



Utah Water Availability Update

August 1, 2026



View of Yellowstone Basin, High Uintas Wilderness

Photo by Claire Stellick

Utah General Summary

August 1, 2026

The Utah Water Availability Update (UWAU) is a monthly report issued by the NRCS-Utah Snow Survey office for each month outside the snowpack season. The UWAU includes summaries of Utah's statewide and basin-level precipitation, soil moisture, reservoir, and current streamflow conditions. Reservoir and streamflow data per basin are then compared with historical observations to generate Water Availability Indexes for each region.

The report is organized to reflect two distinct geographic areas being monitored: the low elevation valley sites (Soil Climate Analysis Network, aka SCAN) that are critical for agricultural production and operations; and the high elevation mountainous areas where water supply is generated (SNOW TELemetry, aka SNOTEL).

Valley Conditions (SCAN) as of August 1st:

Utah's water-year-to-date precipitation in valley locations (as measured at our SCAN sites) rose to 103% of normal after well above-normal accumulation during July. Statewide, Utah's valleys received 143% of normal precipitation last month, though that ranged from below normal conditions in the Uinta Basin (28%) to exceptional totals in the St. George region of the state where more than three times the normal amount of July rain was received. Soil moisture in Utah's valleys averaged around 38% of saturation as of August 1st, which is above normal for this time of year. Again, the statewide picture glosses over important geographic variability; soils in the Uinta Basin and Southwestern corner of the state are hovering around record dryness, while South-Central and Southeastern Utah soils are in the top 10th percentile or above for moisture. Soil temperatures are at or near record highs in almost all areas of Utah—both in the valleys at our SCAN sites, and also in Utah's mountains as observed by our SNOTEL network.

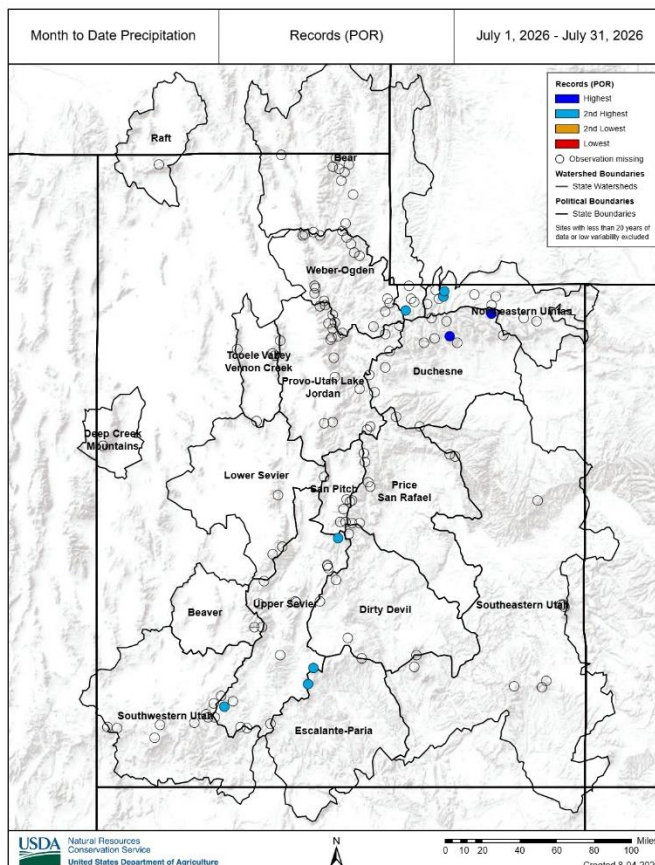
Mountain Conditions (SNOTEL) as of August 1st:

Bring on the monsoon! July delivered above-normal precipitation for most mountainous areas of Utah. While the much needed rain did little for the state's reservoir storage, the monsoonal storms helped significantly increase mountain soil moisture levels, decreased evaporative potential, improved forage availability, and reduced fire risk¹. The map on the following page shows where record monthly precipitation was received at Utah's SNOTEL sites during July. Two SNOTEL sites along the south slope of the Uinta Mountains (Chepeta and Lakefork #1) set new records, and seven others recorded second-highest totals for July precipitation. However, the rain that we get during the summer monsoon tends to be very localized; other areas not far from there in the Uintas (e.g. the Rock Creek SNOTEL) actually received below normal July precipitation. Similarly, the Mining Fork SNOTEL near Deseret Peak was below normal while sites in the Oquirrh Range just to the east reported above normal monthly totals. Statewide long

¹ We recognize that many areas of the state continue to experience extremely high fire risk. As of this writing, the Widemouth 2 Fire in central Utah had burned nearly 70,000 acres and was spreading.

range weather forecasts suggest that August's monsoonal moisture may continue to be above normal for Utah, so hopefully some areas of the state will have the chance to catch up a bit.

Water-year-to-date precipitation at Utah SNOTEL sites increased to 90% of normal (30th percentile) after we received 2.2 inches of rain in our mountains (181% of normal) during July. Soil moisture in Utah's mountains has benefited where the monsoonal storms have hit, and overall our statewide soil moisture ended the month above normal at 39% of saturation.



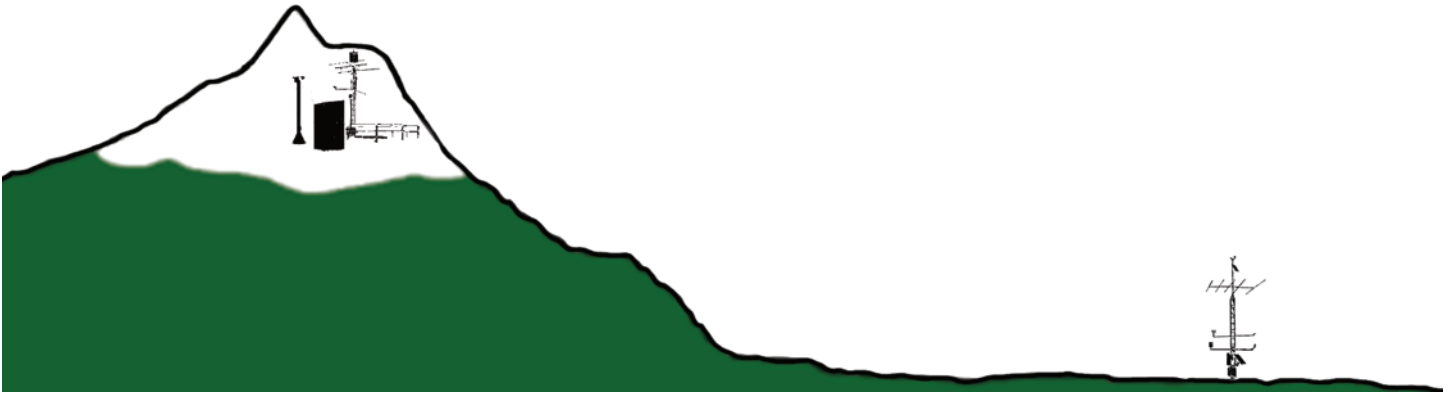
July precipitation at Utah's SNOTEL sites. Dark blue indicates record-high, and light blue indicates second-highest monthly precipitation on record. Only includes sites with 20 or more years of precipitation data.

Water Availability as of August 1st

As noted above, while we certainly benefit from monsoonal rains, overall our water availability in Utah is driven by snowmelt runoff, and low water storage is continuing to impact multiple areas of the state resulting from our record-poor snowpack season last winter. The Sevier watershed is below the 5th percentile for available water (see Water Availability Index table), and many other areas also have extremely low water availability percentiles. Utah's statewide reservoir storage is at 54% of capacity, down 15% from this time last year. While many areas of the state have depleted water reserves—particularly in the Sevier and San Pitch areas, Southwestern Utah's reservoir storage has remained resilient.

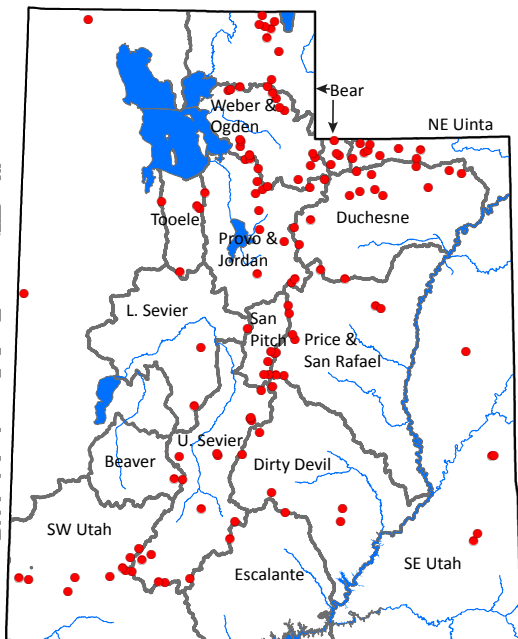
Utah Water Availability Update

The purpose of the Utah Water Availability Update is to provide a snapshot of current and immediate past climatic conditions and other information useful to agricultural and water user interests in Utah. The report utilizes data from several sources that represent specific parameters (streamflow data from the United States Geological Survey, reservoir data from the Bureau of Reclamation, and other sources), geography including high elevation United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Snowpack Telemetry (SNOTEL) data, and agriculturally important data from the USDA-NRCS Soil Climate Analysis Network (SCAN). Data on precipitation, soil moisture, soil temperature, reservoir storage, and streamflow are analyzed and presented. These data analyses can be used to increase irrigation efficiency and agricultural production. As with all data and analyses, there are limitations due to data quality, quantity, and spatial application.



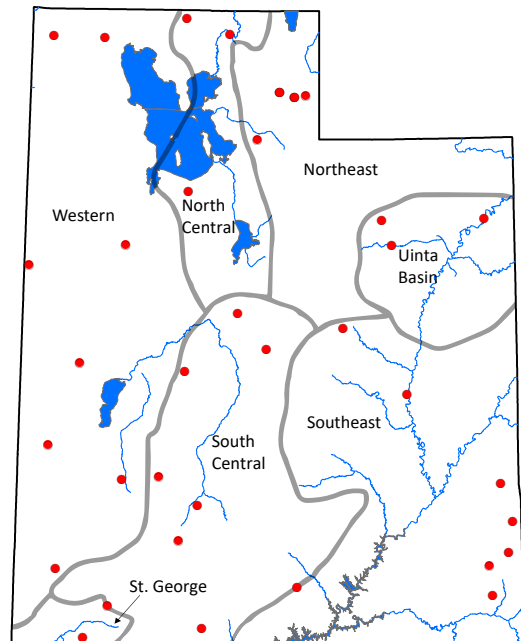
SNOTEL

- Mountainous areas
- High elevation (>6,000 ft)
- Water supply forecasting
- Installed where snow pack represents the water supply



SCAN

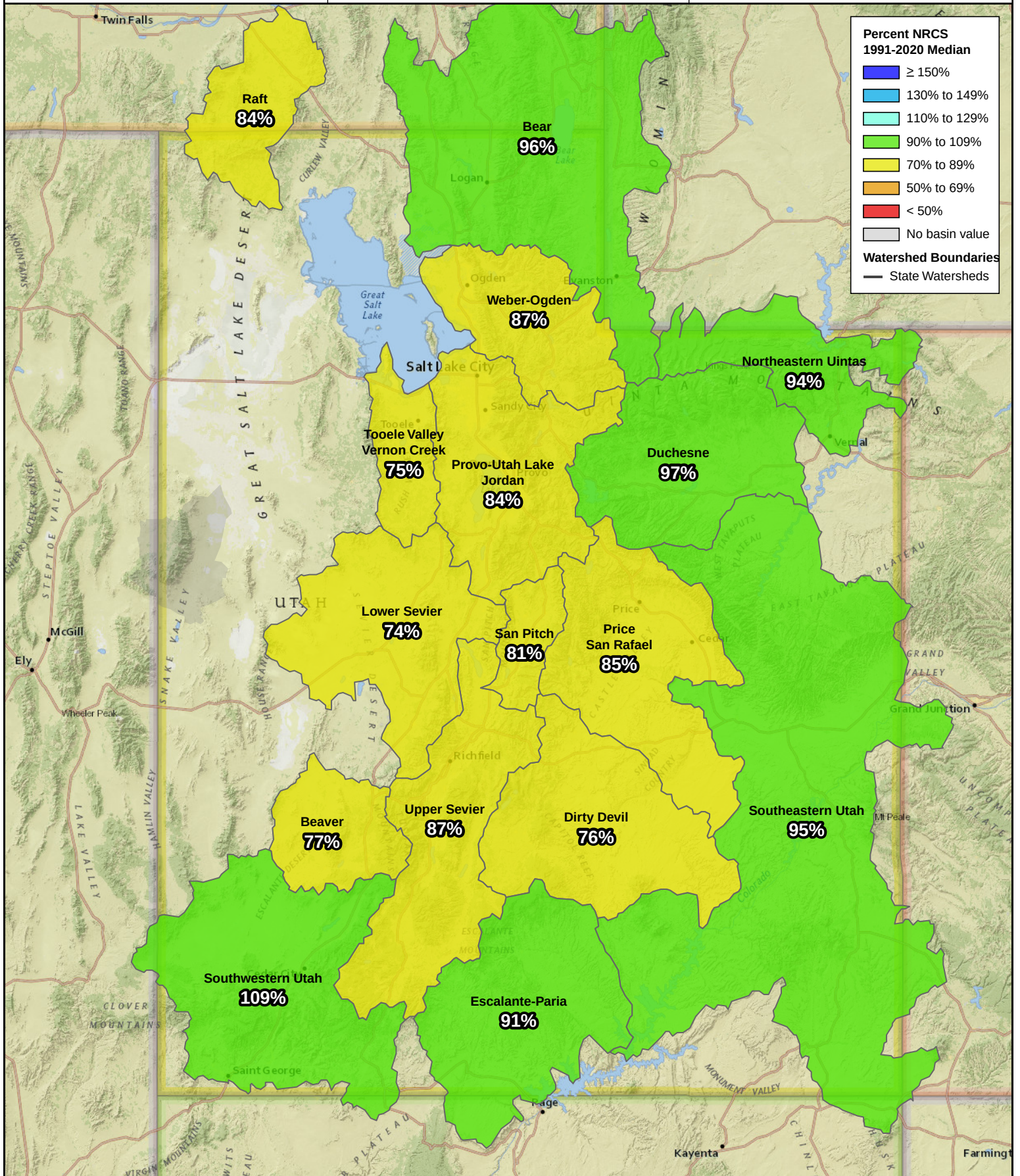
- Agricultural and range lands
- Mid elevation (3 – 7,000 ft).
- Irrigation efficiency and rangeland productivity
- Installed on spatially representative soils



Water Year to Date Precipitation

Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median

October 1, 2025 - July 31, 2026



Natural Resources
Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture



0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Created 8-04-2026

Aug 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)	3001	5536	69	54
Utah (Statewide) Incl. Flaming G. & Lk. Powell	11058	32599	44	33
Bear	621	1395	62	44
Weber-Ogden	262	547	63	47
Northeastern Uintas	2693	3852	81	69
Tooele Valley	1.9	4.3	52	44
Duchesne	1041	1385	84	75
Provo	848	1339	82	63
San Pitch	0.9	20	22	4
Price	84	196	79	43
Upper Sevier	10	148	29	6
Lower Sevier	22	251	20	8
Southeast UT	0.7	2.3	48	29
Beaver	4.3	23	21	18
Southwest Utah	77	120	64	64

Reservoir	Current Storage (KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity	This Yr % Capacity
Bear Lake	596	1302	64	45
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	5.5	25	16	21
Browns Draw	1.2	5.9	14	19
Causey Reservoir	4.4	7.1	67	62
Cleveland Lake	1.7	5.4	45	30
Currant Creek Reservoir	14	15	96	96
DMAD	6.5	10	71	59
Deer Creek Reservoir	93	149	69	62
East Canyon Reservoir	29	49	80	60
Echo Reservoir	30	73	67	41
Electric Lake	12	30	75	41
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2667	3749	83	71
Grantsville Reservoir	1.5	3.3	52	46
Gunlock	5.7	10	37	55
Gunnison Bend	2.9	4	69	72
Gunnison Reservoir	0.9	20	22	4
Huntington	2.4	5.6	92	42
Huntington North Reservoir	1.2	4.2	75	29
Hyrum Reservoir	6.5	15	48	42
Ivins	0.7	1.4	44	47
Joes Valley Reservoir	28	61	85	45
Jordanelle Reservoir	214	314	88	68
Ken's Lake	0.7	2.3	48	29
Kolob Reservoir	5.3	5.6	61	94
Lake Powell	5389	23314	32	23
Lost Creek Reservoir	8.8	22	73	39
Lower Enterprise	1	2.6	61	38
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	4.5	32	33	13
Miller Flat Reservoir	1	5.2	45	19
Millsite	5.7	18	71	31
Minersville Reservoir	4.3	23	21	18
Moon Lake Reservoir	9.9	35	24	27
Newton	1.1	5.4	34	19
Otter Creek Reservoir	5.5	52	44	10
Panguitch Lake	0.8	22	35	3
Pineview Reservoir	40	110	76	36
Piute Reservoir	3.1	71	16	4
Porcupine Reservoir	7.3	11	68	64
Quail Creek	26	40	65	65
Red Fleet Reservoir	8.6	25	38	33
Rockport Reservoir	32	60	74	54
Rocky Ford	0.7	1.8	65	40
Sand Hollow Reservoir	38	50	81	77
Scofield Reservoir	32	65	81	48
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	0.4	1	51	36
Sevier Bridge Reservoir	13	236	17	5
Smith and Morehouse	7.4	8.1	81	90
Starvation Reservoir	105	164	74	64
Stateline Reservoir	4.7	12	34	38
Steinaker Reservoir	8	33	40	24
Strawberry Reservoir	881	1105	89	79
Trial Lake	1.4	1.9	50	73
Upper Enterprise	0.4	10	13	3
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	22	32	78	70
Utah Lake	536	870	82	61
Washington Lake	2.4	2.7	70	90
Willard Bay	107	215	46	50
Woodruff Creek	1.9	4	14	46
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	7.5	57	28	13

August 1, 2026 | Water Availability Index (WAI)

Basin or Region	Reservoir Storage ¹ (KAF) ²	Monthly Flow	Flow + Storage (KAF) ²	WAI ³	Percentile ⁴ (%)	Similar Years
Bear	597.0	5.3	602.3	-0.62	43	[1995, 2001]
Woodruff Narrows	7.5	2.2	9.7	-2.57	19	[2013, 2021]
Little Bear	6.5	1.1	7.6	-1.55	31	[1994, 2016]
Ogden	45.0	2.0	47.0	-3.63	6	[2000, 2021]
Weber	109.5	5.5	115.0	-3.31	10	[2002, 2013]
Provo	308.2	3.2	311.3	-2.98	14	[2013, 2022]
Western Uintas	138.4	15.1	153.4	-3.46	9	[1989, 2002]
Eastern Uintas	16.7	11.5	28.2	-3.28	11	[1989, 2021]
Blacks Fork	4.5	5.4	9.9	-3.41	9	[2000, 2021]
Smiths Fork	4.7	1.7	6.4	-3.03	14	[1989, 2007]
Price	32.1	0.3	32.4	-1.15	36	[2001, 2010]
Joes Valley	28.1	1.3	29.4	-3.99	2	[2002, 2013]
Ferron Creek	5.7	0.9	6.6	-1.15	36	[1986, 1993]
Moab	0.7	0.2	0.9	-2.71	18	[2012, 2021]
Upper Sevier	8.6	0.3	9.0	-3.81	4	[2004, 2022]
San Pitch	0.9	0.3	1.2	-3.1	13	[2002, 2016]
Lower Sevier	13.1	1.5	14.7	-3.81	4	[2003, 2022]
Beaver River	4.3	2.3	6.6	-1.68	30	[1994, 2013]
Virgin River	31.7	5.3	37.0	-0.83	40	[2007, 2008]

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

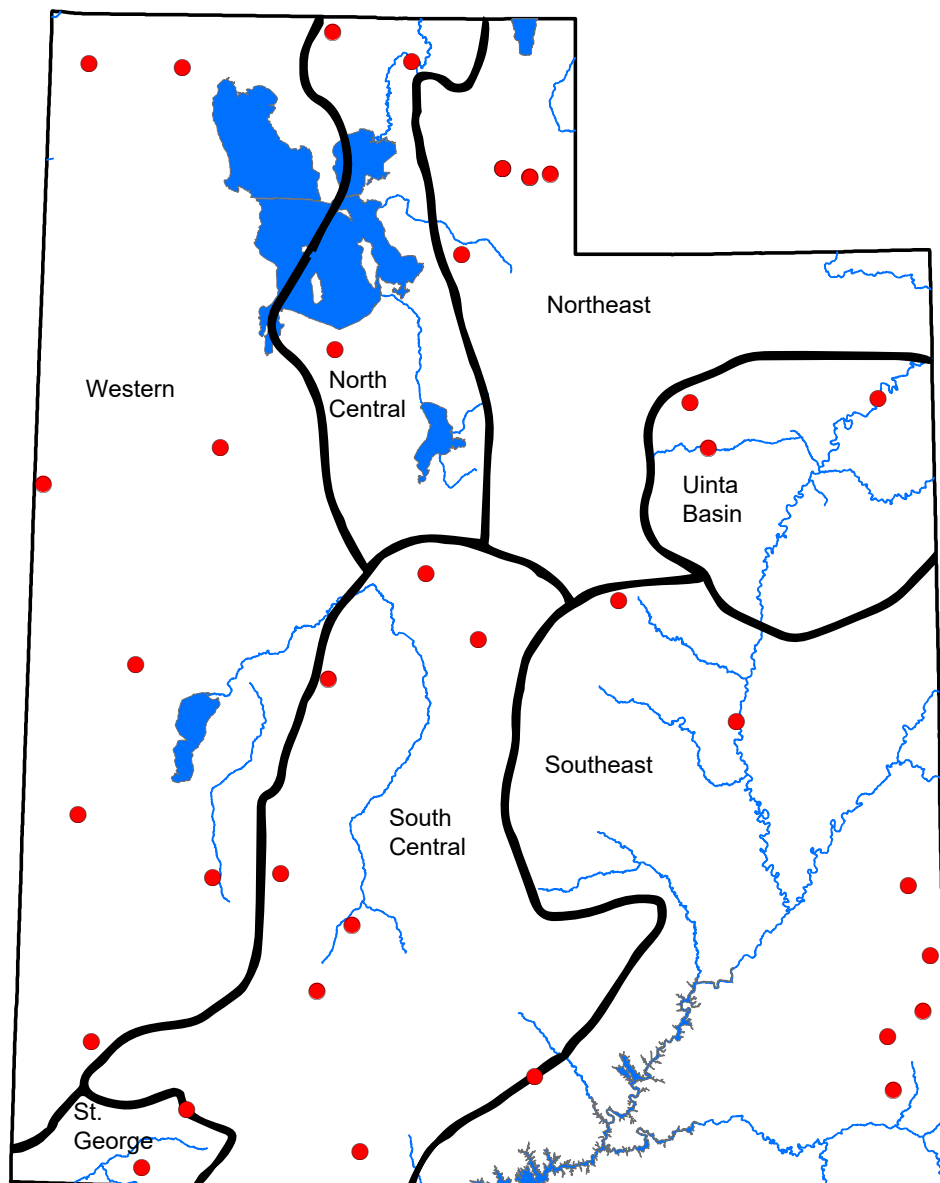
What is a Water Availability Index?

