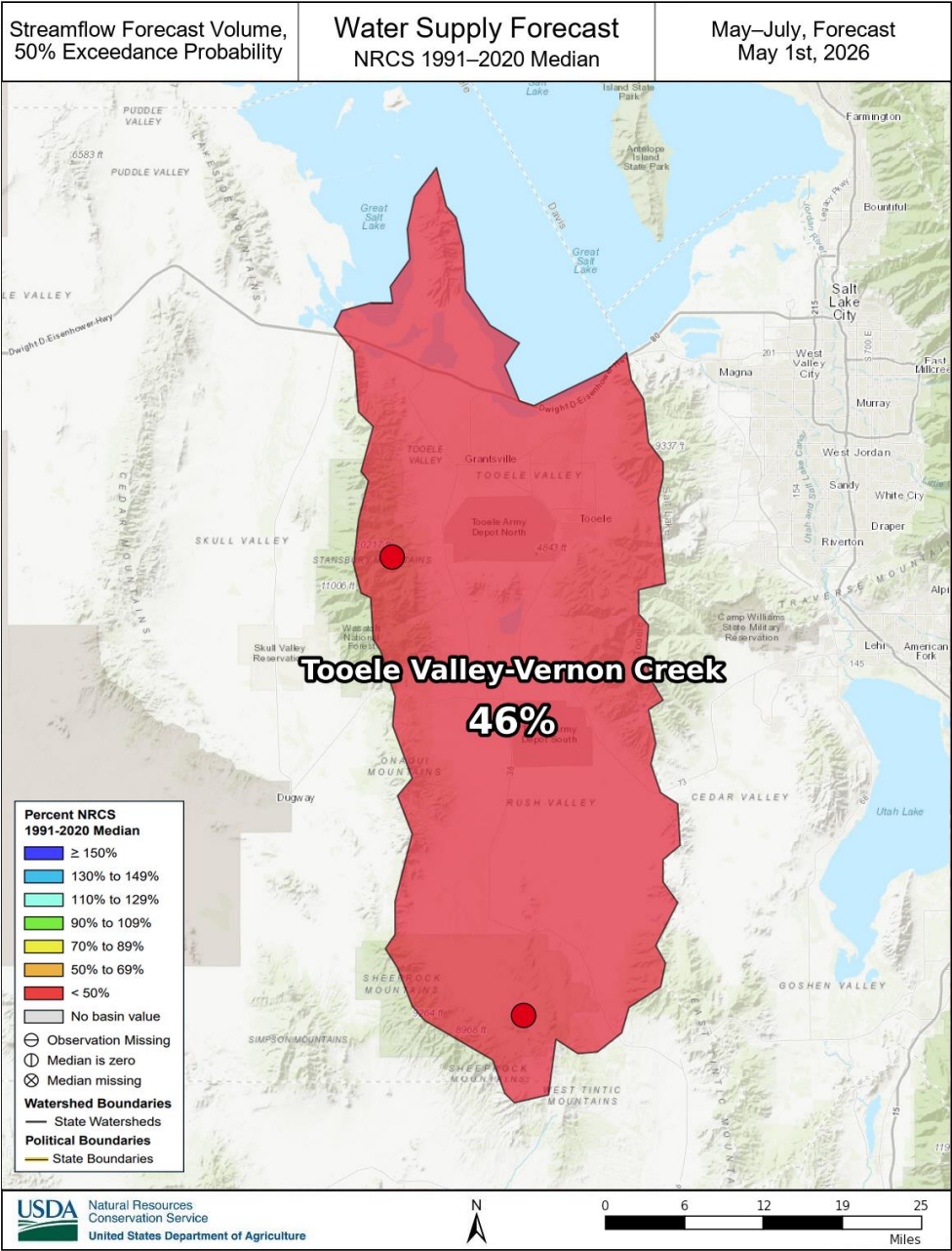
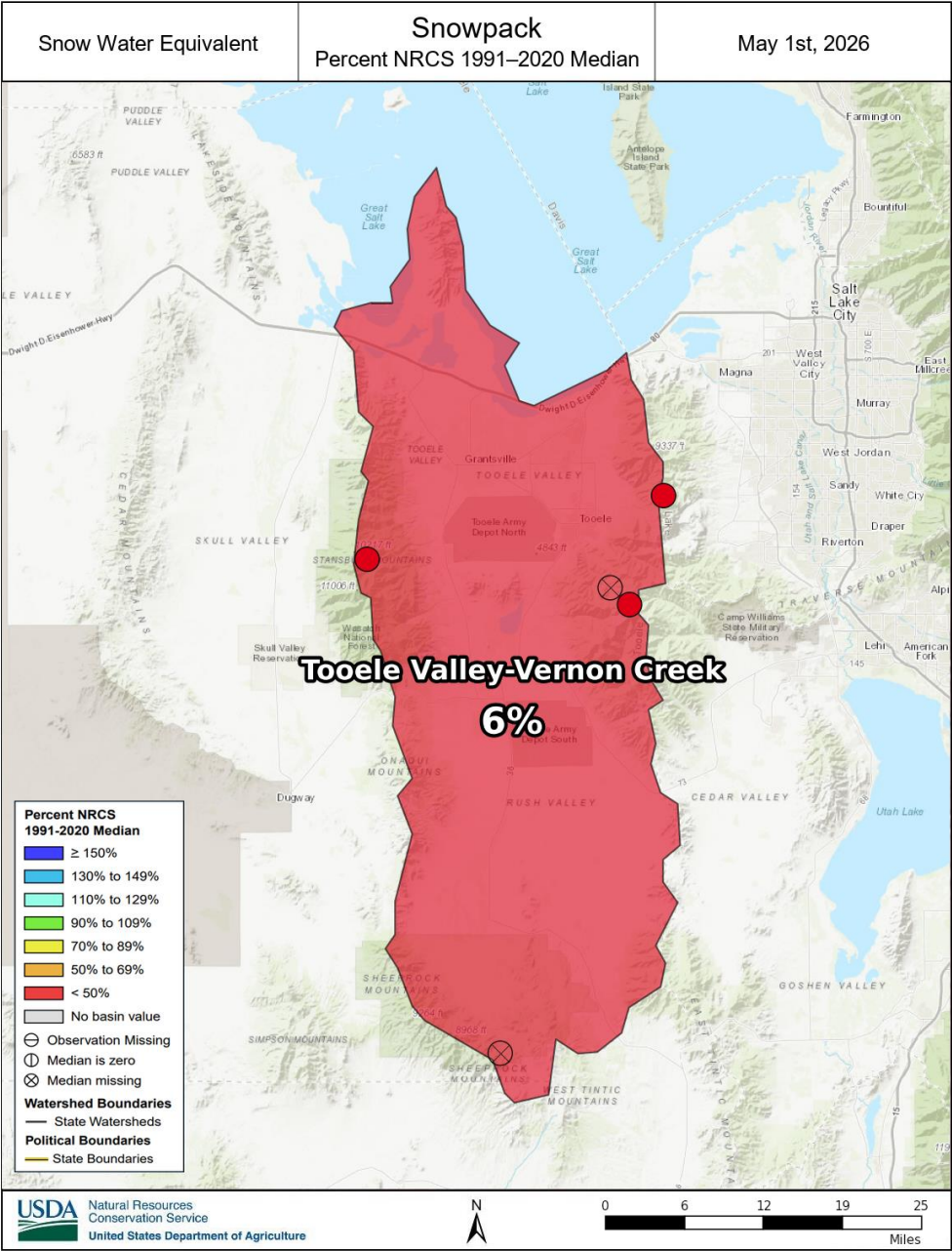
Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Tooele Valley and West Desert Region is well below normal at 6% of median, compared to 52% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was below normal at 81%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 80% of median. Soil moisture is at 70% saturation compared to 70% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 73% of capacity, compared to 80% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 45% to 48% 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

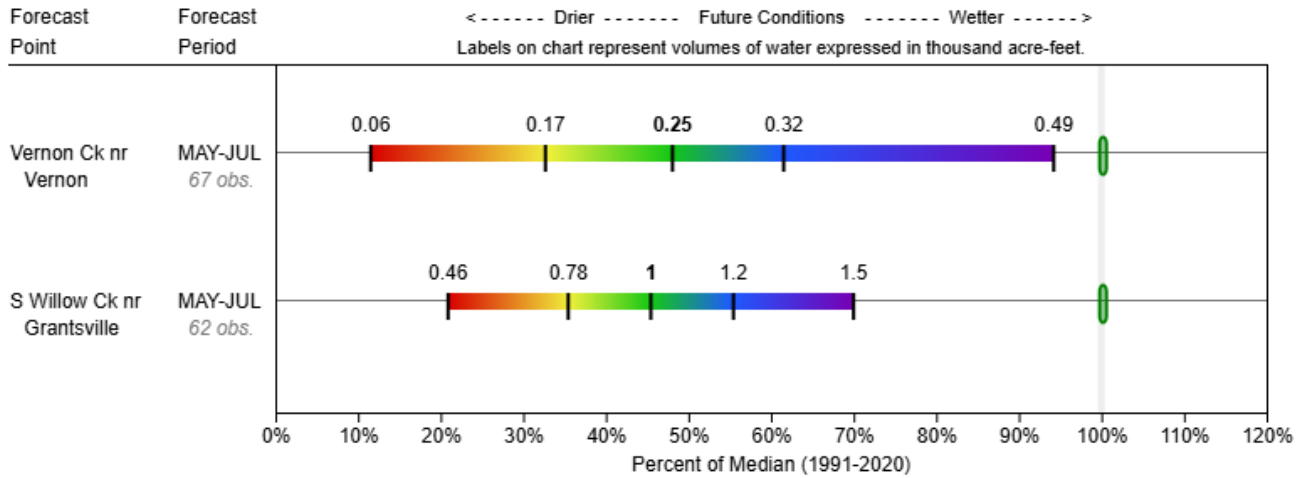


TOOELE VALLEY-VERNON CREEK

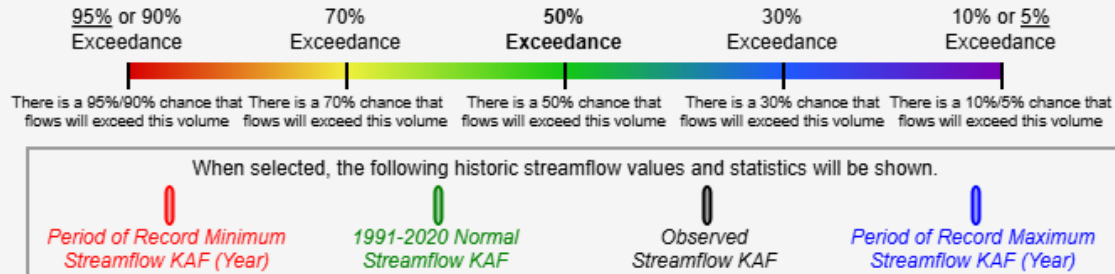
Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities



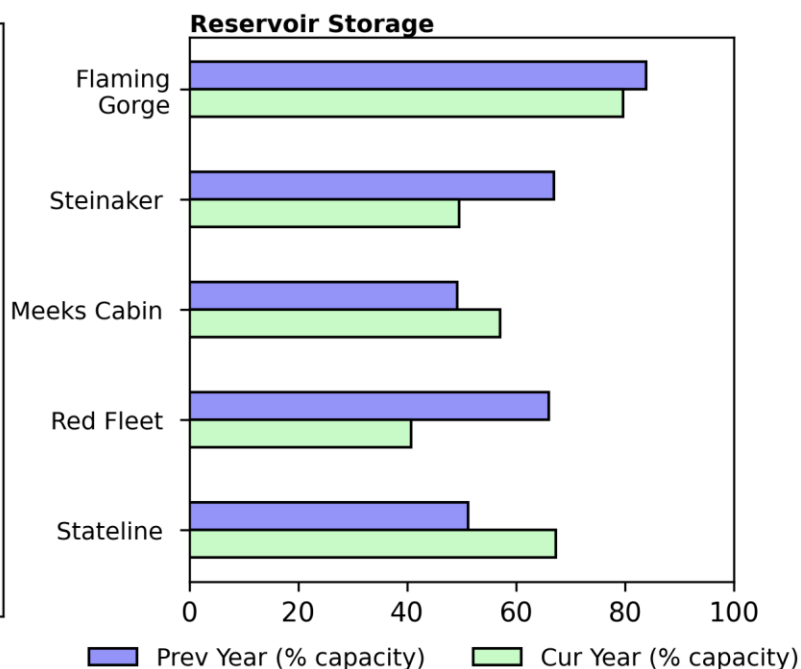
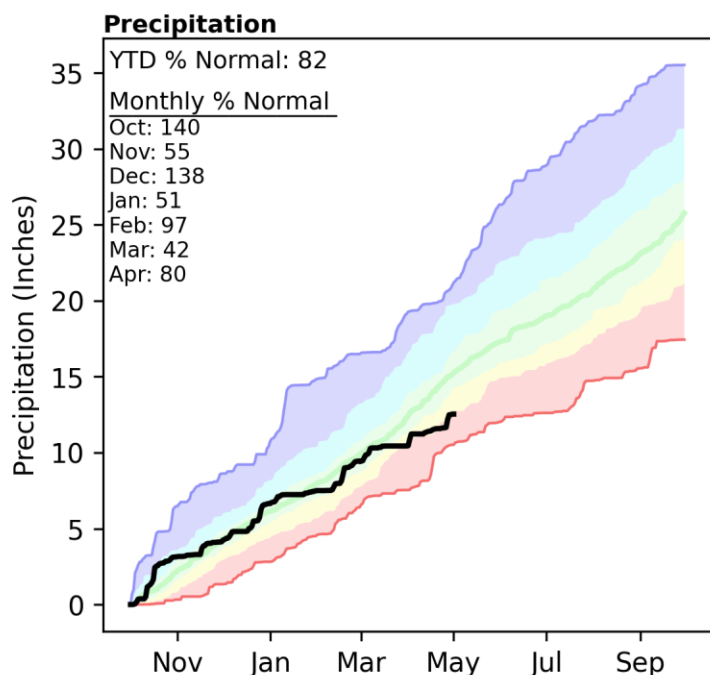
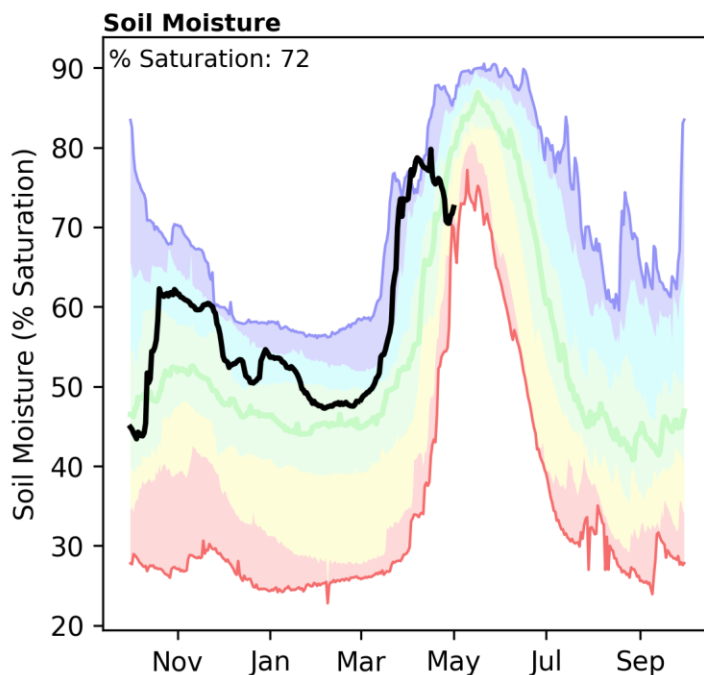
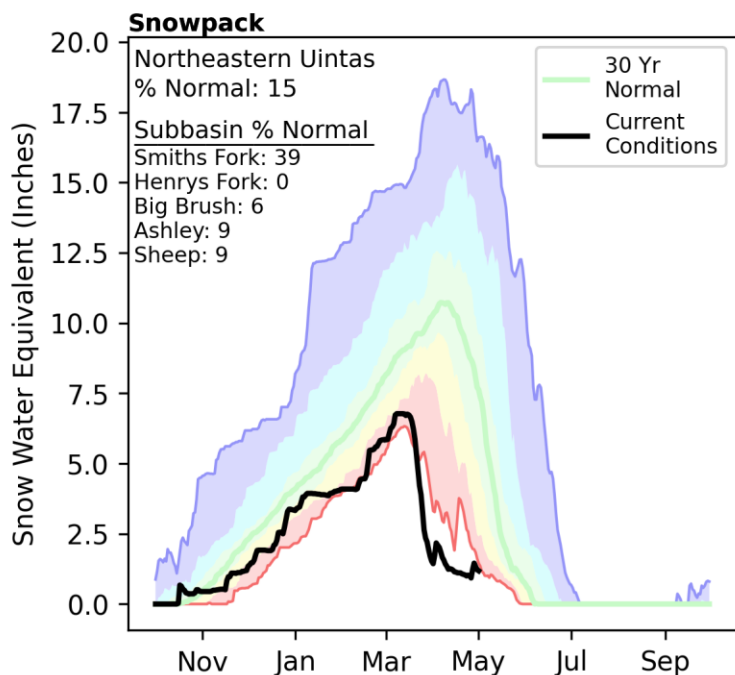
Legend



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

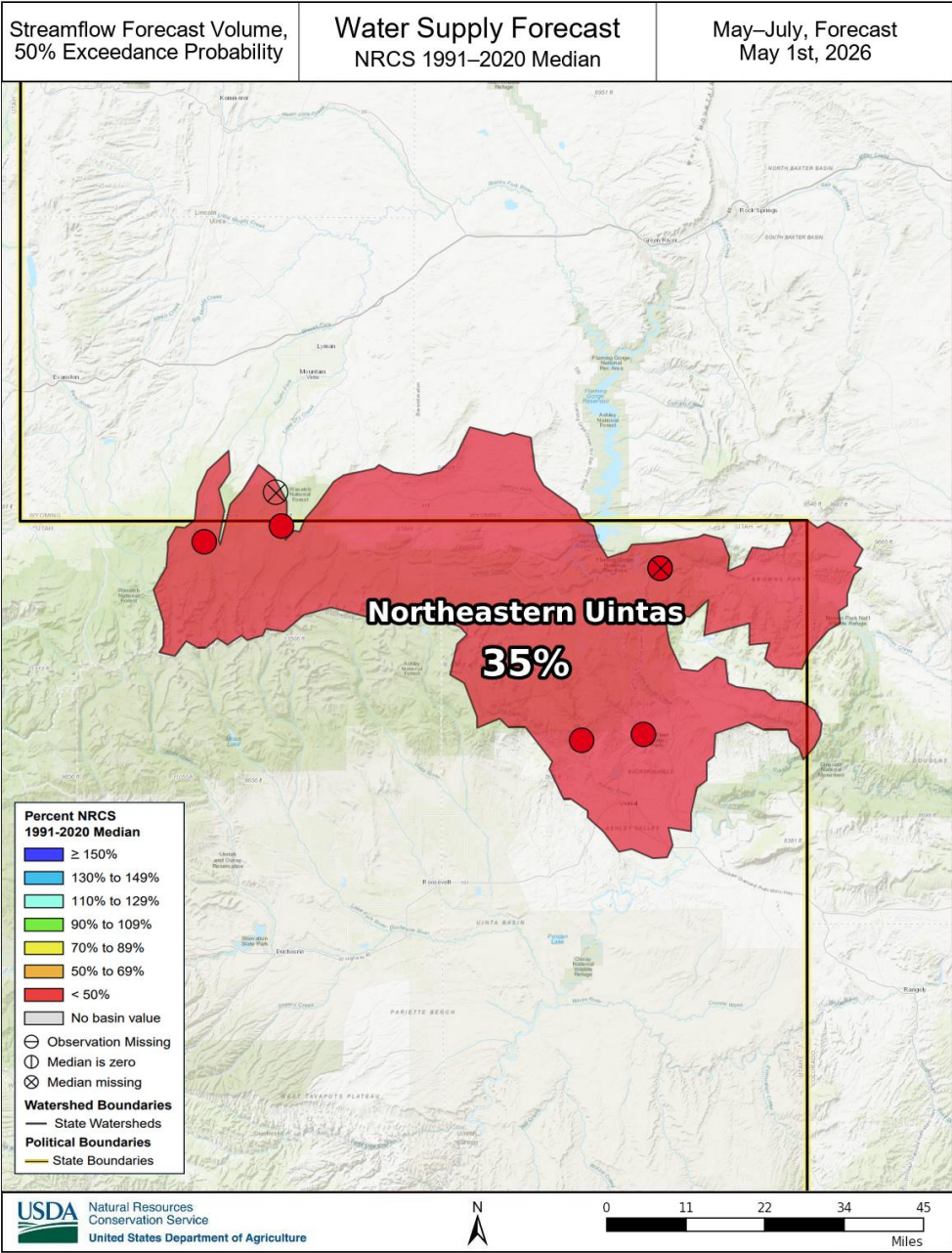
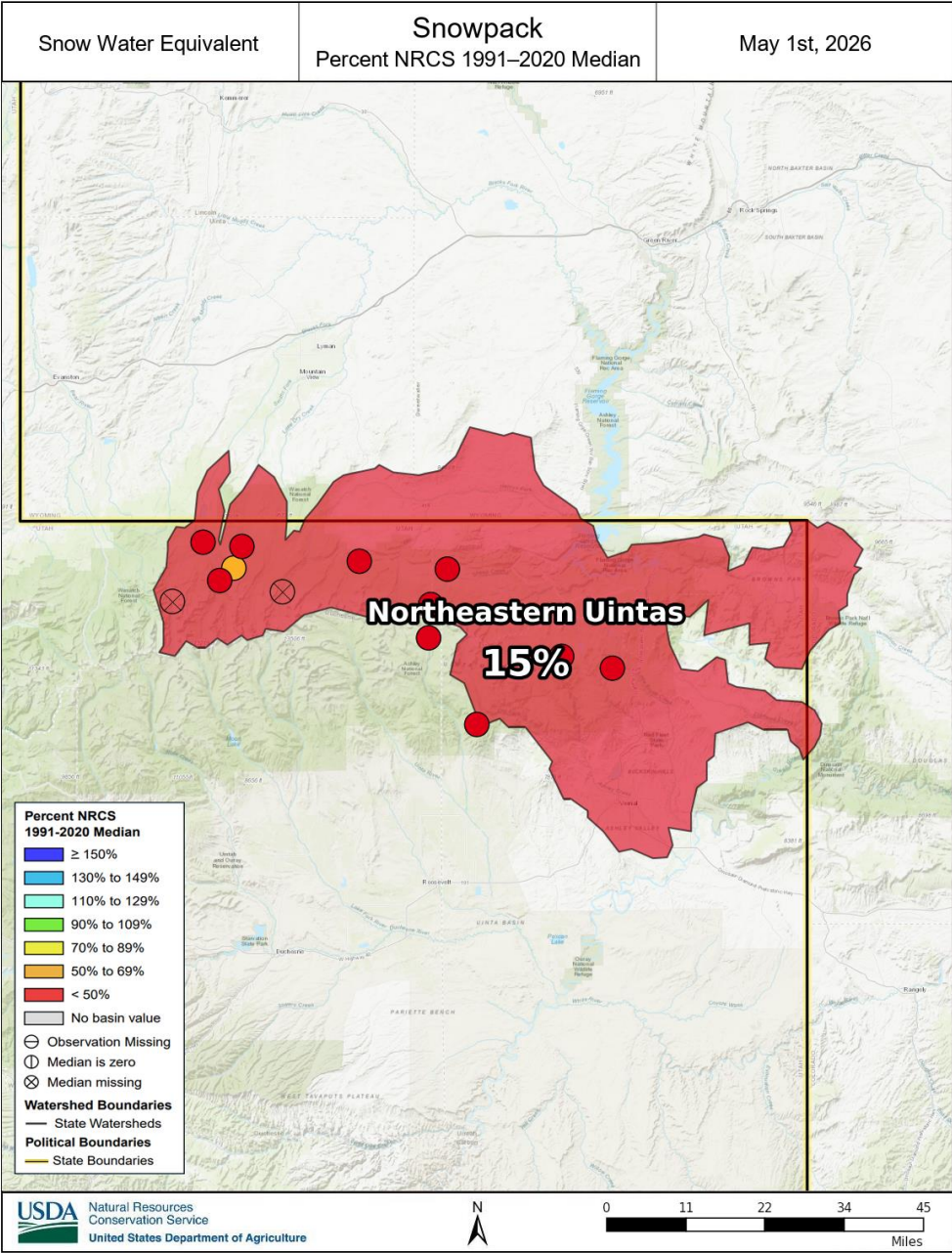
Northeastern Uintas | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Northeastern Uintas is well below normal at 15% of median, compared to 45% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was below normal at 80%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 82% of median. Soil moisture is at 72% saturation compared to 80% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 78% of capacity, compared to 83% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 19% to 36% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 5% for the Blacks Fork, and 5% 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

