

Utah Water Availability Update

October 1, 2026



Deep Creek Mountains near Ibapah, Utah

Photo by Logan Jamison

Utah General Summary

October 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).

Summary of Water Year 2026:

Happy new water year, everyone! Utah entered the 2027 water year on October 1st, so we include in this report a brief review of the previous water year's conditions.

Utah's statewide snowpack peaked on March 9th at 8.4" of snow water equivalent (SWE), which was a record low. Not a single one of our SNOTEL weather stations peaked at close to normal, and the peak was more than 3 weeks early on average. Well above-normal temperatures in mid to late March heavily deteriorated a snowpack that was already thin and dense leading to a rate of SWE loss that was faster than ever before observed for the month of March (statewide SWE plummeted from 8.4" on March 9th at its peak to 2.7" on April 1st). Moreover, using manual measurements dating back to the 1930s, we determined that 2026 was, by far, the lowest April 1st SWE ever measured in Utah. Our next lowest April 1st SWE was recorded back in 2015, but that was roughly 5 times higher than what we got last winter. After 2026 and 2015, the next lowest April 1st SWE conditions ever recorded for Utah were in 1934, 1977, and 2018.

The extremely poor snowpack conditions last winter led to water supply forecasts suggesting that many streams in Utah would receive record-poor snowmelt. By May 1st, we predicted that roughly *half* of Utah's streams would receive the lowest or second-lowest runoff on record, which turned out to be correct. This was based on the 70th exceedance probability forecasts for April through July volumetric flow wherein 27 streams were predicted to have their worst ever runoff and 15 were predicted to be second worst (out of 82 total sites). By the end of August, we could see that this had, unfortunately, more or less come true: 21 of Utah's forecast points had received their lowest ever April to July runoff, and 17 had been second lowest.

Broadly speaking, observed snowmelt runoff volumes were within 30% of our water supply forecasts for much of the Bear, Duchesne, Weber-Ogden, and Beaver watersheds. Other areas' predictions had mixed success, such as the Upper Sevier, Provo-Utah Lake-Jordan, Price-San Rafael, Northeastern Uintas, and Southwest Utah regions. Elsewhere, even our dire water supply forecasts overpredicted what was received, such as for the San Pitch, Middle Sevier, Dirty Devil, Raft, and portions of Southeastern Utah.

Not all aspects of the 2026 water year were negative, however. Utah's water-year-to-date precipitation ended September just a bit below normal for our mountain regions (42nd percentile, 96% of median), and above normal for our valleys (55th percentile, 106% of median). While the end of year numbers are positive overall, our precipitation has been a wild ride. Utah started the 2026 water year with well above normal precipitation in October (several of Utah's major watersheds ended the month close to 150% of normal). From November through June, however, precipitation was generally poor across the state, with southern Utah generally faring the worst. Dry mountain soils contributed to an early and devastating fire season in Utah, including three of the largest six fires in our state's history. Then the summer monsoon kicked in, leading to greater than 150% of normal precipitation for central Utah, and above normal accumulation elsewhere. Record-high or second-highest monthly precipitation was received at nine SNOTEL sites in July and 17 sites in August. This summer rain led to a nice recovery of statewide mountain soil moisture conditions from near record-dry (due in part to the early timing of the snowmelt) to above normal (80th percentile) wetness by the end of the water year.

The vast majority of Utah's water supply is derived from its snowmelt, so when runoff conditions are poor our reservoir system inevitably suffers. Utah's statewide storage ended the 2026 water year at 45% of capacity, which is down 14% from last year and trending very similarly to 2022. In a few areas of the state, the reservoir storage conditions are extremely low, such as for the Upper Sevier (5% of capacity), San Pitch (6% of capacity), Beaver (7% of capacity) basins, as well as for Southeastern Utah (16% of capacity).

Water levels in downstream water bodies reflect both this winter's poor snowmelt runoff as well as longer-term trends. The Great Salt Lake ended September at 4189.7 ft elevation, which is only 1.2 ft above its historic low observed in November of 2022, and about eight feet below the optimal range for the lake suggested by Utah's Department of Natural Resources. Lake Powell received only 1.14 million acre-feet (MAF) this runoff season compared with an average of 6.34 MAF. By the end of the 2026 water year, the lake was at 5.155 MAF, corresponding to roughly 22% of capacity. For context, every state in the Western U.S. has below normal reservoir storage; Utah's percent of capacity is third best in the West, behind only Montana and Washington.

Valley Conditions (SCAN) as of October 1st:

Statewide, Utah's valleys received 142% of normal precipitation last month (as measured at our SCAN sites), bringing the water-year-to-date precipitation to 106% of median. Soil moisture in Utah's valleys is above normal for this time of year, averaging around 36% of saturation. Soil temperatures have generally decreased to cooler than normal conditions due to the influx of moisture from the recent rain events.

Mountain Conditions (SNOTEL) as of October 1st:

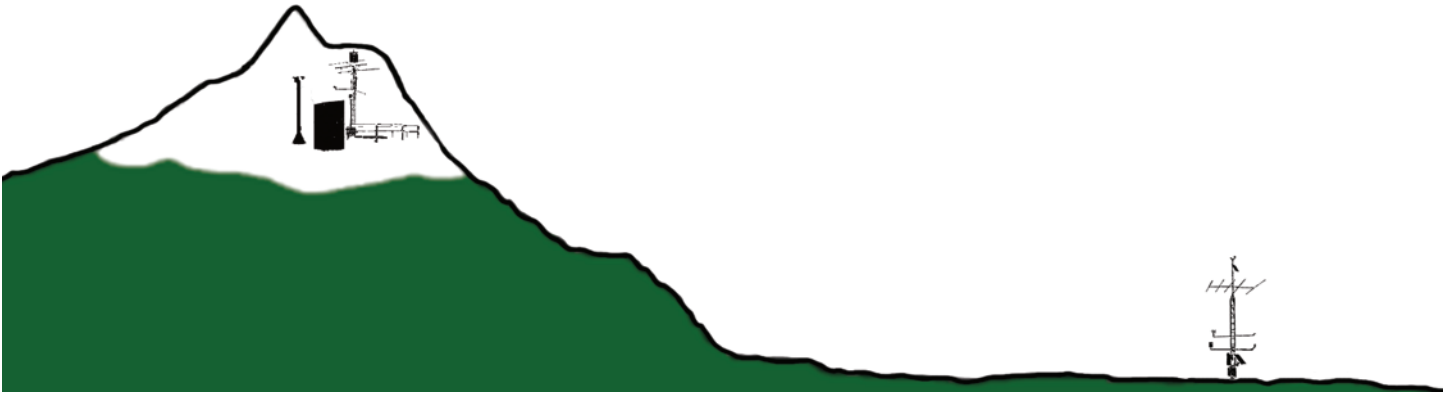
In Utah's mountains, our SNOTEL sites received 2.4 inches of rain in September which was well above normal (138% of median). This brought our statewide water-year-to-date precipitation to 96% of normal. Utah's mountain soil moisture levels ended the 2026 water year well above normal at 43% of saturation, and high elevation soil temperatures are close to normal.