The Water Availability Index (WAI) is an observed hydrologic indicator of current surface water availability within a watershed. The index is calculated by combining current reservoir storage with the previous month's streamflow. Note that starting in June, 2022, un-adjusted streamflow values are used in this calculation. Prior to this date, 'naturalized' or 'adjusted' values were used. Please contact Jordan Clayton for details and rationale concerning this methodological change. See Appendix A for details on specific stream gauges and reservoirs used in WAI calculations.

WAI 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. WAI's are calculated in this fashion to be consistent with other hydroclimatic indicators such as the Palmer Drought Index and the Precipitation index.

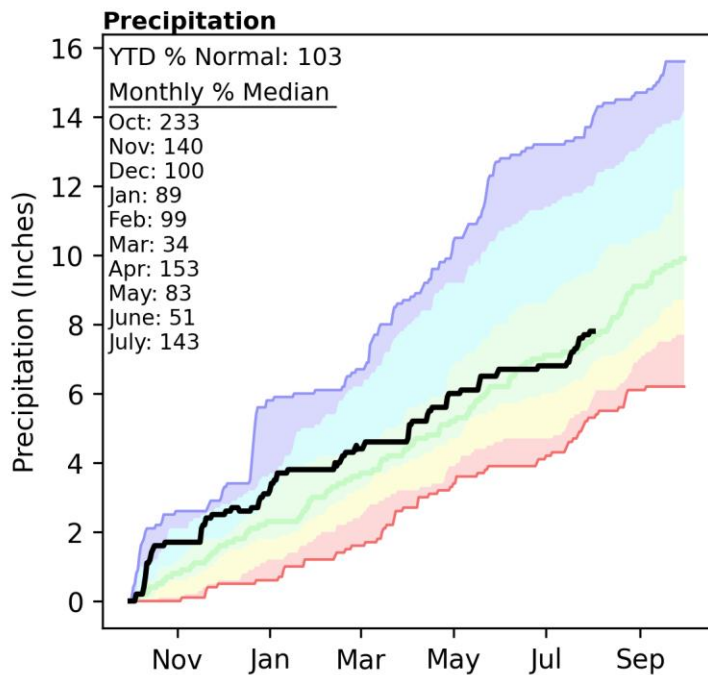
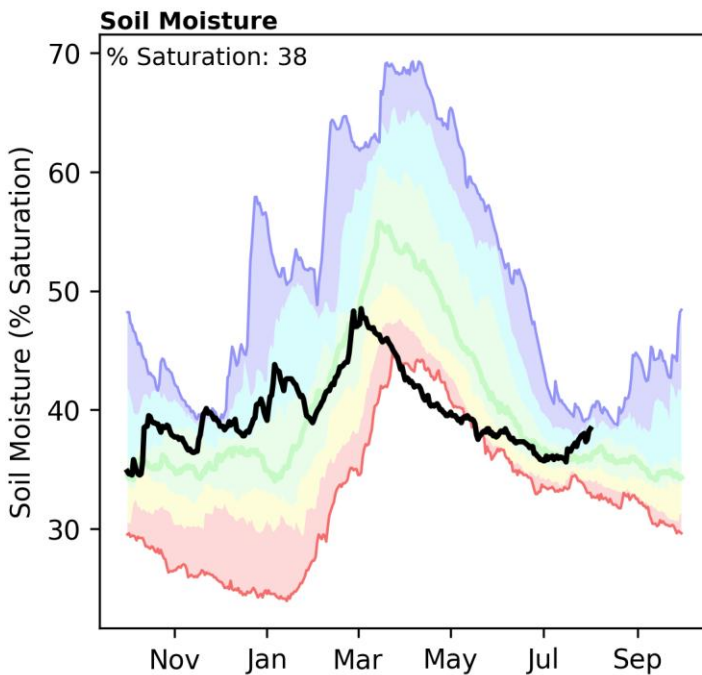
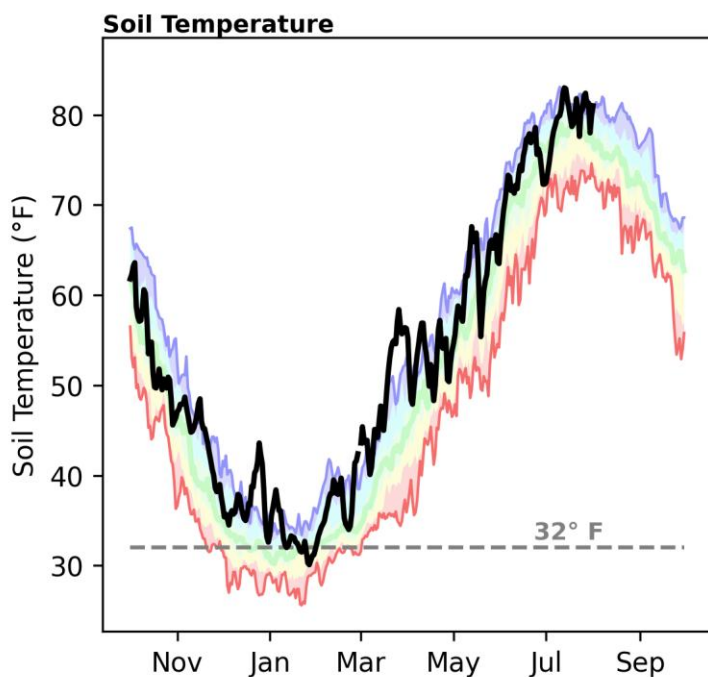
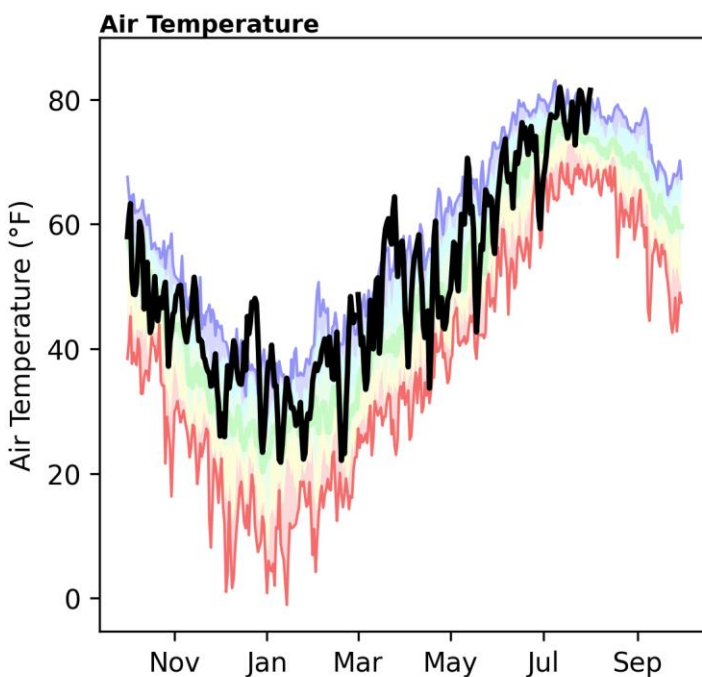
The Utah Snow Survey has also chosen to display the WAI value as well as a PERCENT CHANCE OF NON-EXCEEDANCE. While this is a cumbersome name, it has a simple application. It can be best thought of as a scale of 1 to 99 with 1 being the drought of record (driest possible conditions) and 99 being the flood 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 WAI 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 WAI 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 WAI 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.

SCAN portion of report



Statewide SCAN | August 1, 2026

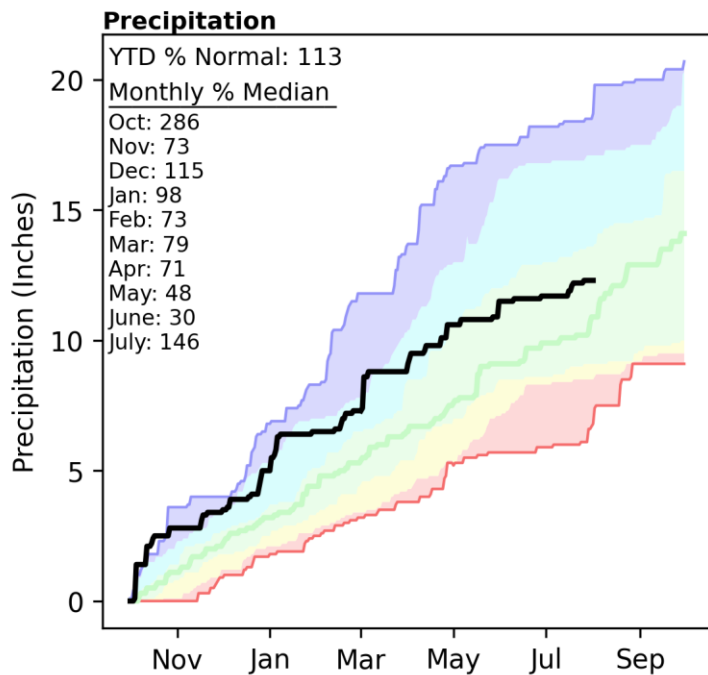
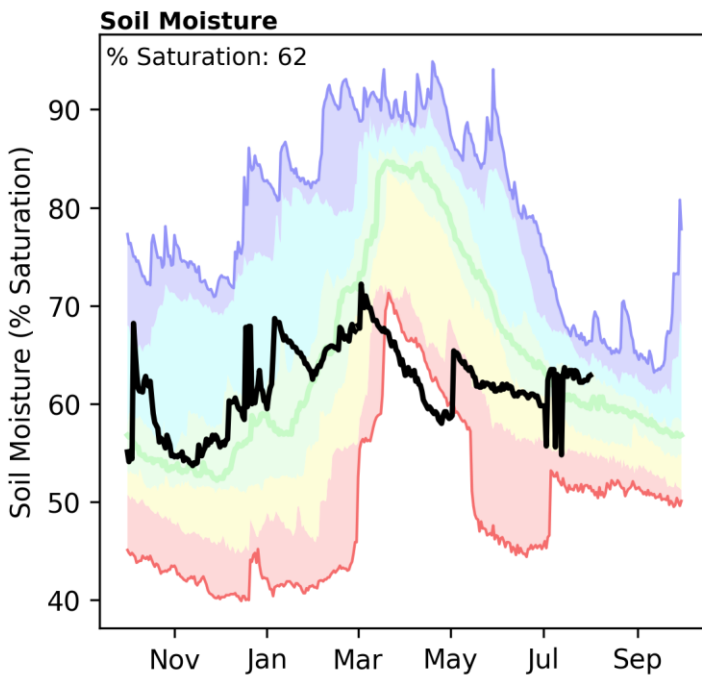
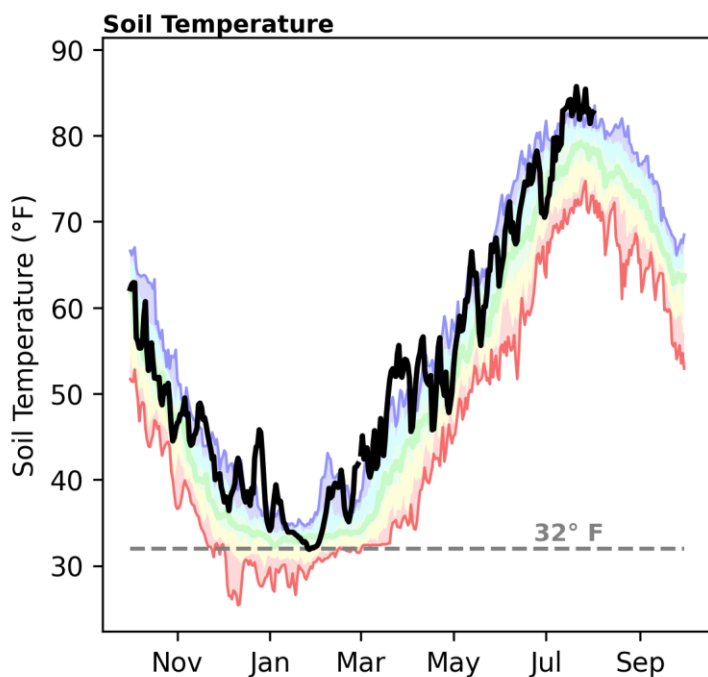
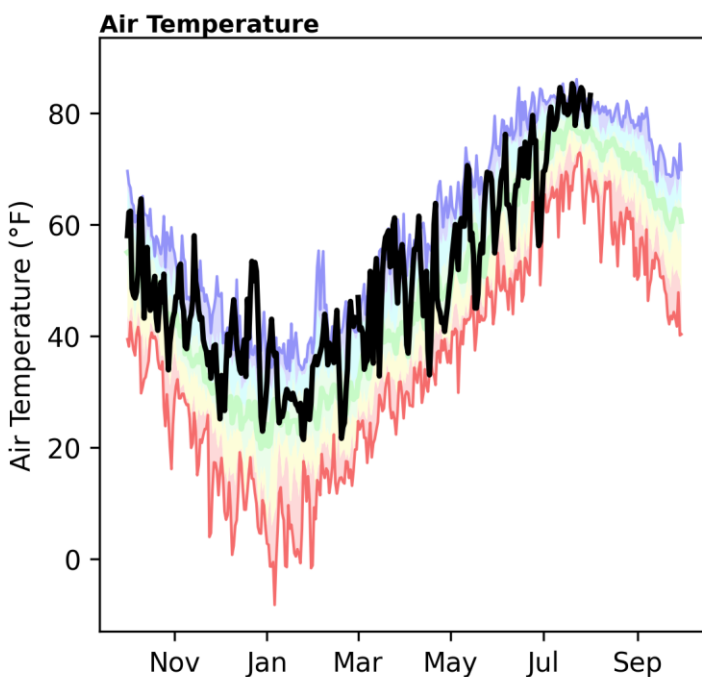
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.0" falling region-wide (143% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 103% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 38% of saturation compared to 33% at this time last year.



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

North Central Utah | August 1, 2026

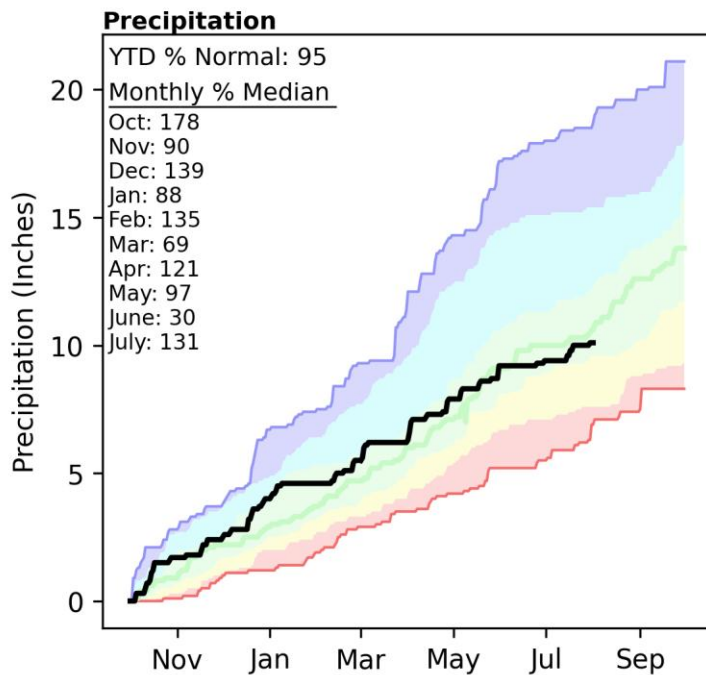
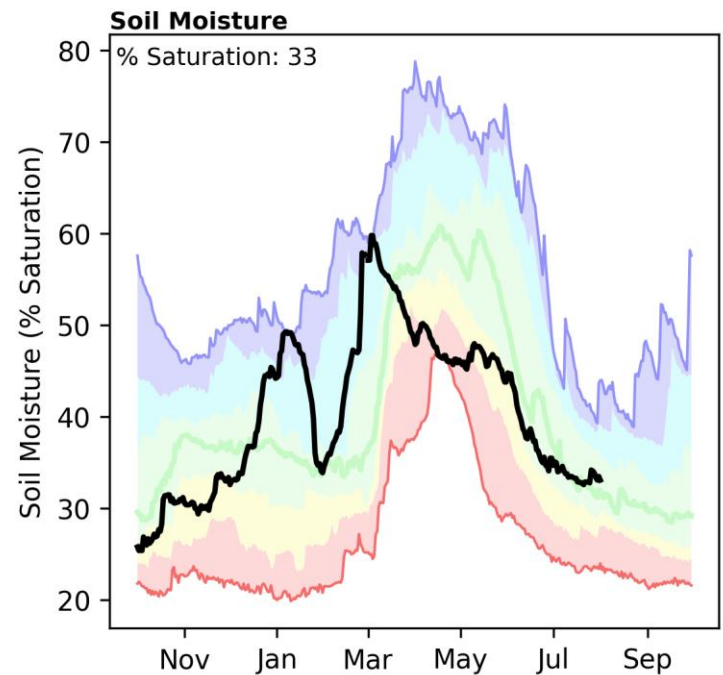
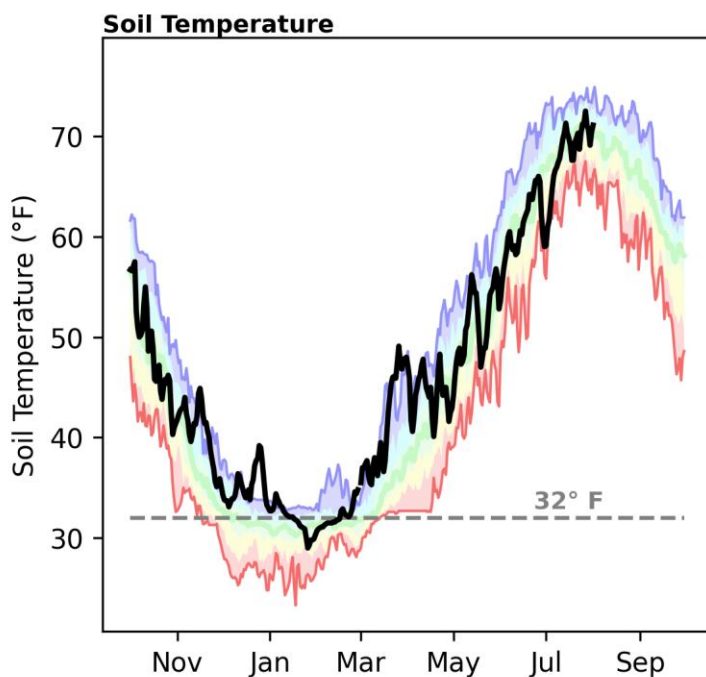
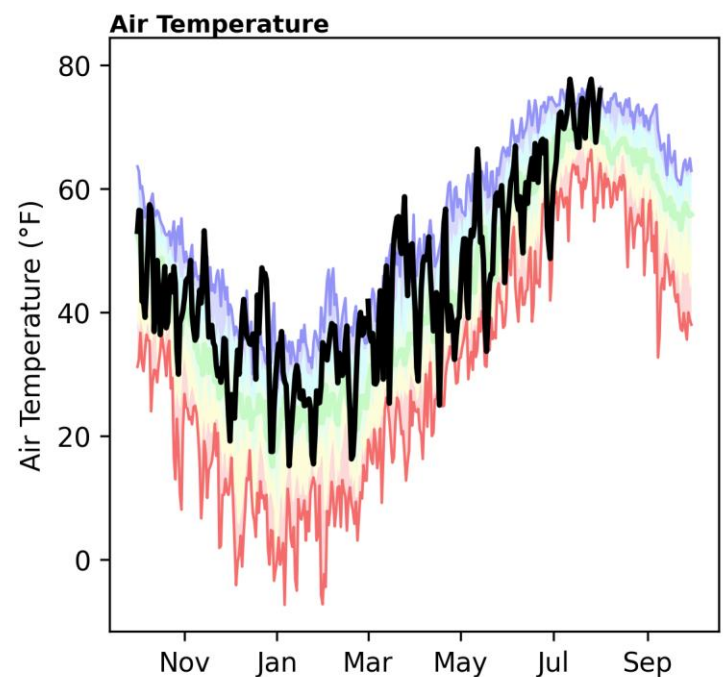
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 0.5" falling region-wide (146% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 113% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 62% of saturation compared to 56% at this time last year.