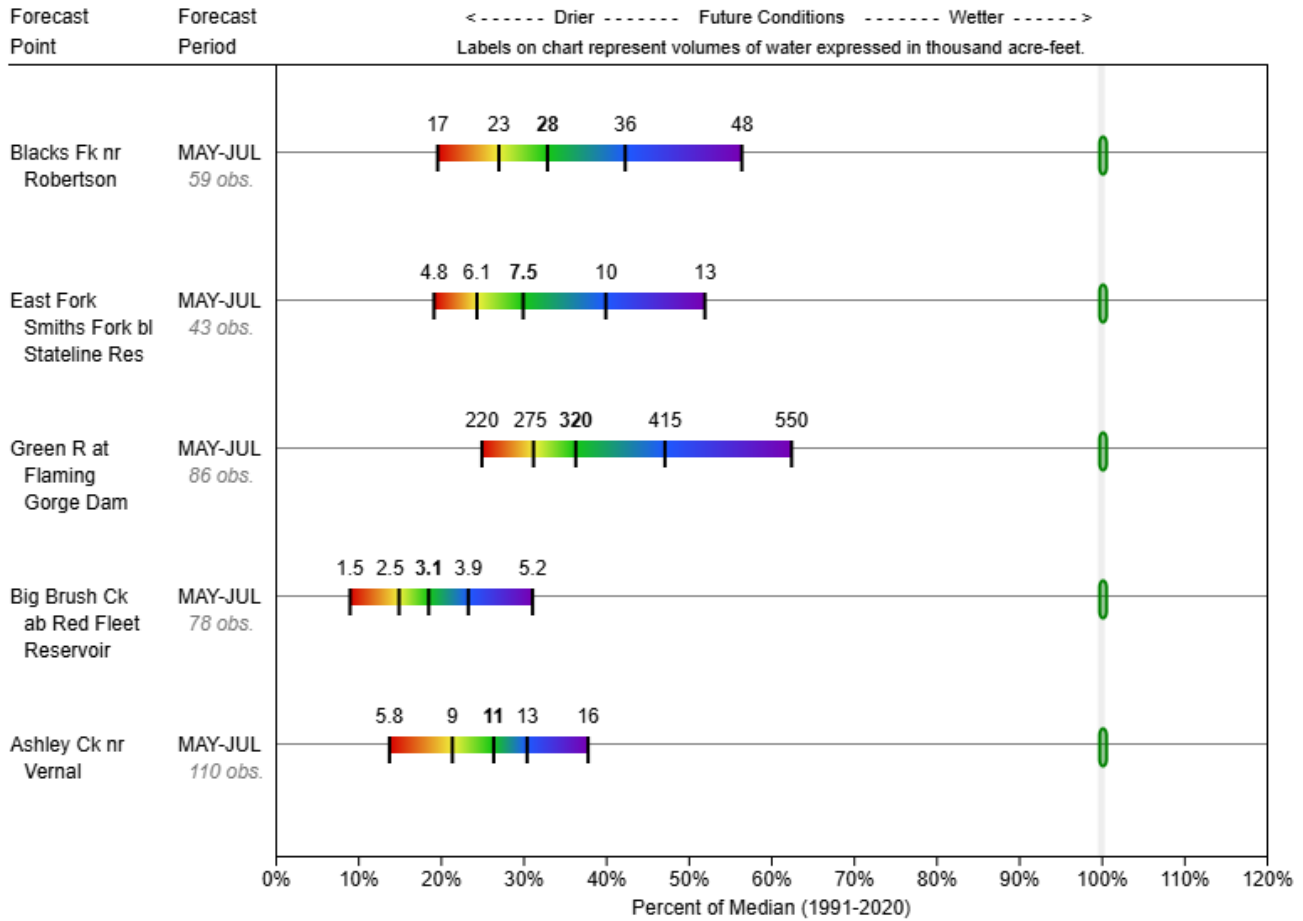


NORTHEASTERN UINTAS

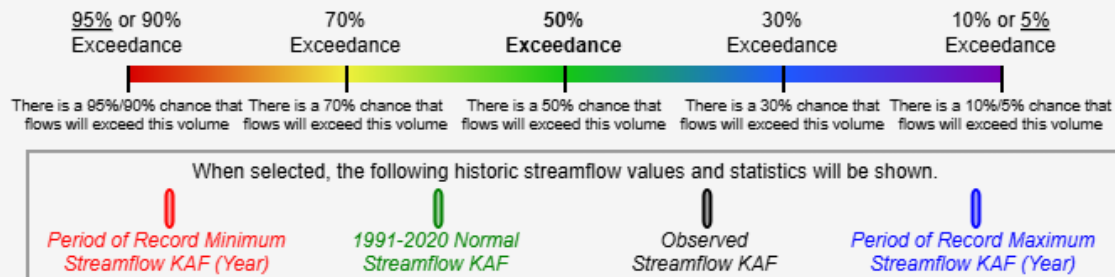
Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

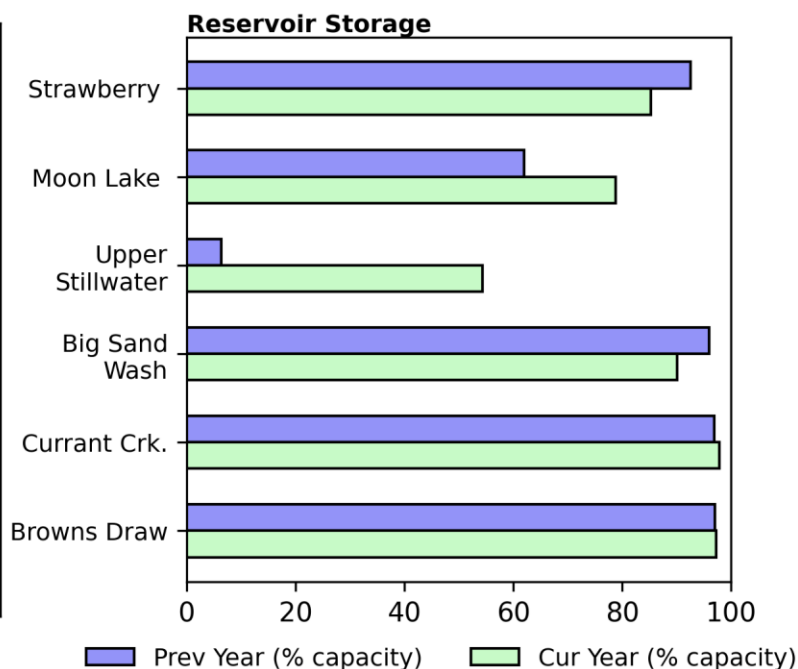
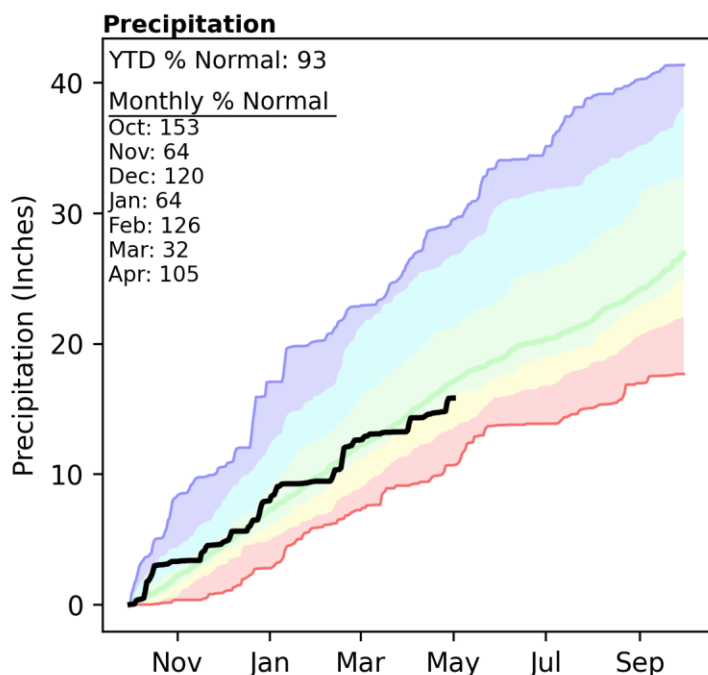
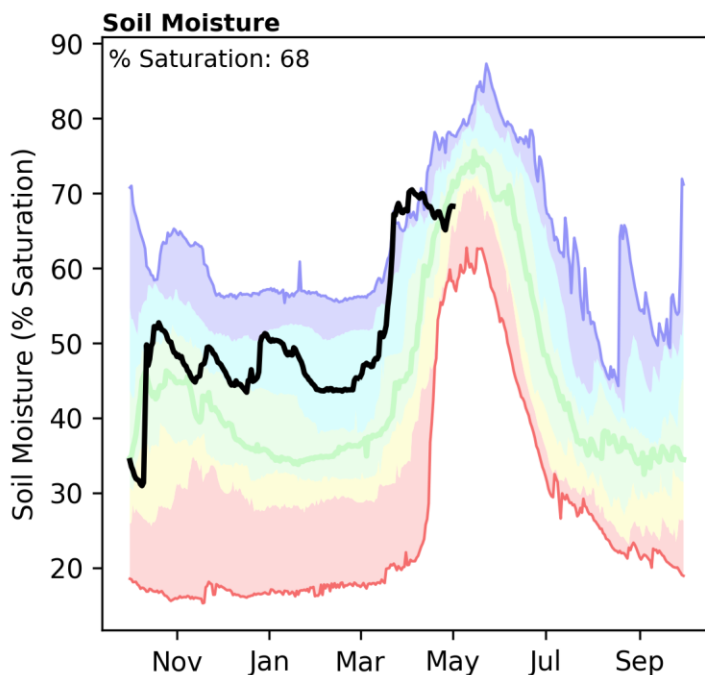
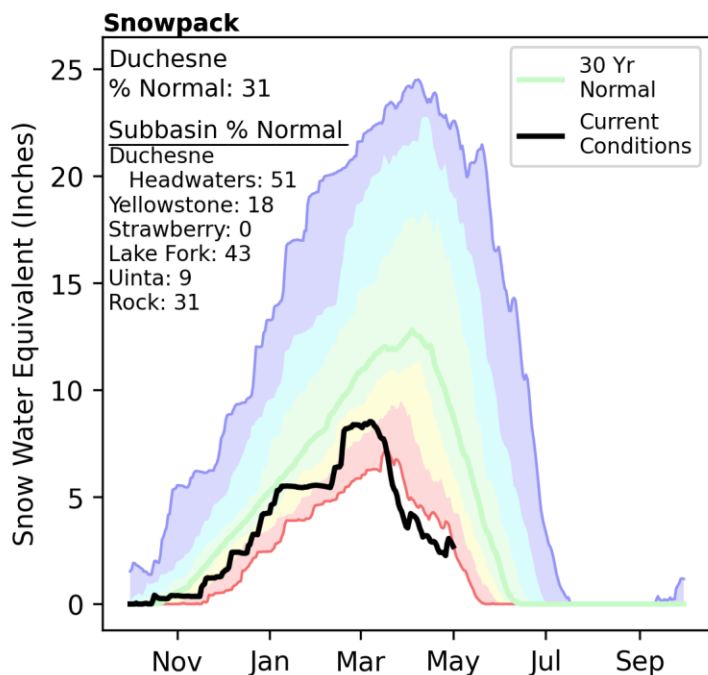


Legend

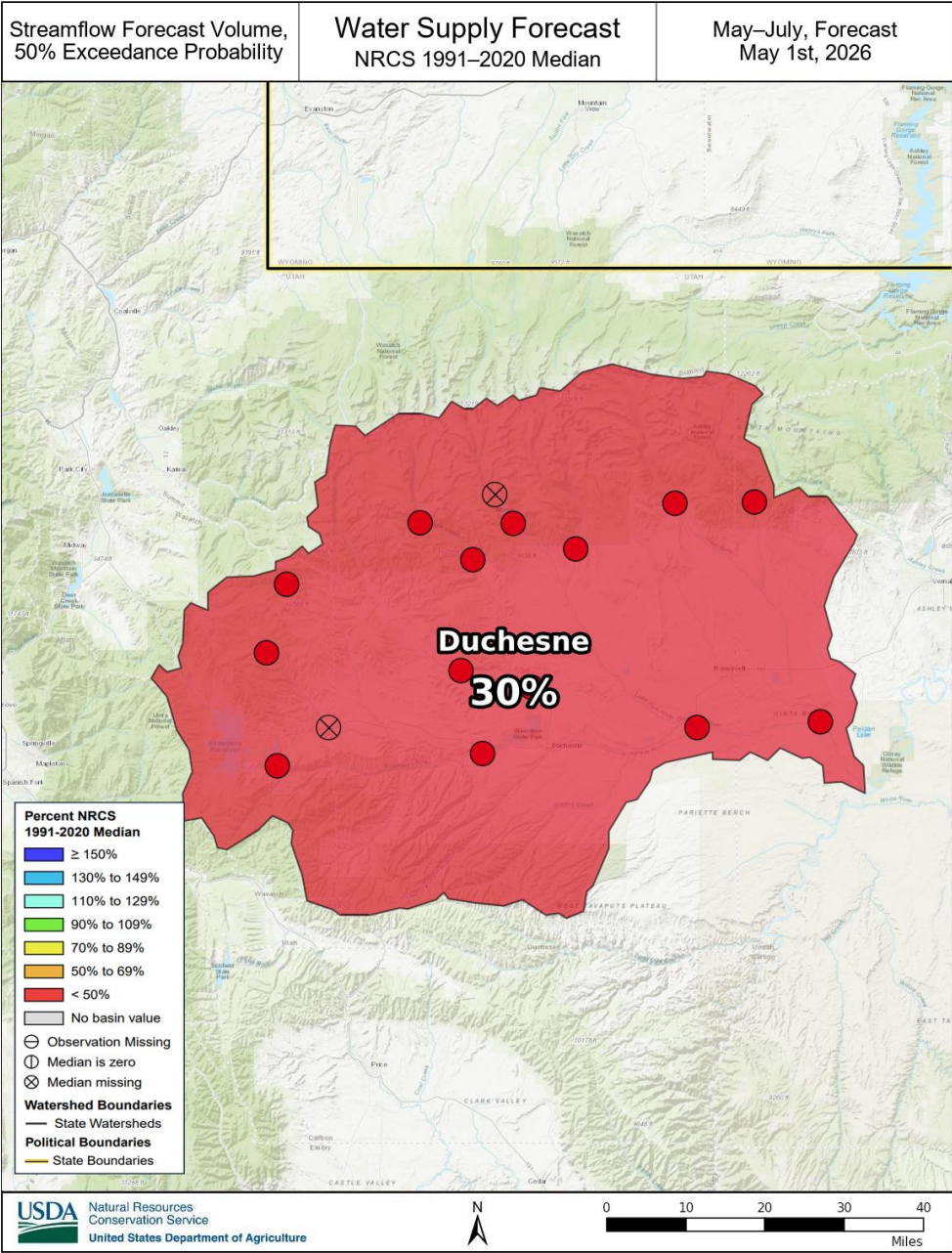
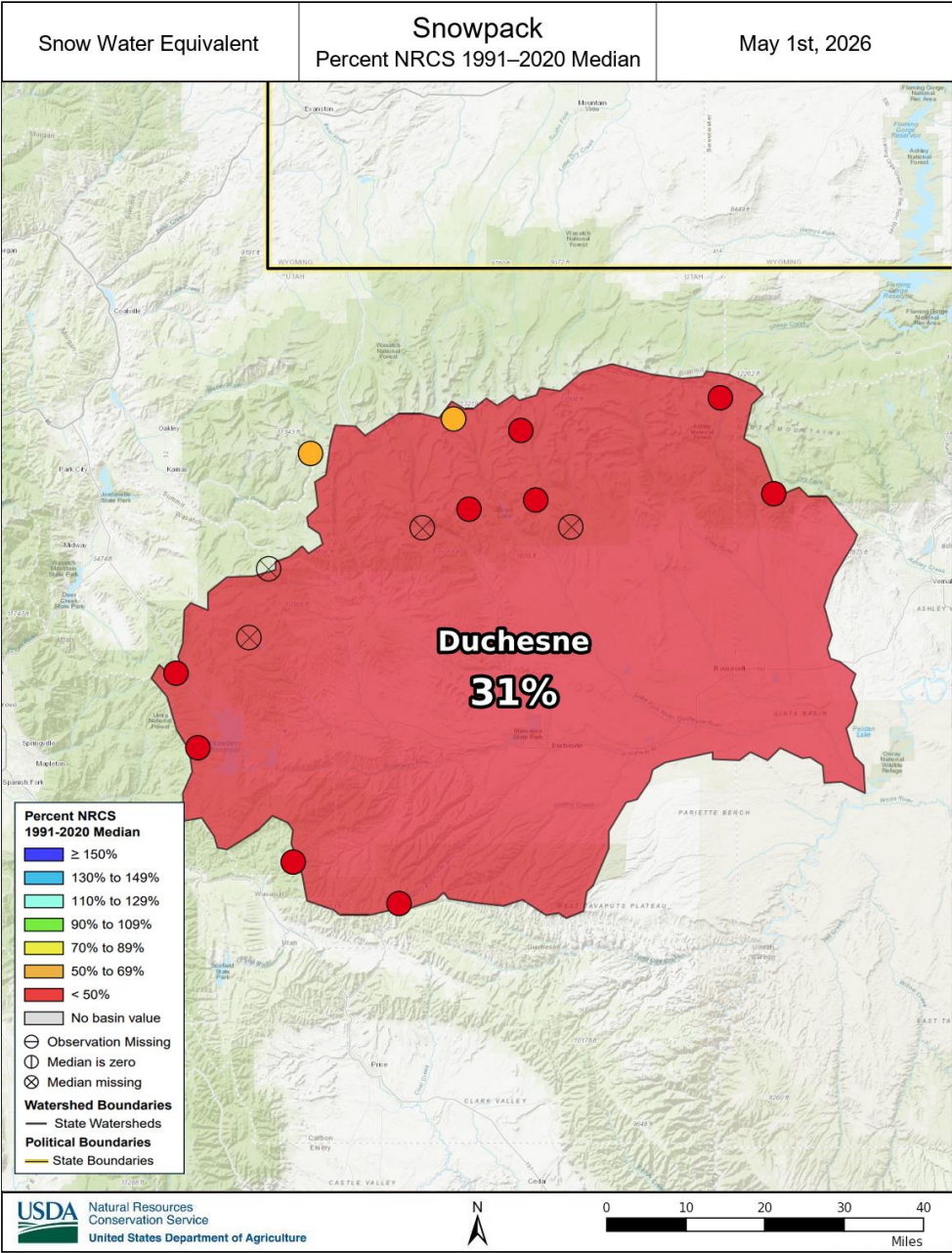


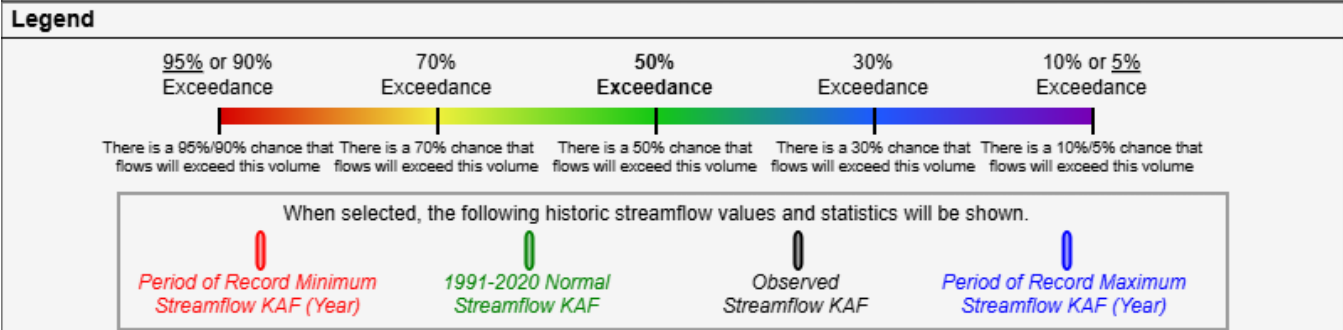
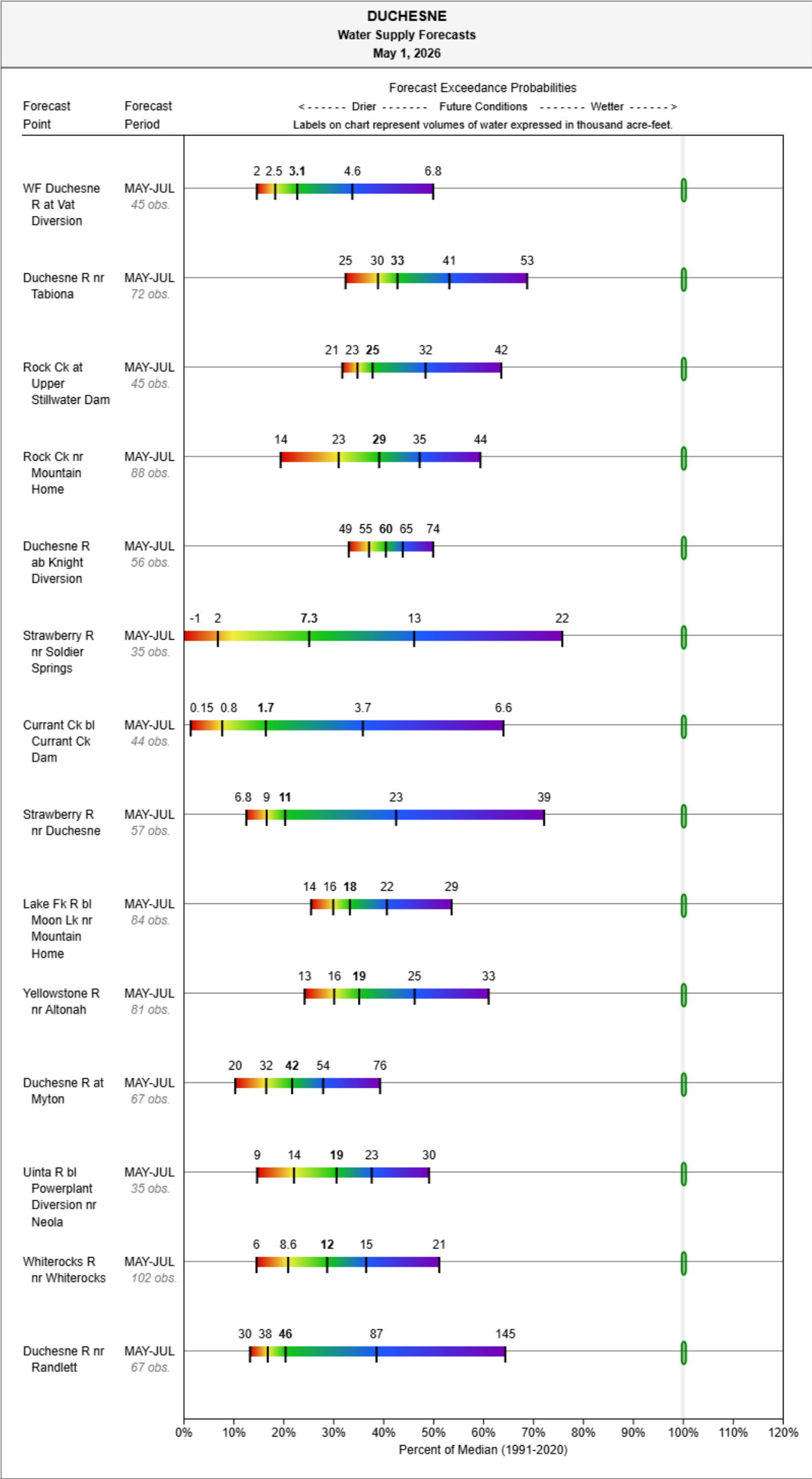
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Snowpack in the Duchesne River Basin is well below normal at 31% of median, compared to 65% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 105%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 93% of median. Soil moisture is at 68% saturation compared to 70% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 84% of capacity, compared to 89% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 17% to 43% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 19% for the Western Uintas, and 2% for the Eastern Uintas.

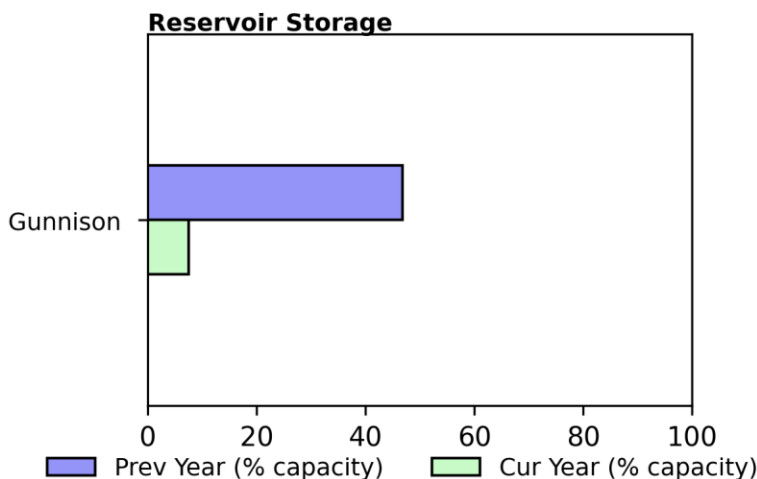
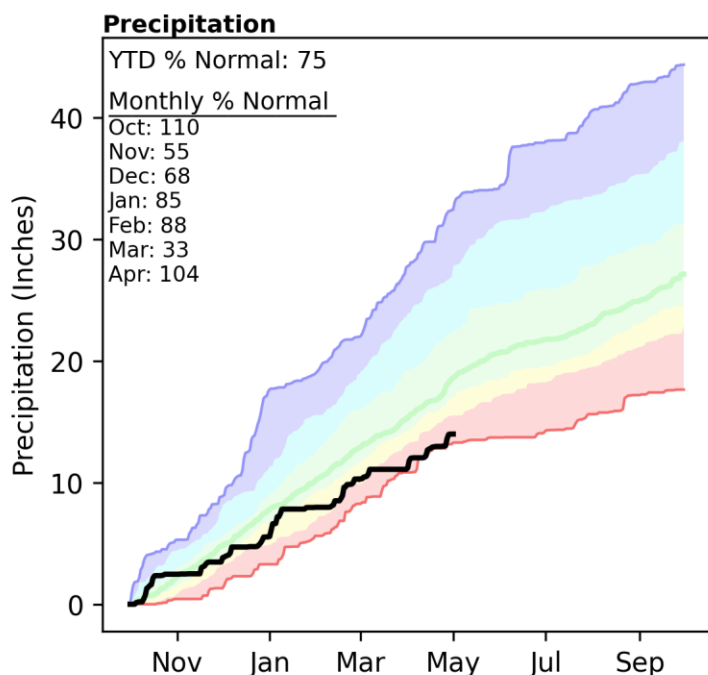
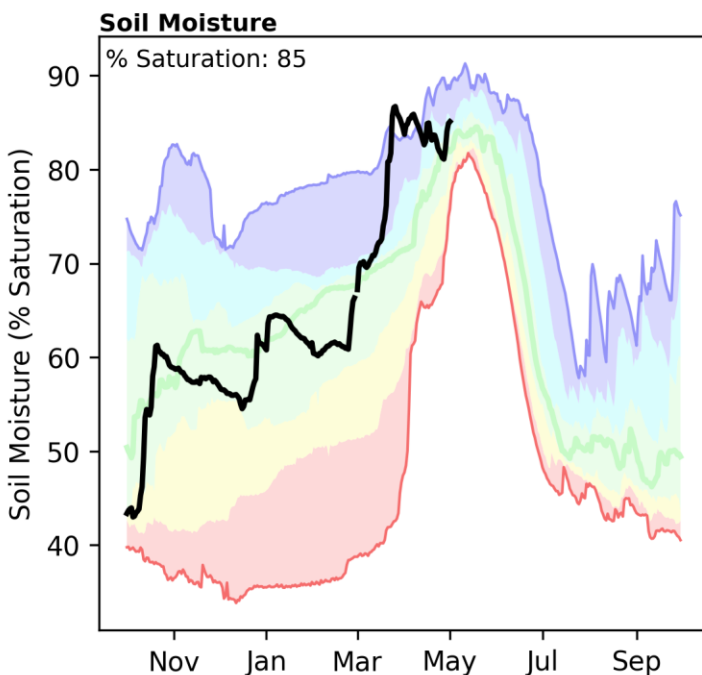
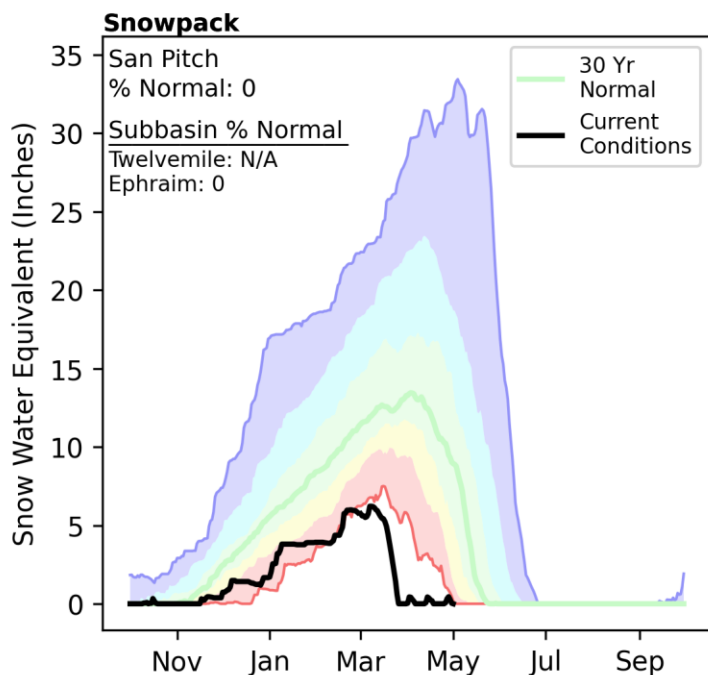