Water Availability as of October 1st:

The majority of Utah's basins continue to have Water Availability Indexes (WAIs) below the 20th percentile, and our statewide reservoir storage is at 45% of capacity, down 14% from this time last year.

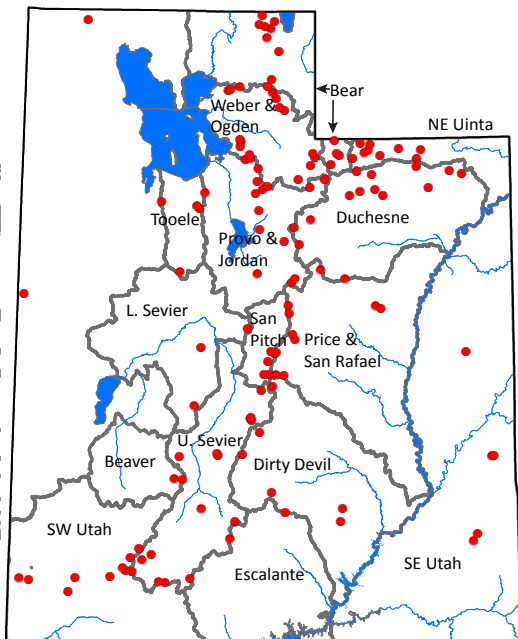
Utah Water Availability Update

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.



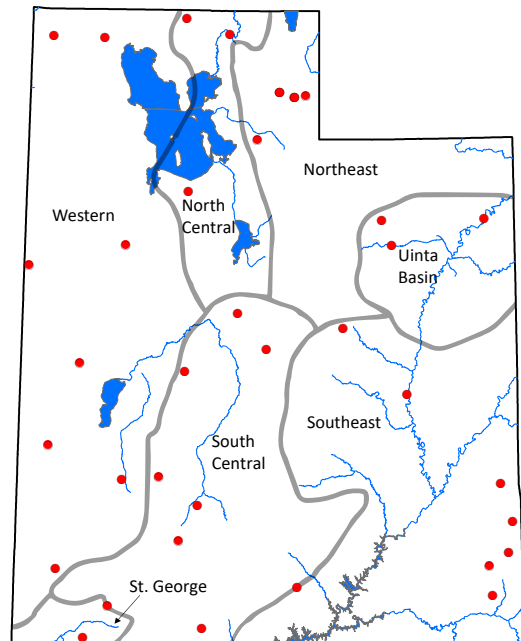
SNOTEL

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



SCAN

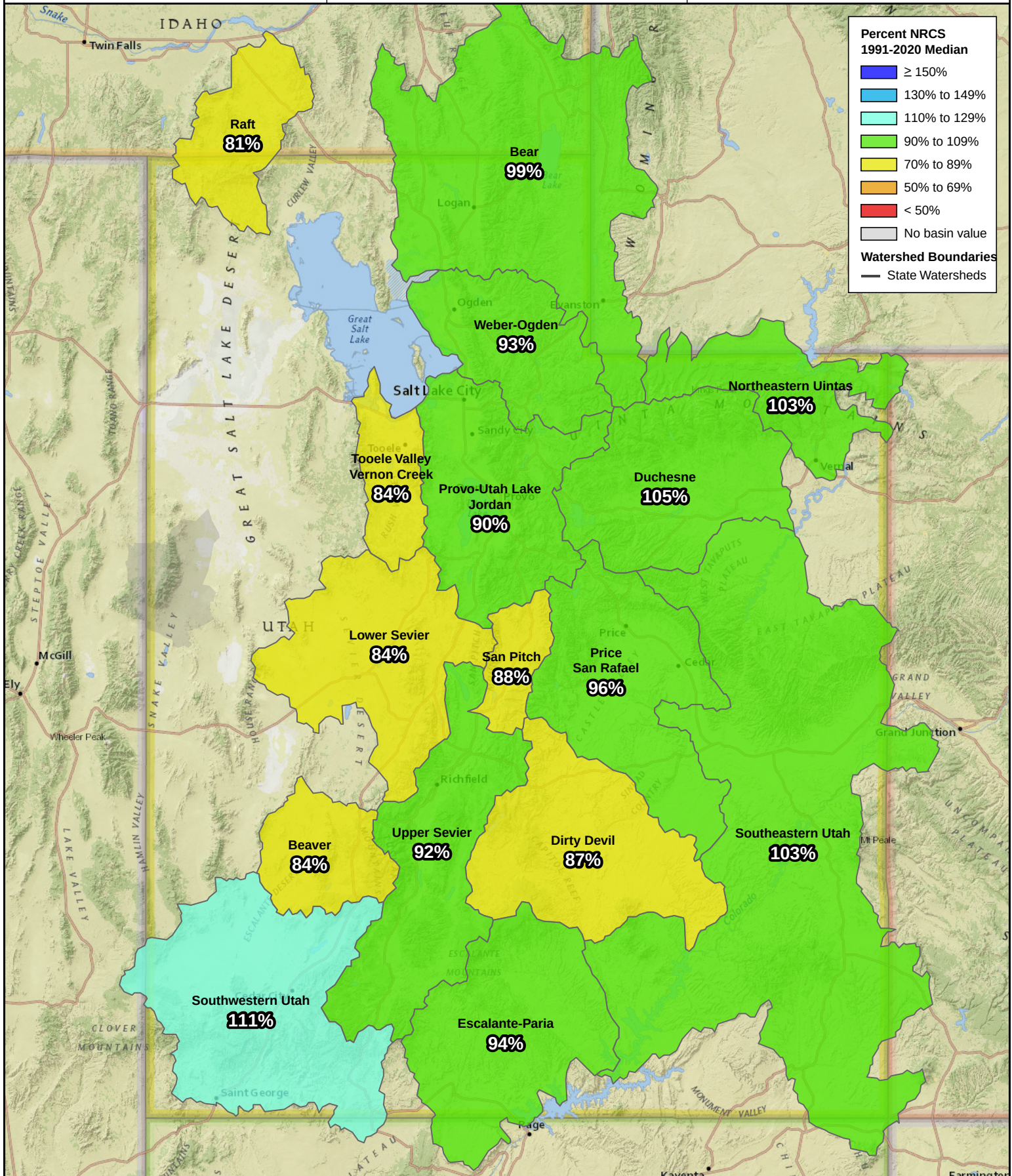
- Agricultural and range lands
- Mid elevation (3 – 7,000 ft).
- Irrigation efficiency and rangeland productivity
- Installed on spatially representative soils