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

Northeast Utah | August 1, 2026

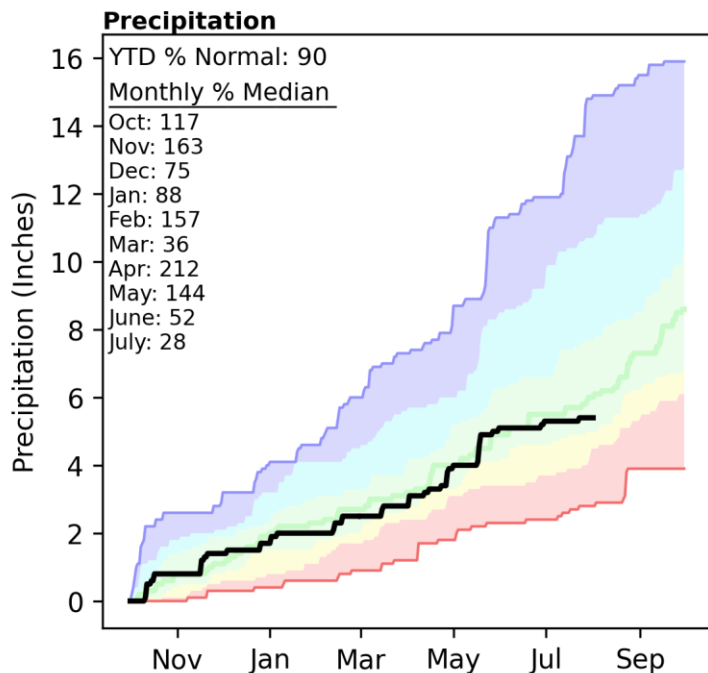
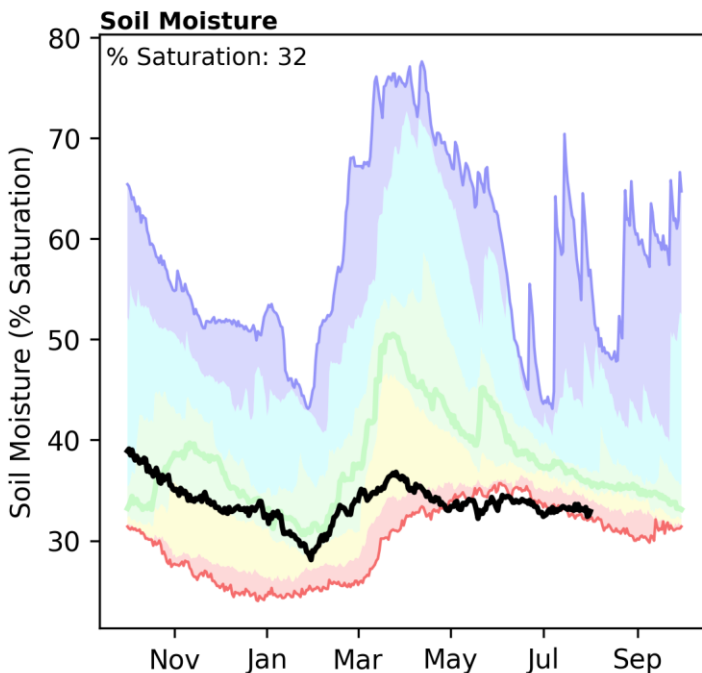
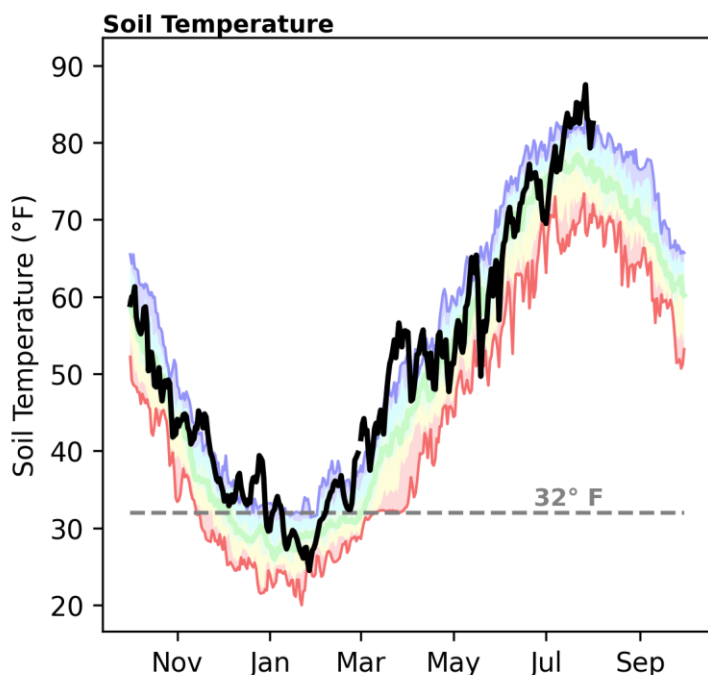
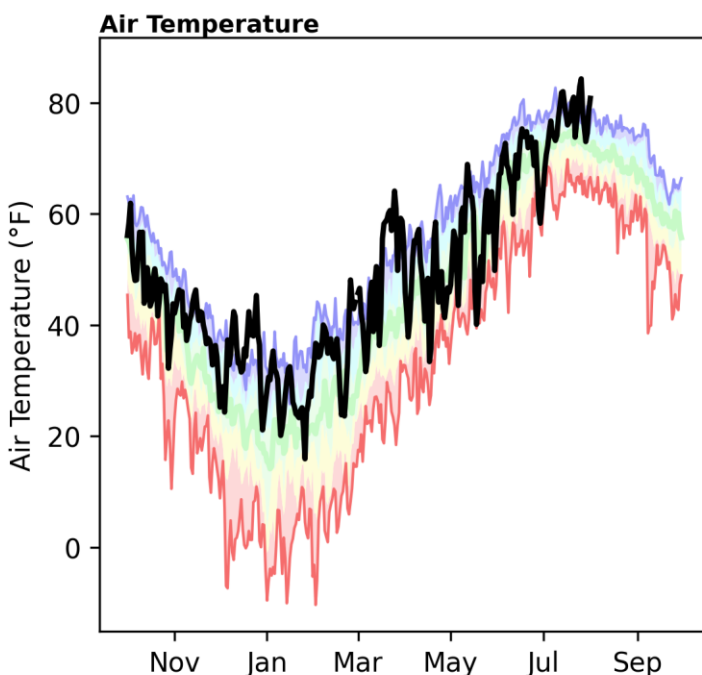
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 0.7" falling region-wide (131% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 95% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 33% of saturation compared to 27% at this time last year.



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

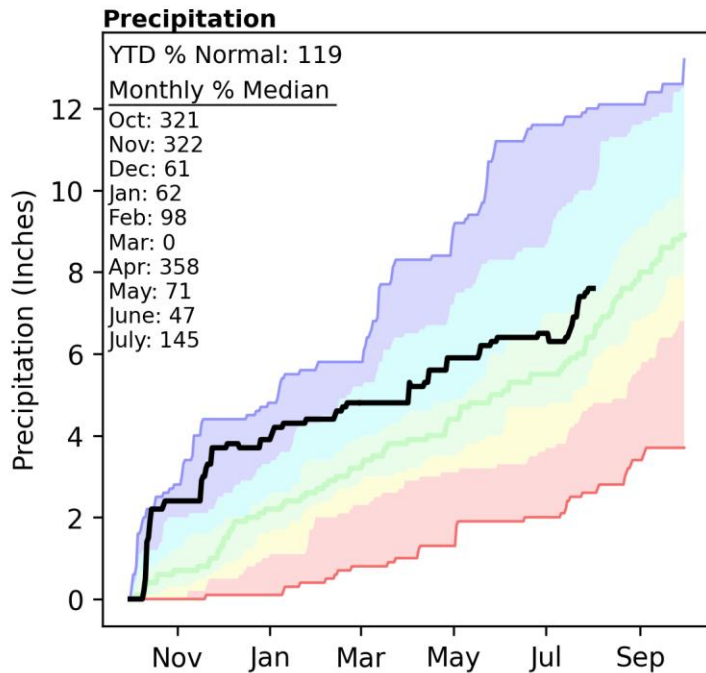
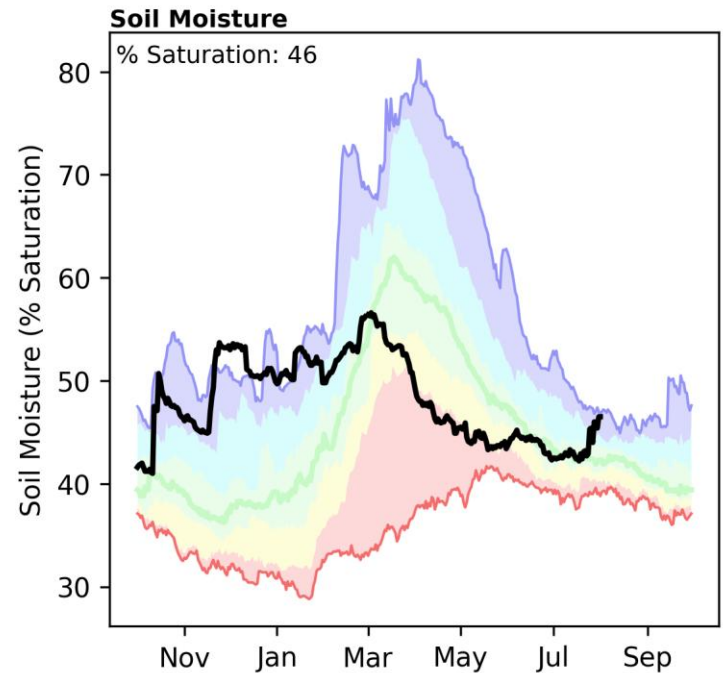
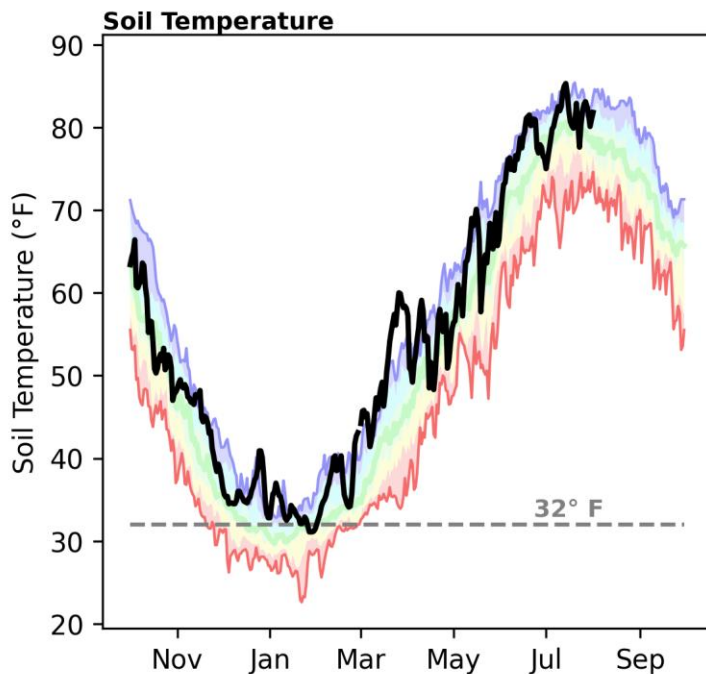
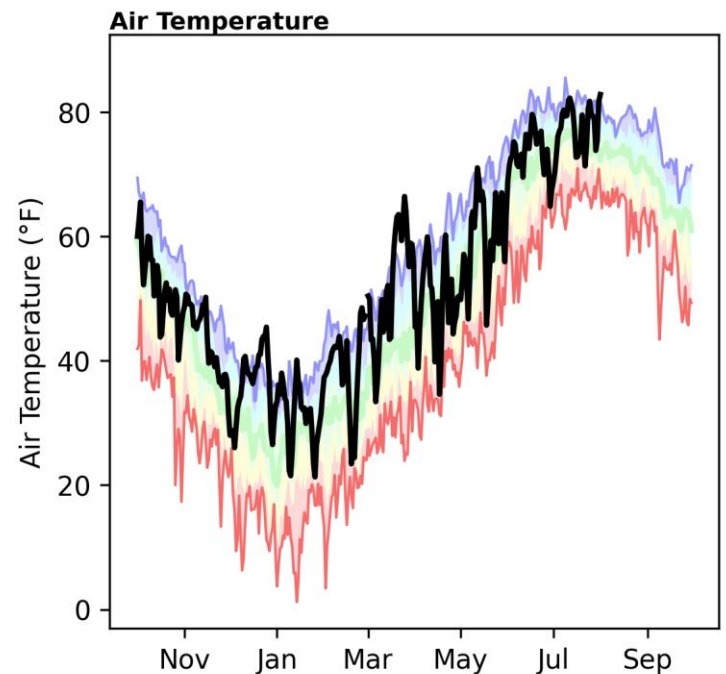
Uinta Basin | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well below normal, with an average of 0.2" falling region-wide (28% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 90% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 32% of saturation compared to 32% at this time last year.



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

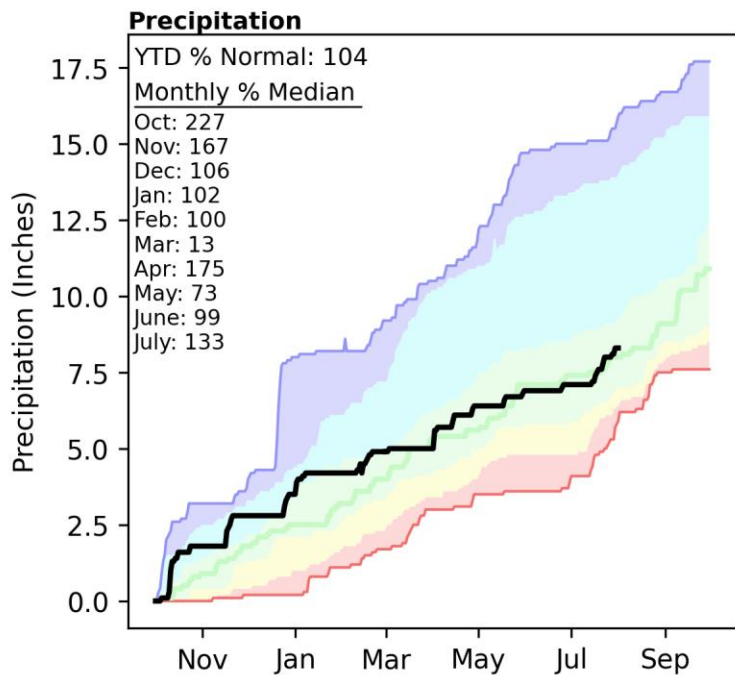
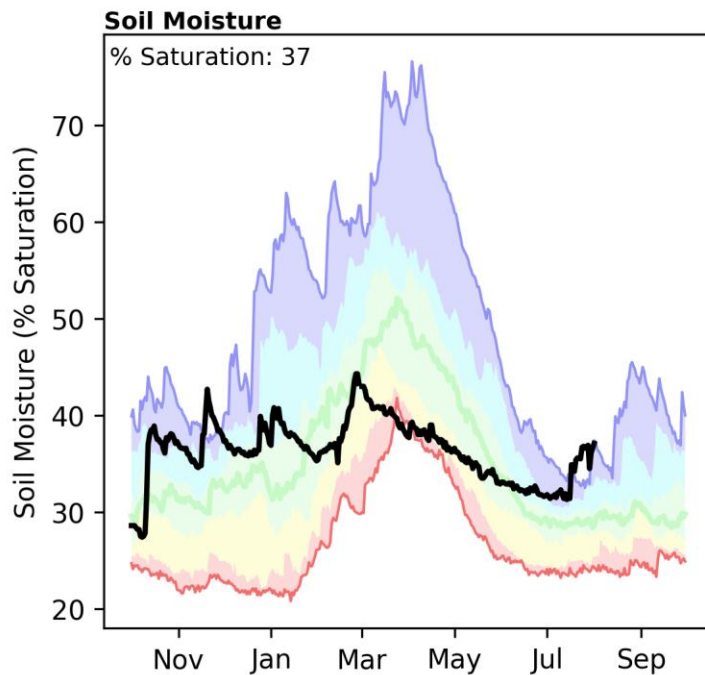
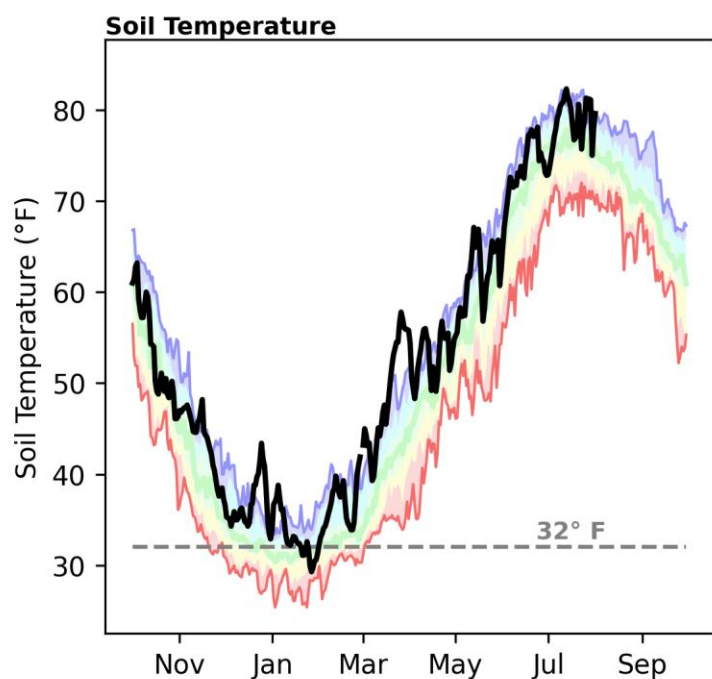
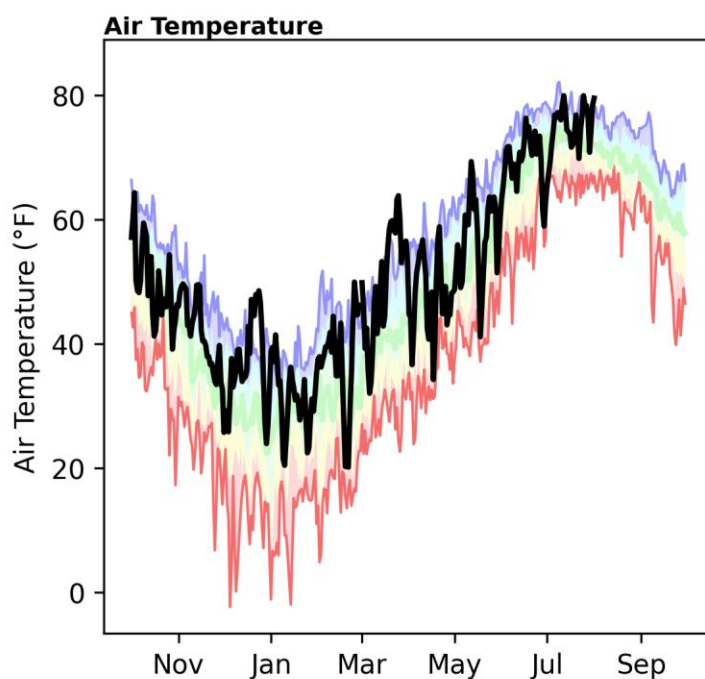
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.3" falling region-wide (145% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 119% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 46% of saturation compared to 43% at this time last year.