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)



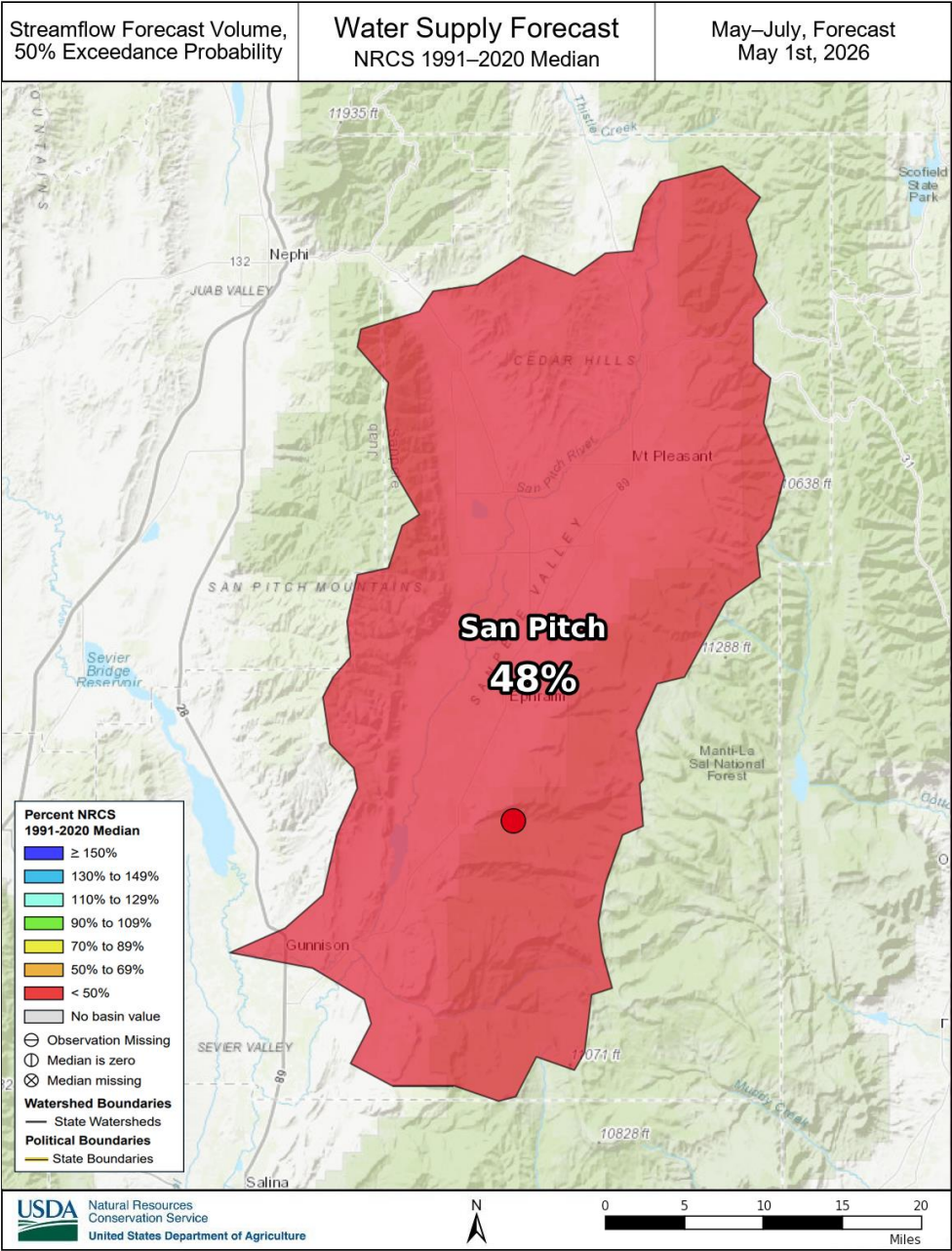
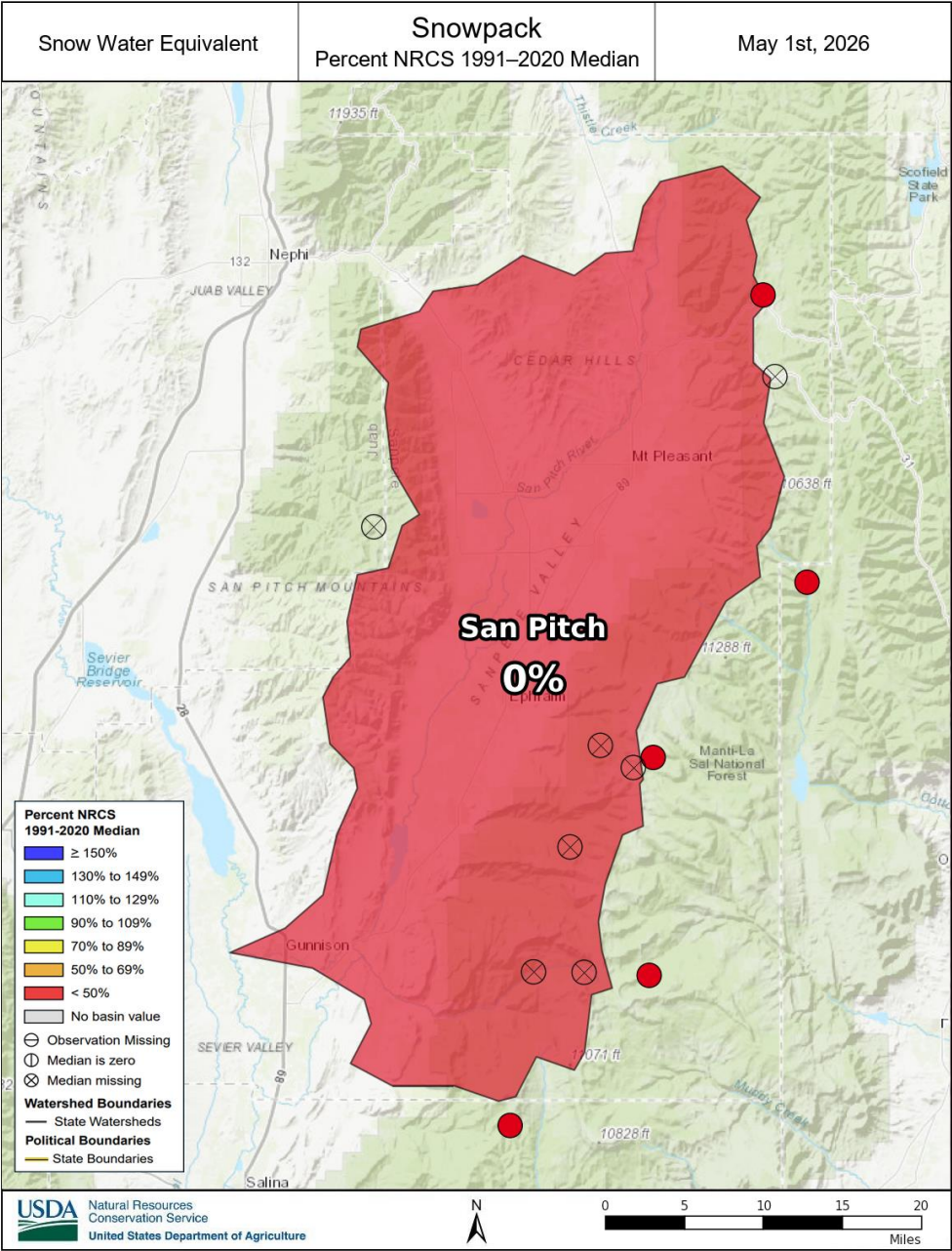


Snowpack in the San Pitch River Basin is well below normal at 0% of median, compared to 53% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 104%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 75% of median and is close to a record low. Soil moisture is at 85% saturation compared to 89% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 7% of capacity, compared to 46% last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, May-July) for Manti Creek is 48% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 6% for the San Pitch.

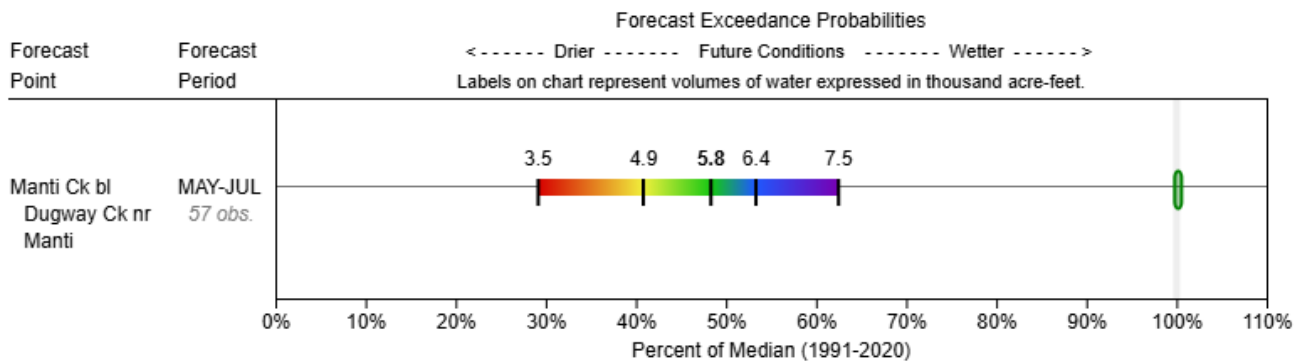


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

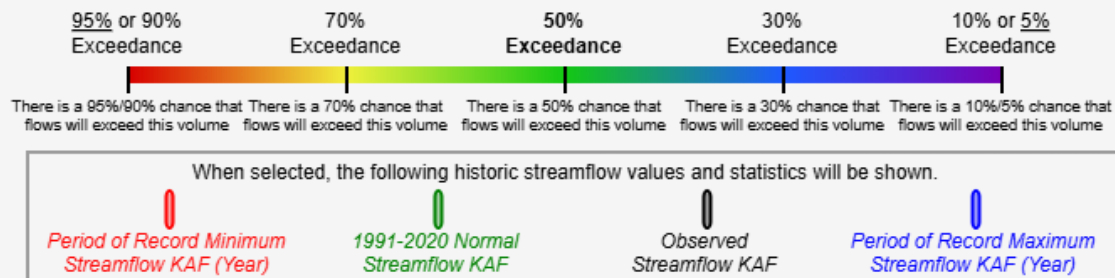
San Pitch



SAN PITCH
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2026



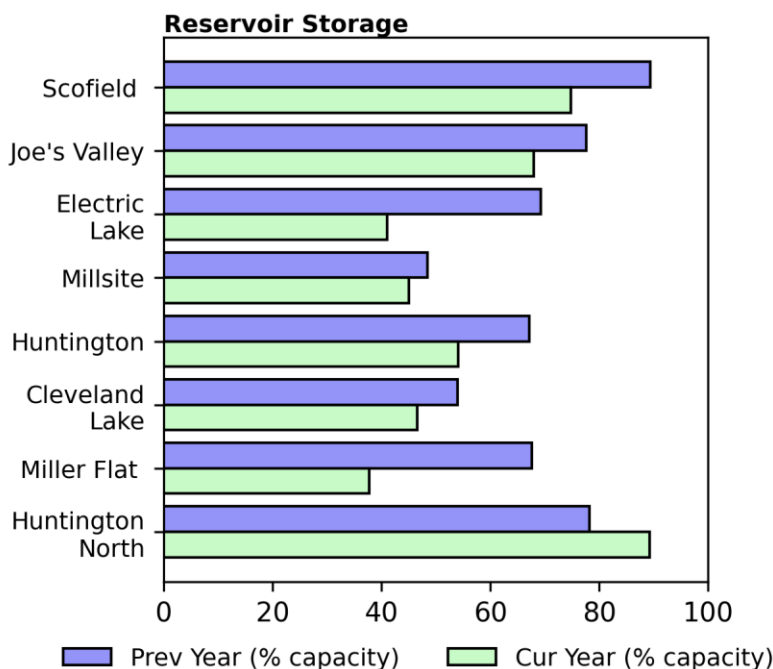
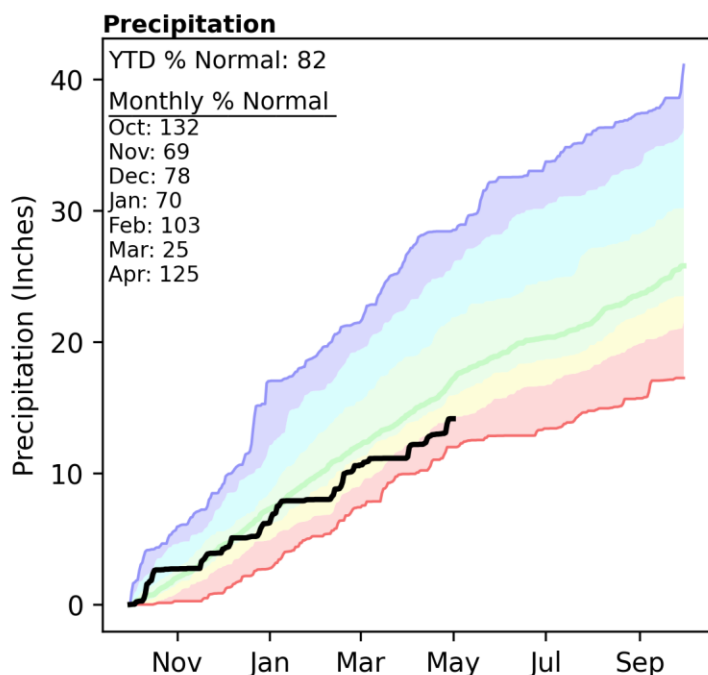
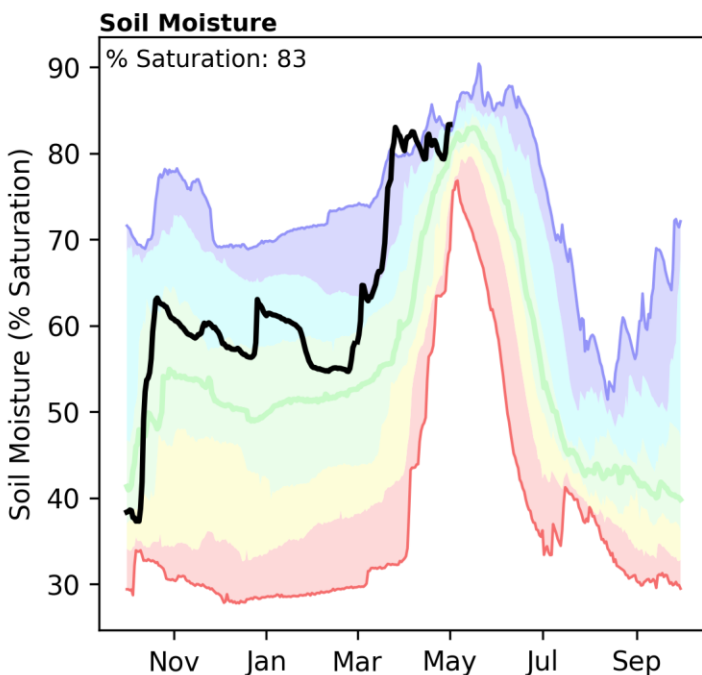
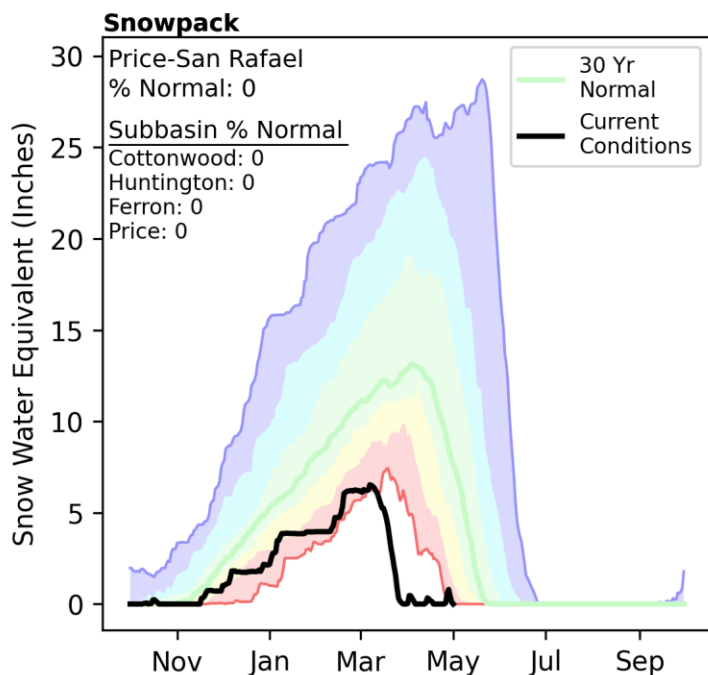
Legend



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

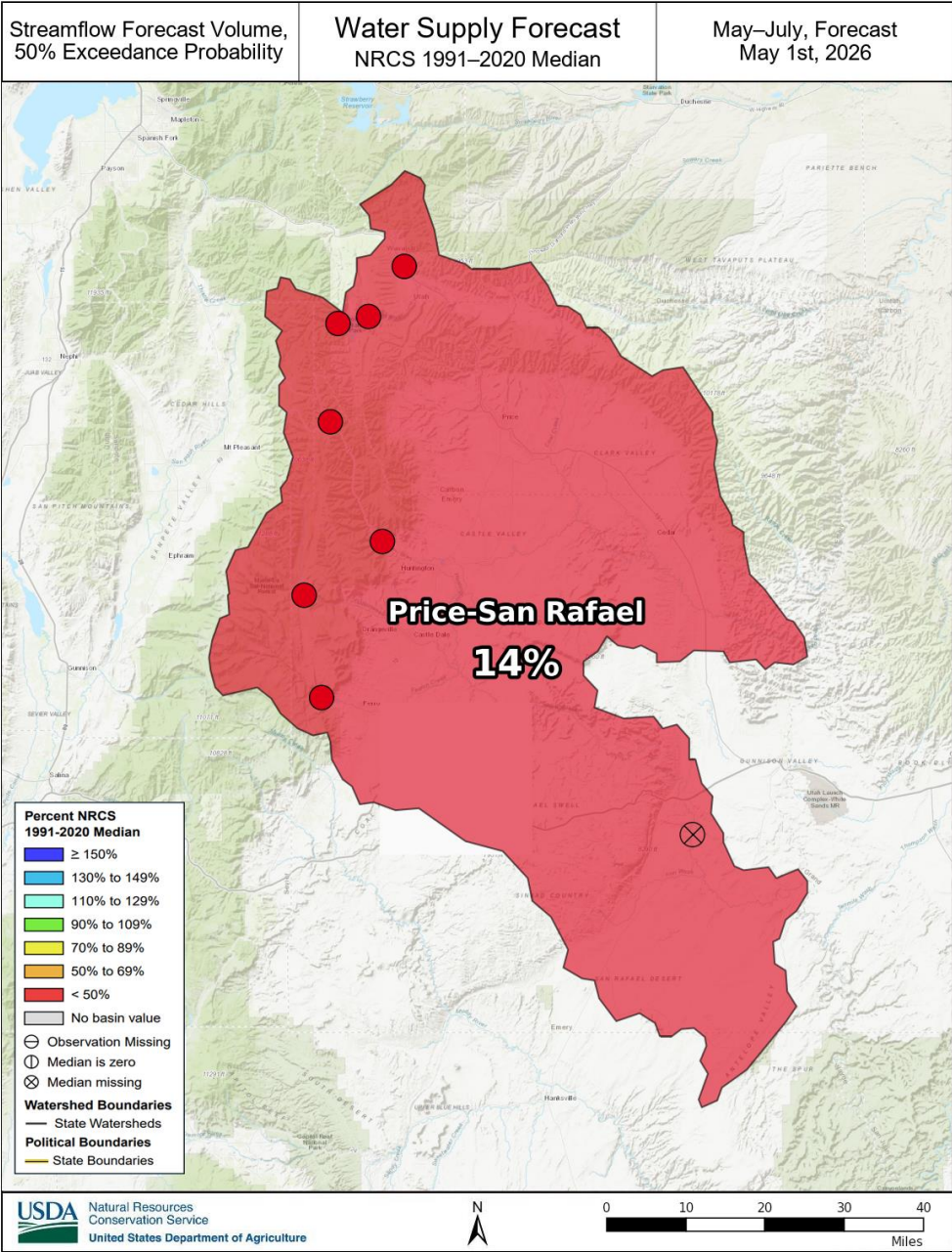
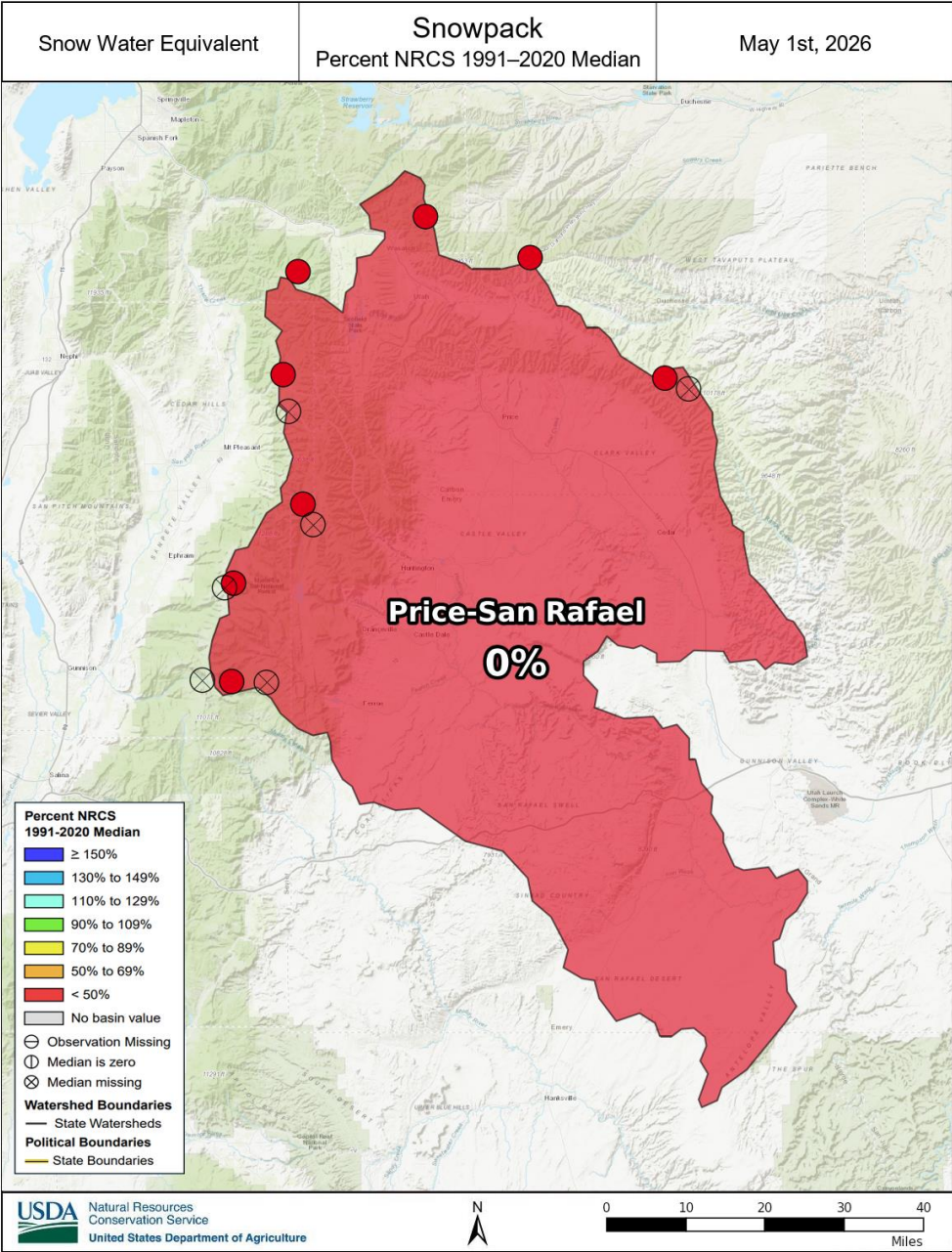
Price-San Rafael | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Price and San Rafael River Basins is well below normal at 0% of median, compared to 47% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was above normal at 125%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 82% of median. Soil moisture is at 83% saturation compared to 82% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 62% of capacity, compared to 76% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 10% to 21% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentiles are 34% for the Price, 4% for Joes Valley, and 4% 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