Water Year to Date Precipitation

Percent NRCS 1991-2020 Median

October 1, 2025 -
September 30, 2026



Natural Resources
Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture



0 10 20 40 60 80 100 Miles

Created 10-02-2026

Oct 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)	2533	5536	59	45
Utah (Statewide) Incl. Flaming G. & Lk. Powell	10186	32599	39	31
Bear	484	1395	52	34
Weber-Ogden	192	547	45	35
Northeastern Uintas	2518	3852	78	65
Tooele Valley	1.4	4.3	34	32
Duchesne	975	1385	78	70
Provo	699	1339	70	52
San Pitch	1.4	20	0	6
Price	67	196	61	34
Upper Sevier	7.5	148	15	5
Lower Sevier	12	251	15	4
Southeast UT	0.4	2.3	30	16
Beaver	1.6	23	13	7
Southwest Utah	69	120	55	57

Reservoir	Current Storage (KAF)	Reservoir Capacity (KAF)	Last Yr % Capacity	This Yr % Capacity
Bear Lake	470	1302	54	36
Big Sand Wash Reservoir	3	25	7	11
Browns Draw	1.7	5.9	1	28
Causey Reservoir	3.1	7.1	35	43
Cleveland Lake	1.3	5.4	36	24
Currant Creek Reservoir	15	15	98	97
DMAD	3.6	10	30	32
Deer Creek Reservoir	70	149	67	47
East Canyon Reservoir	24	49	63	49
Echo Reservoir	20	73	40	28
Electric Lake	11	30	59	37
Flaming Gorge Reservoir	2497	3749	79	66
Grantsville Reservoir	1.2	3.3	35	36
Gunlock	3.8	10	24	36
Gunnison Bend	1.3	4	37	31
Gunnison Reservoir	1.4	20	0	6
Huntington	1.2	5.6	44	21
Huntington North Reservoir	1.3	4.2	60	31
Hyrum Reservoir	0.7	15	23	4
Ivins	0.5	1.4	44	35
Joes Valley Reservoir	21	61	68	35
Jordanelle Reservoir	182	314	67	58
Ken's Lake	0.4	2.3	30	16
Kolob Reservoir	5.1	5.6	56	91
Lake Powell	5155	23314	28	22
Lost Creek Reservoir	6.2	22	55	27
Lower Enterprise	0.4	2.6	26	14
Meeks Cabin Reservoir	1.7	32	7	5
Miller Flat Reservoir	0.8	5.2	18	15
Millsite	6.3	18	41	34
Minersville Reservoir	1.6	23	13	7
Moon Lake Reservoir	12	35	16	34
Newton	0	5.4	8	0
Otter Creek Reservoir	3.1	52	18	5
Panguitch Lake	1.5	22	17	6
Pineview Reservoir	1.3	110	52	1
Piute Reservoir	2.8	71	11	3
Porcupine Reservoir	4.3	11	73	38
Quail Creek	22	40	57	56
Red Fleet Reservoir	7.8	25	25	30
Rockport Reservoir	21	60	41	34
Rocky Ford	0.1	1.8	9	4
Sand Hollow Reservoir	36	50	72	73
Scofield Reservoir	22	65	68	34
Settlement Canyon Reservoir	0.2	1	32	18
Sevier Bridge Reservoir	7.4	236	14	3
Smith and Morehouse	4.6	8.1	57	57
Starvation Reservoir	89	164	60	54
Stateline Reservoir	3.8	12	25	32
Steinaker Reservoir	7.5	33	13	22
Strawberry Reservoir	839	1105	85	75
Trial Lake	1	1.9	32	53
Upper Enterprise	0.3	10	6	2
Upper Stillwater Reservoir	14	32	55	45
Utah Lake	442	870	72	50
Washington Lake	2	2.7	63	73
Willard Bay	110	215	38	51
Woodruff Creek	1.9	4	39	46
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	7.5	57	21	13

Oct 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	470.2	5.4	475.5	-0.98	38	[1995, 2015]
Woodruff Narrows	7.5	2.7	10.2	-2.04	26	[2004, 2013]
Little Bear	0.7	1.4	2.2	-3.69	6	[1994, 2003]
Ogden	4.4	1.7	6.1	-3.81	4	[1992, 2021]
Weber	77.5	4.3	81.8	-2.03	26	[1994, 2002]
Provo	253.8	2.5	256.2	-2.98	14	[2013, 2022]
Western Uintas	116.2	14.5	130.7	-2.57	19	[1994, 2025]
Eastern Uintas	15.3	14.4	29.6	-1.33	34	[2014, 2019]
Blacks Fork	1.7	5.0	6.7	-1.89	27	[2000, 2007]
Smiths Fork	3.8	1.6	5.4	-1.14	36	[2003, 2012]
Price	22.8	0.2	23.0	-0.62	43	[2001, 2018]
Joes Valley	21.8	0.9	22.7	-3.63	6	[1990, 2021]
Ferron Creek	6.3	1.0	7.2	-2.75	17	[1981, 2020]
Moab	0.4	0.2	0.6	-2.71	18	[2000, 2020]
Upper Sevier	5.9	0.8	6.7	-3.28	11	[2002, 2004]
San Pitch	1.4	0.2	1.6	-0.27	47	[1990, 1991]
Lower Sevier	7.4	1.7	9.1	-3.63	6	[2004, 2022]
Beaver River	1.6	1.3	3.0	-2.57	19	[2009, 2018]
Virgin River	26.6	7.0	33.5	-0.36	46	[2007, 2020]

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

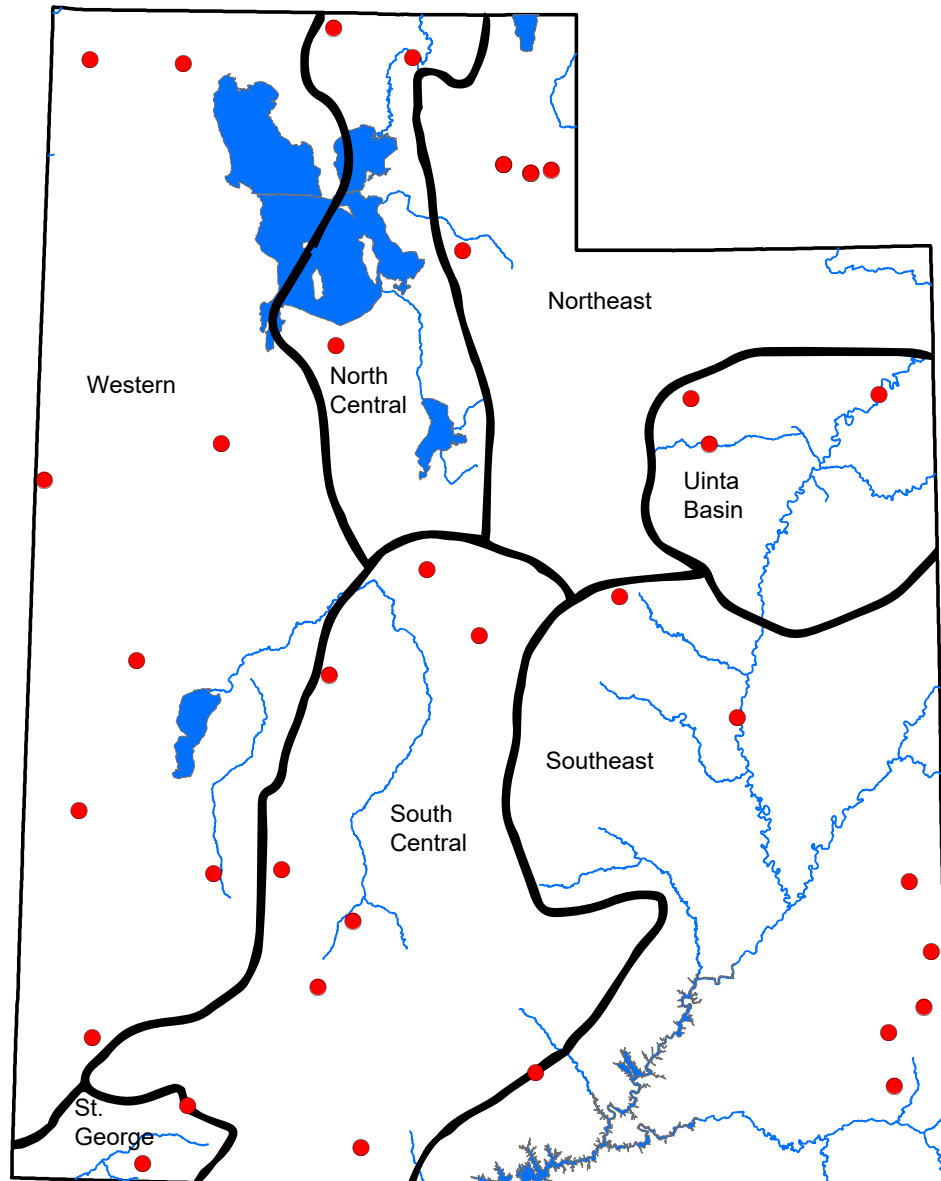
What is a Water Availability Index?