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

South Central Utah | August 1, 2026

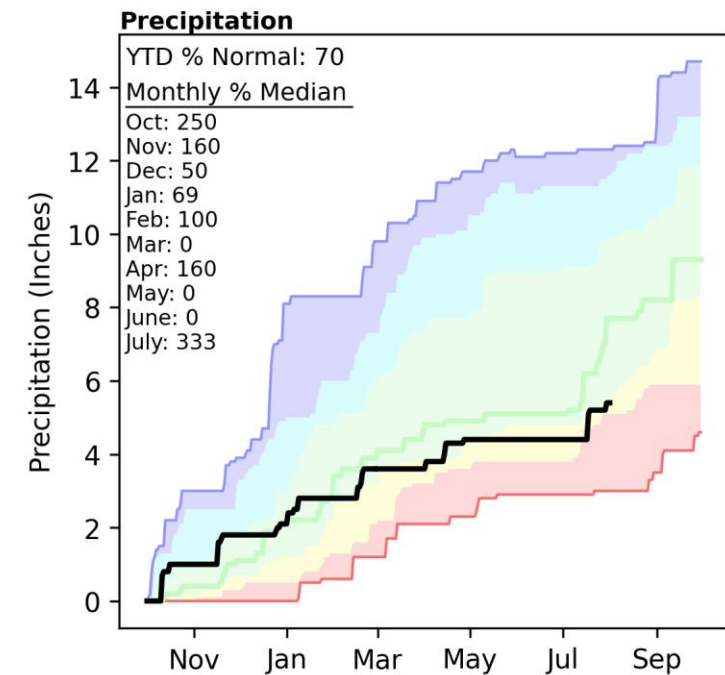
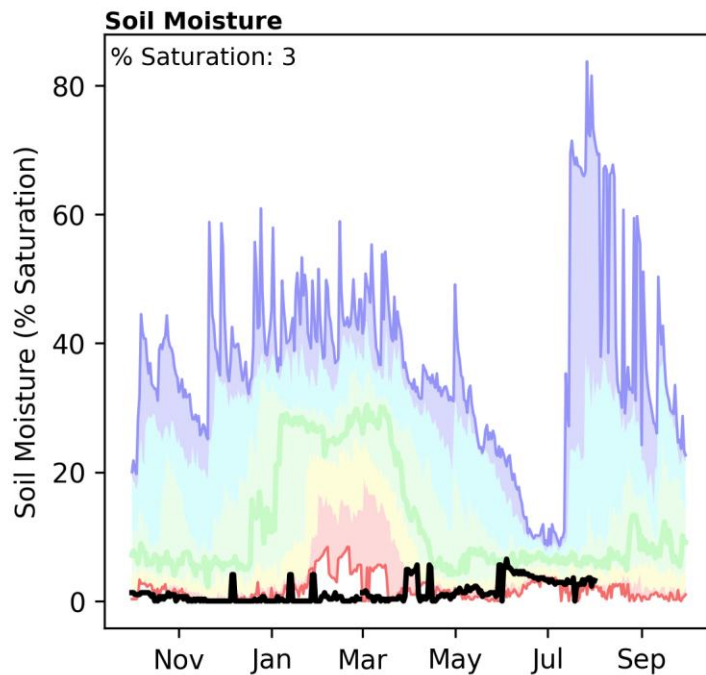
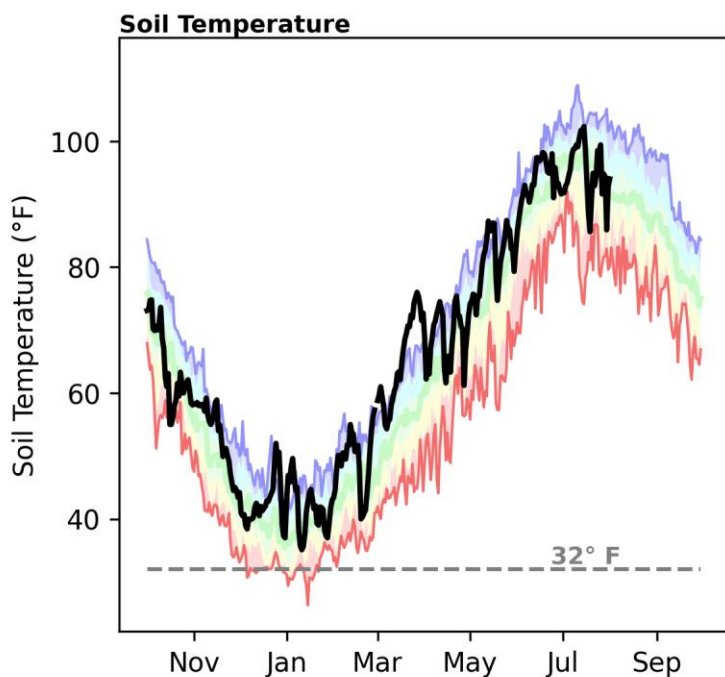
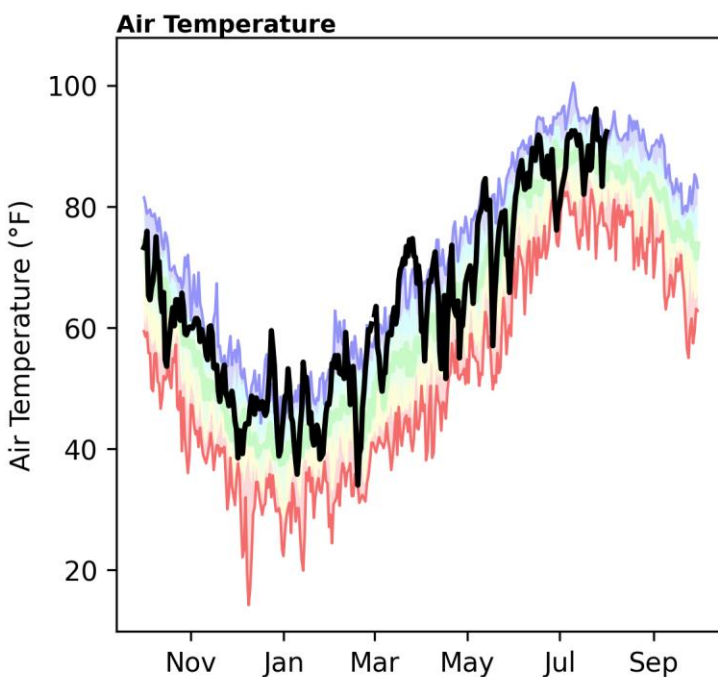
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.2" falling region-wide (133% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 104% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 37% of saturation compared to 28% at this time last year.



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

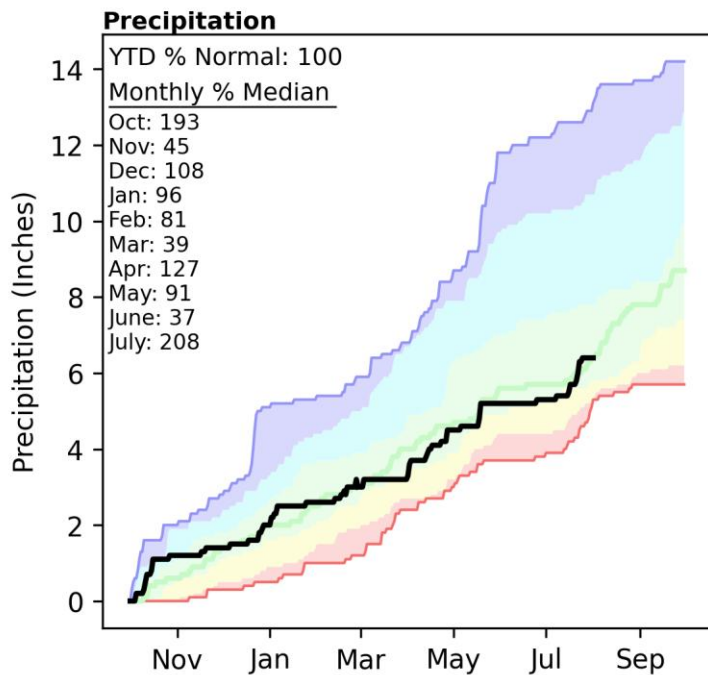
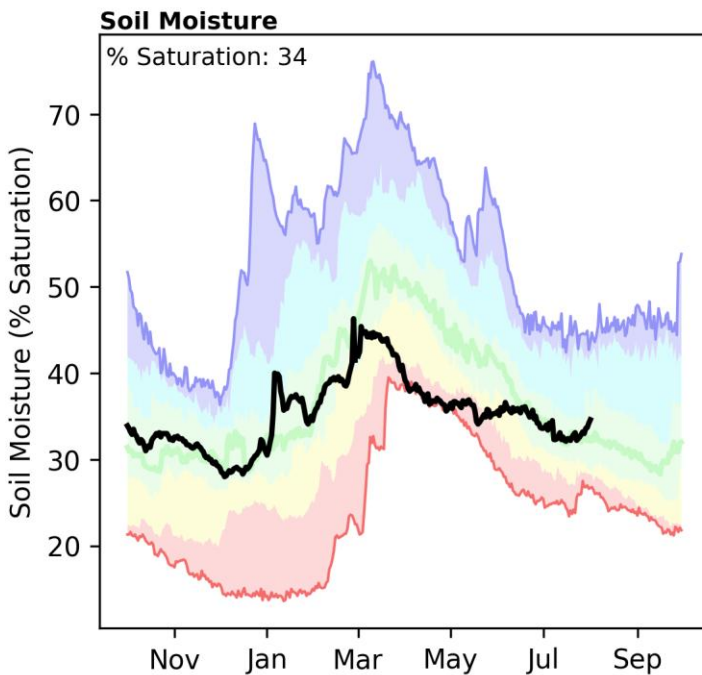
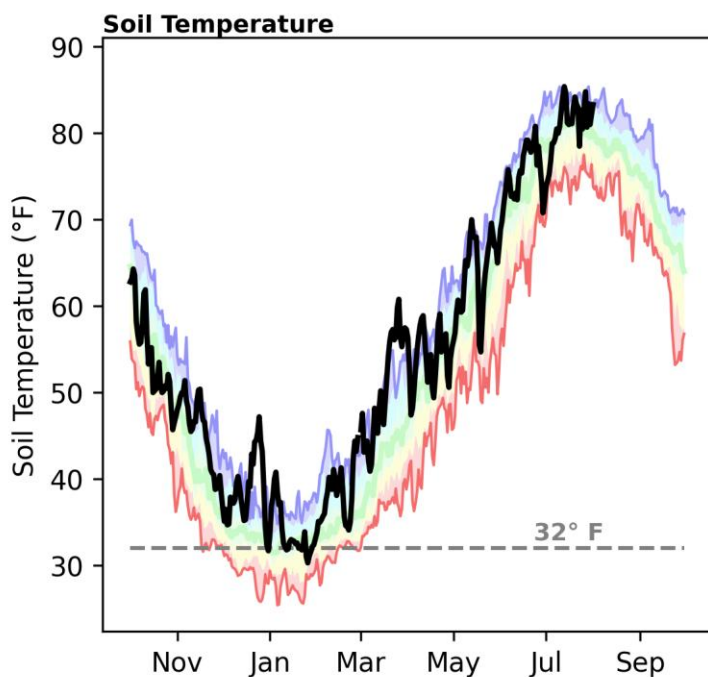
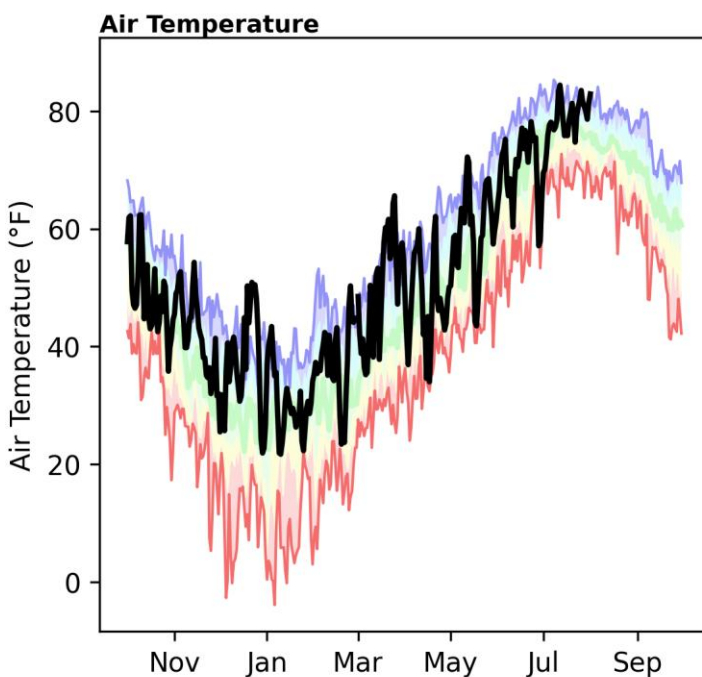
St. George Region | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.0" falling region-wide (333% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 70% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 3% of saturation compared to 2% at this time last year.



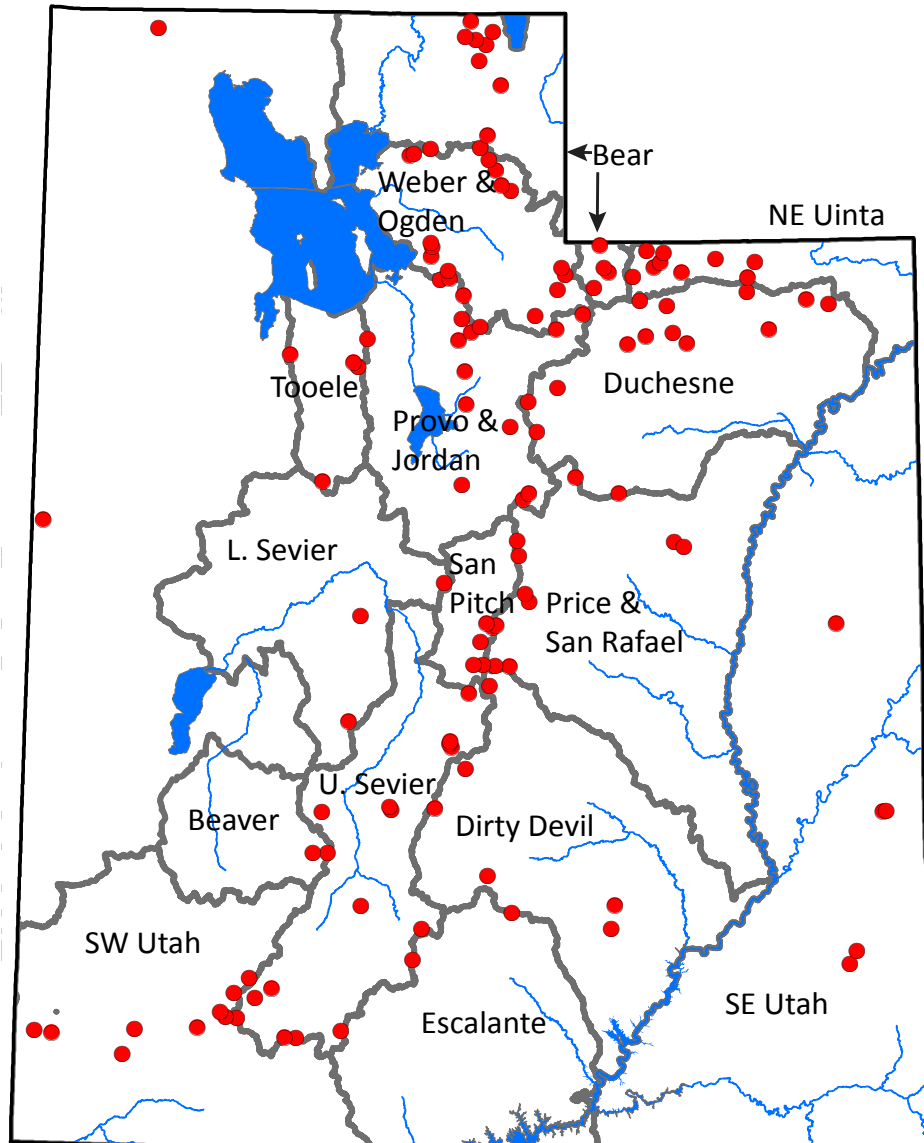
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.1" falling region-wide (208% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 100% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 34% of saturation compared to 28% at this time last year.



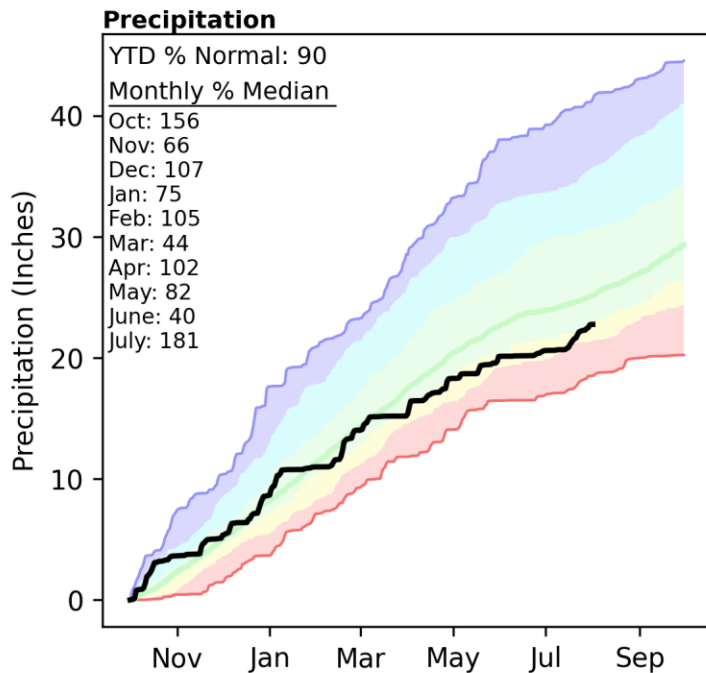
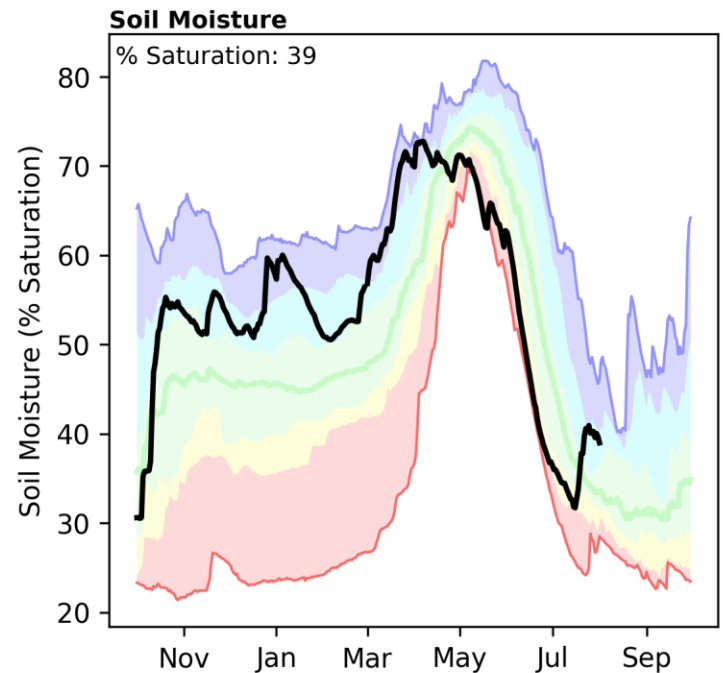
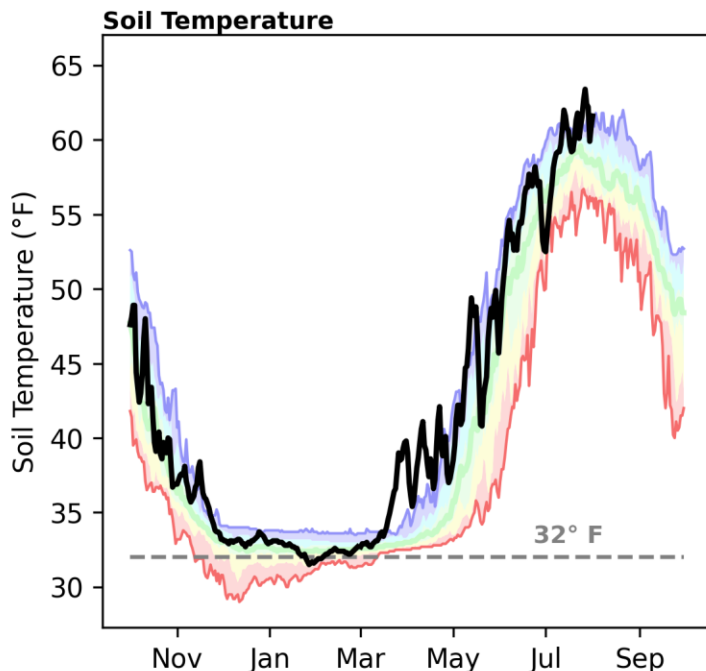
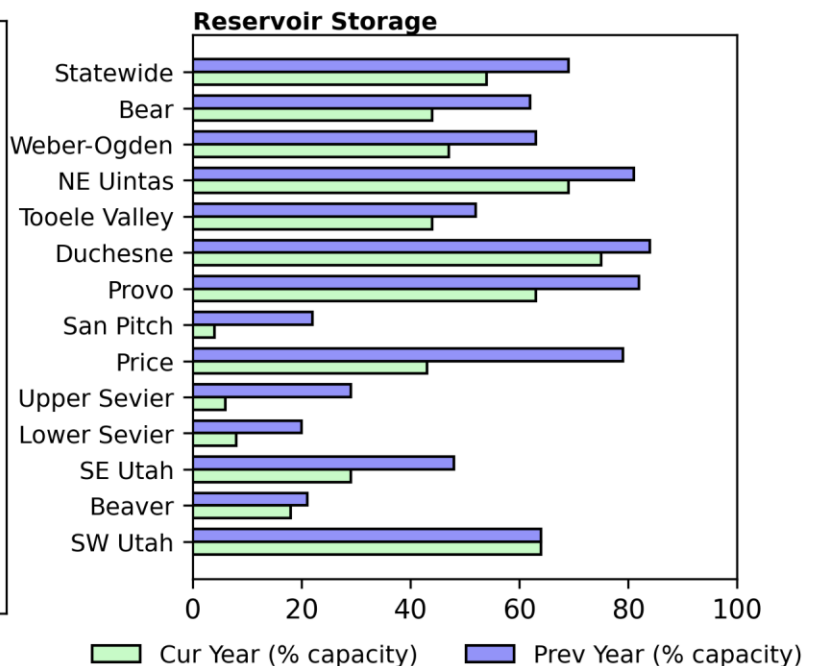
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