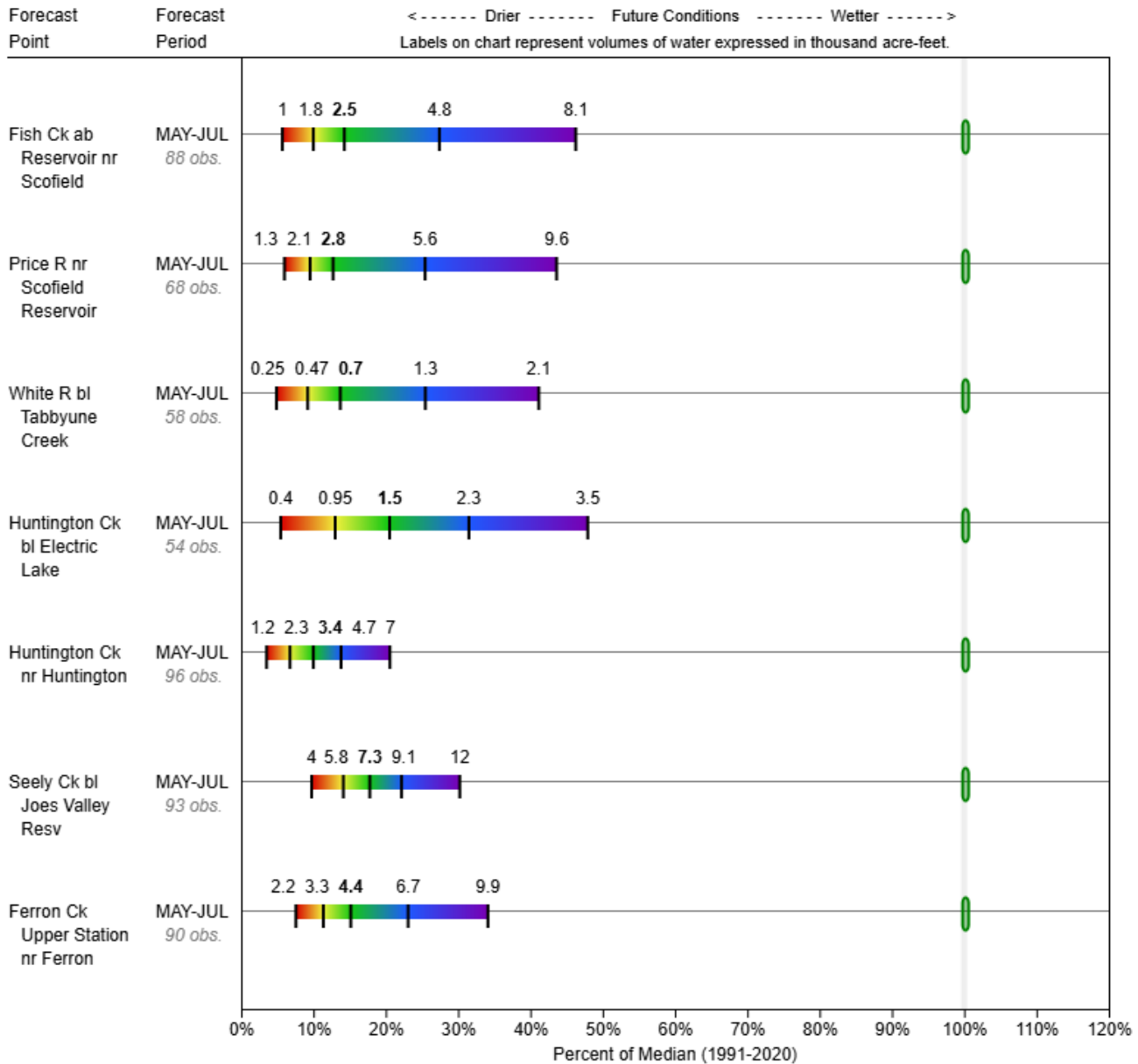


PRICE-SAN RAFAEL

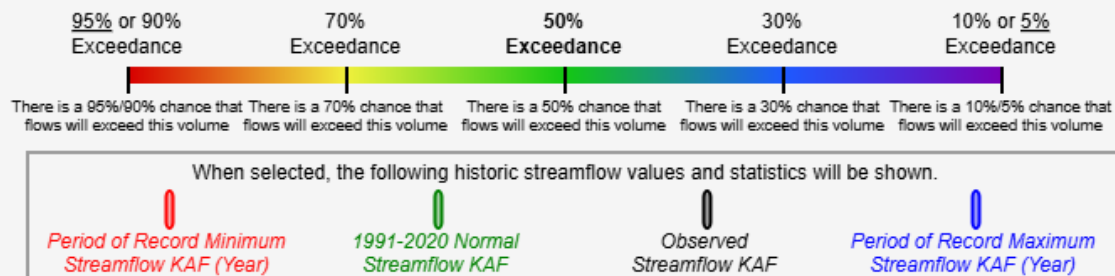
Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

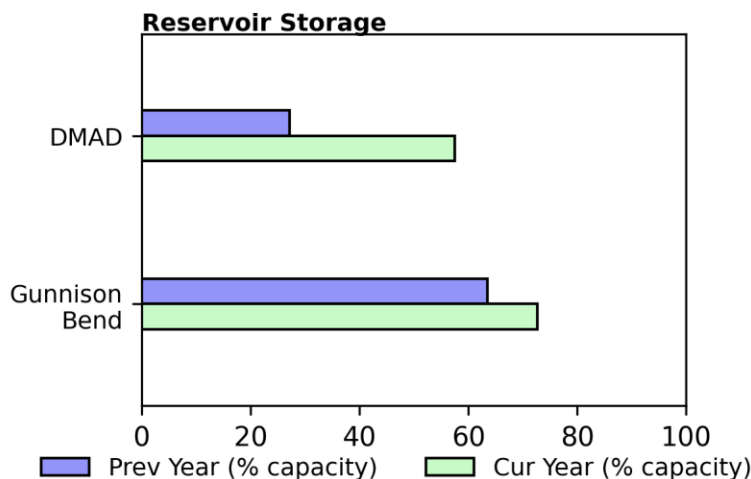
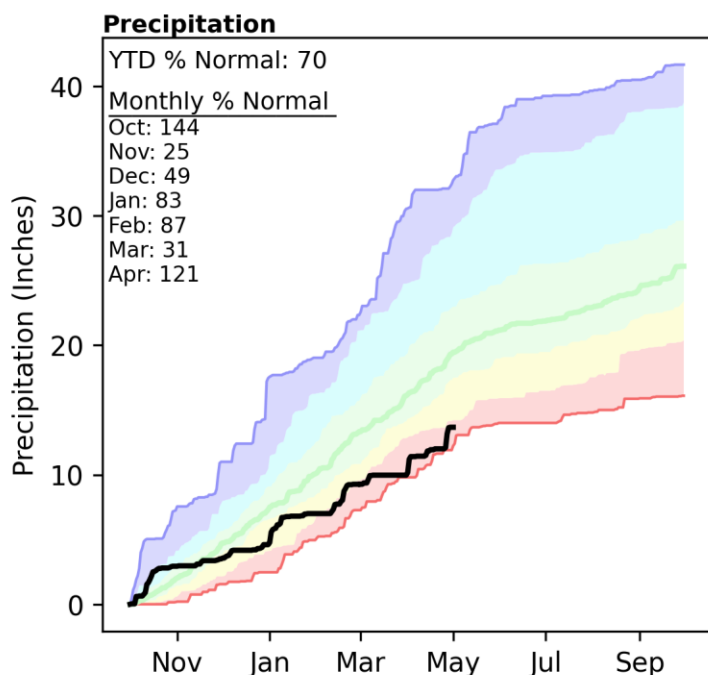
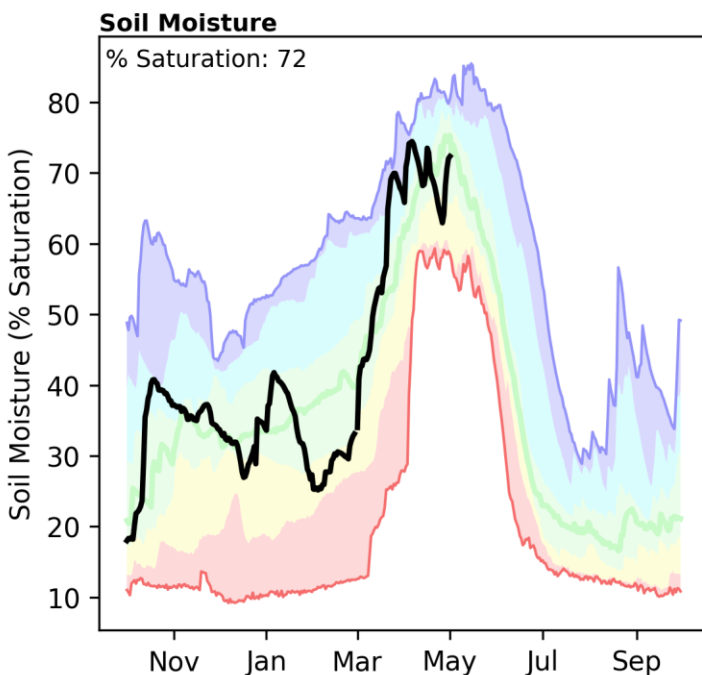
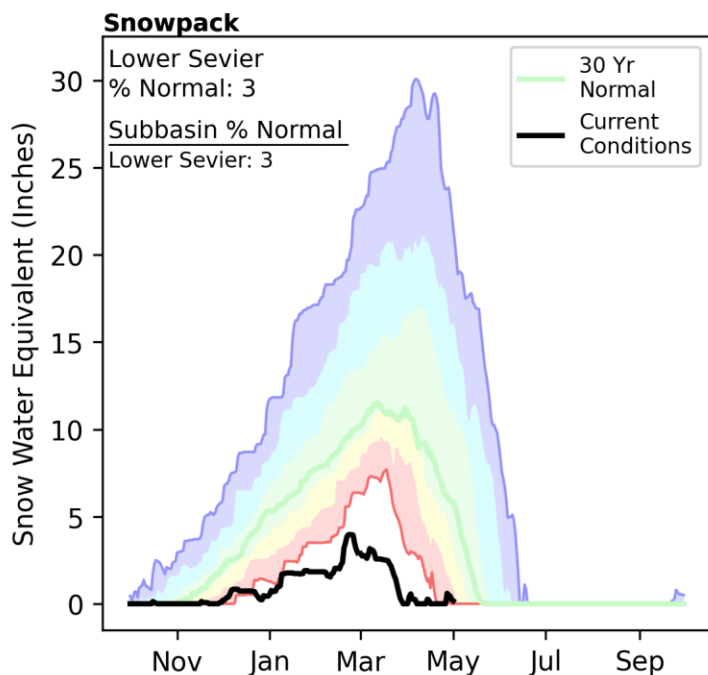


Legend



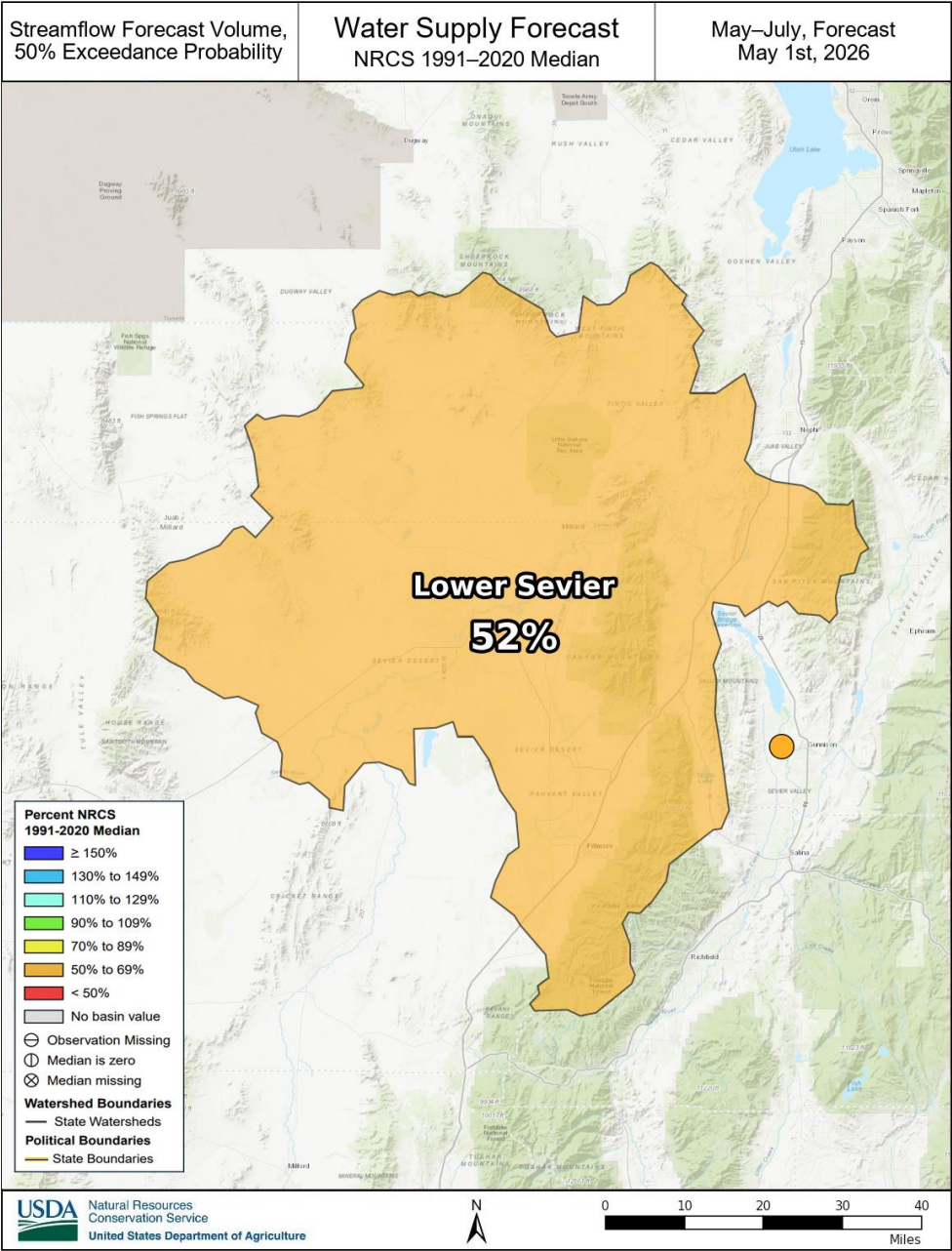
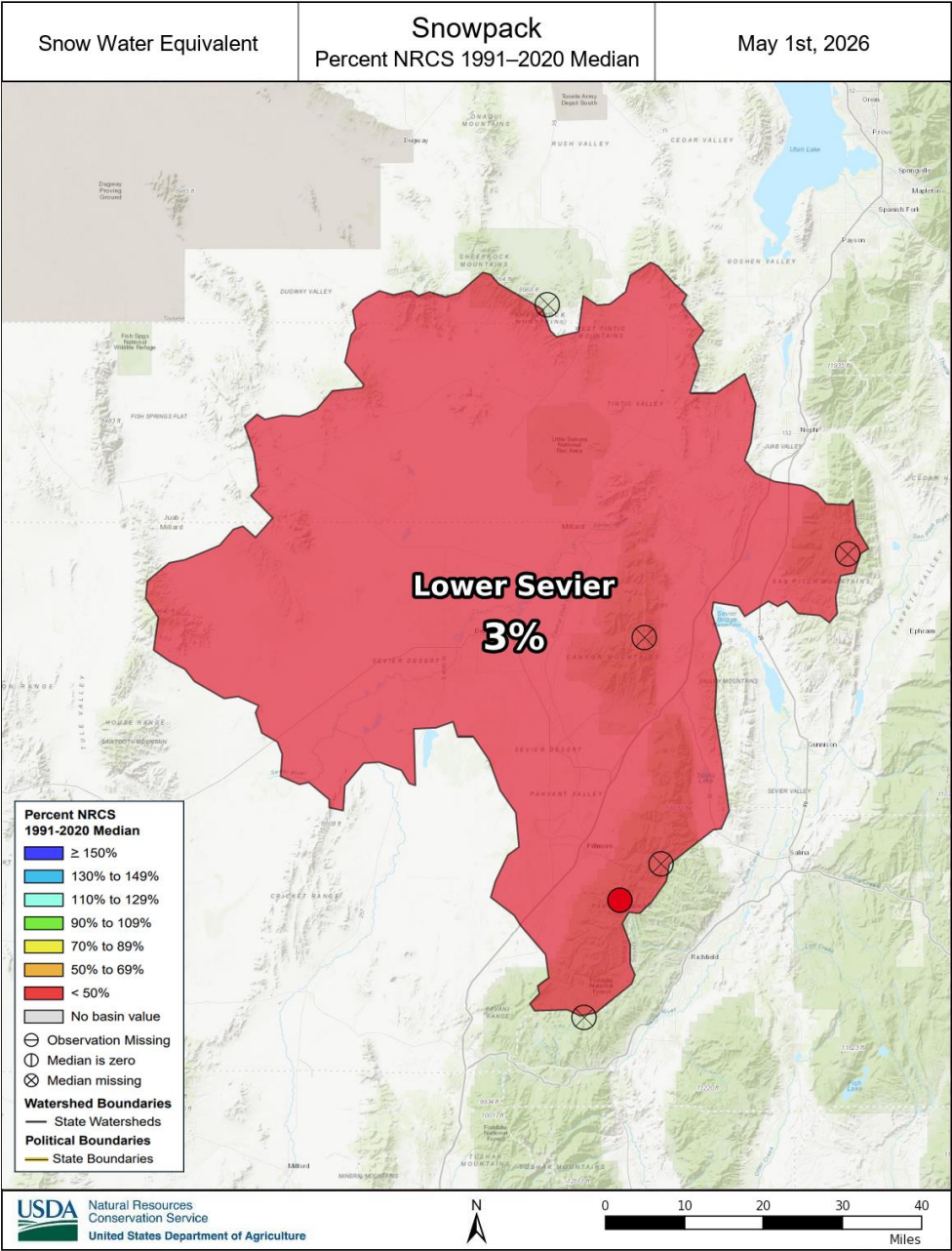
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Snowpack in the Lower Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 3% of median, compared to 66% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was above normal at 121%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 70% of median and is close to a record low. Soil moisture is at 72% saturation compared to 79% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 61% of capacity, compared to 36% last year. Forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, May-July) for the Sevier River near Gunnison is 52% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 2% for the Lower Sevier.

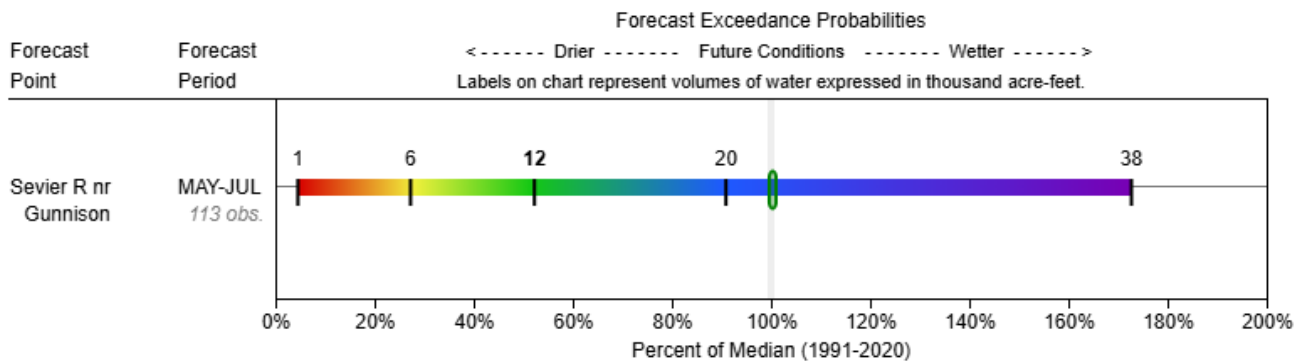


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

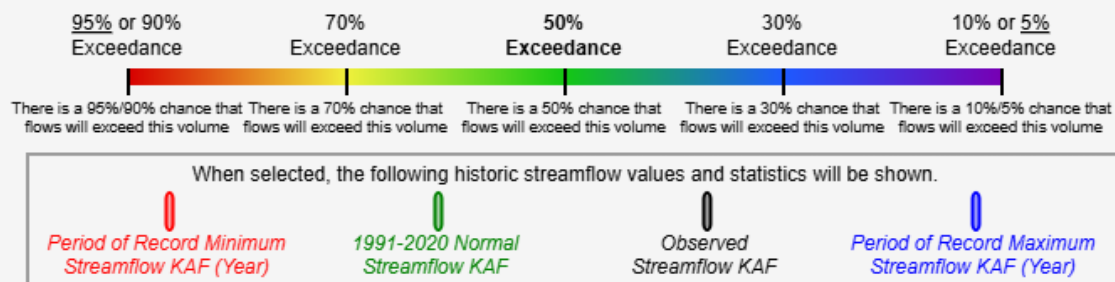
Lower Sevier



LOWER SEVIER
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2026



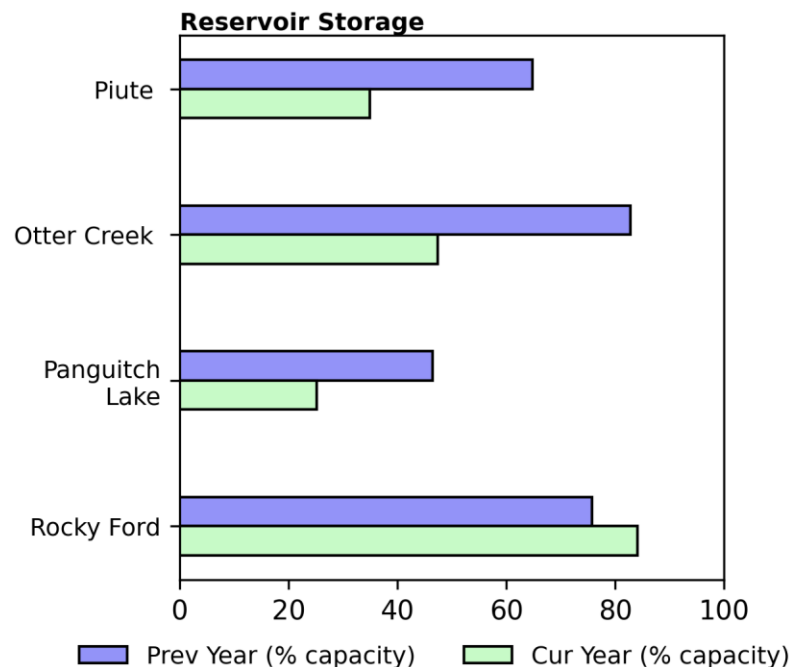
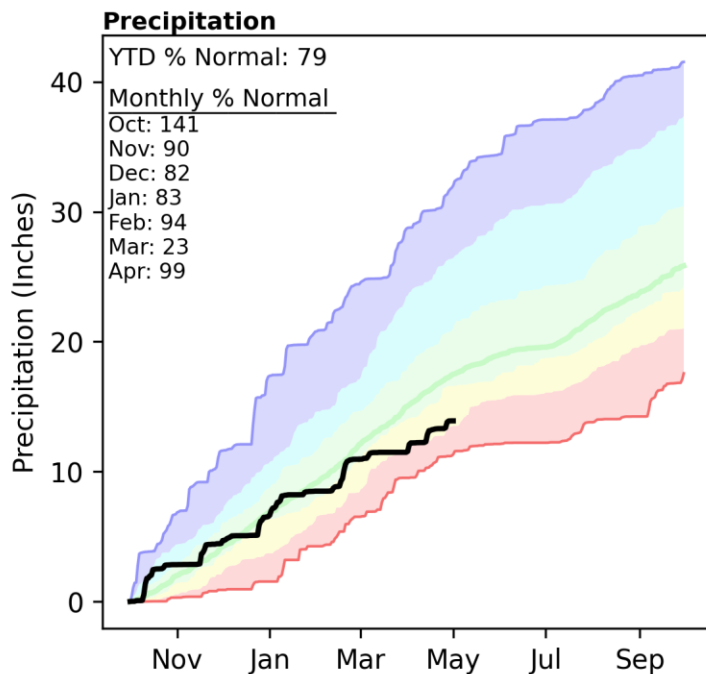
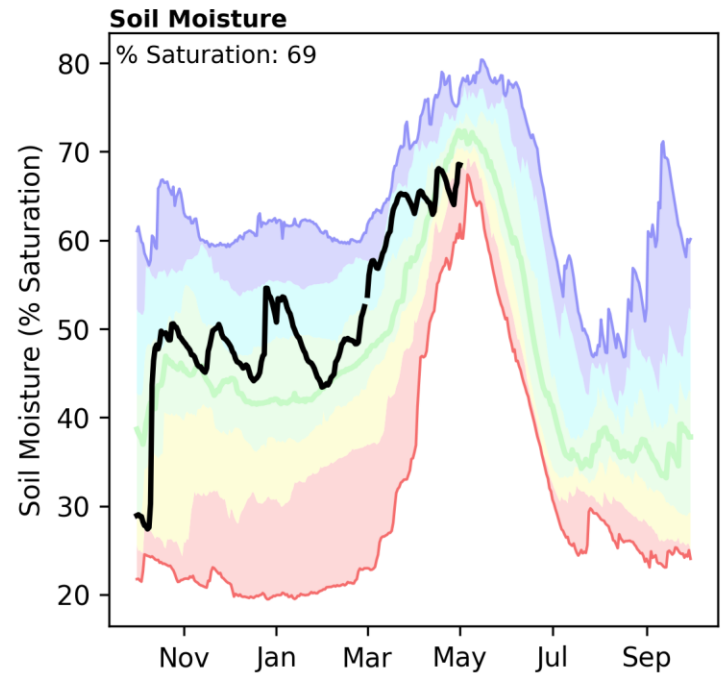
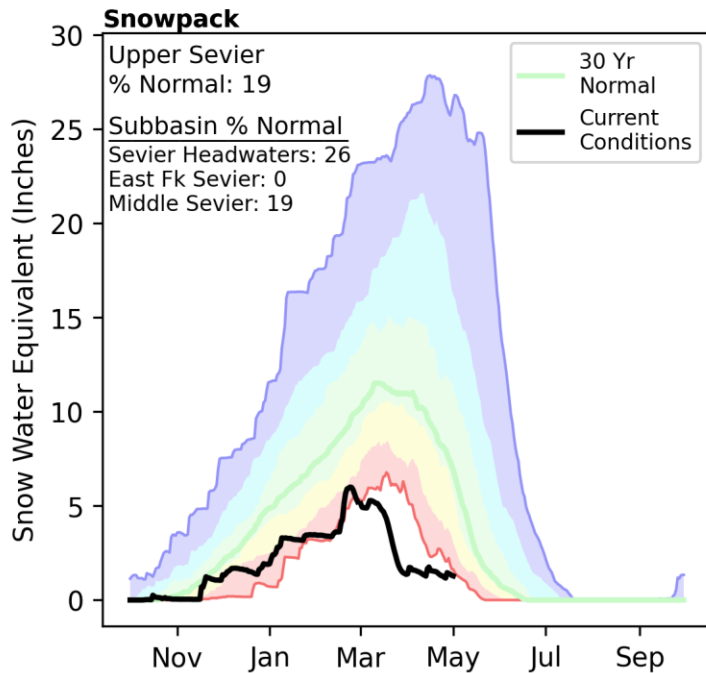
Legend