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.

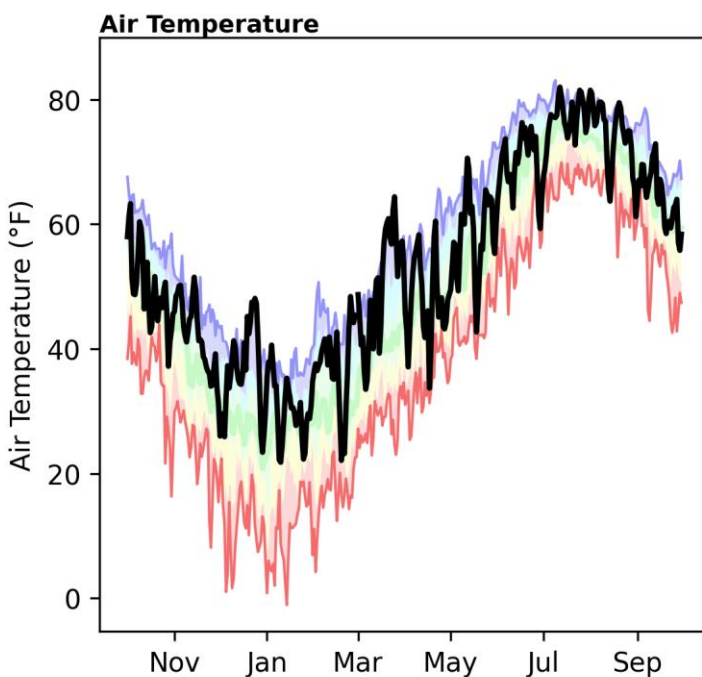
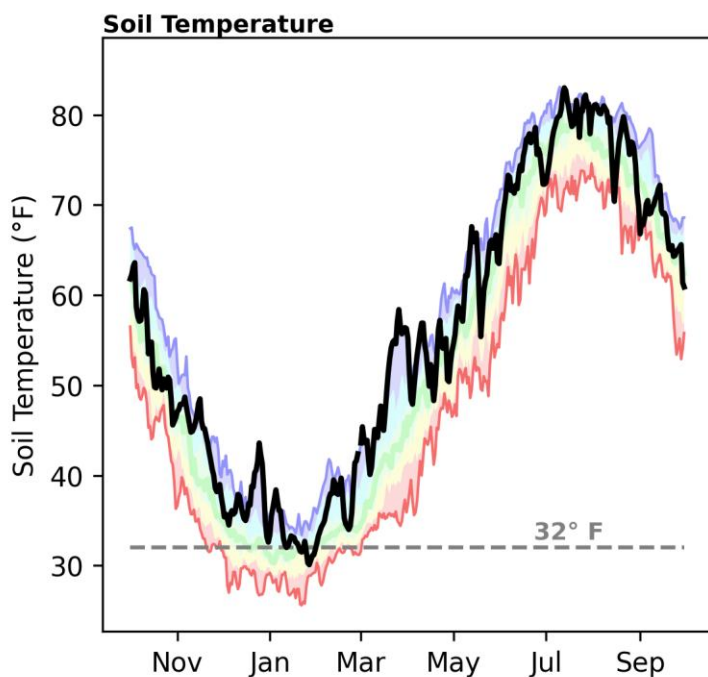
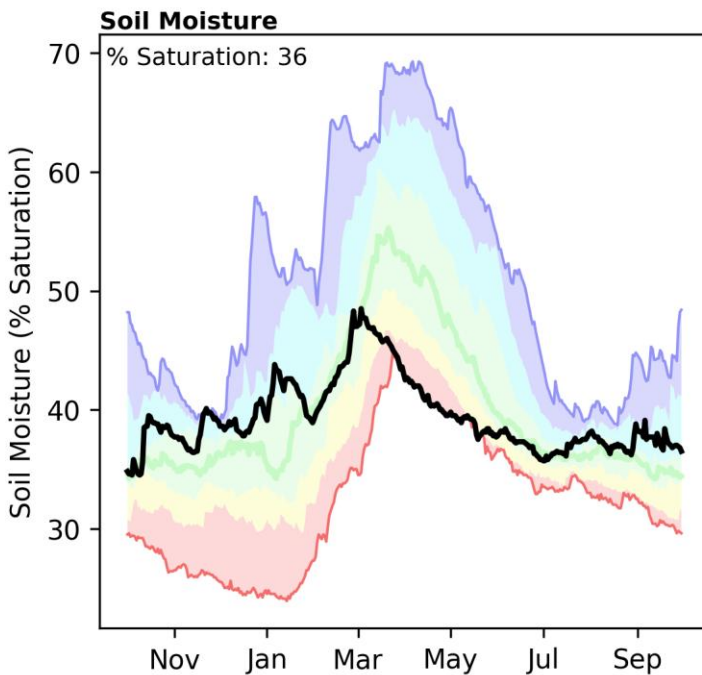
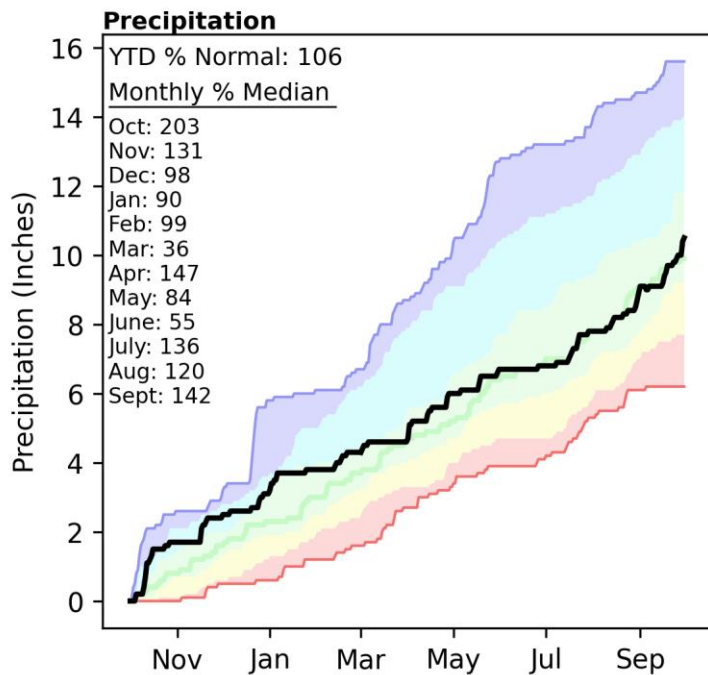
The Utah Snow Survey has also chosen to display the WAI value as well as a PERCENT CHANCE OF NON-EXCEEDANCE. While this is a cumbersome name, it has a simple application. It can be best thought of as a scale of 1 to 99 with 1 being the drought of record (driest possible conditions) and 99 being the flood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