SNOTEL portion of report



Statewide Snotel | August 1, 2026

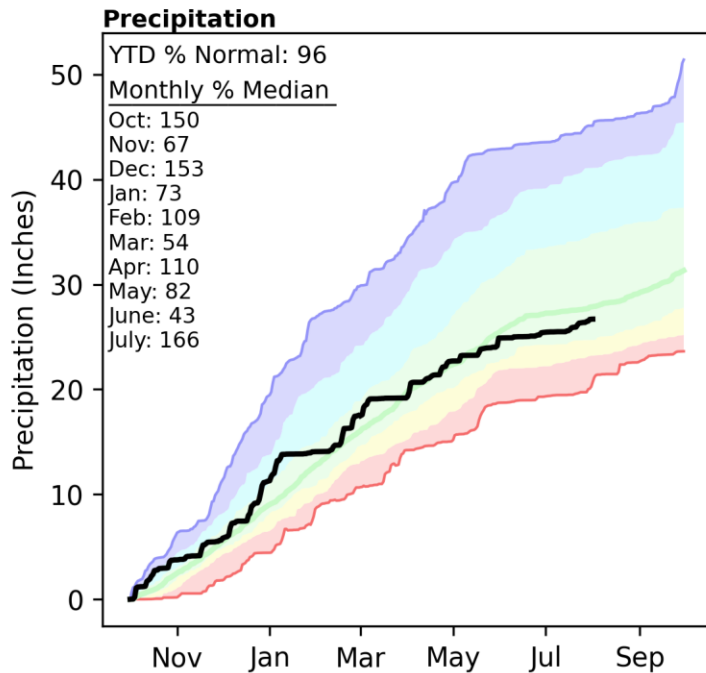
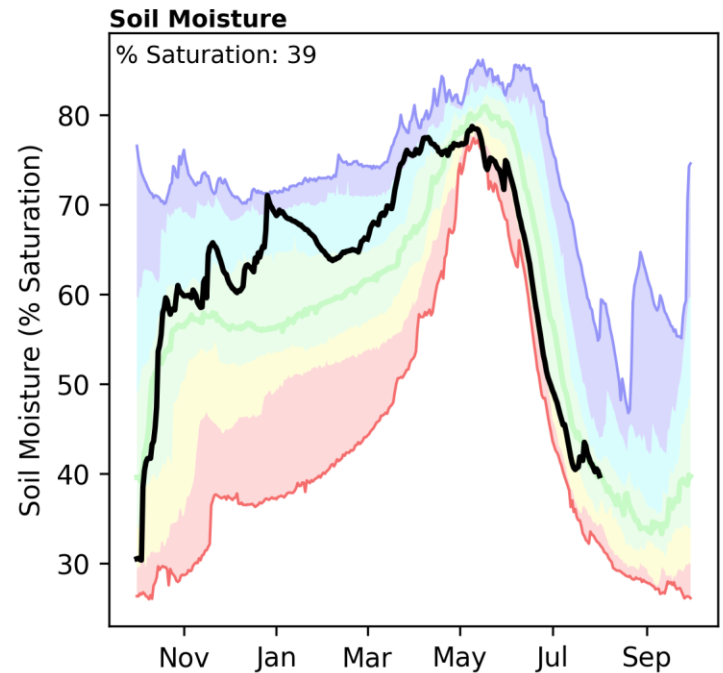
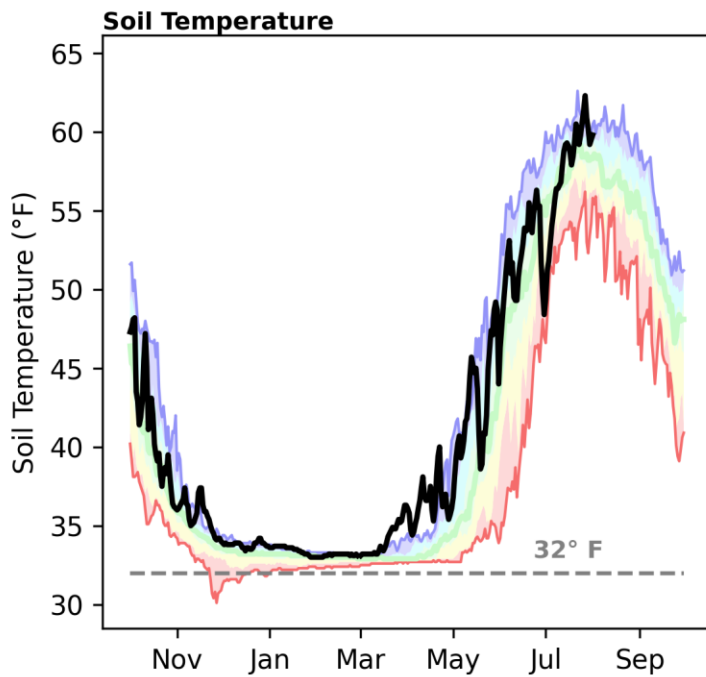
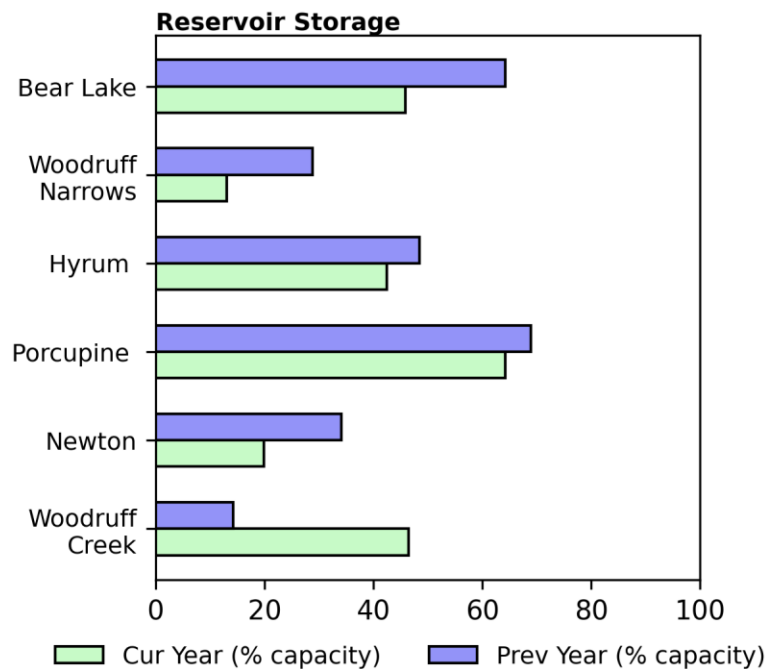
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 2.2" falling region-wide (181% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 90% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 39% of saturation compared to 28% at this time last year. Statewide, reservoir storage is 54% of capacity, compared to 69% last year¹.



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

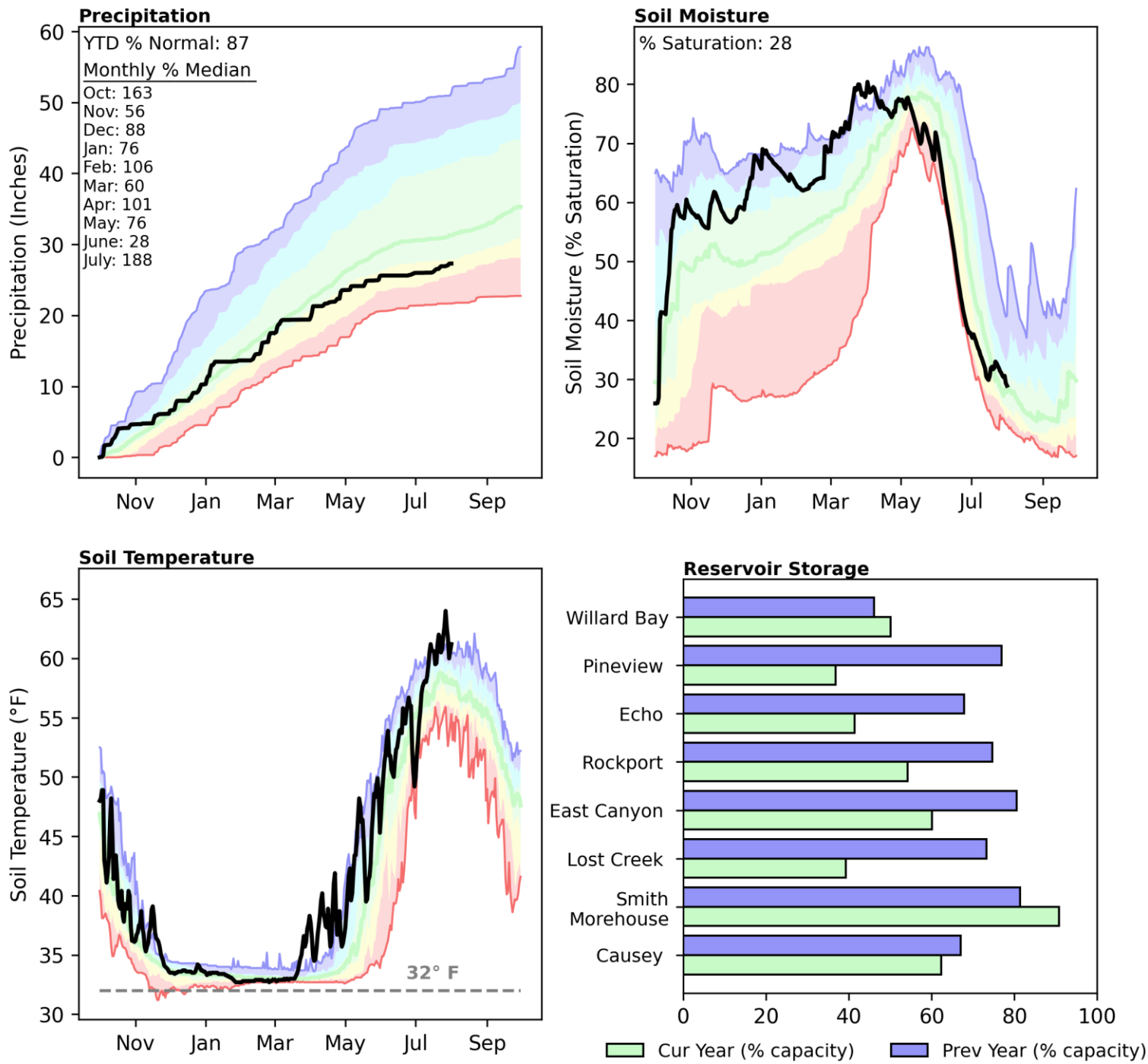
¹Statewide reservoir percentages exclude Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs.

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.2" falling region-wide (166% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 96% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 39% of saturation compared to 32% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 44% of capacity, compared to 62% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 43% for the Bear, 31% 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](#)

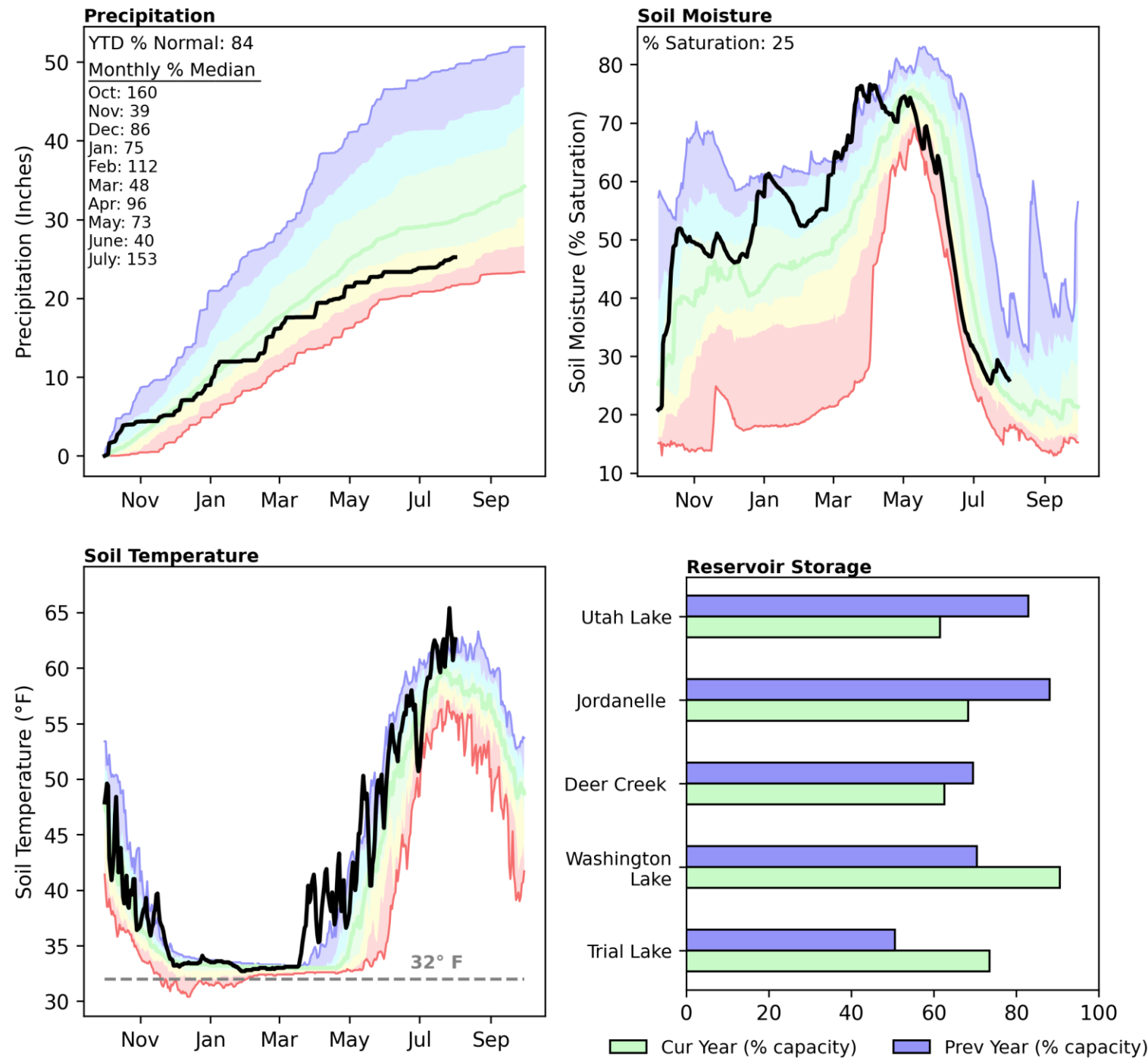
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.3" falling region-wide (188% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 87% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 28% of saturation compared to 24% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 47% of capacity, compared to 63% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 10% for the Weber, and 6% for the Ogden.



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

Provo-Jordan-Utah Lake | August 1, 2026

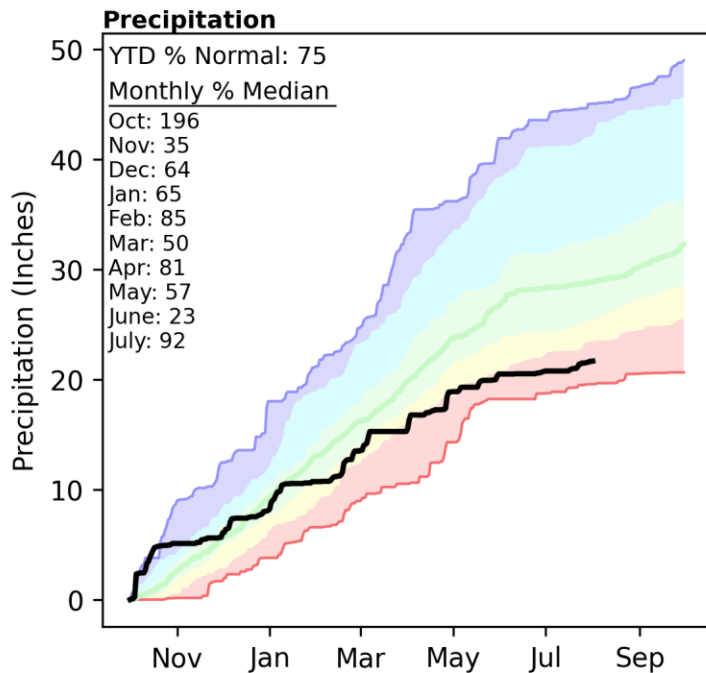
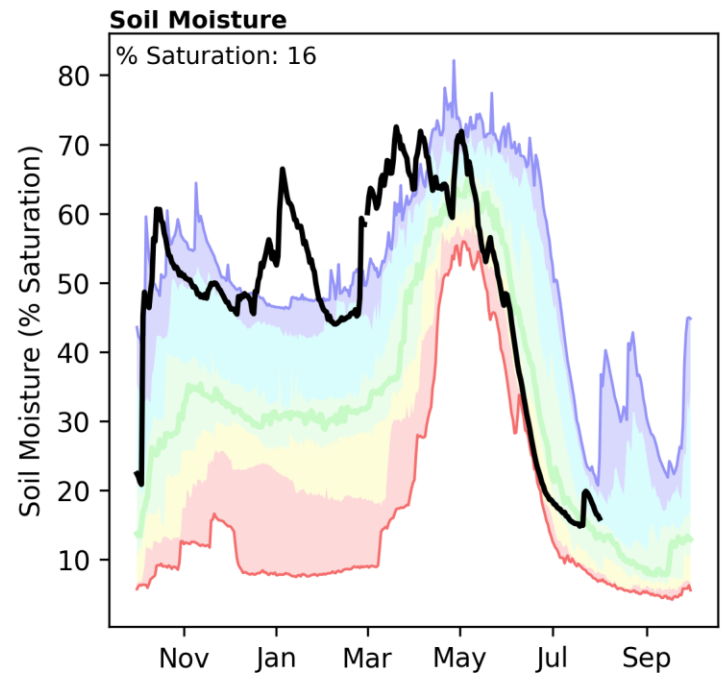
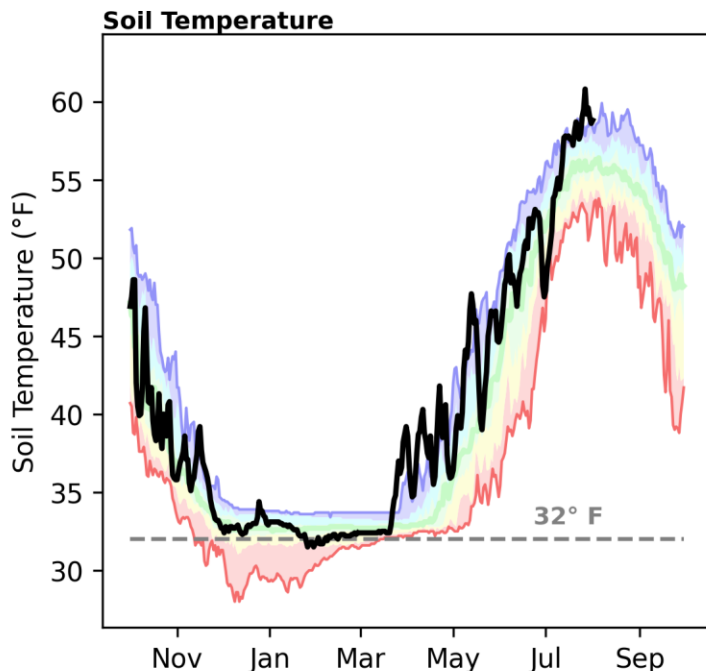
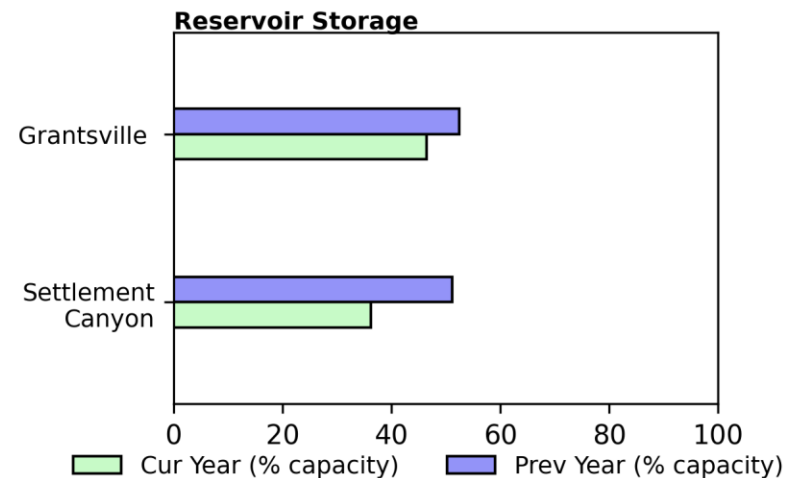
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.4" falling region-wide (153% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 84% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 25% of saturation compared to 21% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 63% of capacity, compared to 82% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 14% for the Provo.