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

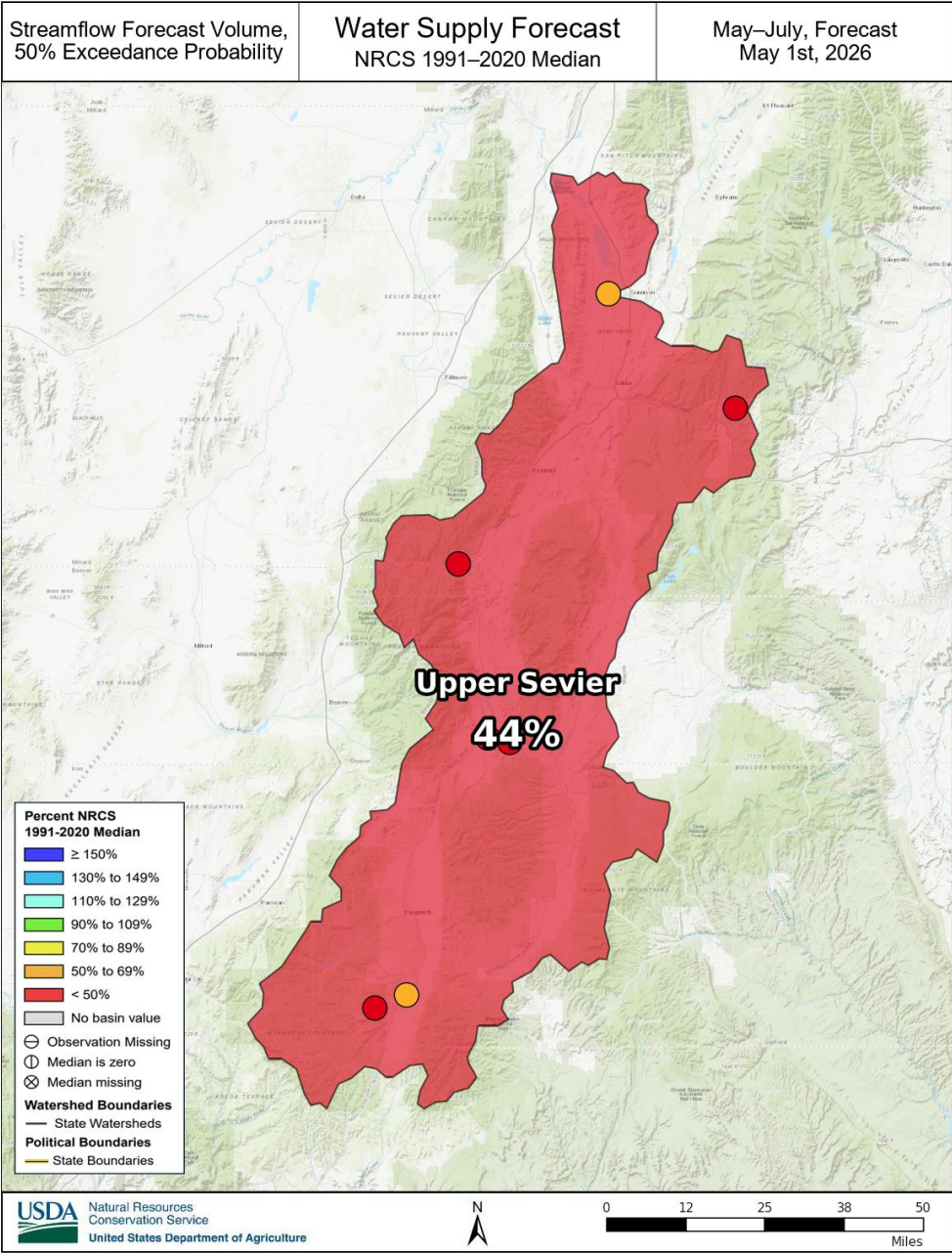
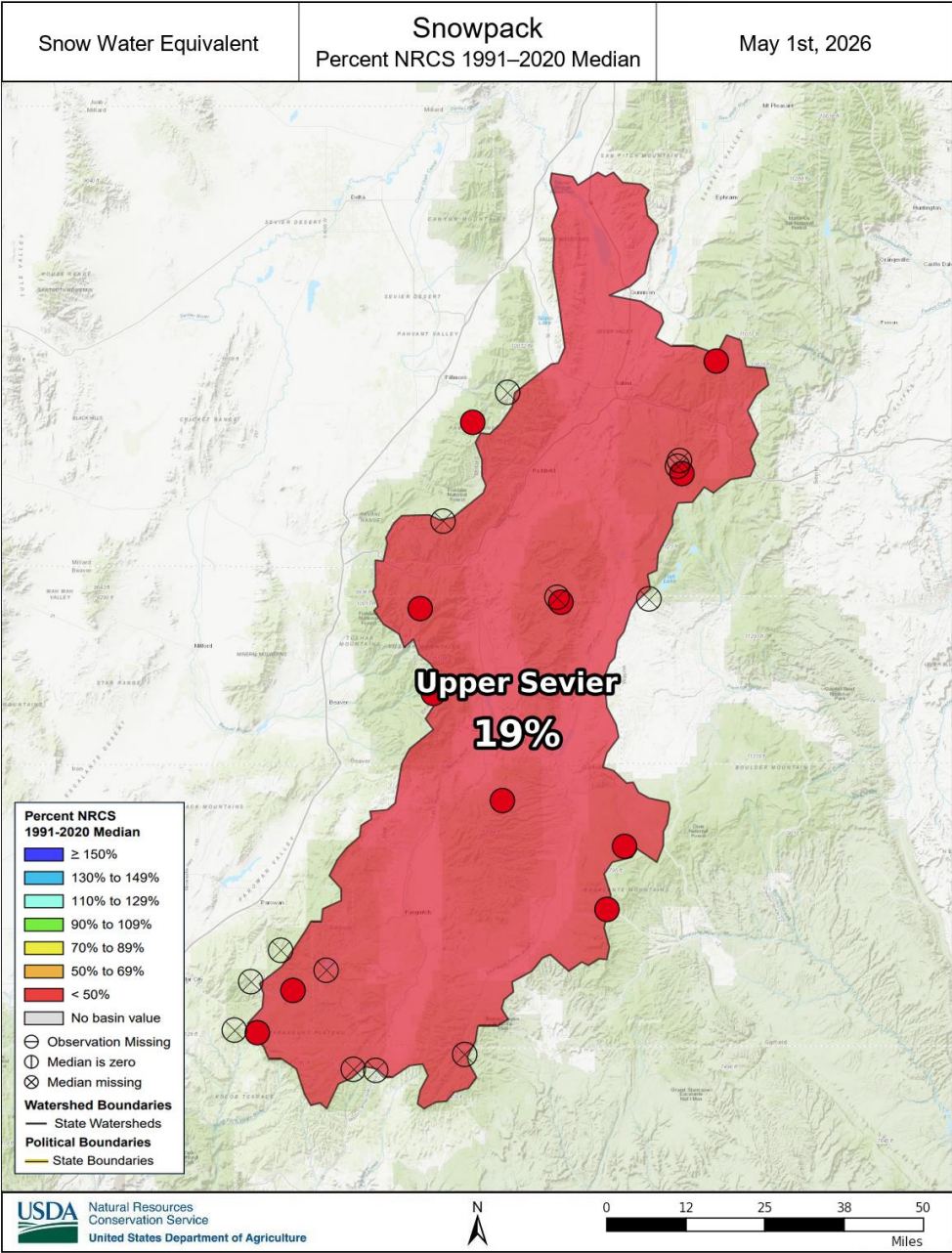
Upper Sevier | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in the Upper Sevier River Basin is well below normal at 19% of median, compared to 53% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 99%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 79% of median. Soil moisture is at 69% saturation compared to 67% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 38% of capacity, compared to 68% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 22% to 55% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 6% for the Upper Sevier.

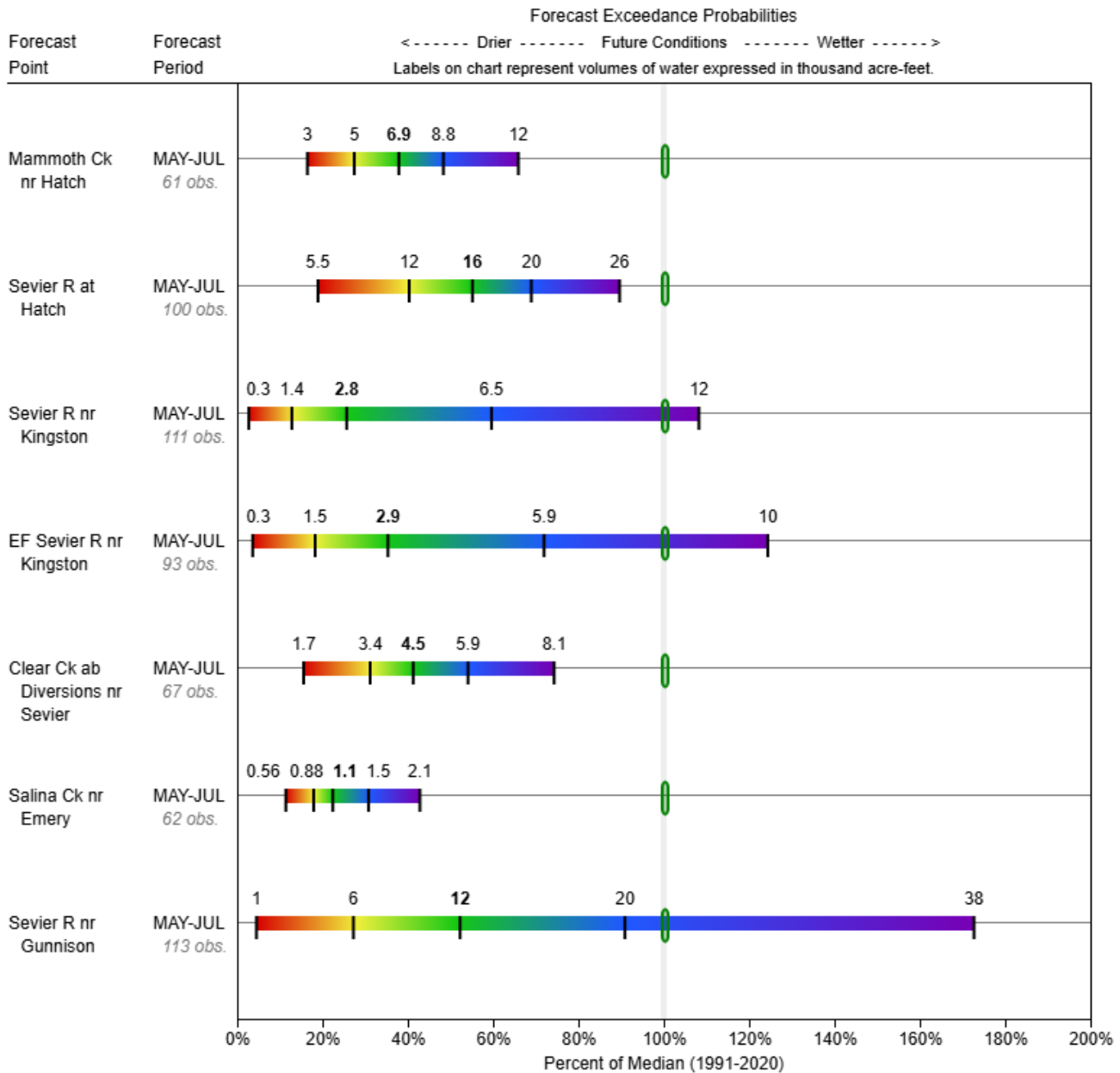


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

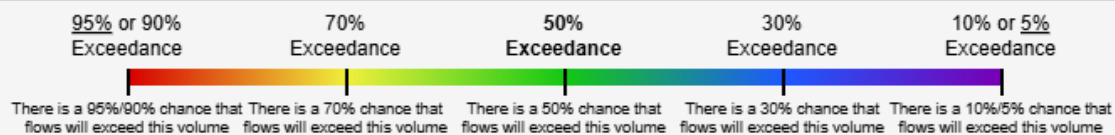
Upper Sevier



UPPER SEVIER
Water Supply Forecasts
May 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

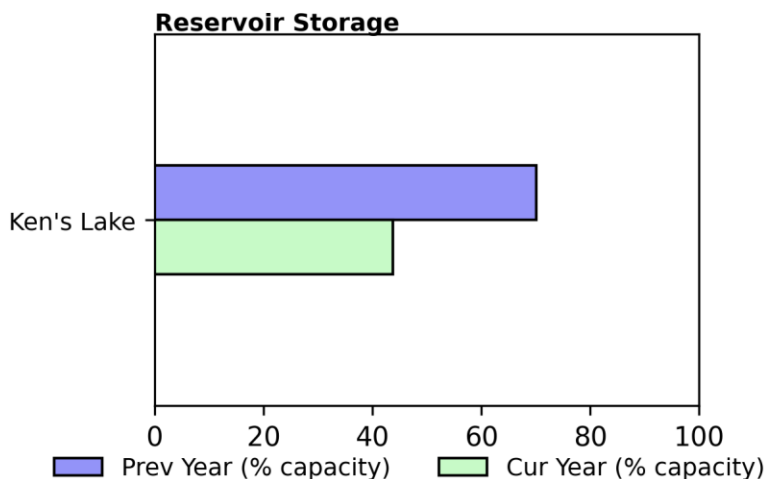
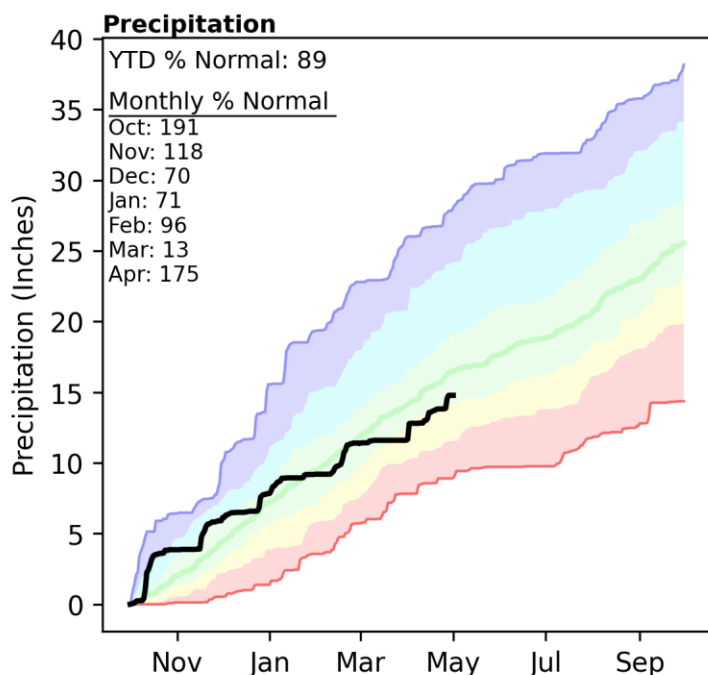
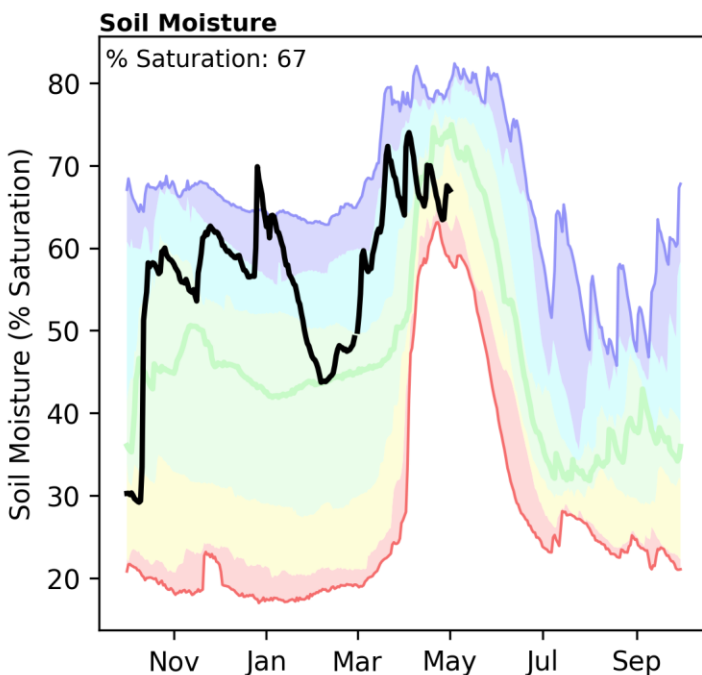
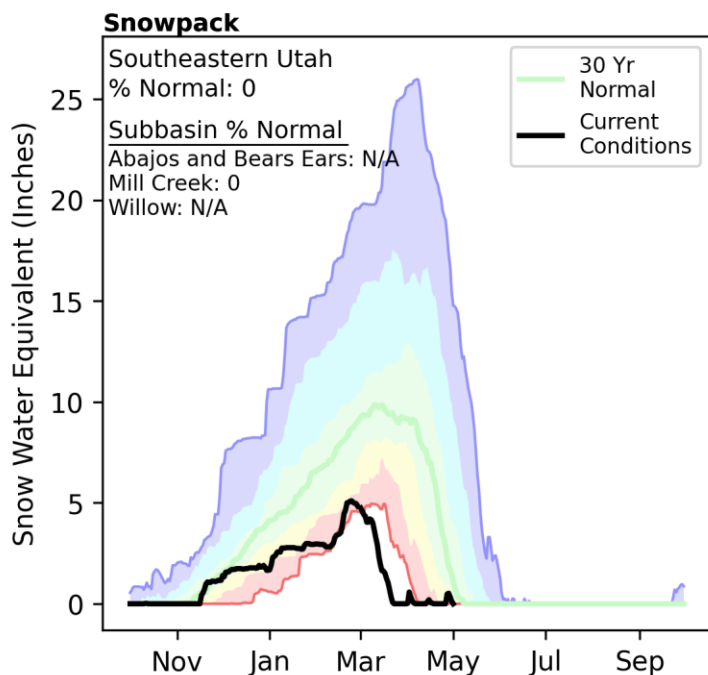
Observed
Streamflow KAF

Period of Record Maximum
Streamflow KAF (Year)

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

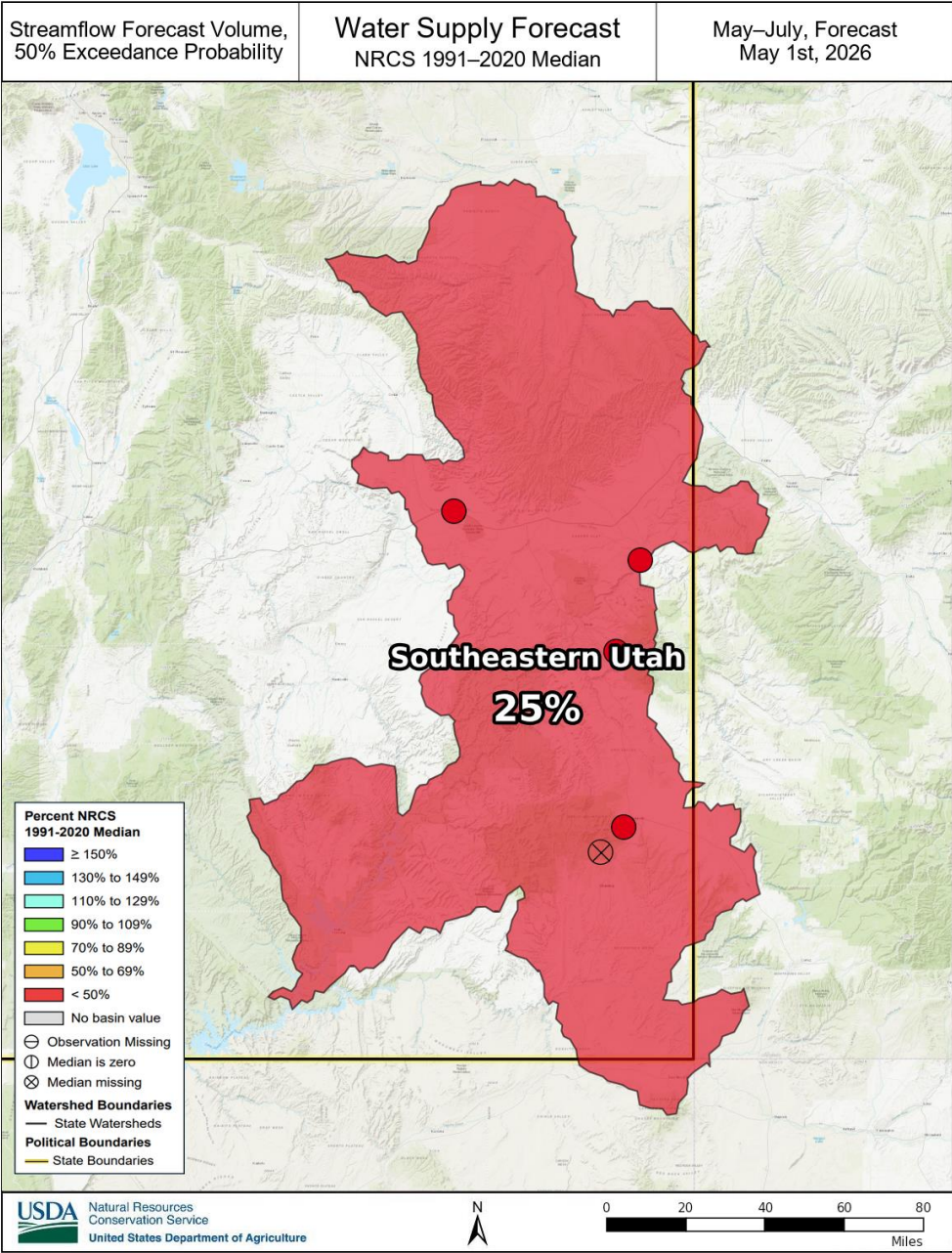
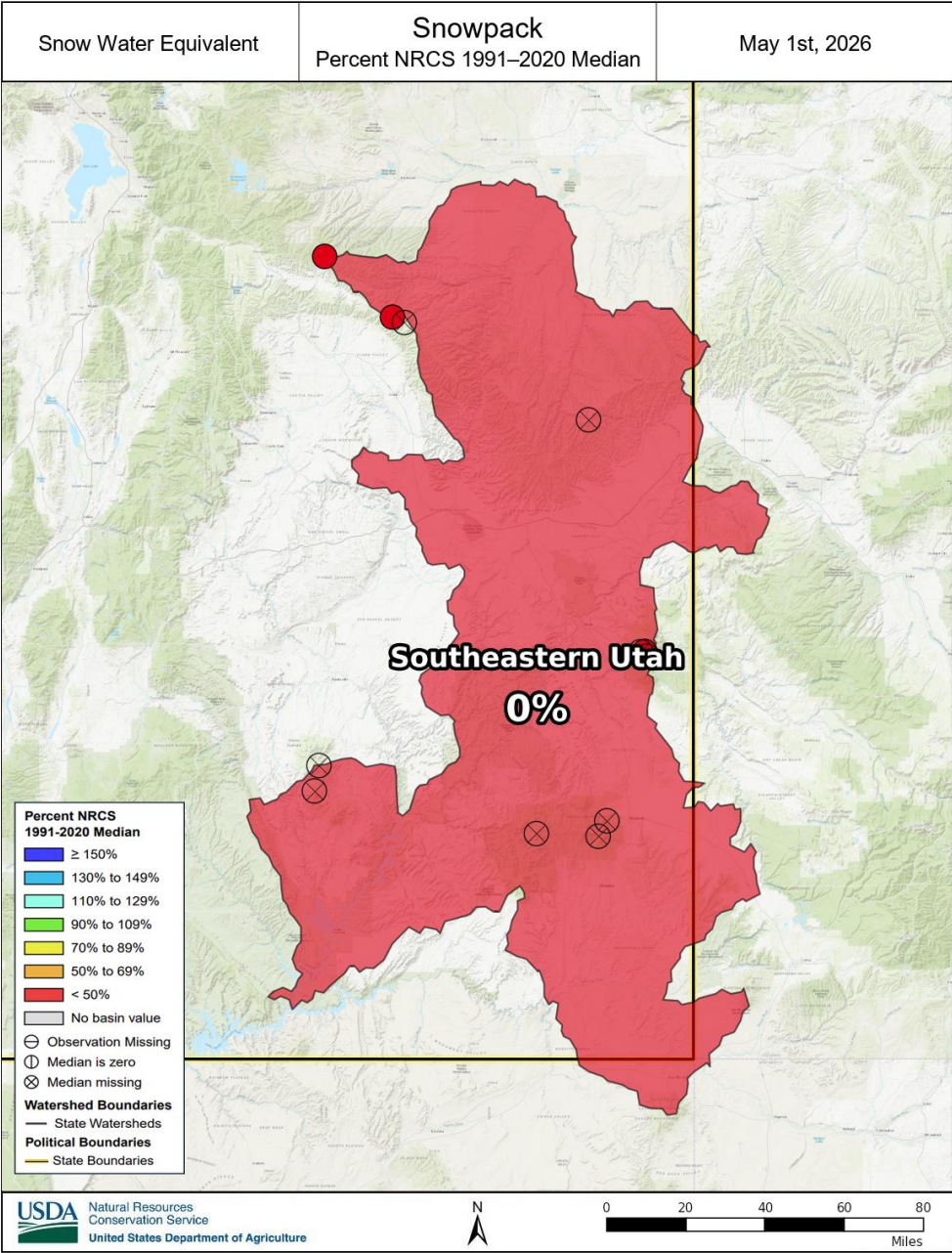
Southeastern Utah | May 1, 2026

Snowpack in Southeastern Utah is well below normal at 0% of median, compared to 0% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was well above normal at 175%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 89% of median. Soil moisture is at 67% saturation compared to 58% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 43% of capacity, compared to 70% last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 23% to 31% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 3% for Moab.