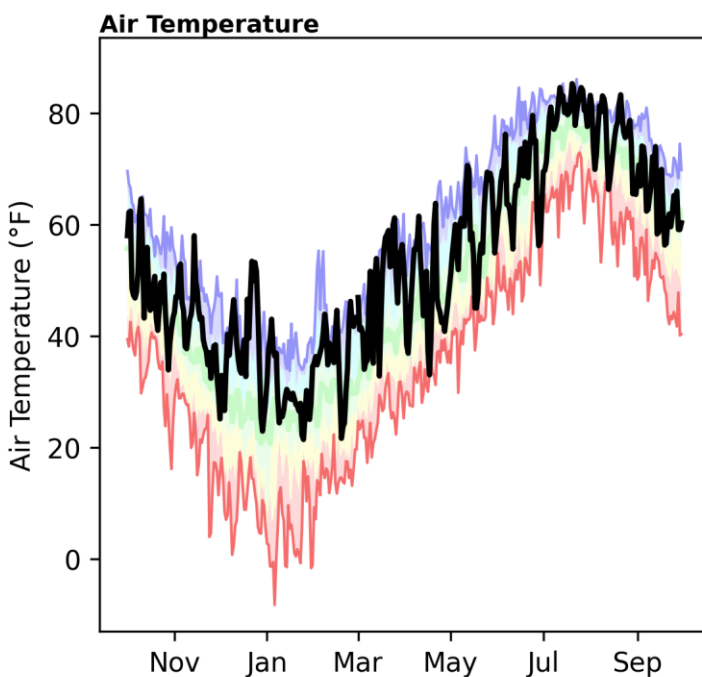
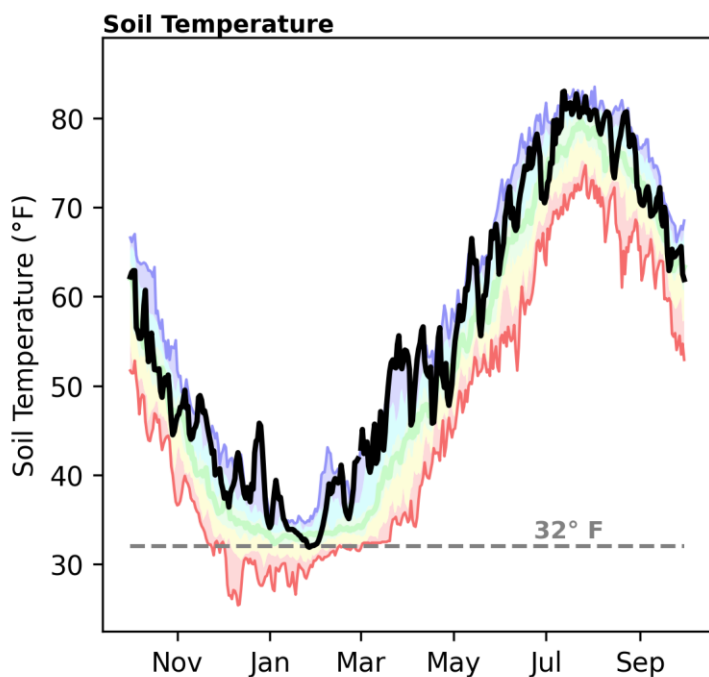
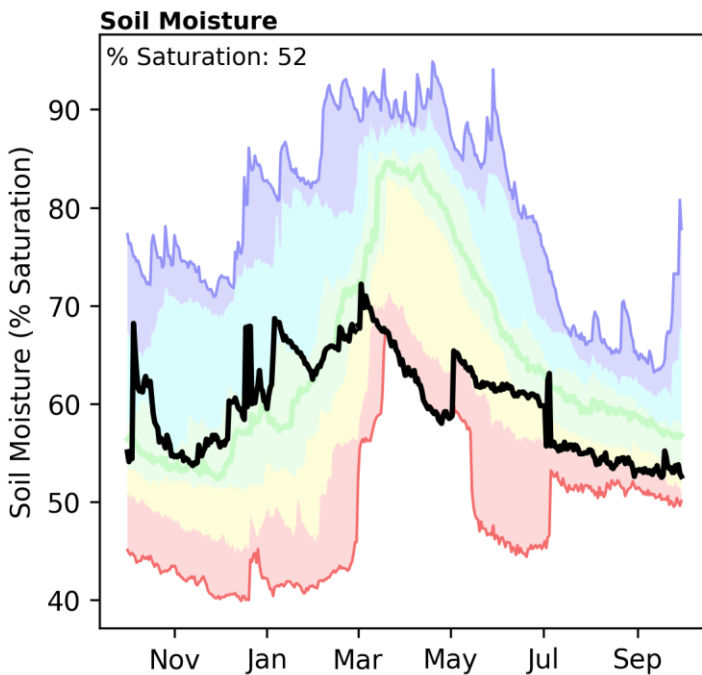
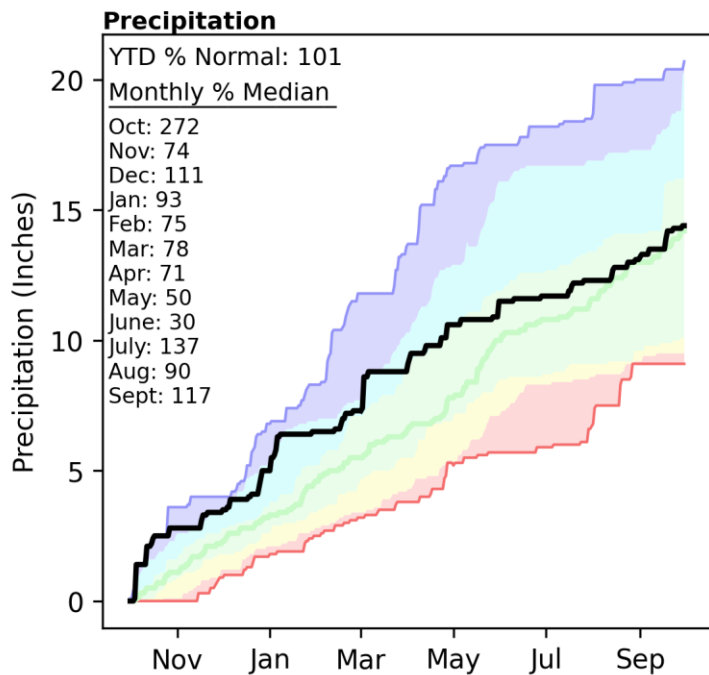
Statewide SCAN | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 1.4" falling region-wide (142% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 106% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 36% of saturation compared to 34% 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](#)