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

Tooele Valley-Vernon Creek | August 1, 2026

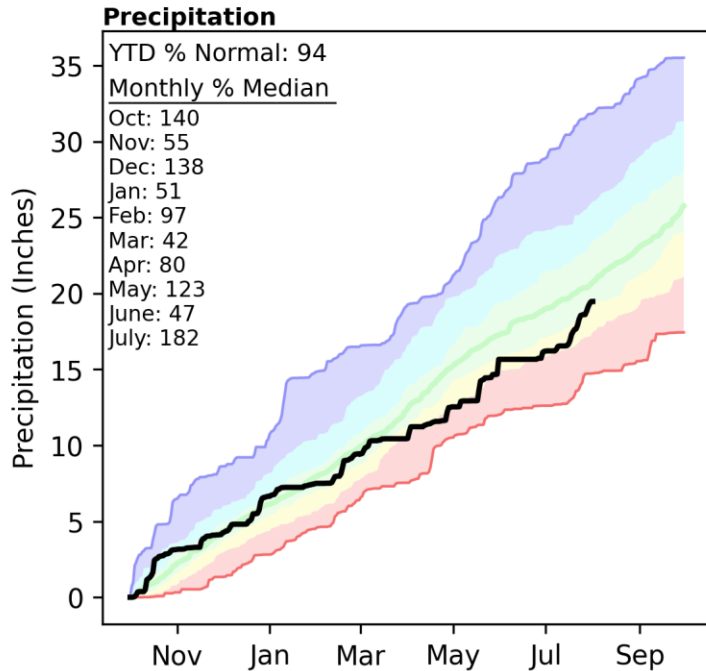
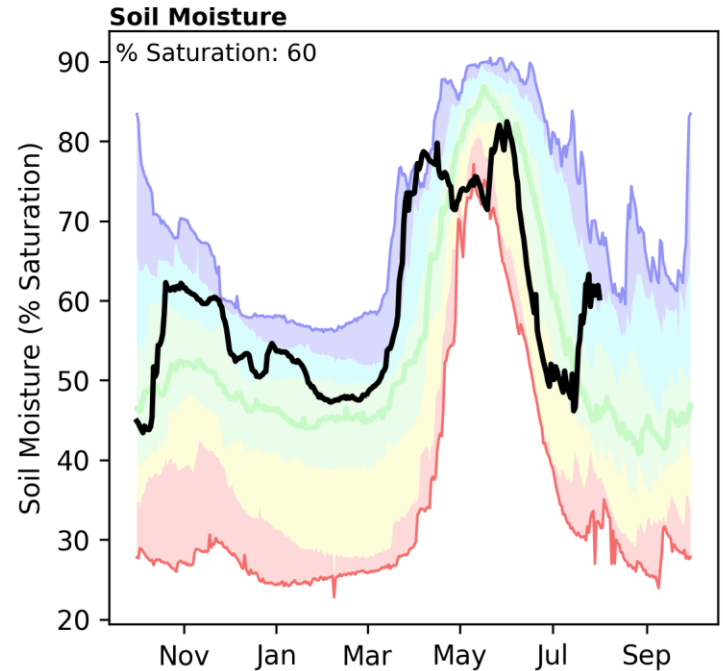
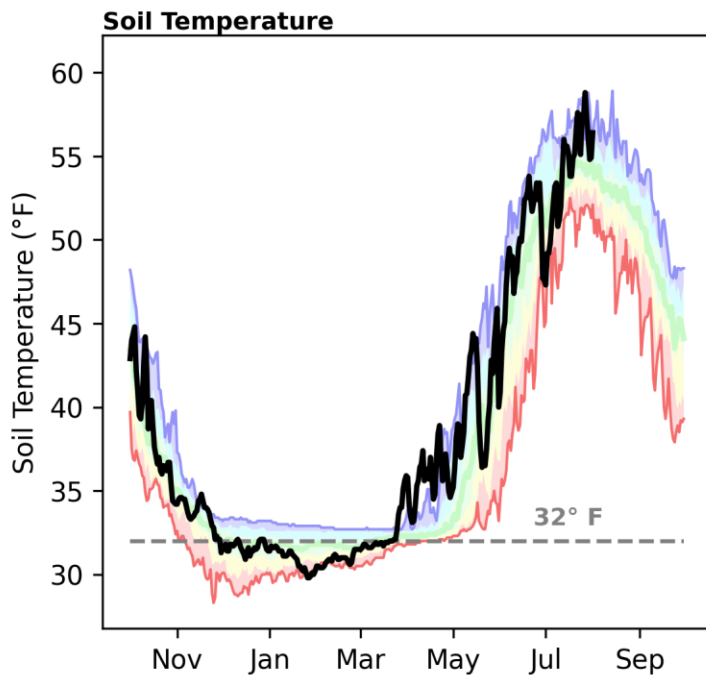
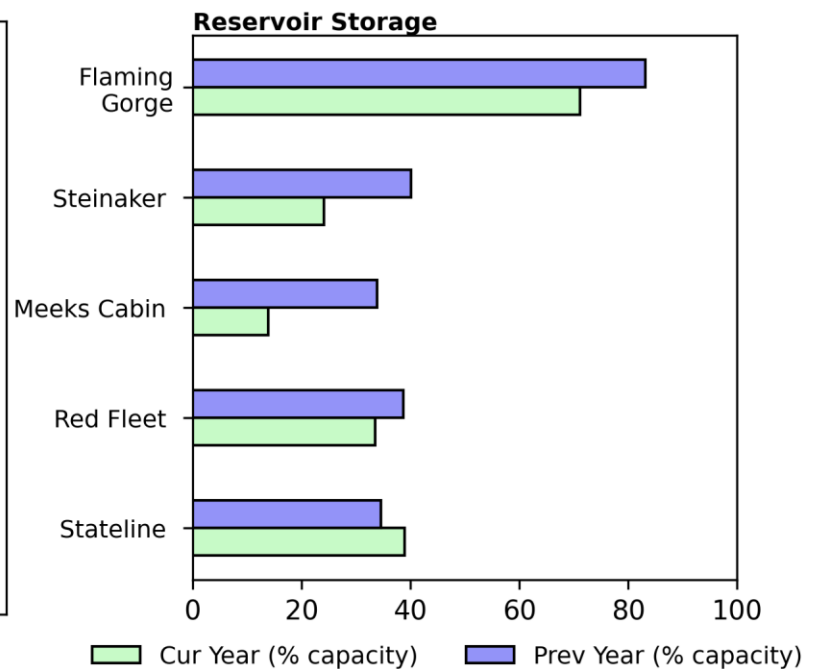
Precipitation in July was about normal, with an average of 0.9" falling region-wide (92% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 75% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 16% of saturation compared to 15% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 44% of capacity, compared to 52% last year.



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

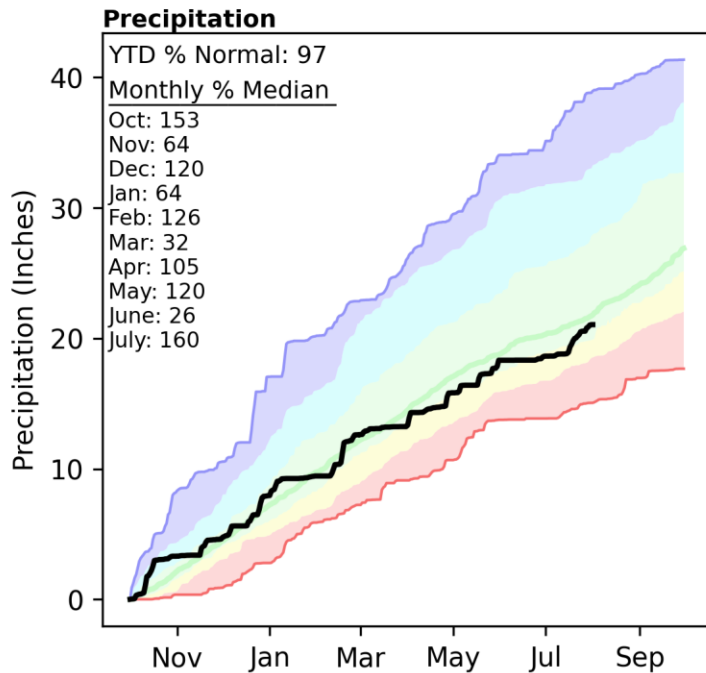
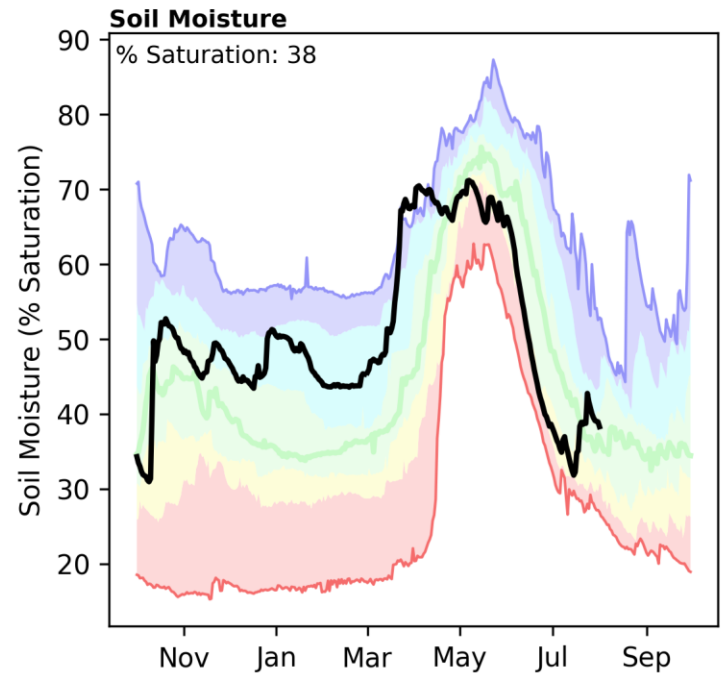
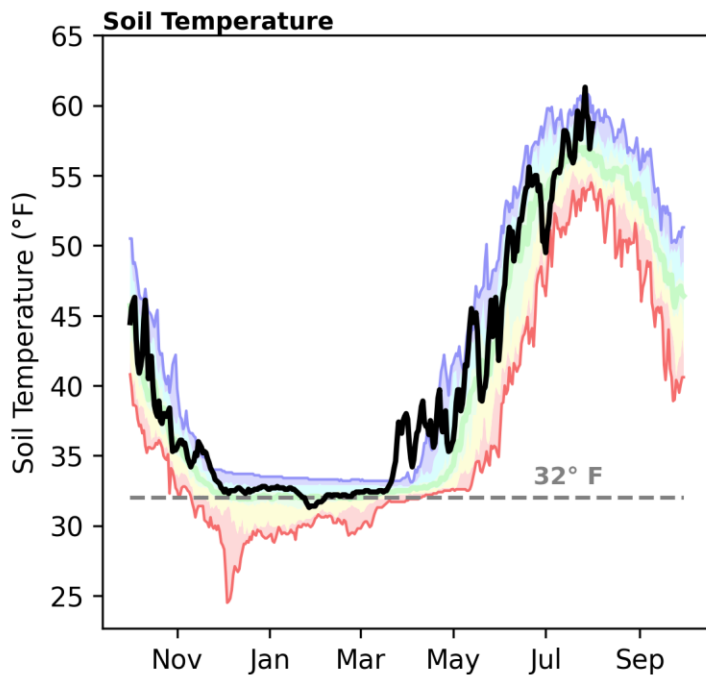
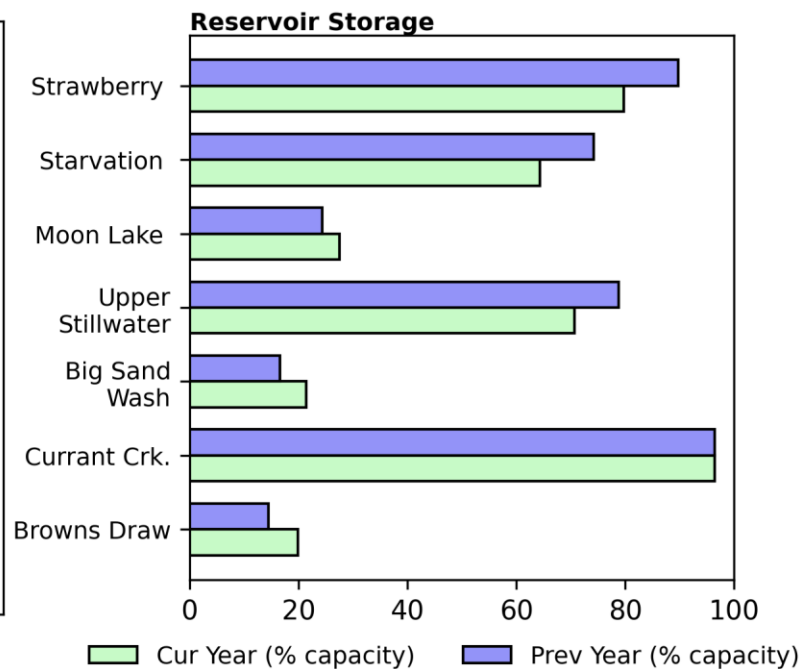
Northeastern Uintas | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 3.3" falling region-wide (182% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 94% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 60% of saturation compared to 38% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 69% of capacity, compared to 81% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 9% for the Blacks Fork, and 14% for the Smiths Fork.



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

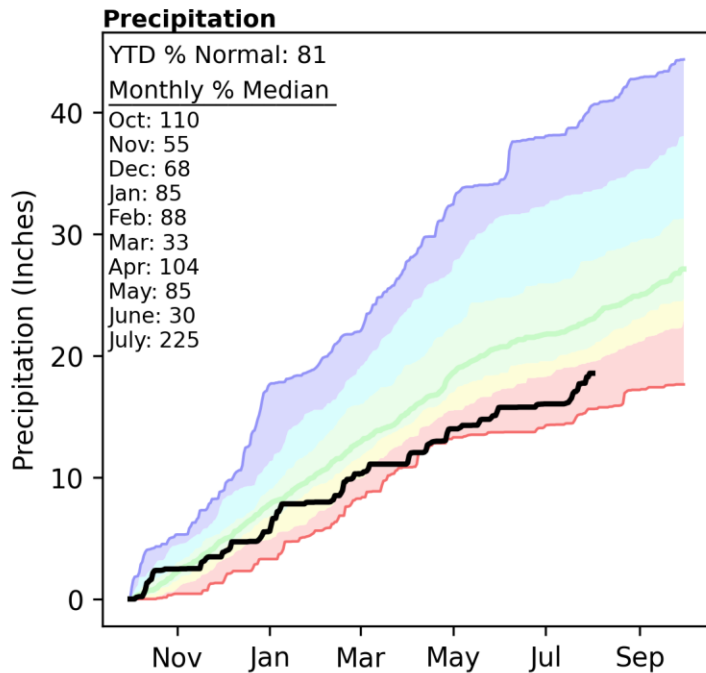
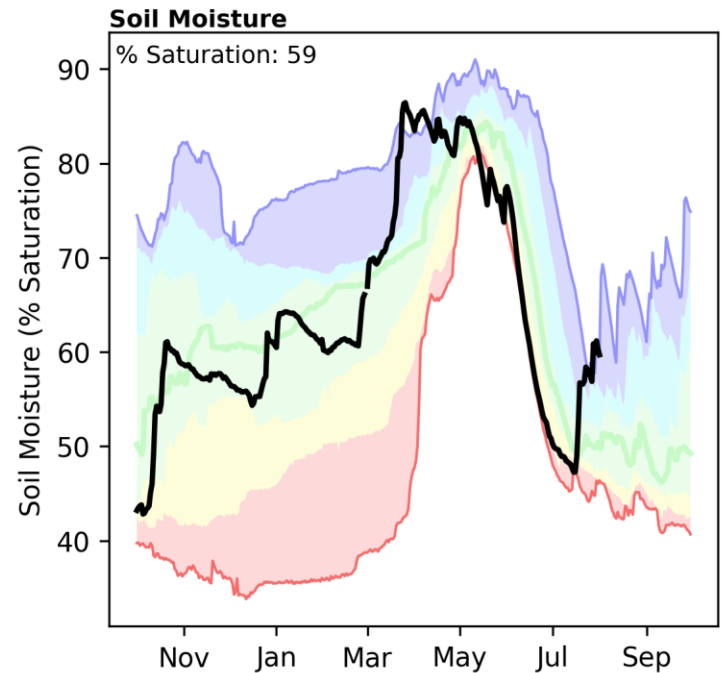
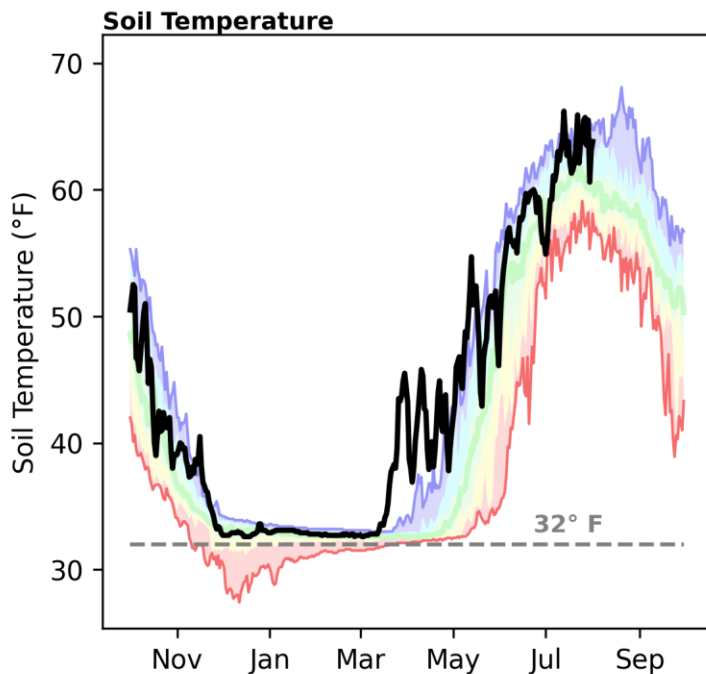
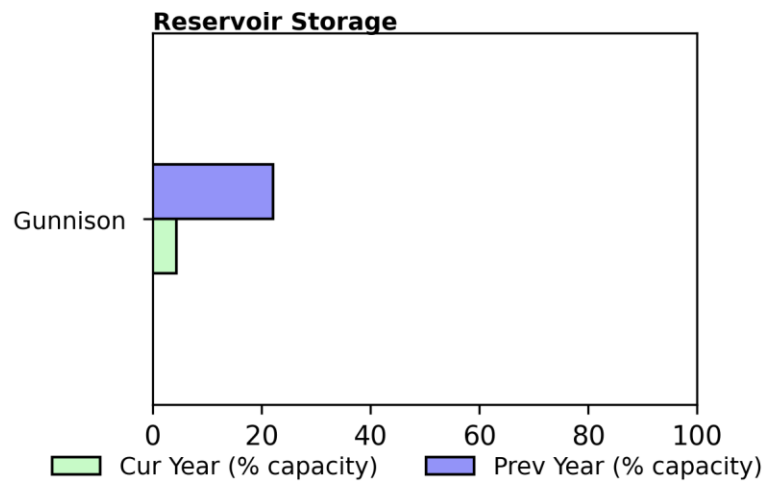
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 2.4" falling region-wide (160% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 97% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 38% of saturation compared to 26% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 75% of capacity, compared to 84% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 9% for the Western Uintas, and 11% for the Eastern Uintas.