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

Southeastern Utah

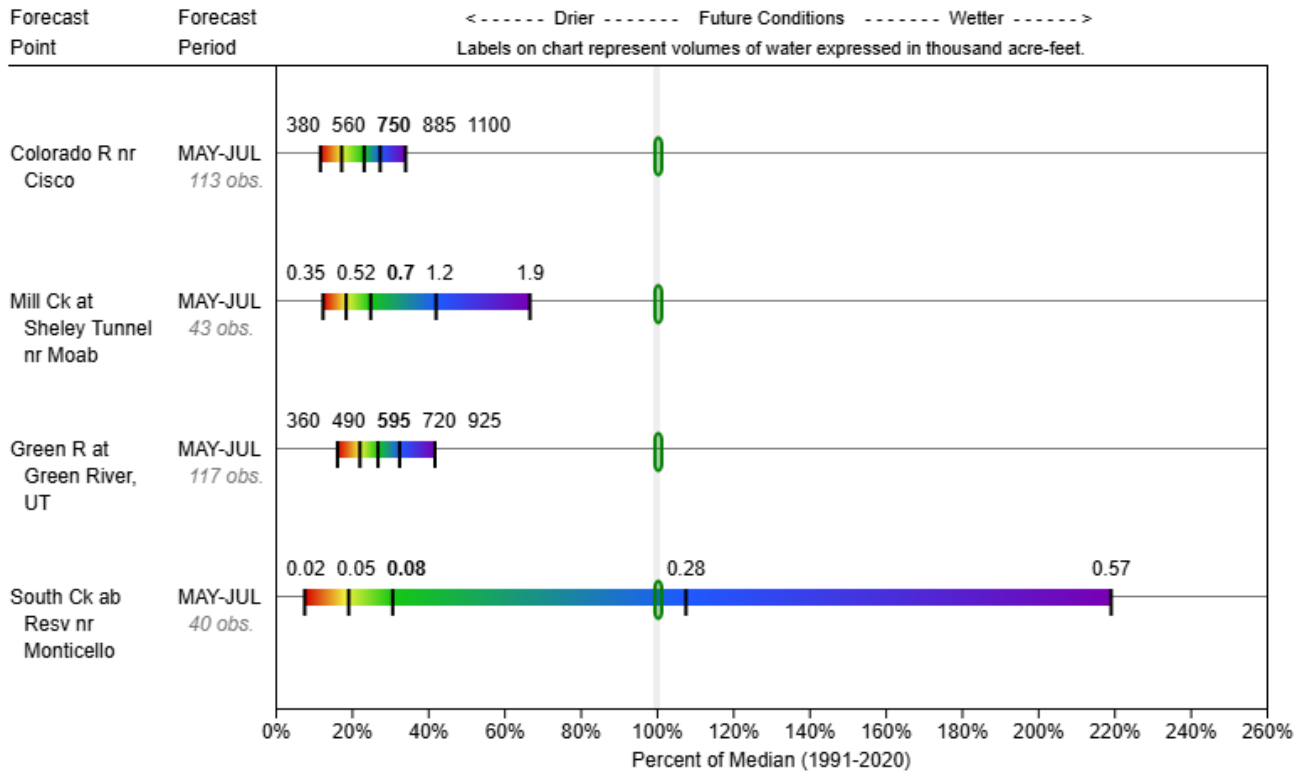


SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

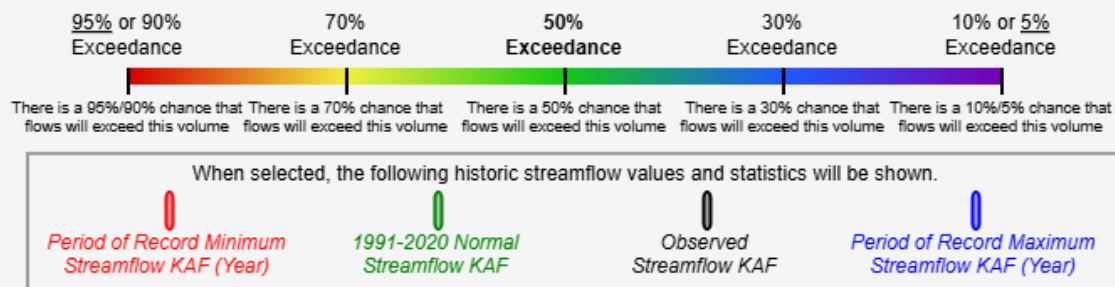
Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

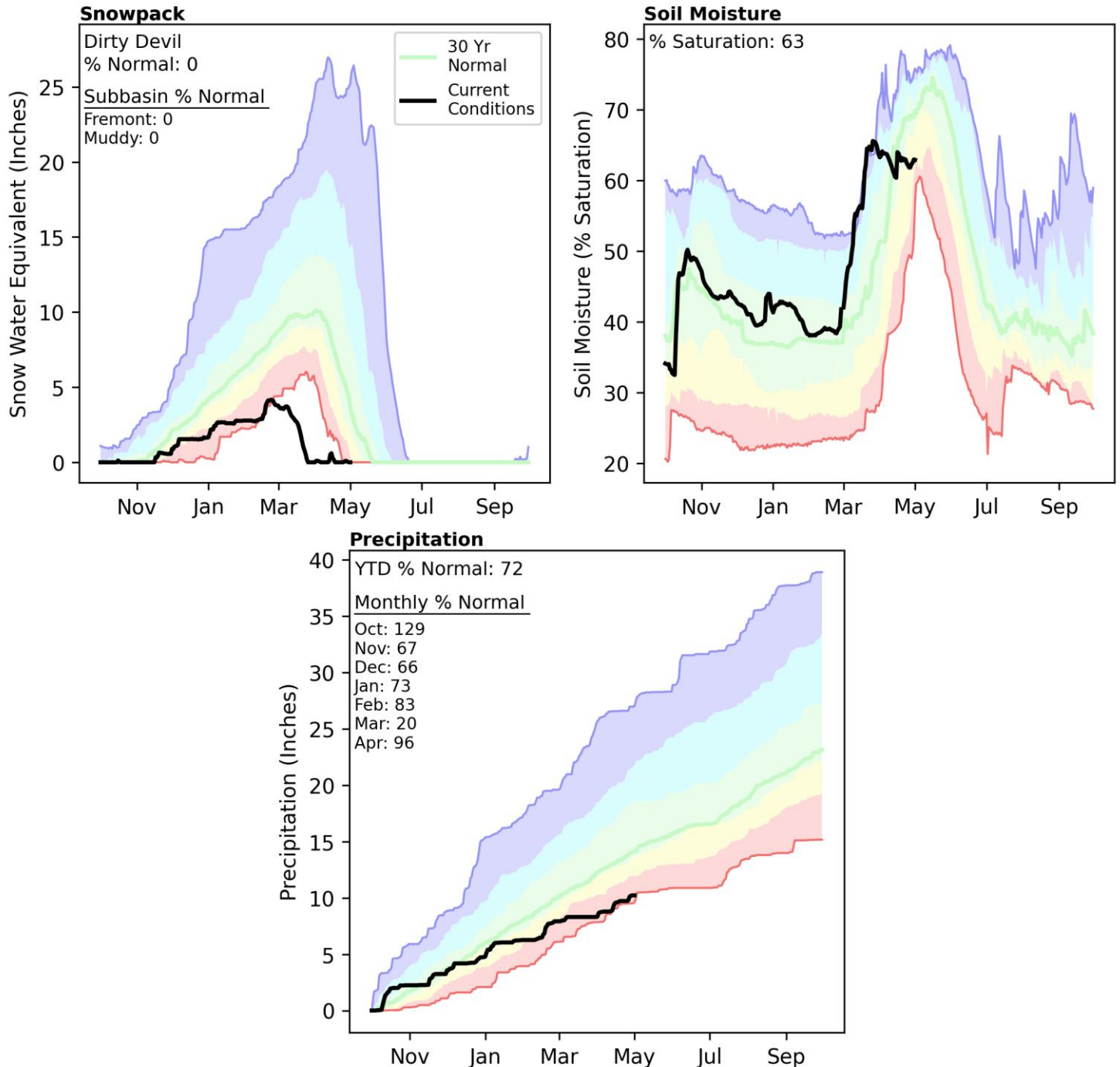


Legend



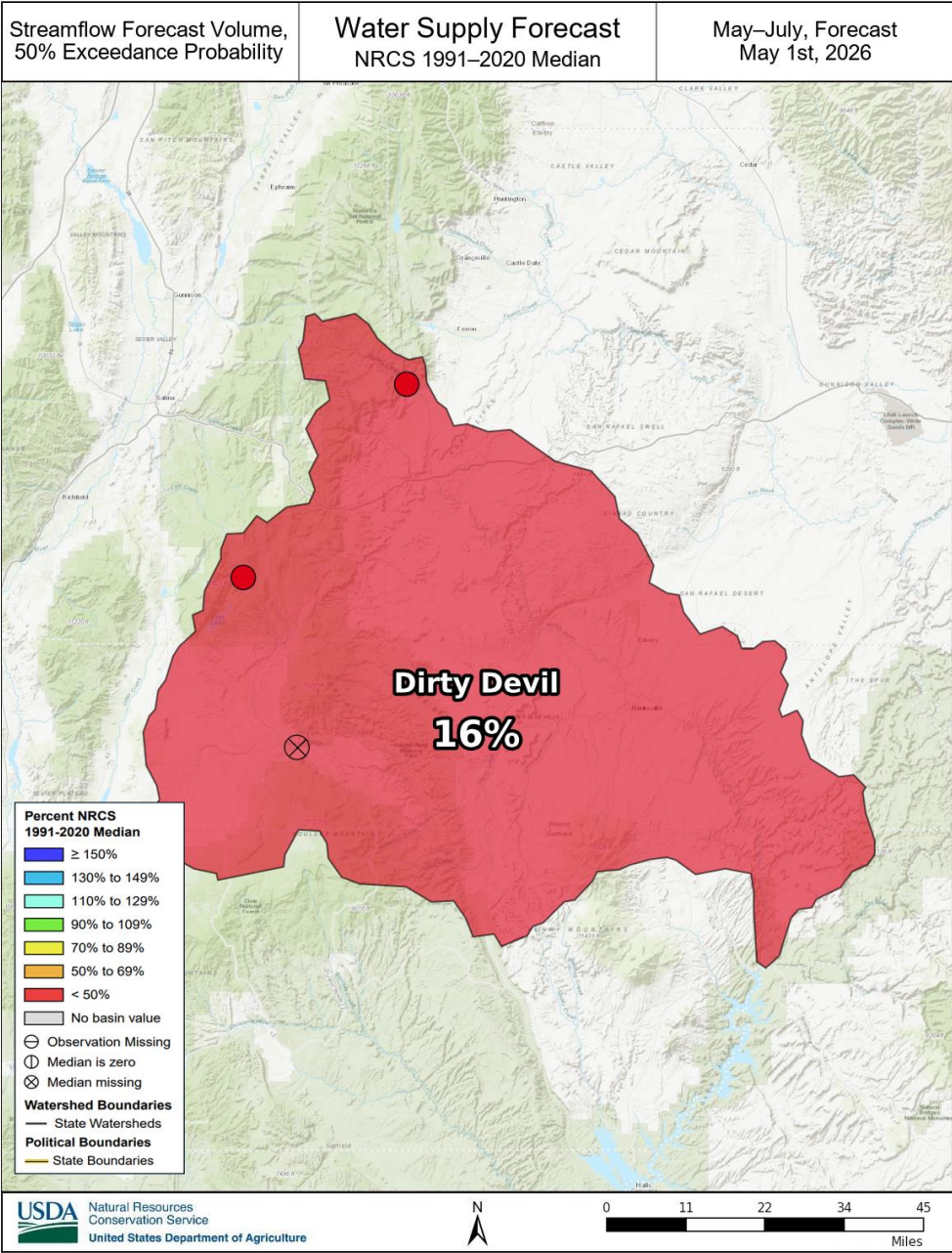
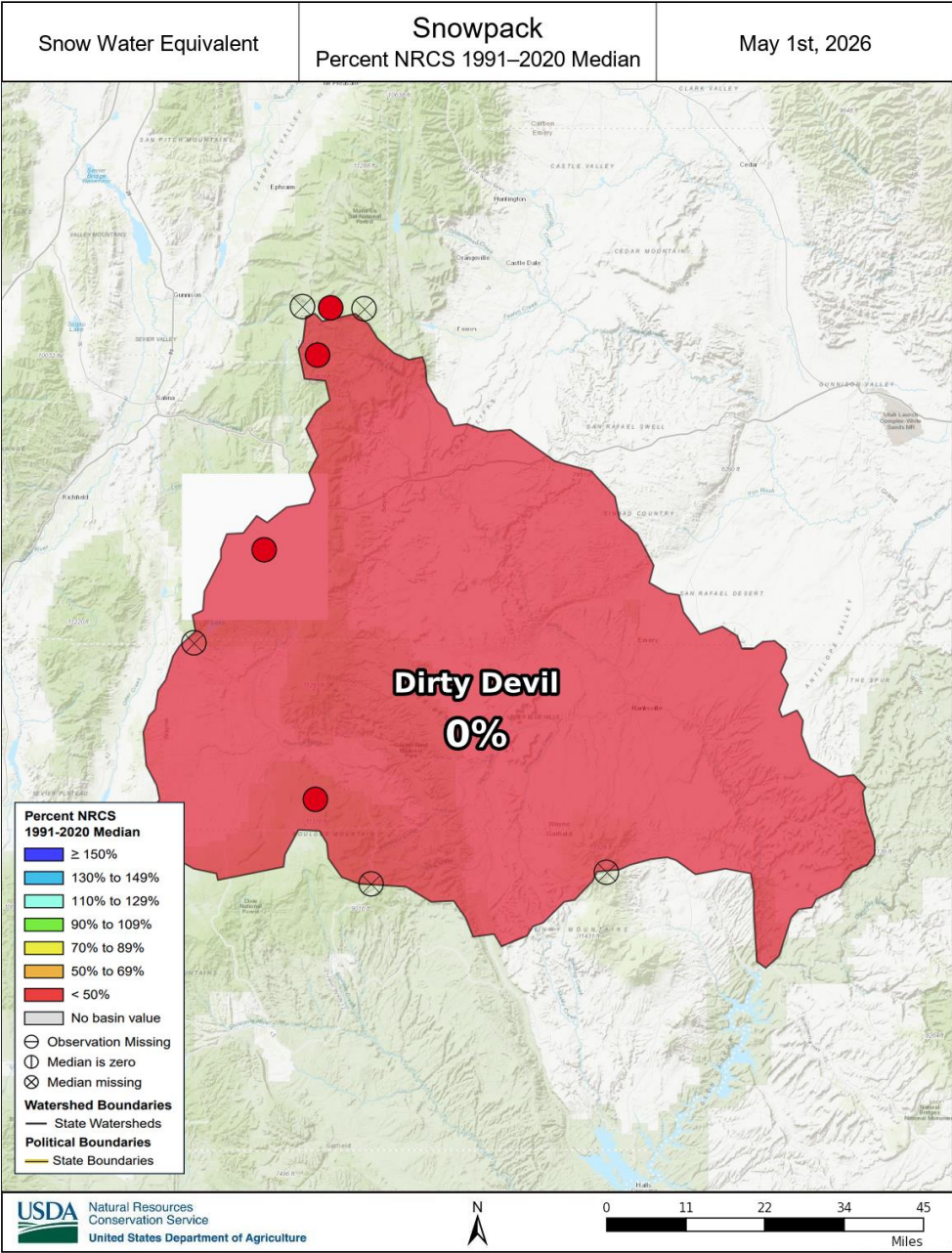
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Snowpack in the Dirty Devil River Basin is well below normal at 0% of median, compared to 37% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 96%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 72% of median, which is close to a record low. Soil moisture is at 63% saturation compared to 70% saturation last year. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 14% to 20% of normal.

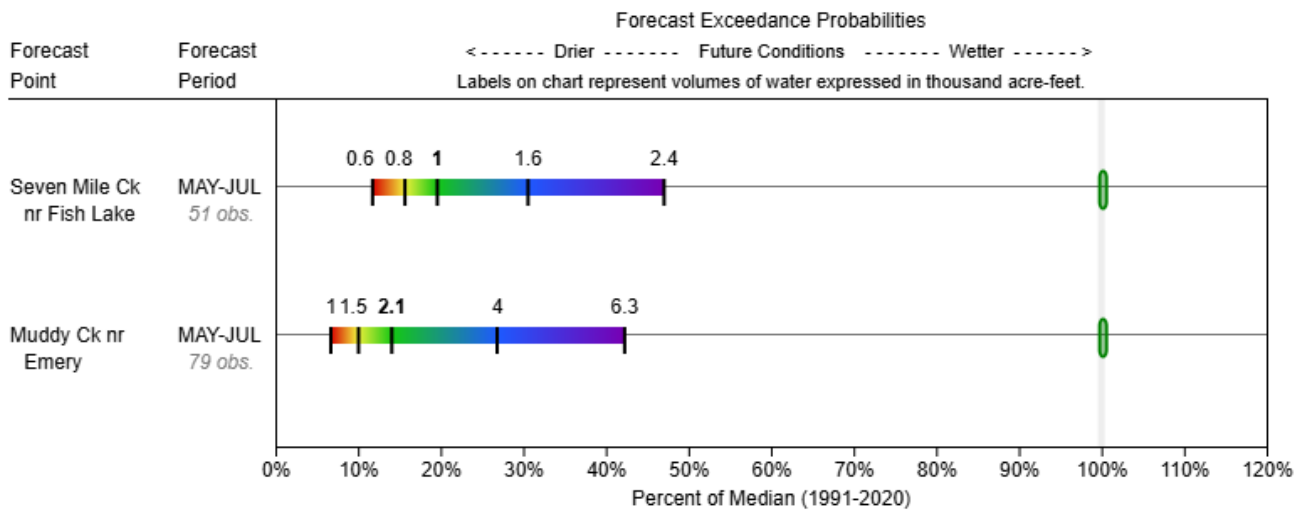


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

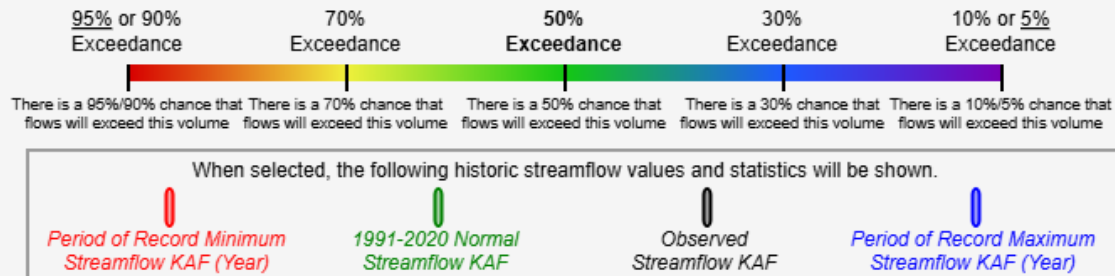
Dirty Devil



DIRTY DEVIL
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2026

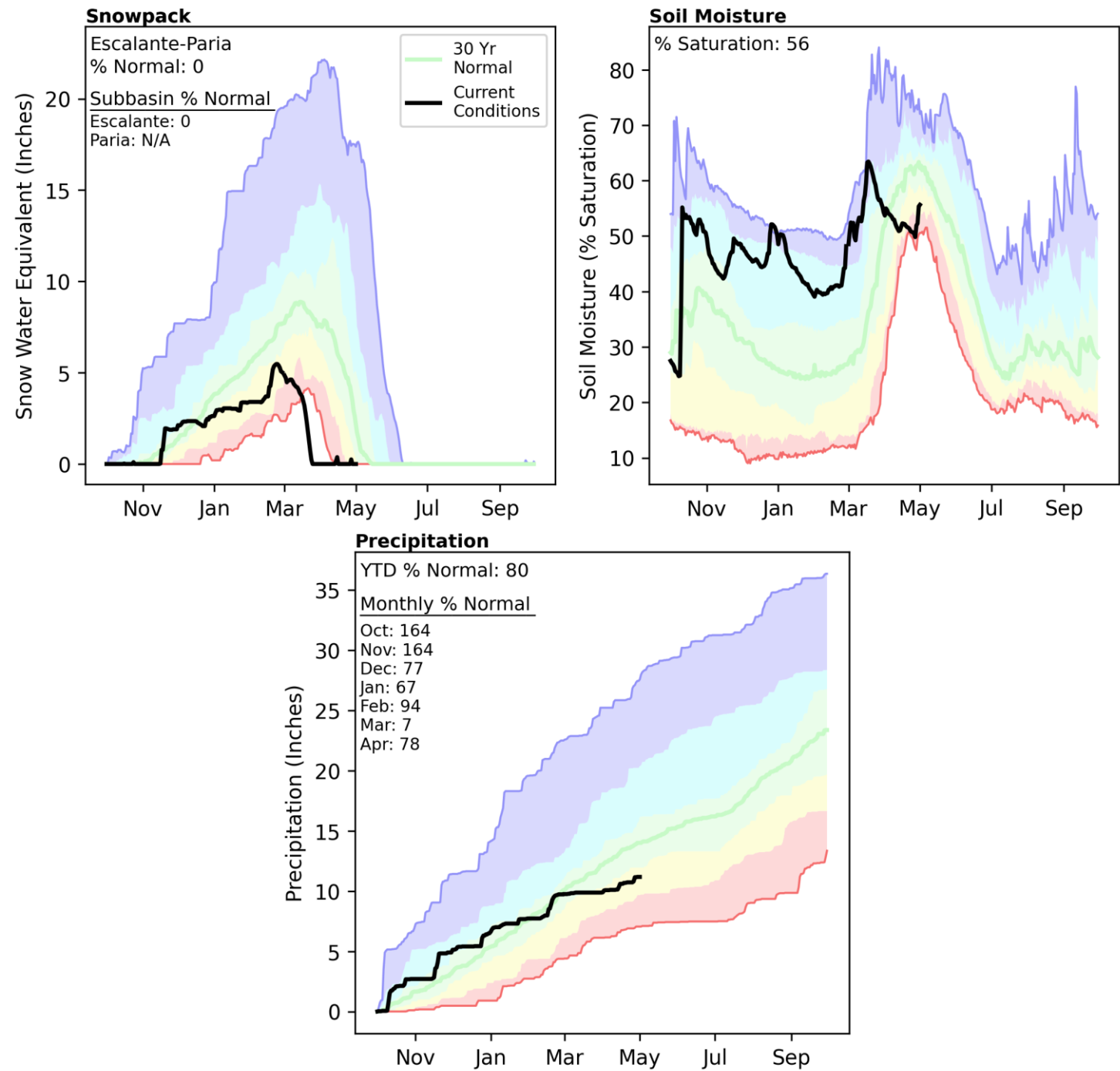


Legend



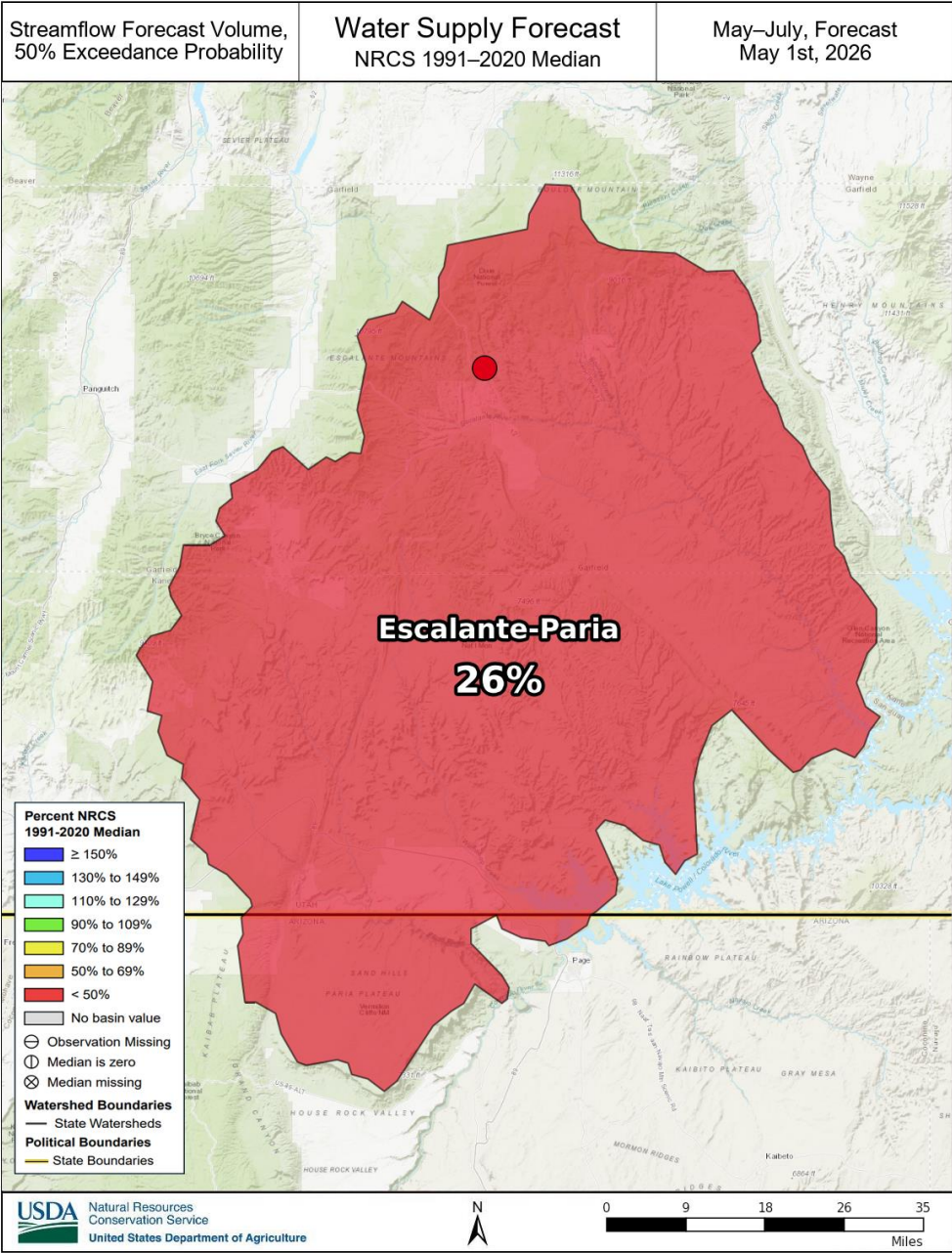
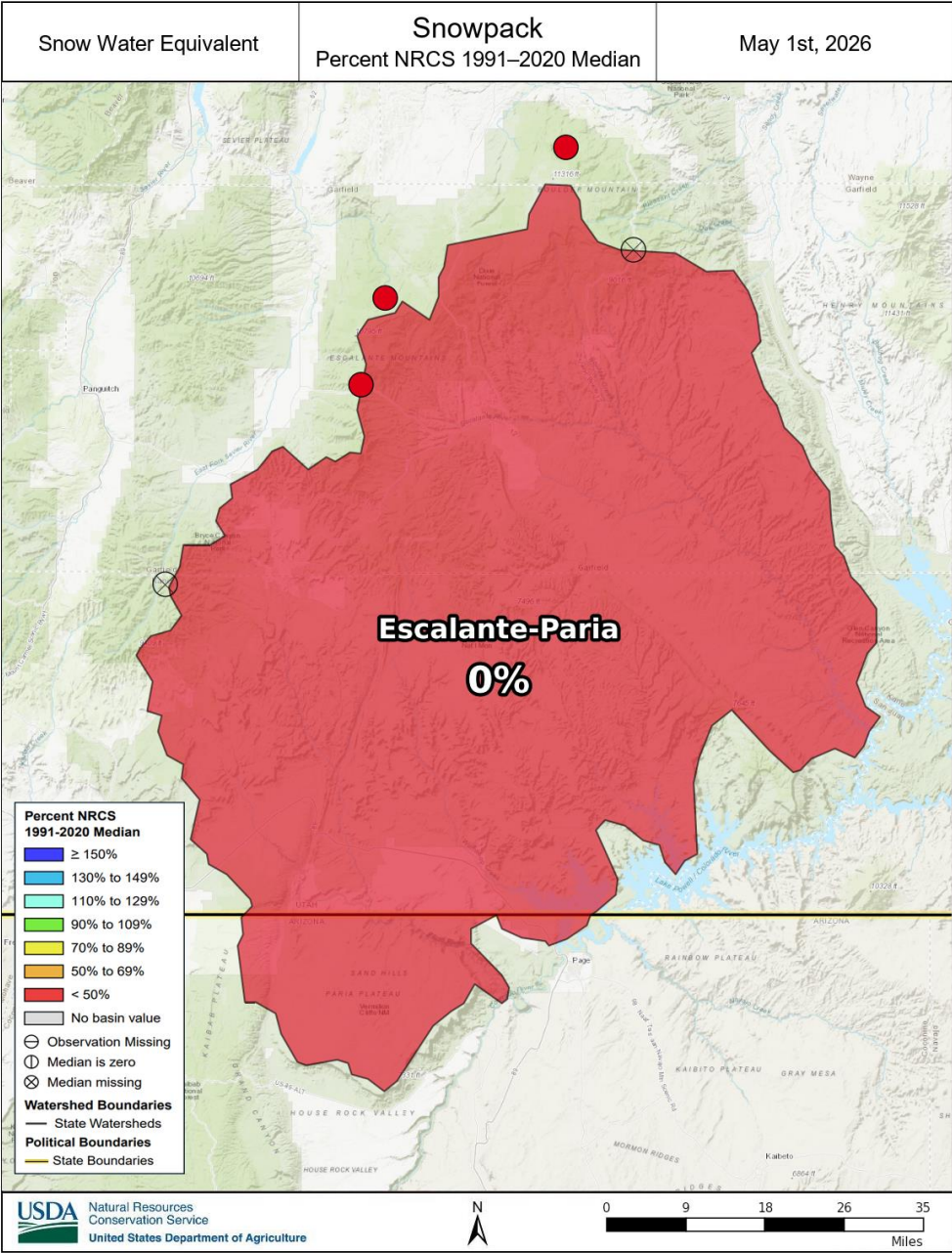
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Snowpack in the Escalante and Paria River Basins is well below normal at 0% of median, compared to 0% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was below normal at 78%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 80% of median. Soil moisture is at 56% saturation compared to 51% saturation last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, May-July) for Pine Creek is 26% of normal.