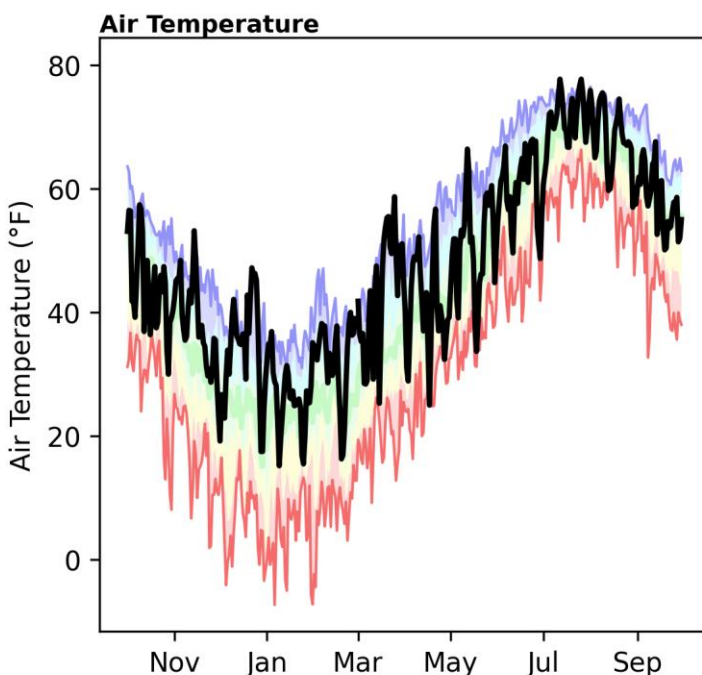
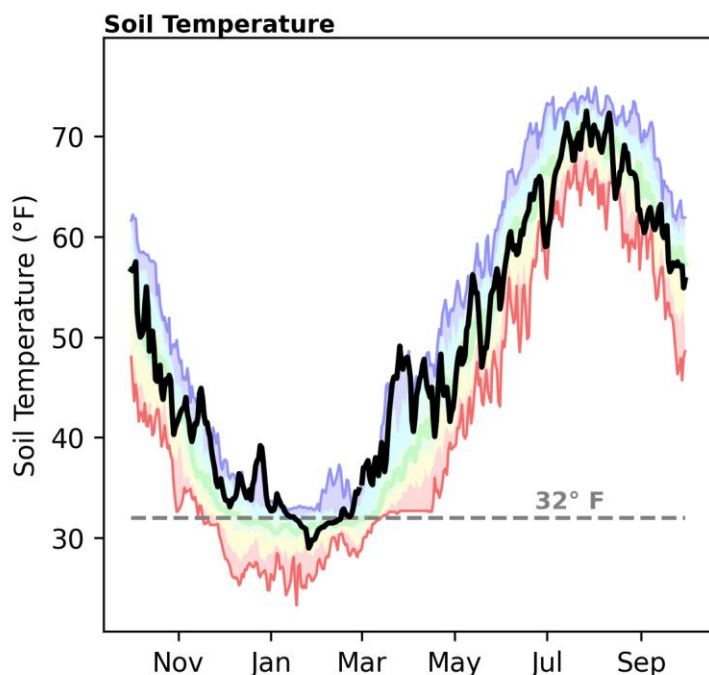
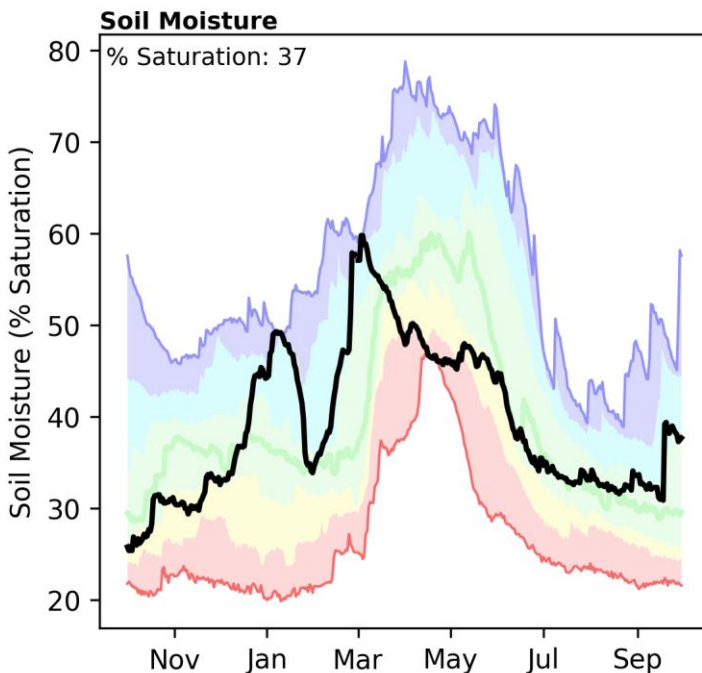
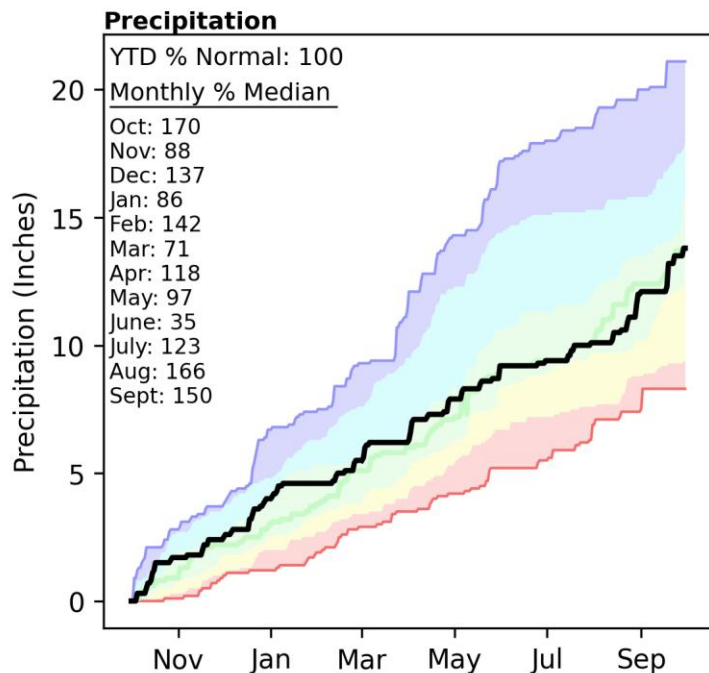
Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 1.2" falling region-wide (117% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 101% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 52% of saturation compared to 55% at this time last year.