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

San Pitch | August 1, 2026

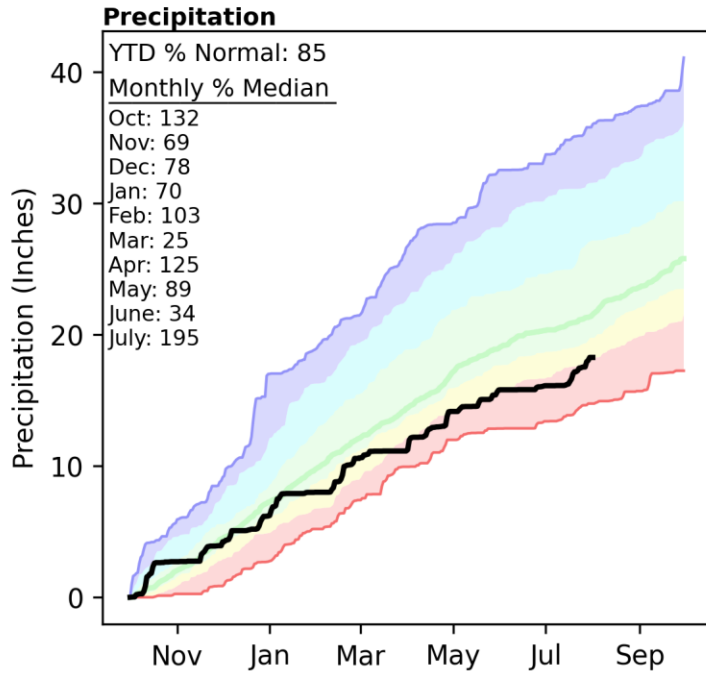
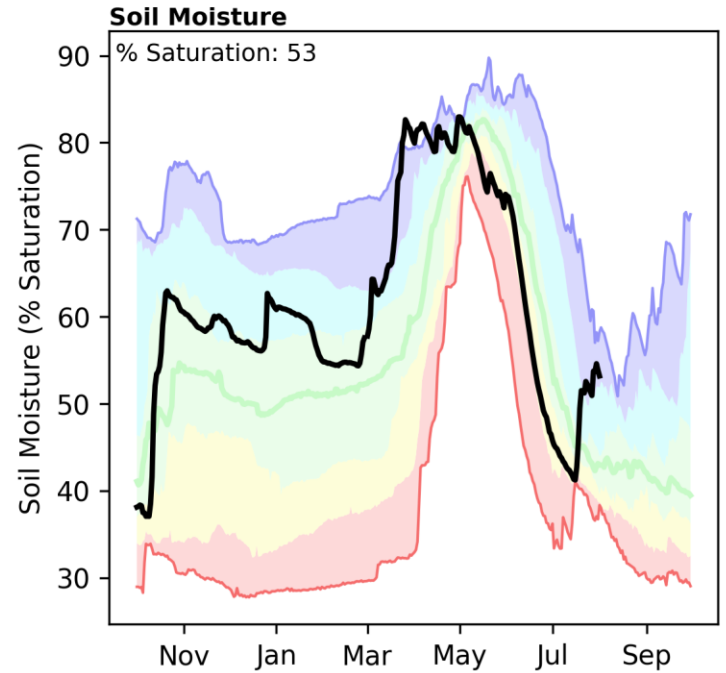
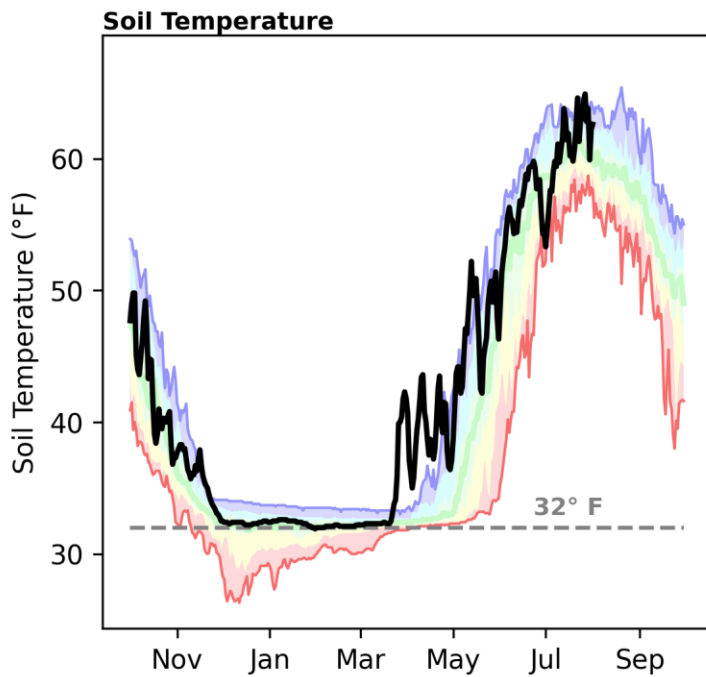
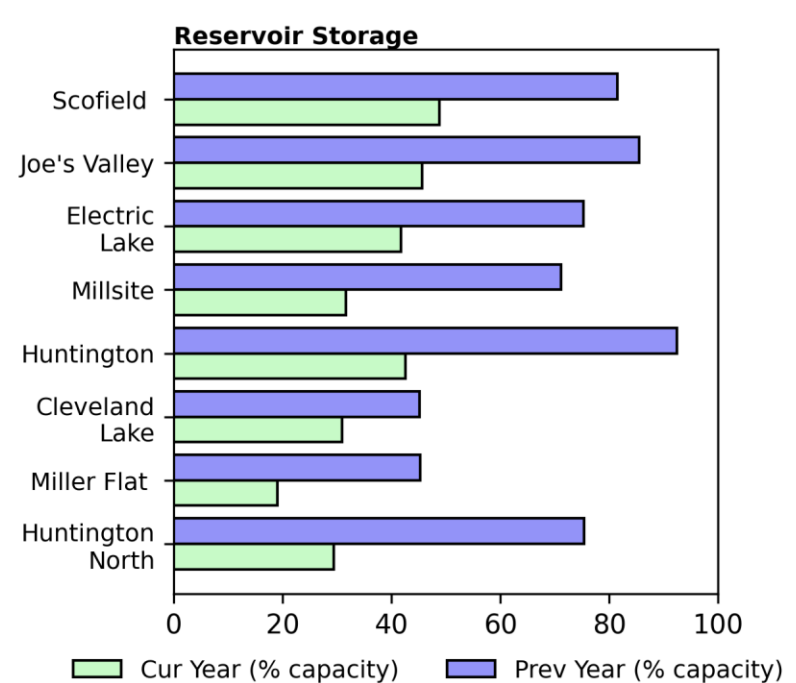
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 2.5" falling region-wide (225% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 81% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 59% of saturation compared to 46% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 4% of capacity, compared to 22% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 13% for the San Pitch.



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

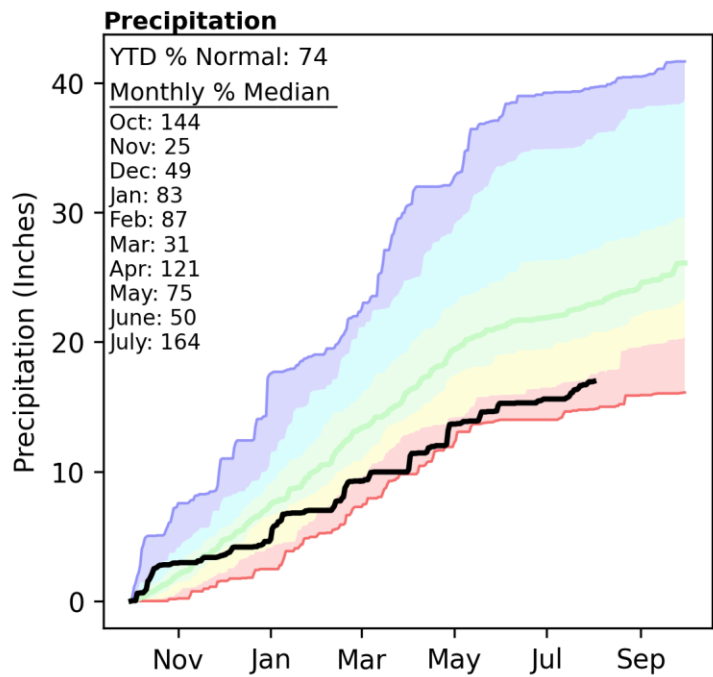
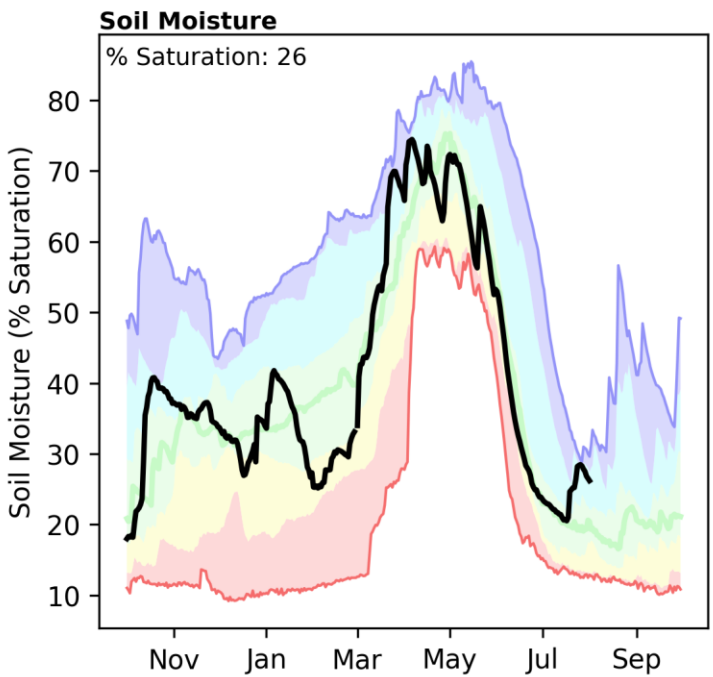
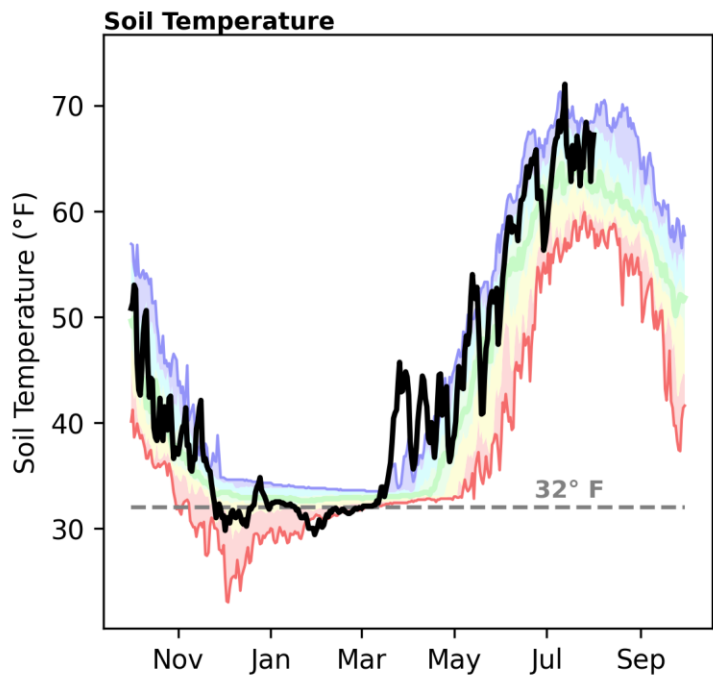
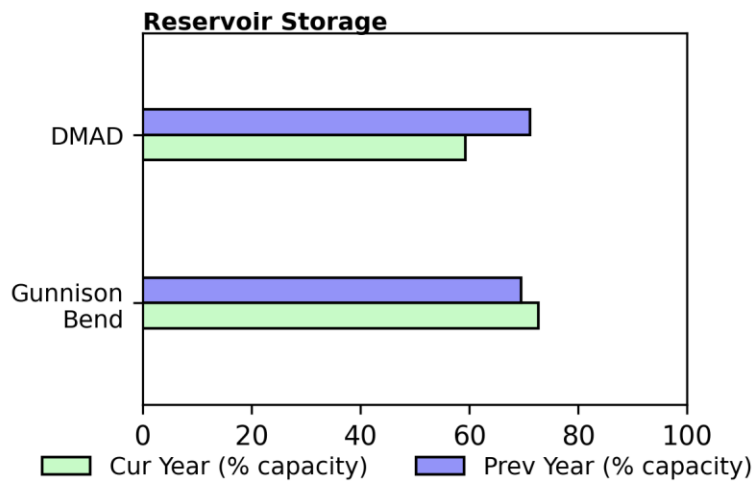
Price-San Rafael | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 2.1" falling region-wide (195% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 85% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 53% of saturation compared to 38% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 43% of capacity, compared to 79% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 36% for the Price, 2% for Joes Valley, and 36% for Ferron Creek.



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

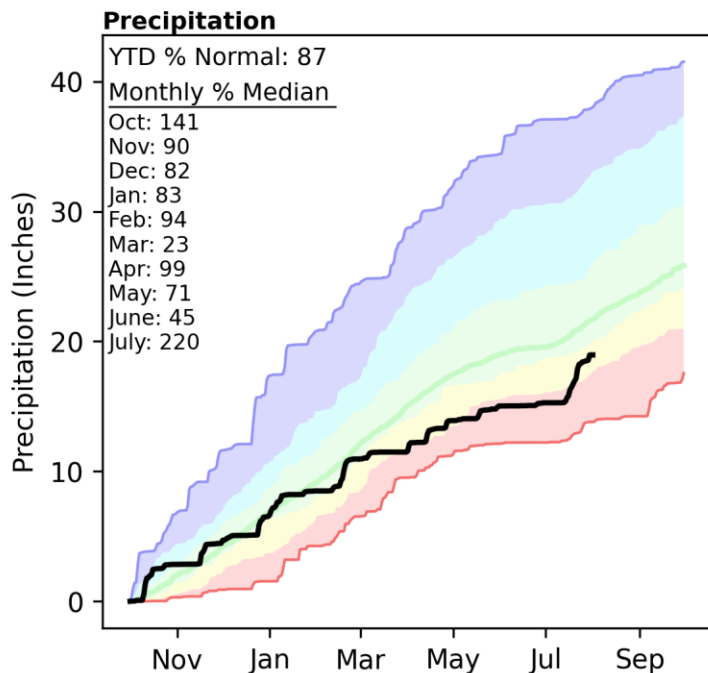
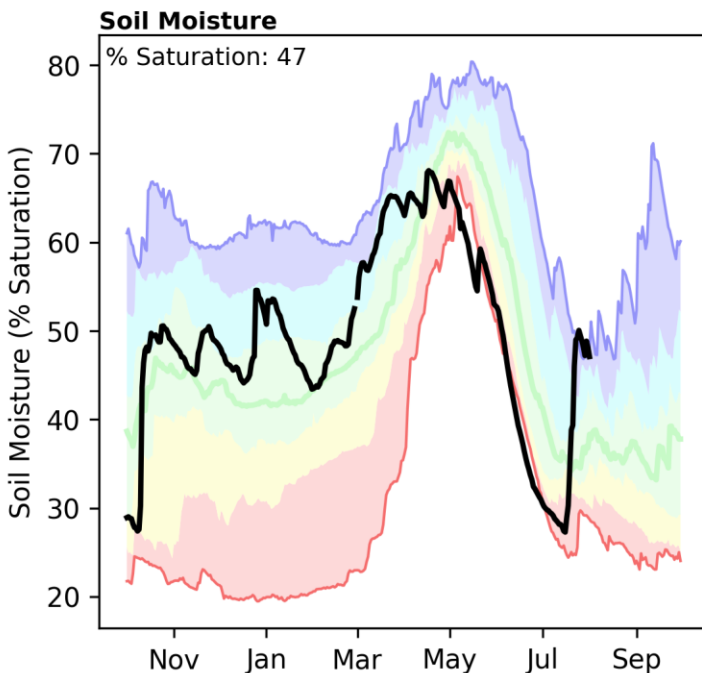
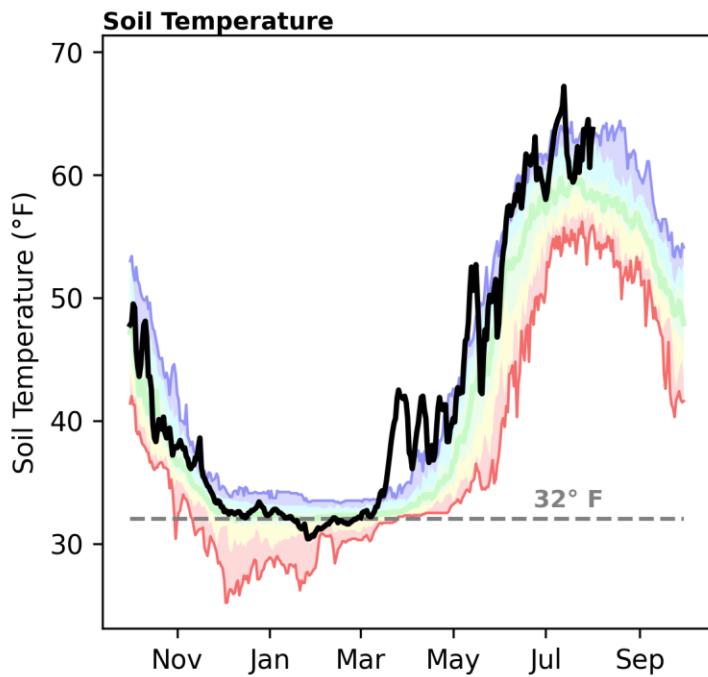
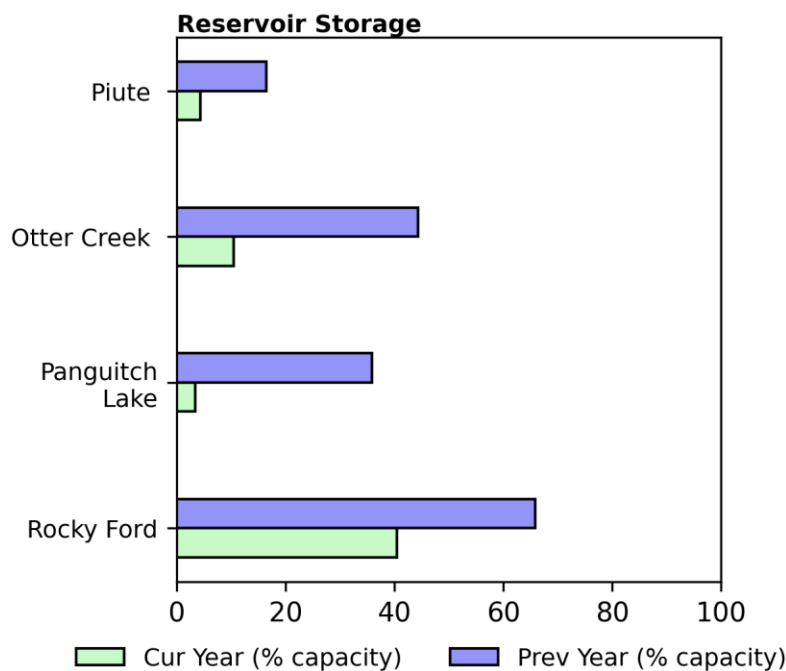
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 1.4" falling region-wide (164% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 74% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 26% of saturation compared to 20% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 62% of capacity, compared to 70% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 4% for the Lower Sevier.



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

Upper Sevier | August 1, 2026

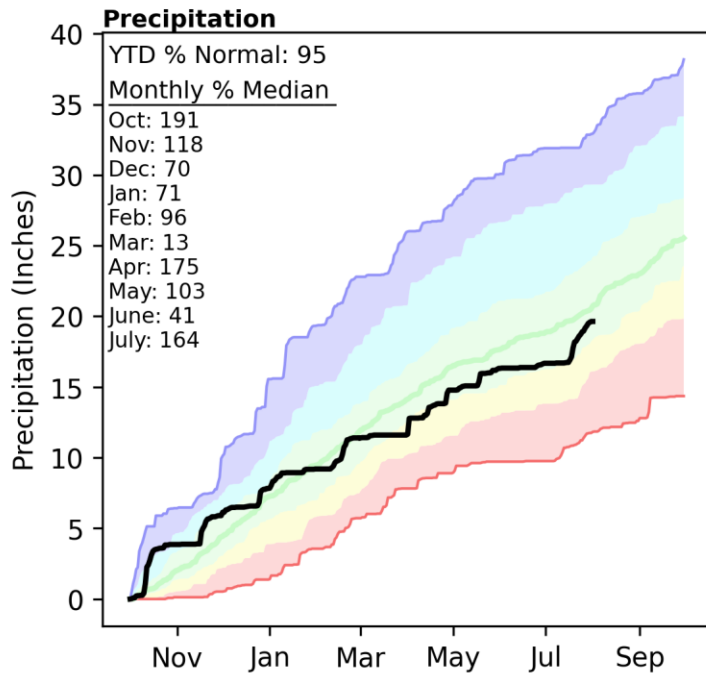
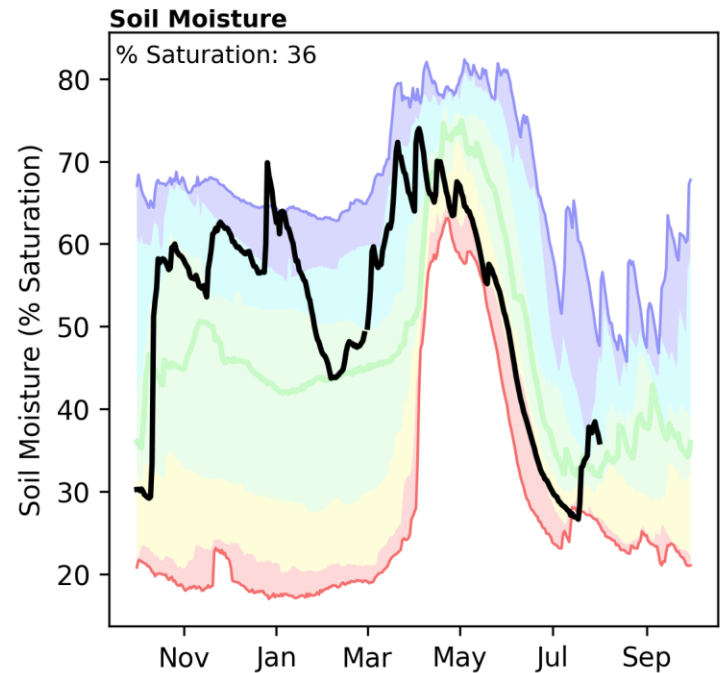
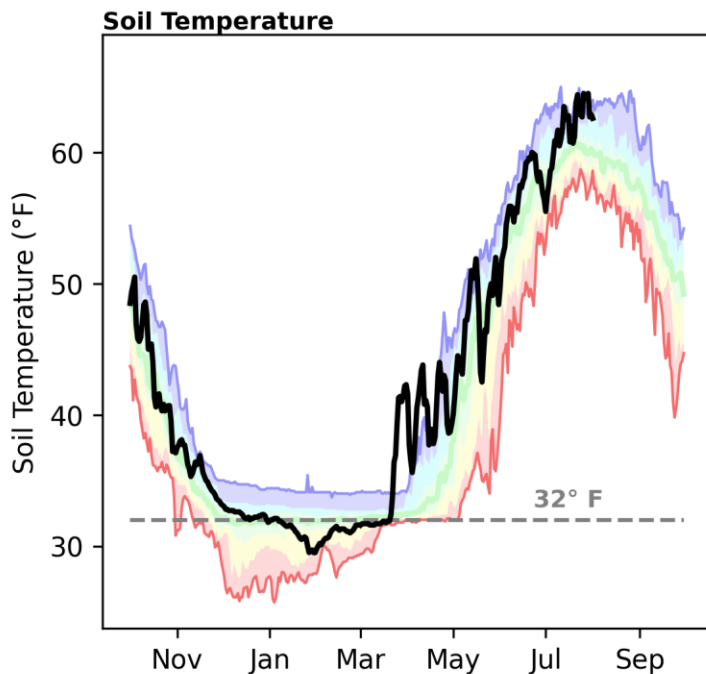
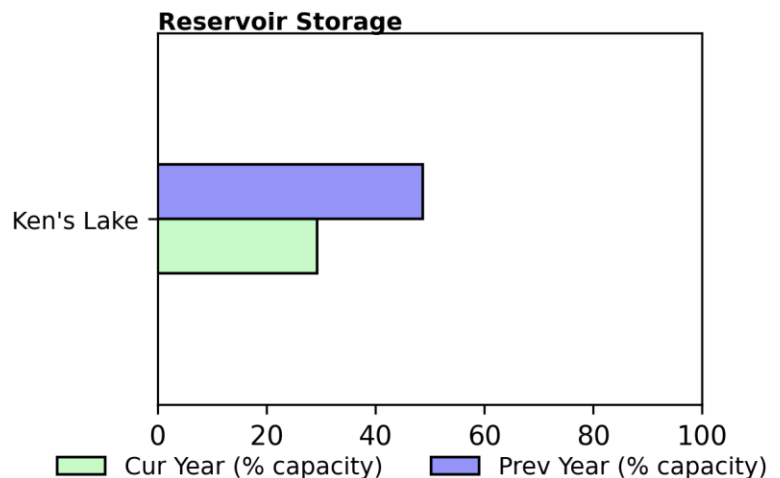
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 3.7" falling region-wide (220% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 87% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 47% of saturation compared to 28% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 6% of capacity, compared to 29% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 4% for the Upper Sevier.