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

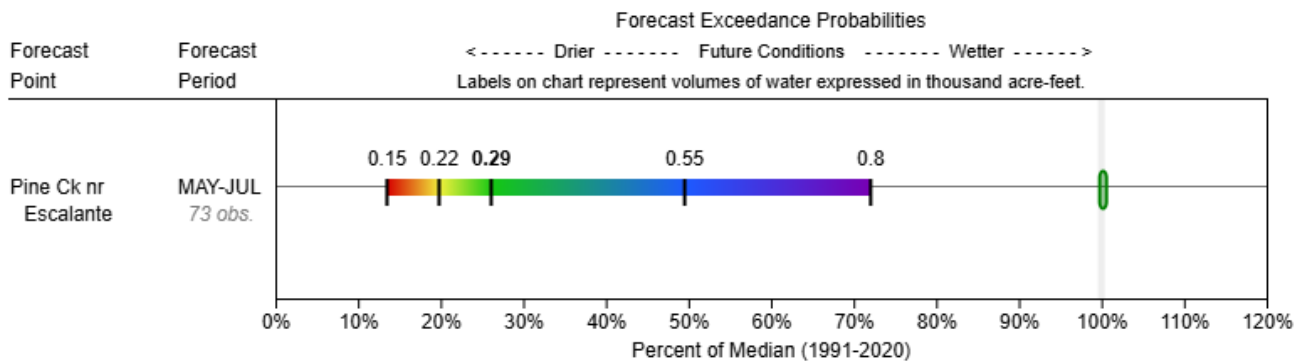
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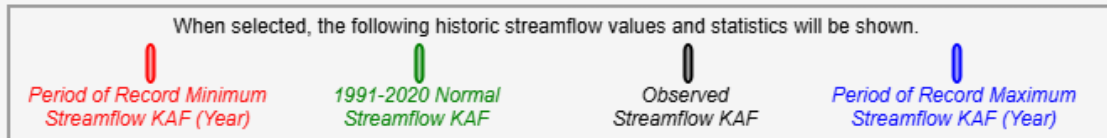
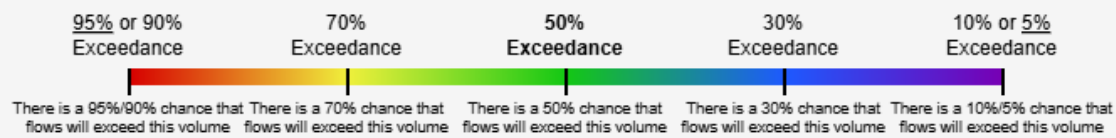
ESCALANTE-PARIA

Water Supply Forecasts

May 1, 2026

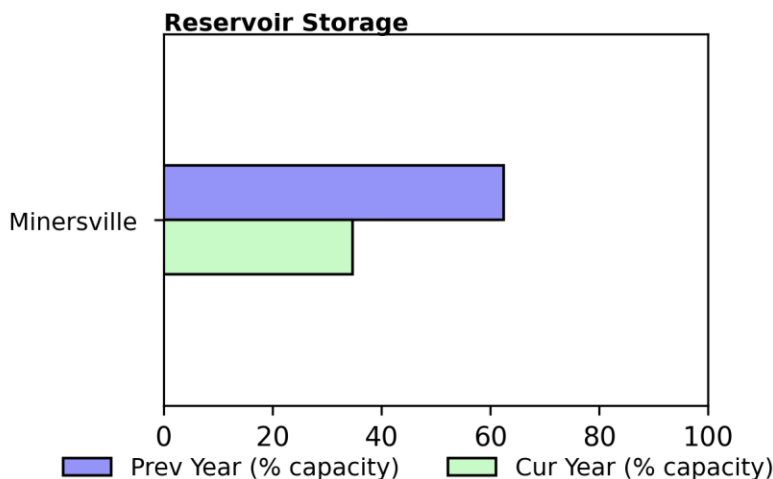
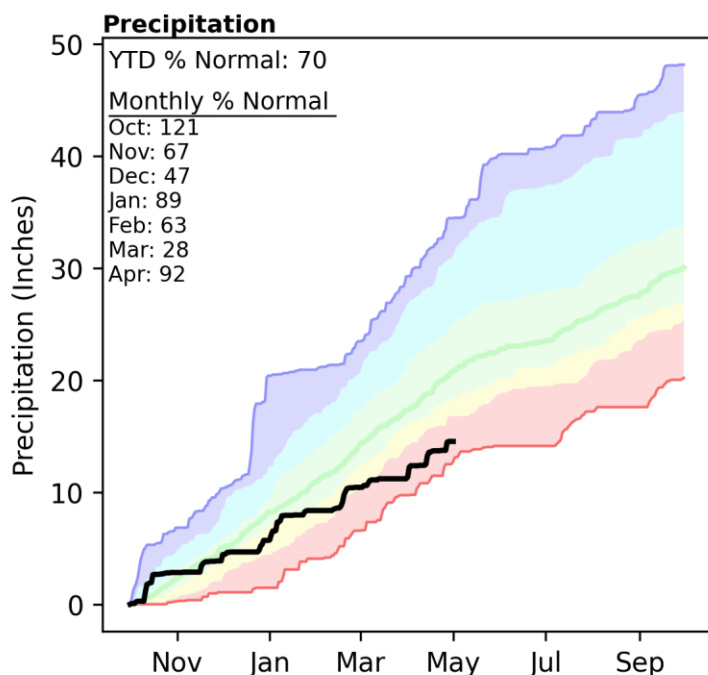
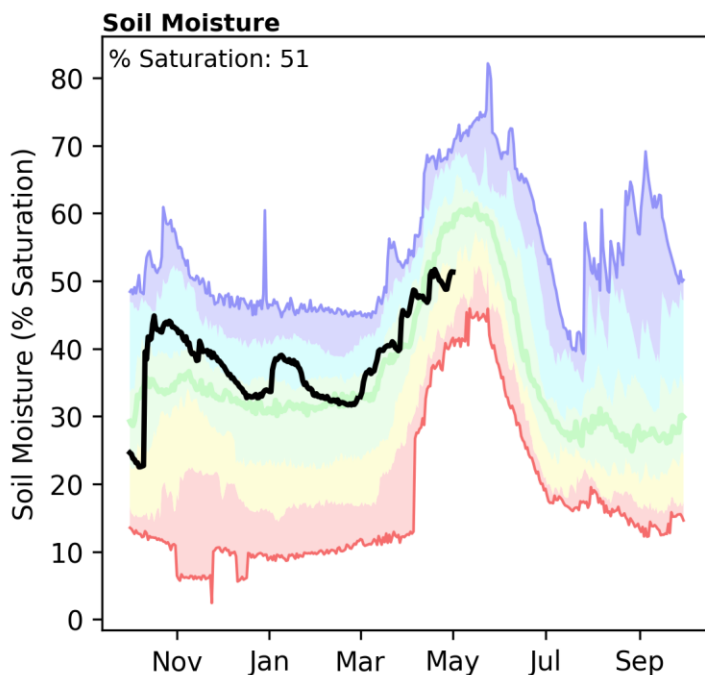
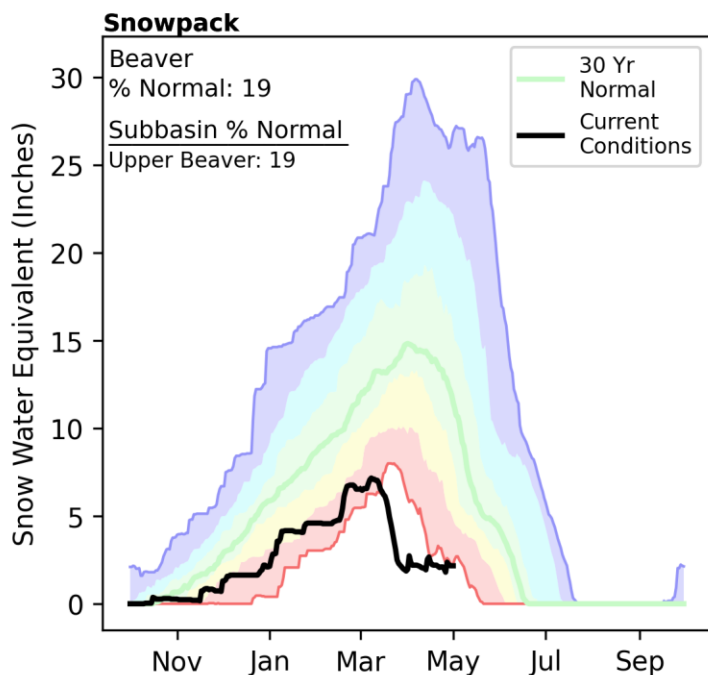


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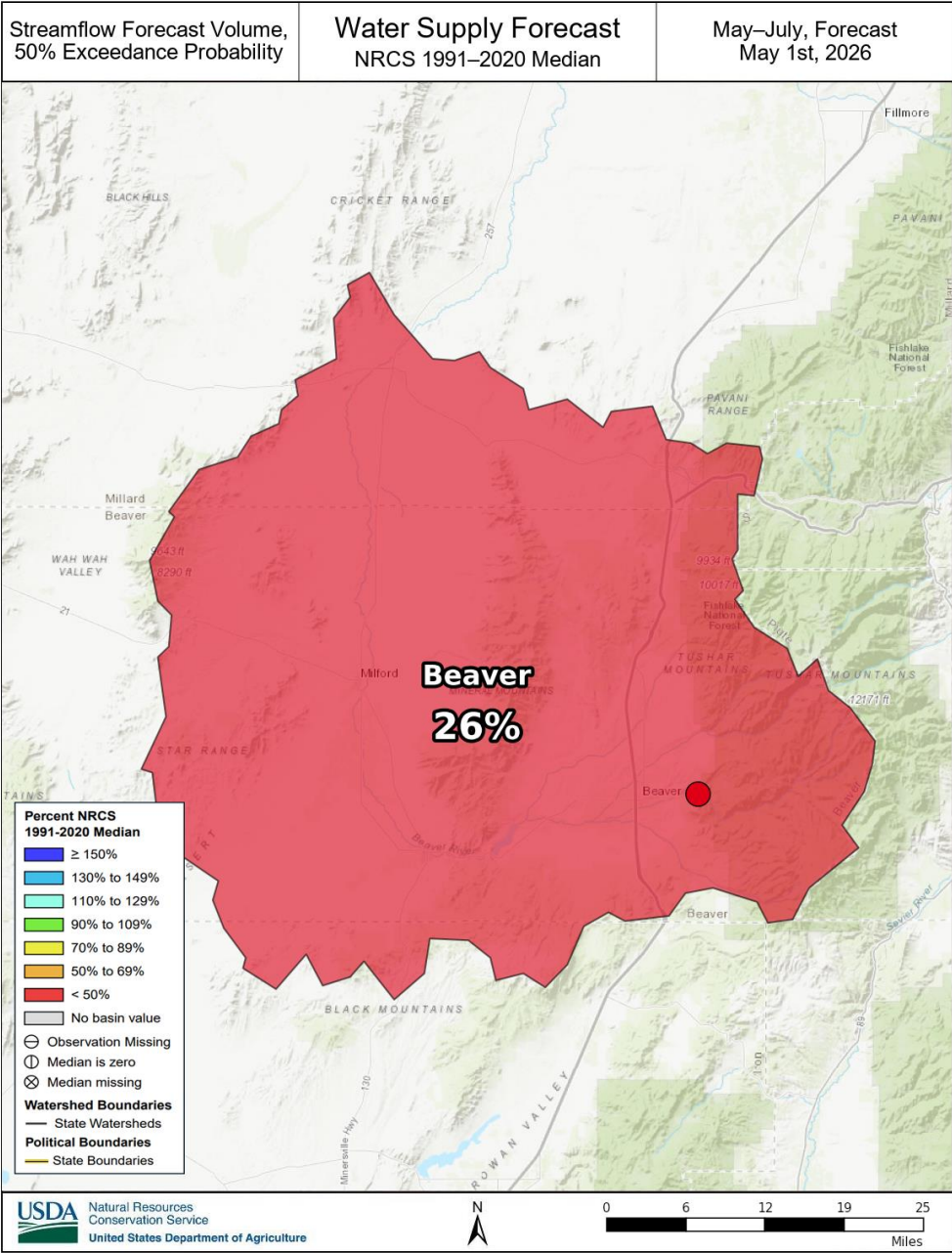
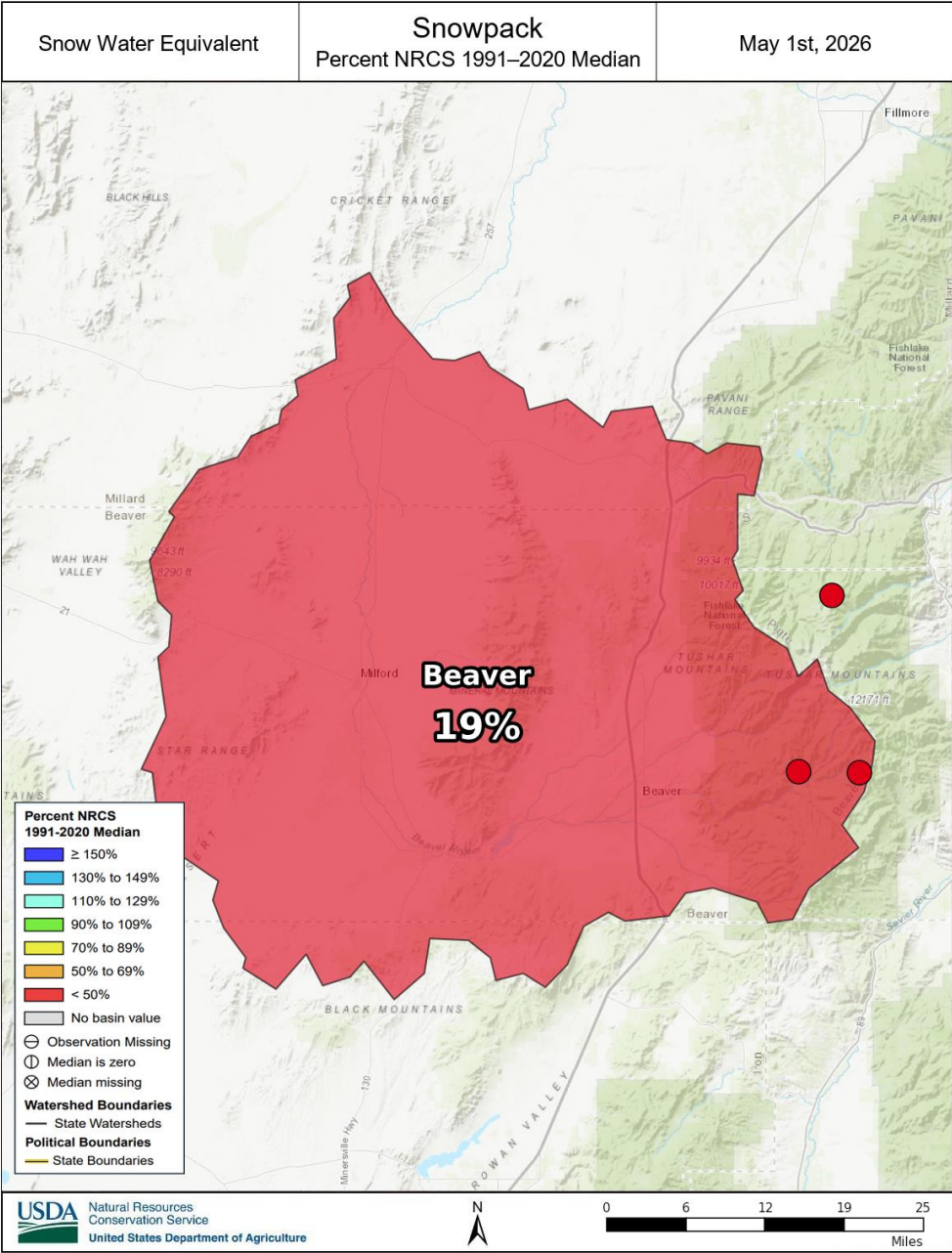
Some forecasts may be for volumes that are regulated or influenced by diversions and water management.

Snowpack in the Beaver River Basin is well below normal at 19% of median, compared to 47% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was about normal at 92%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 70% of median and is close to a record low. Soil moisture is at 51% saturation compared to 68% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 34% of capacity, compared to 62% last year. The forecast streamflow volume (50% exceedence, May-July) for the Beaver River is 26% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 2% for the Beaver River.

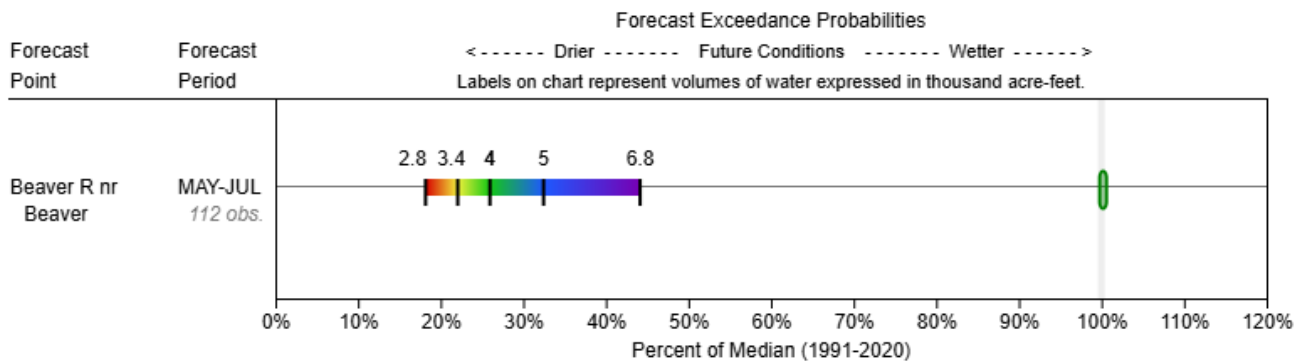


Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

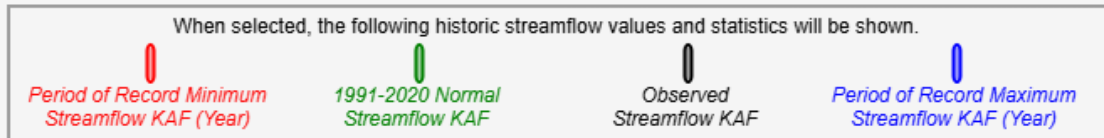
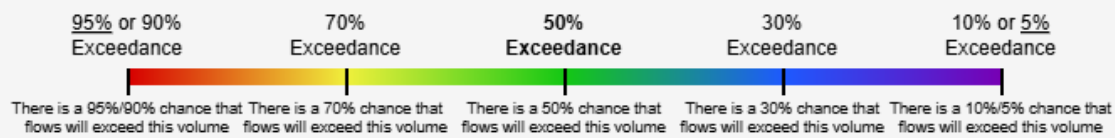
Beaver



BEAVER
Water Supply Forecasts
May 1, 2026



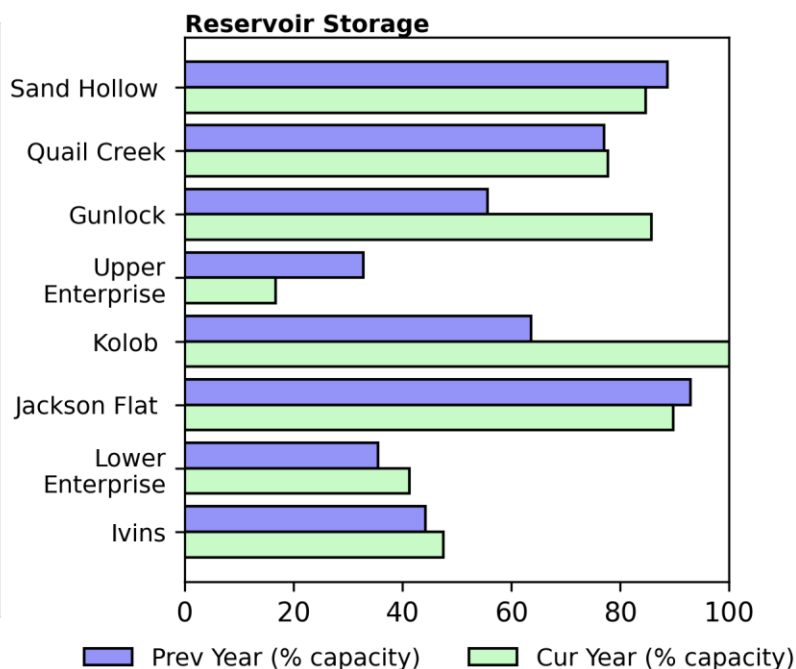
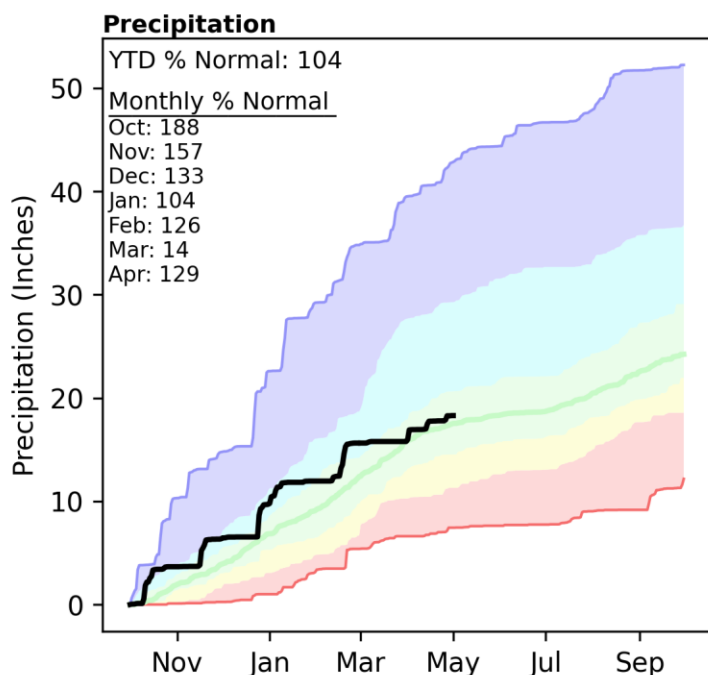
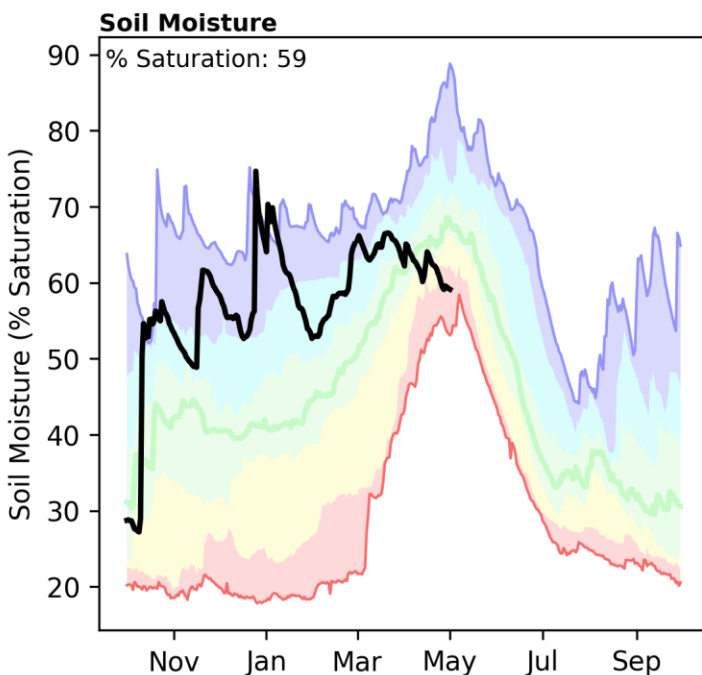
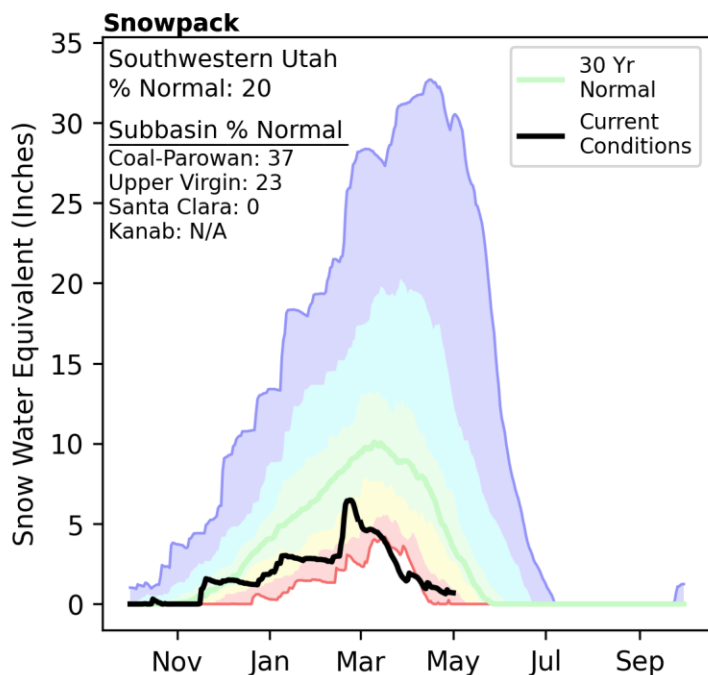
Legend