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

Northeast Utah | October 1, 2026

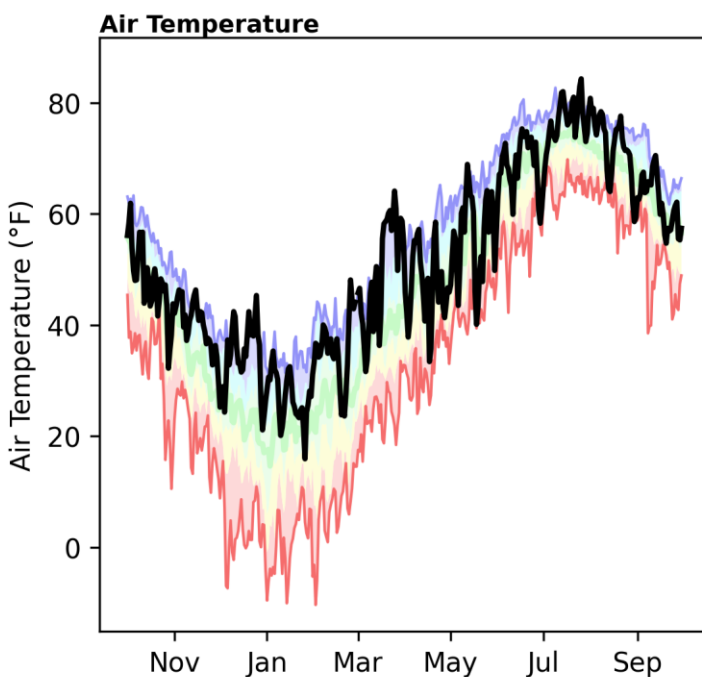
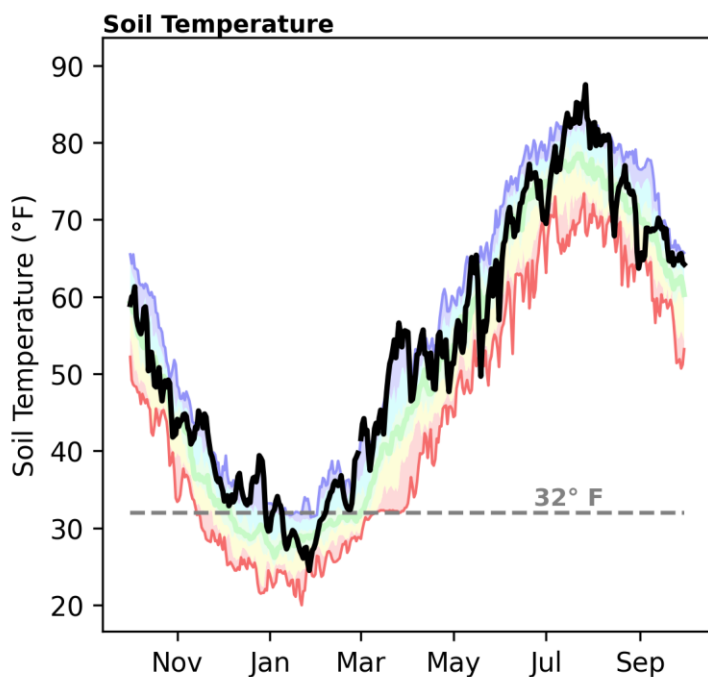
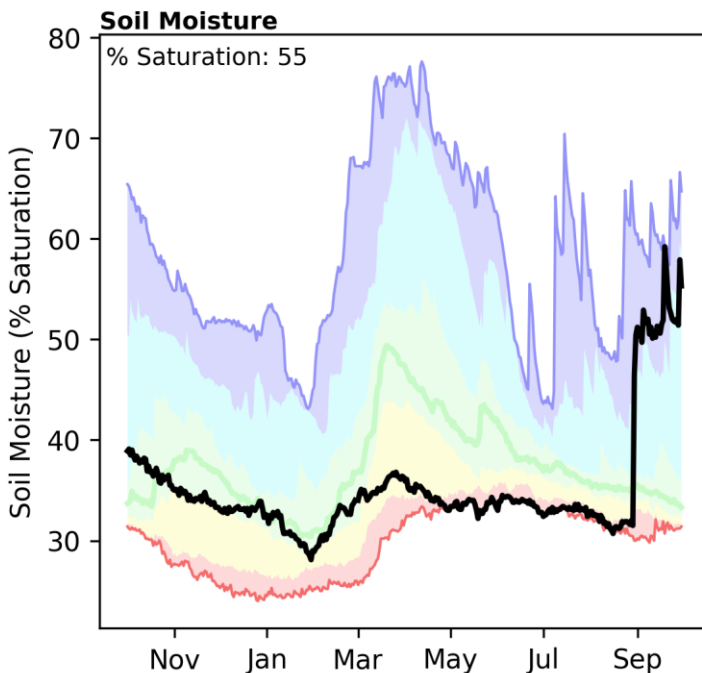
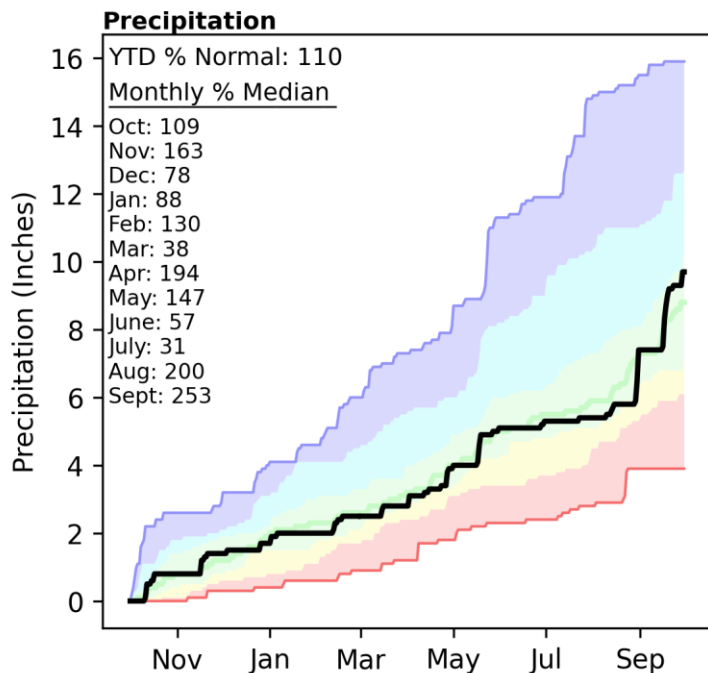
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 1.7" falling region-wide (150% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 100% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 37% of saturation compared to 26% at this time last year.