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

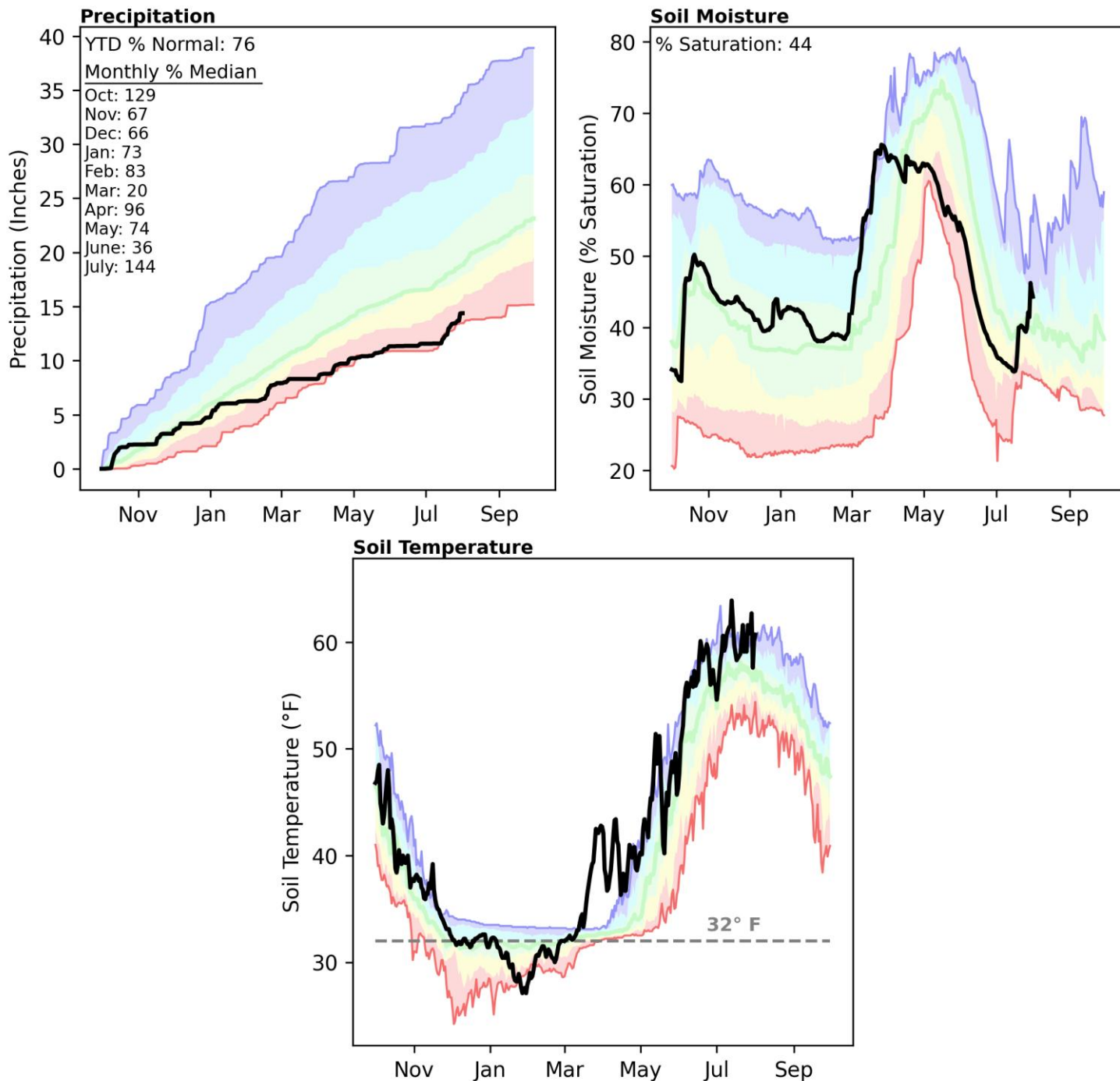
Southeastern Utah | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 3.0" falling region-wide (164% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 95% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 36% of saturation compared to 26% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 29% of capacity, compared to 48% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 18% for Moab.



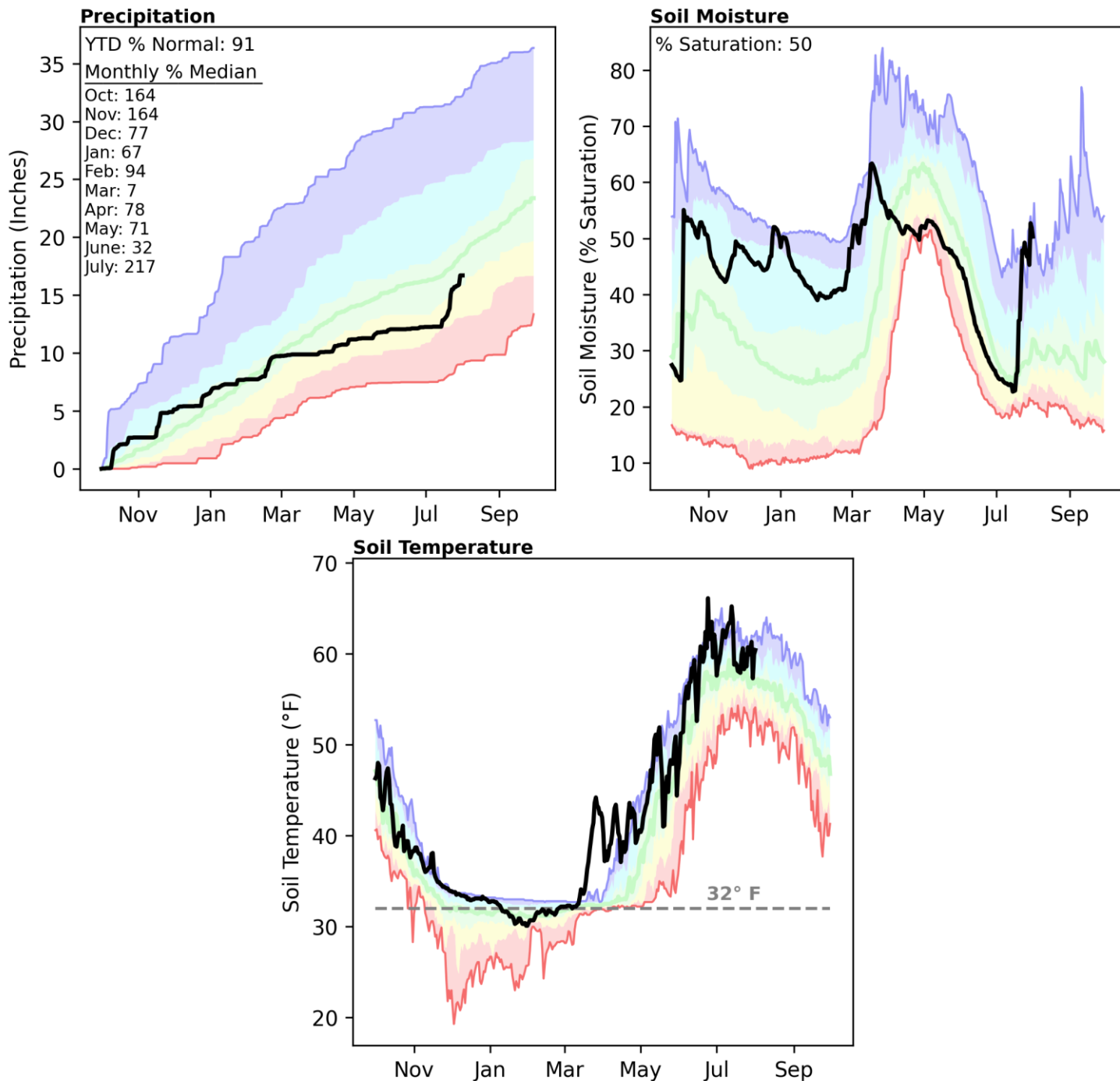
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 2.8" falling region-wide (144% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 76% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 44% of saturation compared to 33% at this time last year.



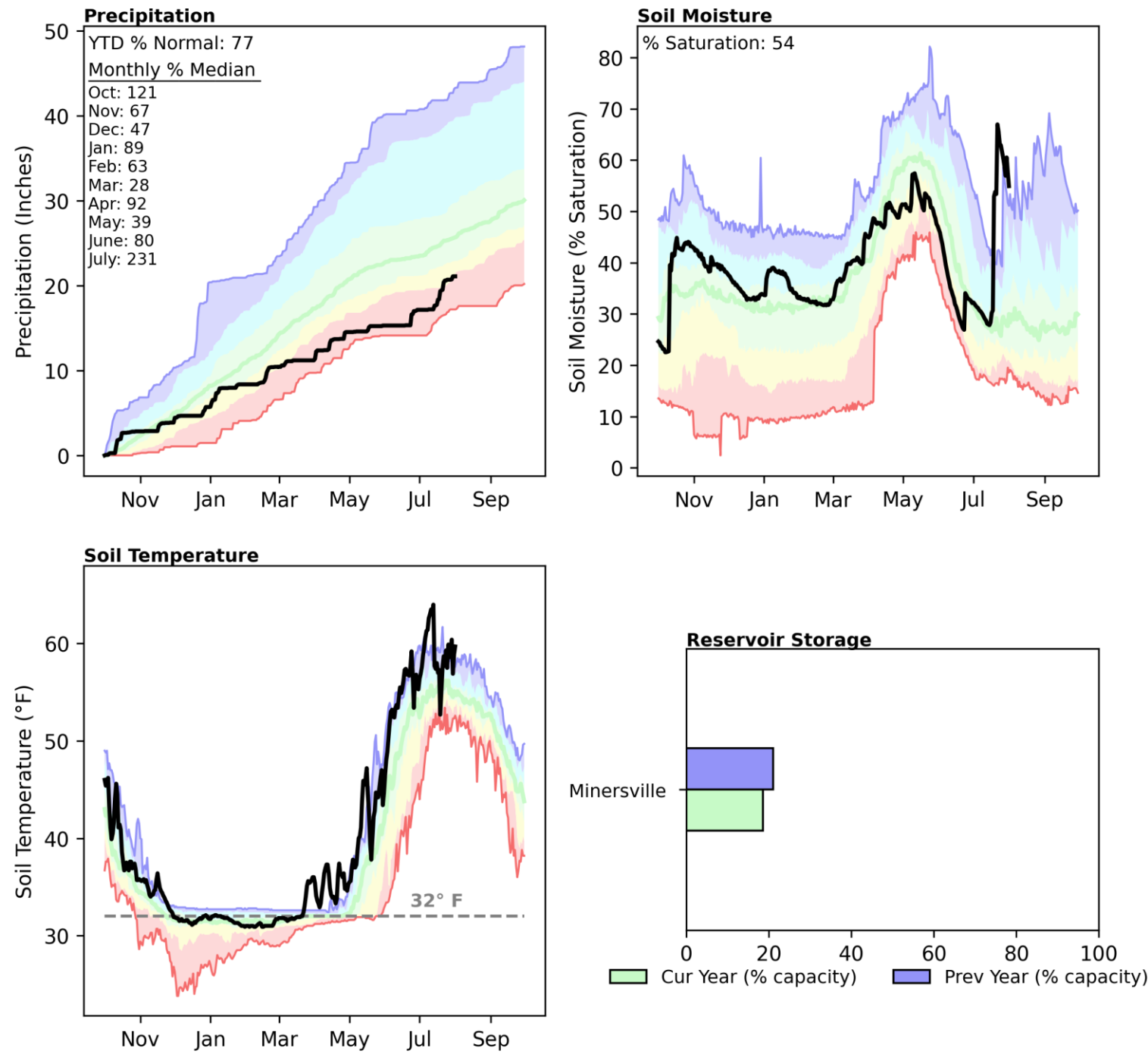
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 4.4" falling region-wide (217% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 91% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 50% of saturation compared to 22% at this time last year.



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

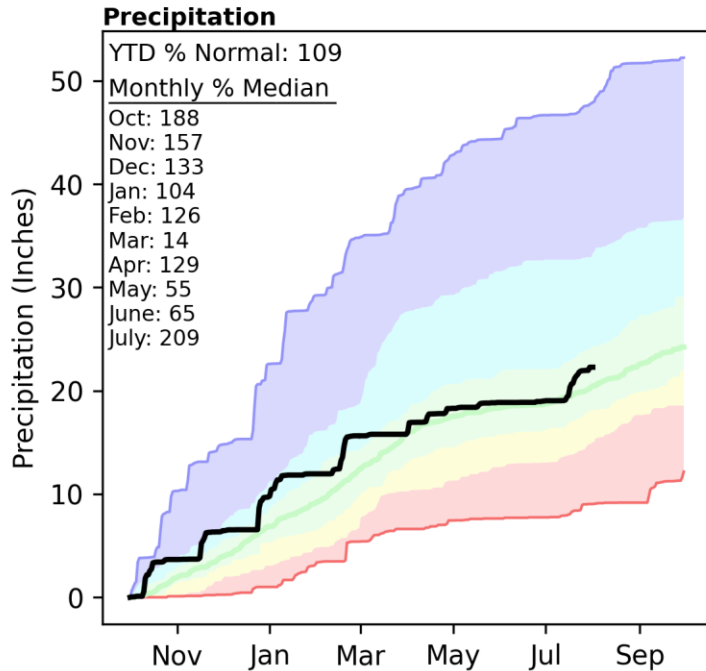
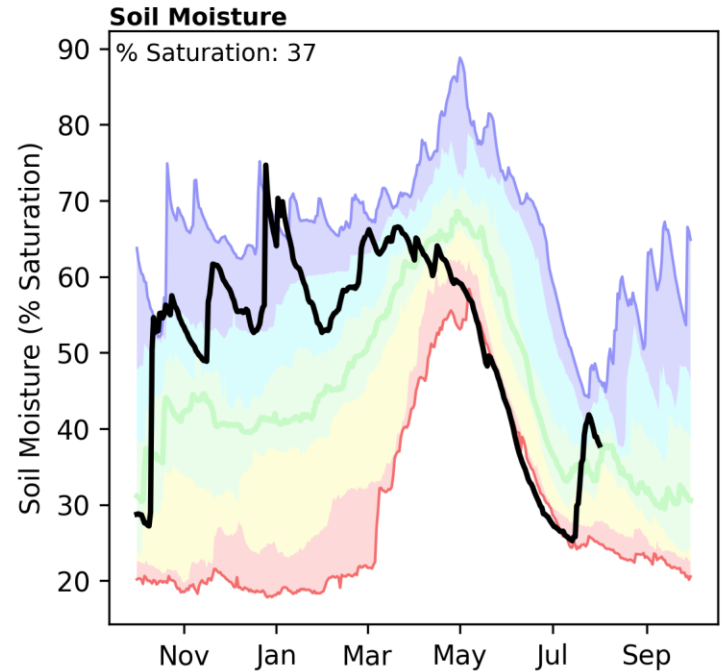
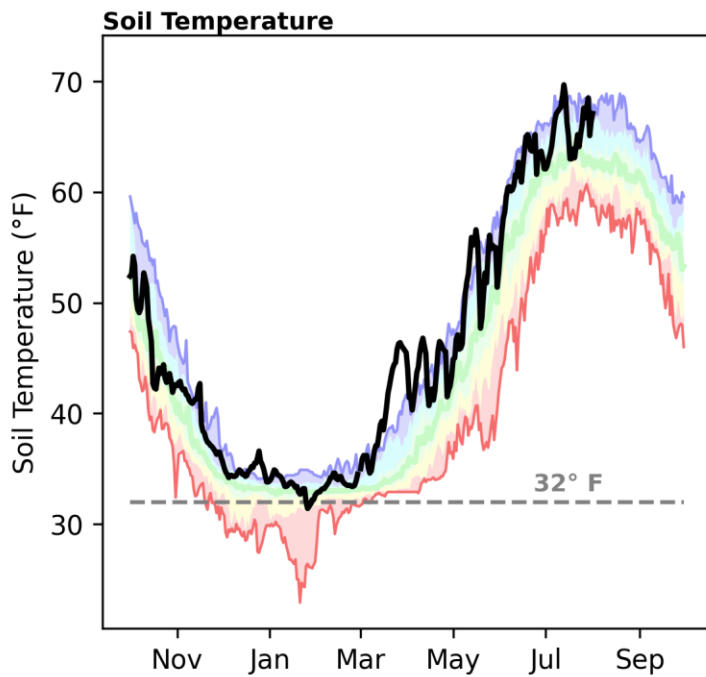
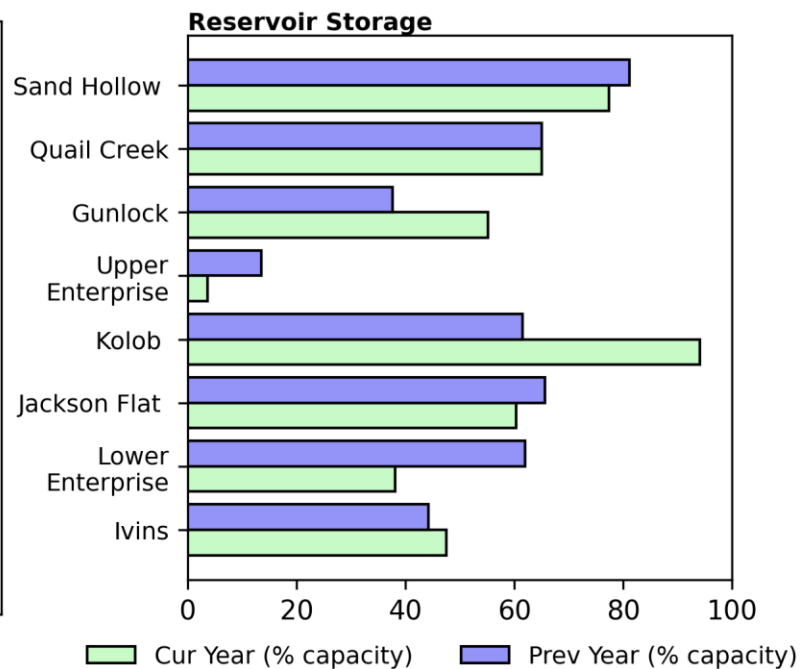
Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 4.0" falling region-wide (231% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 77% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 54% of saturation compared to 22% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 18% of capacity, compared to 21% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 30% for the Beaver River.



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

Southwestern Utah | August 1, 2026

Precipitation in July was well above normal, with an average of 3.2" falling region-wide (209% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-July) to 109% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 37% of saturation compared to 24% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 64% of capacity, compared to 64% last year. The Water Availability 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](#)

Appendix A: Data used in WAI 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	1981
Little Bear	Little Bear R at Paradise	Hyrum Reservoir	1993
Ogden	SF Ogden R nr Huntsville	Pineview Reservoir, Causey Reservoir	1981
Weber	Weber R nr Oakley, Chalk Ck at Coalville, East Canyon Ck nr Morgan	East Canyon Reservoir, Echo Reservoir, Lost Creek Reservoir, Rockport Reservoir, Smith And Morehouse Reservoir	1989
Provo	Provo R at Woodland	Deer Creek Reservoir, Jordanelle Reservoir	1993
Western Uintas	Lake Fk R ab Moon Lk nr Mountain Home, Rock Ck nr Mountain Home, Yellowstone R nr Altonah	Starvation Reservoir, Moon Lake Reservoir, Upper Stillwater Reservoir	1988
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	EF of Smiths Fork nr Robertson	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	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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Utah Water Supply Outlook Report

Natural Resources Conservation Service
Salt Lake City, UT