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

Southwestern Utah | May 1, 2026

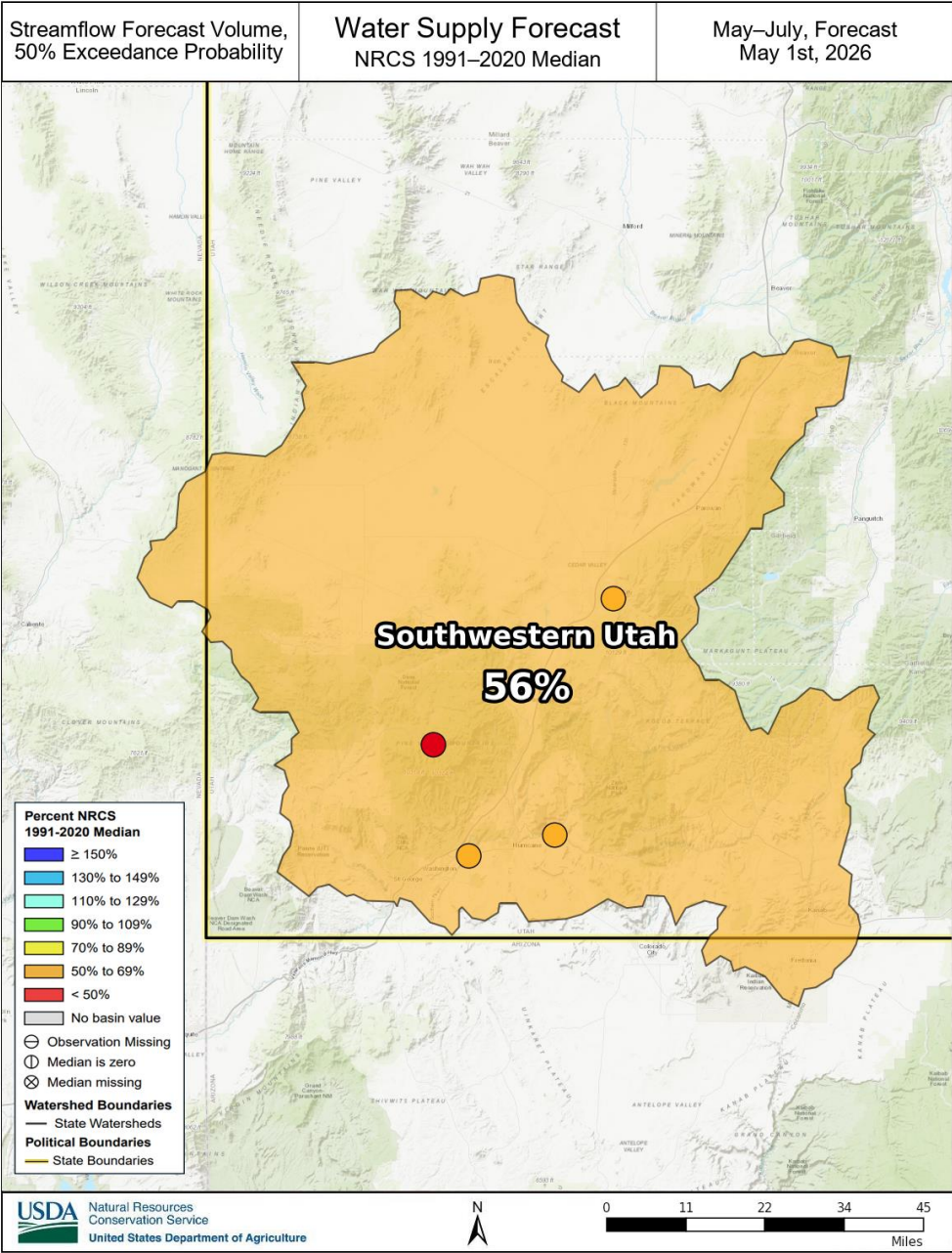
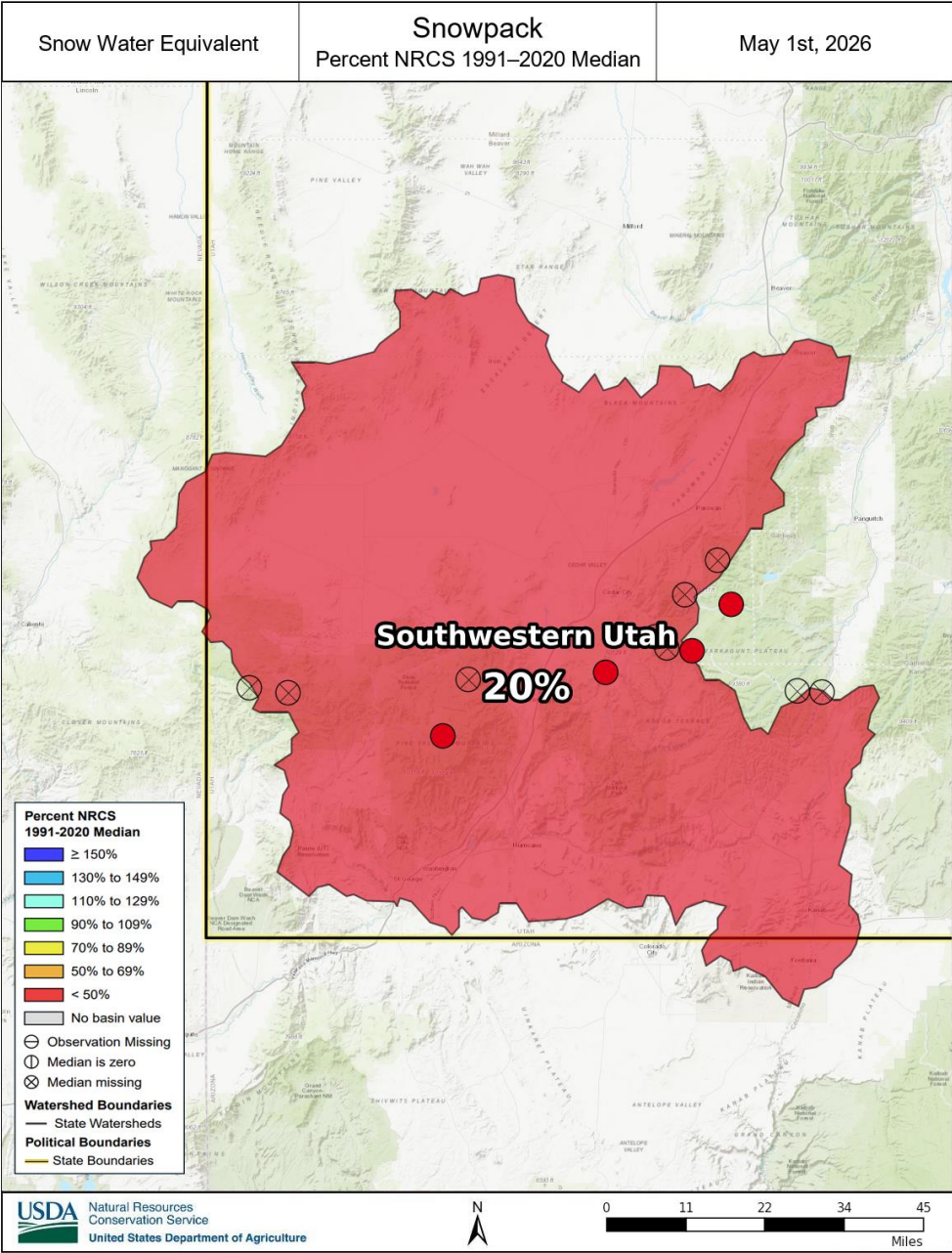
Snowpack in Southwestern Utah is well below normal at 20% of median, compared to 30% at this time last year. Precipitation in April was above normal at 129%, which brings the seasonal accumulation (October-April) to 104% of median. Soil moisture is at 59% saturation compared to 53% saturation last year. Reservoir storage is 76% of capacity, compared to 75% last year¹. Forecast streamflow volumes (50% exceedence, May-July) range from 42% to 60% of normal. The Surface Water Supply Index percentile is 29% 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



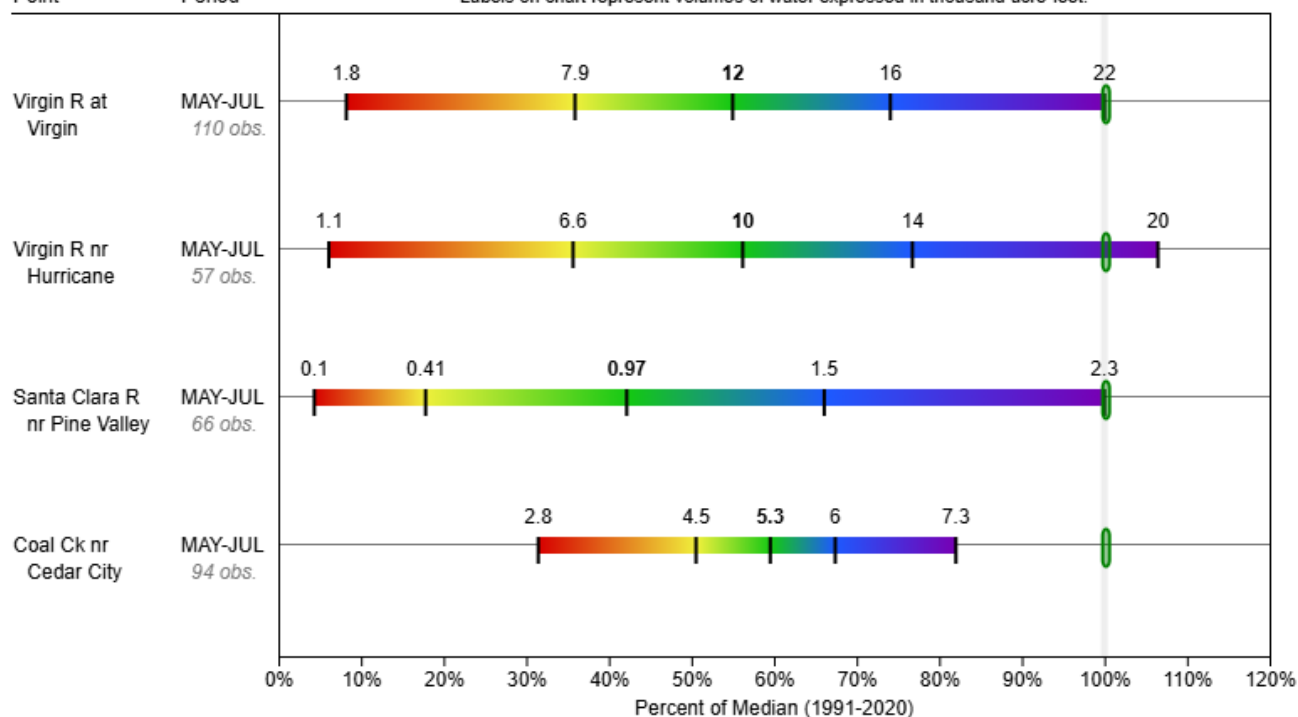
SOUTHWESTERN UTAH

Water Supply Forecasts

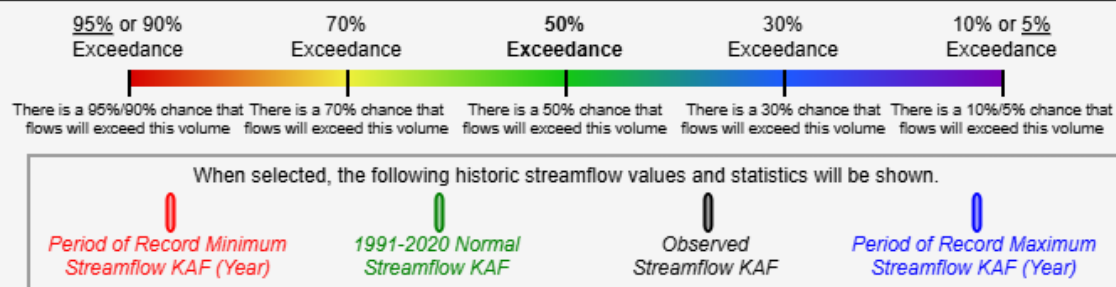
May 1, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities

<----- Drier ----- Future Conditions ----- Wetter ----->
Labels on chart represent volumes of water expressed in thousand acre-feet.



Legend



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

May 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)	3900	5536	83	70
Utah (Statewide) Incl. Flaming G. & Lk. Powell	12509	32603	47	38
Bear	855	1395	77	61
Weber-Ogden	372	547	91	68
Northeastern Uintas	3040	3852	83	78
Tooele Valley	3.2	4.3	80	73
Duchesne	1183	1385	90	85
Provo	2027	2445	93	82
San Pitch	1	20	46	7
Price	123	196	76	62
Upper Sevier	57	148	68	38
Lower Sevier	65	251	42	26
Southeast UT	1	2.3	70	43
Beaver	8	23	62	34
Southwest Utah	95	124	75	76

Reservoir	Current Storage (KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity	This Yr % Capacity
Bear Lake	800	1302	75	61
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	23	25	95	90
Browns Draw	5.7	5.9	97	97
Causey Reservoir	7	7.1	71	98
Cleveland Lake	2.5	5.4	54	46
Currant Creek Reservoir	15	15	96	97
DMAD	6.3	10	27	57
Deer Creek Reservoir	136	149	96	91
East Canyon Reservoir	39	49	95	80
Echo Reservoir	46	73	97	63
Electric Lake	12	30	69	41
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2986	3749	83	79
Grantsville Reservoir	2.4	3.3	83	74
Gunlock	8.9	10	55	85
Gunnison Bend	2.9	4	63	72
Gunnison Reservoir	1.5	20	46	7
Huntington	3	5.6	67	54
Huntington North Reservoir	3.8	4.2	78	89
Hyrum Reservoir	14	15	82	93
Ivins	0.7	1.4	44	47
Jackson Flat Reservoir	3.7	4.1	92	89
Joes Valley Reservoir	41	61	77	68
Jordanelle Reservoir	230	314	83	73
Ken's Lake	1	2.3	70	43
Kolob Reservoir	5.6	5.6	63	100
Lake Powell	5619	23314	32	24
Lost Creek Reservoir	14	22	85	65
Lower Enterprise	1.1	2.6	35	41
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	18	32	49	57
Miller Flat Reservoir	2	5.2	67	37
Millsite	8.1	18	48	44
Minersville Reservoir	8.1	23	62	34
Moon Lake Reservoir	28	35	61	78
Newton	2.8	5.4	98	51
Otter Creek Reservoir	24	52	82	47
Panguitch Lake	5.6	22	46	25
Pineview Reservoir	97	110	94	88
Piute Reservoir	25	71	64	34
Porcupine Reservoir	13	11	116	115
Quail Creek	31	40	77	77
Red Fleet Reservoir	10	25	66	40
Rockport Reservoir	41	60	82	68
Rocky Ford	1.5	1.8	75	84
Sand Hollow Reservoir	42	50	88	84
Scofield Reservoir	49	65	89	74
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	0.7	1	71	70
Sevier Bridge Reservoir	56	236	43	23
Smith and Morehouse	7	8.1	60	86
Starvation Reservoir	150	164	99	91
Stateline Reservoir	8.1	12	51	67
Steinaker Reservoir	16	33	66	49
Strawberry Reservoir	942	1105	92	85
Trial Lake	1.7	1.9	97	90

Upper Enterprise	1.7	10	32	16
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	17	32	6	54
Utah Lake	712	870	98	81
Washington Lake	2.4	2.7	53	88
Willard Bay	118	215	92	54
Woodruff Creek	4	4	99	99
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	20	57	97	36

Water Supply Forecast Table
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	MAY-JUL	37	45	51	53%	57	66	97
	MAY-SEP	42	50	56	52%	65	77	108
Smiths Fk nr Border	MAY-JUL	24	32	39	52%	43	49	75
	MAY-SEP	32	40	47	52%	55	65	90
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	MAY-JUL	13.2	20	26	32%	36	51	80
	MAY-SEP	14.5	23	30	35%	41	60	85
Big Ck nr Randolph	MAY-JUL	0.38	0.66	0.95	38%	1.34	2.2	2.5
Bear R bl Stewart Dam	MAY-JUL	1	11	23	25%	41	80	92
	MAY-SEP	2	13	25	23%	43	82	108
Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum	MAY-JUL	6	9	12	57%	14	17	21
Little Bear R at Paradise	MAY-JUL	2.4	4.7	6.8	37%	10	14	18.6
Logan R nr Logan	MAY-JUL	33	40	46	59%	50	57	78

Water Supply Forecast Table
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	MAY-JUL	30	40	49	55%	54	61	89
East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	MAY-JUL	1.7	2.6	3.5	55%	4.2	5.4	6.4
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	1	1.6	2.3	35%	3.1	4.6	6.6
Rockport Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	13	23	32	44%	38	49	73

Weber R nr Coalville	MAY-JUL	13.6	22	28	36%	35	47	77
Chalk Ck at Coalville	MAY-JUL	2.5	5.8	8.3	38%	12.3	18.1	22
East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	MAY-JUL	1.88	2.7	3.3	24%	4.5	6.7	13.7
Echo Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	16	29	39	39%	48	62	101
SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	MAY-JUL	9	14	18.3	63%	22	26	29
Pineview Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	1.5	9.5	19	39%	31	49	49
Weber R at Gateway	MAY-JUL	10.5	26	40	26%	61	94	153

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.18	0.4	0.62	30%	0.81	1.18	2.1

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	21	30	38	51%	43	51	75
Provo R at Hailstone	MAY-JUL	18	29	39	54%	45	54	72
American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	MAY-JUL	5.2	6.8	8.4	49%	9.5	12.3	17
Dell Fk nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.25	0.55	0.75	23%	1	1.4	3.2
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	MAY-JUL	0.02	0.08	0.15	17%	0.25	0.46	0.87
Salt Ck at Nephi	MAY-JUL	0.2	0.75	1.45	40%	2.3	3.5	3.6

Provo R bl Deer Ck Dam	MAY-JUL	29	40	50	52%	62	80	97
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	10	13.5	16	55%	17.5	19	29
Mill Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.8	1.25	1.63	45%	1.91	2.7	3.6
Big Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	6.4	9.9	11.4	46%	13	17	25
Parleys Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.85	1.74	2.4	37%	3.3	4.8	6.4
Emigration Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.07	0.24	0.4	27%	0.61	1	1.48
Spanish Fk at Castilla	MAY-JUL	-7.5	1.4	7.5	33%	13.2	21	23
City Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	1.4	1.8	2.2	49%	2.7	3.2	4.5
Utah Lake Inflow	MAY-JUL	-50	-20	4.6	4%	40	90	122

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.46	0.78	1	45%	1.22	1.54	2.2
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	MAY-JUL	0.06	0.17	0.25	48%	0.32	0.49	0.52

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	4.8	6.1	7.5	30%	10	13	25
Blacks Fk nr Robertson	MAY-JUL	16.7	23	28	33%	36	48	85

Ashley Ck nr Vernal	MAY-JUL	5.8	9	11.1	26%	12.8	15.9	42
Big Brush Ck ab Red Fleet Reservoir	MAY-JUL	1.51	2.5	3.1	19%	3.9	5.2	16.7
Green R at Flaming Gorge Dam	MAY-JUL	220	275	320	36%	415	550	880

Water Supply Forecast Table
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	MAY-JUL	21	23	25	38%	32	42	66
Lake Fk R bl Moon Lk nr Mountain Home	MAY-JUL	13.8	16.2	18	33%	22	29	54
WF Duchesne R at Vat Diversion	MAY-JUL	2	2.5	3.1	23%	4.6	6.8	13.6
Currant Ck bl Currant Ck Dam	MAY-JUL	0.15	0.8	1.7	17%	3.7	6.6	10.3
Yellowstone R nr Altonah	MAY-JUL	13.1	16.3	19	35%	25	33	54
Strawberry R nr Soldier Springs	MAY-JUL	-1	2	7.3	25%	13.4	22	29
Uinta R bl Powerplant Diversion nr Neola	MAY-JUL	9	13.5	18.7	31%	23	30	61
Rock Ck nr Mountain Home	MAY-JUL	14.4	23	29	39%	35	44	74
Whiterocks R nr Whiterocks	MAY-JUL	6	8.6	11.8	29%	15	21	41
Duchesne R nr Tabiona	MAY-JUL	25	30	33	43%	41	53	77
Duchesne R ab Knight Diversion	MAY-JUL	49	55	60	41%	65	74	148

Strawberry R nr Duchesne	MAY-JUL	6.8	9	11	20%	23	39	54
Duchesne R at Myton	MAY-JUL	20	32	42	22%	54	76	193
Duchesne R nr Randlett	MAY-JUL	30	38	46	20%	87	145	225

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	3.5	4.9	5.8	48%	6.4	7.5	12

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.4	0.95	1.5	21%	2.3	3.5	7.3
Fish Ck ab Reservoir nr Scofield	MAY-JUL	1	1.75	2.5	14%	4.8	8.1	17.5
Price R nr Scofield Reservoir	MAY-JUL	1.32	2.1	2.8	13%	5.6	9.6	22
White R bl Tabbyune Creek	MAY-JUL	0.25	0.47	0.7	14%	1.3	2.1	5.1
Seely Ck bl Joes Valley Resv	MAY-JUL	4	5.8	7.3	18%	9.1	12.4	41
Huntington Ck nr Huntington	MAY-JUL	1.2	2.3	3.4	10%	4.7	7	34
Ferron Ck Upper Station nr Ferron	MAY-JUL	2.2	3.3	4.4	15%	6.7	9.9	29

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	1	6	11.5	52%	20	38	22

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	3	5	6.9	38%	8.8	12	18.2
Salina Ck nr Emery	MAY-JUL	0.56	0.88	1.1	22%	1.51	2.1	4.9
Sevier R at Hatch	MAY-JUL	5.5	11.7	16	55%	20	26	29
EF Sevier R nr Kingston	MAY-JUL	0.3	1.5	2.9	35%	5.9	10.2	8.2
Sevier R nr Kingston	MAY-JUL	0.3	1.4	2.8	26%	6.5	11.8	10.9
Clear Ck ab Diversions nr Sevier	MAY-JUL	1.7	3.4	4.5	41%	5.9	8.1	10.9
Sevier R nr Gunnison	MAY-JUL	1	6	11.5	52%	20	38	22

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.02	0.05	0.08	31%	0.28	0.57	0.26

Mill Ck at Sheley Tunnel nr Moab	MAY-JUL	0.35	0.52	0.7	25%	1.18	1.87	2.8
Colorado R nr Cisco	MAY-JUL	380	560	750	23%	885	1100	3220
Green R at Green River, UT	MAY-JUL	360	490	595	27%	720	925	2210

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.6	0.8	1	20%	1.56	2.4	5.1
Muddy Ck nr Emery	MAY-JUL	1	1.5	2.1	14%	4	6.3	14.9

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.15	0.22	0.29	26%	0.55	0.8	1.11

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	2.8	3.4	4	26%	5	6.8	15.4

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	0.1	0.41	0.97	42%	1.52	2.3	2.3
Coal Ck nr Cedar City	MAY-JUL	2.8	4.5	5.3	60%	6	7.3	8.9
Virgin R at Virgin	MAY-JUL	1.81	7.9	12.1	55%	16.3	22	22
Virgin R nr Hurricane	MAY-JUL	1.13	6.6	10.4	56%	14.2	19.7	18.5

Water Supply Forecast Table

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	MAY-JUL	37	45	51	53%	57	66	97
	MAY-SEP	42	50	56	52%	65	77	108
Provo R at Woodland	MAY-JUL	21	30	38	51%	43	51	75
Smiths Fk nr Border	MAY-JUL	24	32	39	52%	43	49	75
	MAY-SEP	32	40	47	52%	55	65	90
Lehman Ck nr Baker	MAY-JUL	0.2	0.31	0.4	21%	0.7	1	1.88
Weber R nr Oakley	MAY-JUL	30	40	49	55%	54	61	89
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	MAY-JUL	13.2	20	26	32%	36	51	80
	MAY-SEP	14.5	23	30	35%	41	60	85
Big Ck nr Randolph	MAY-JUL	0.38	0.66	0.95	38%	1.34	2.2	2.5
S Willow Ck nr Grantsville	MAY-JUL	0.46	0.78	1	45%	1.22	1.54	2.2
Provo R at Hailstone	MAY-JUL	18	29	39	54%	45	54	72
Dunn Ck nr Park Valley	MAY-JUL	0.18	0.4	0.62	30%	0.81	1.18	2.1

East Canyon Ck nr Jeremy Ranch	MAY-JUL	1.7	2.6	3.5	55%	4.2	5.4	6.4
Vernon Ck nr Vernon	MAY-JUL	0.06	0.17	0.25	48%	0.32	0.49	0.52
Lost Ck Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	1	1.6	2.3	35%	3.1	4.6	6.6
Bear R bl Stewart Dam	MAY-JUL	1	11	23	25%	41	80	92
	MAY-SEP	2	13	25	23%	43	82	108
American Fk ab Upper Powerplant	MAY-JUL	5.2	6.8	8.4	49%	9.5	12.3	17
Rockport Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	13	23	32	44%	38	49	73
Dell Fk nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.25	0.55	0.75	23%	1	1.4	3.2
W Canyon Ck nr Cedar Fort	MAY-JUL	0.02	0.08	0.15	17%	0.25	0.46	0.87
Weber R nr Coalville	MAY-JUL	13.6	22	28	36%	35	47	77
Chalk Ck at Coalville	MAY-JUL	2.5	5.8	8.3	38%	12.3	18.1	22
East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	MAY-JUL	1.88	2.7	3.3	24%	4.5	6.7	13.7
Echo Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	16	29	39	39%	48	62	101
Salt Ck at Nephi	MAY-JUL	0.2	0.75	1.45	40%	2.3	3.5	3.6
Provo R bl Deer Ck Dam	MAY-JUL	29	40	50	52%	62	80	97
SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	MAY-JUL	9	14	18.3	63%	22	26	29
Little Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	10	13.5	16	55%	17.5	19	29
Mill Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.8	1.25	1.63	45%	1.91	2.7	3.6
Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum	MAY-JUL	6	9	12	57%	14	17	21
Big Cottonwood Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	6.4	9.9	11.4	46%	13	17	25
Parleys Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.85	1.74	2.4	37%	3.3	4.8	6.4
Emigration Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	0.07	0.24	0.4	27%	0.61	1	1.48
Pineview Reservoir Inflow	MAY-JUL	1.5	9.5	19	39%	31	49	49

Spanish Fk at Castilla	MAY-JUL	-7.5	1.4	7.5	33%	13.2	21	23
Weber R at Gateway	MAY-JUL	10.5	26	40	26%	61	94	153
Little Bear R at Paradise	MAY-JUL	2.4	4.7	6.8	37%	10	14	18.6
City Ck nr SLC	MAY-JUL	1.4	1.8	2.2	49%	2.7	3.2	4.5
Logan R nr Logan	MAY-JUL	33	40	46	59%	50	57	78
Utah Lake Inflow	MAY-JUL	-50	-20	4.6	4%	40	90	122
Great Salt Lake Inflow*	MAY-JUL	38	72	121	40%	193	335	305
Great Salt Lake Rise**	MAY-HIGH	0	0	0		0	0	

* 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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