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

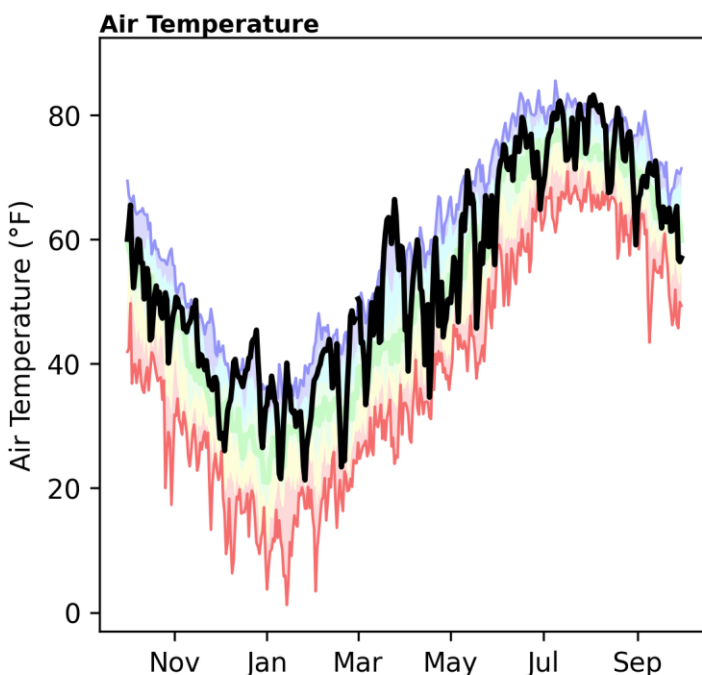
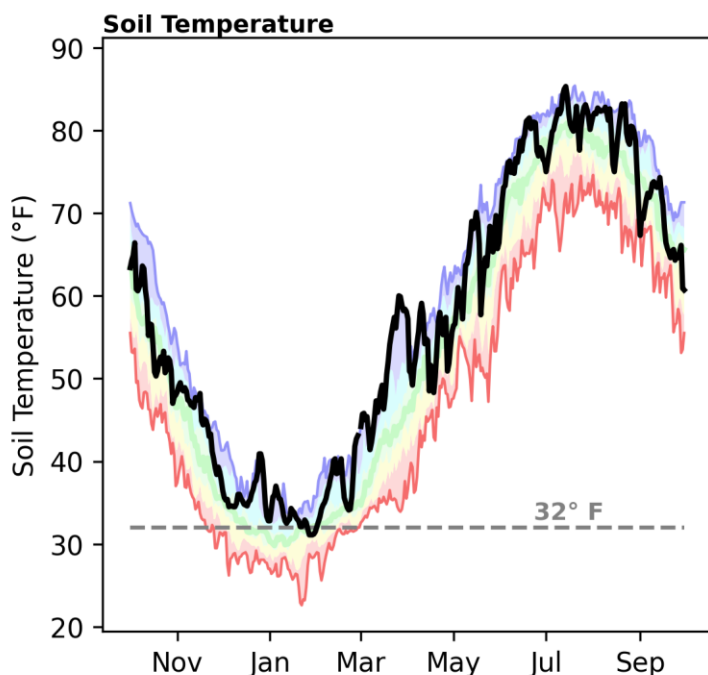
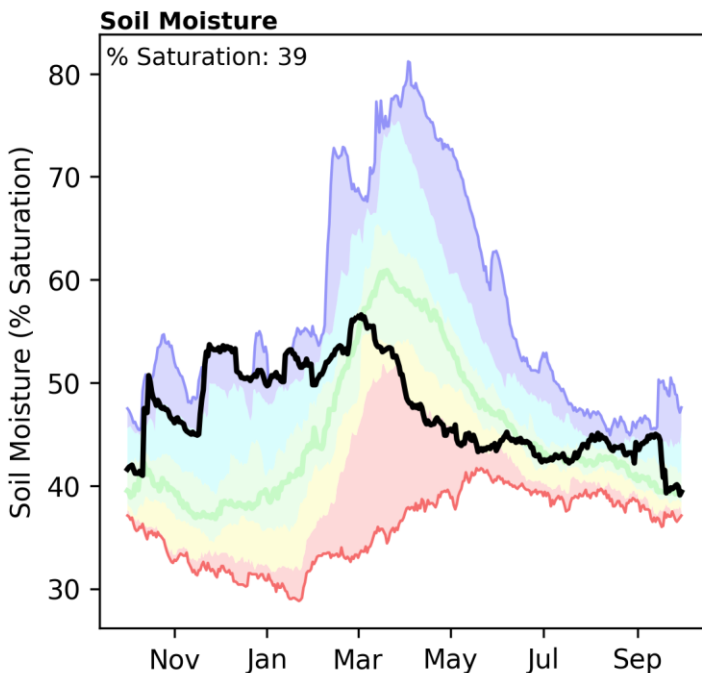
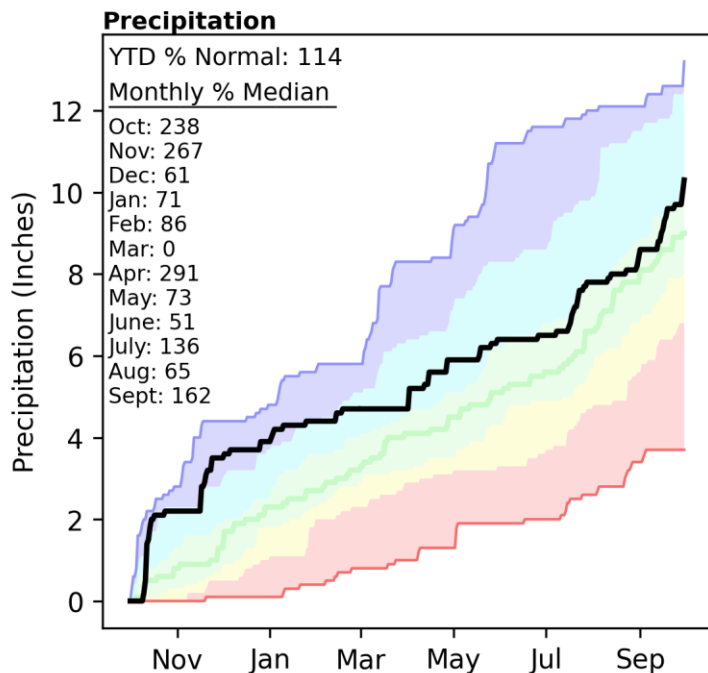
Uinta Basin | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.4" falling region-wide (253% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 110% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 55% of saturation compared to 38% 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](#)

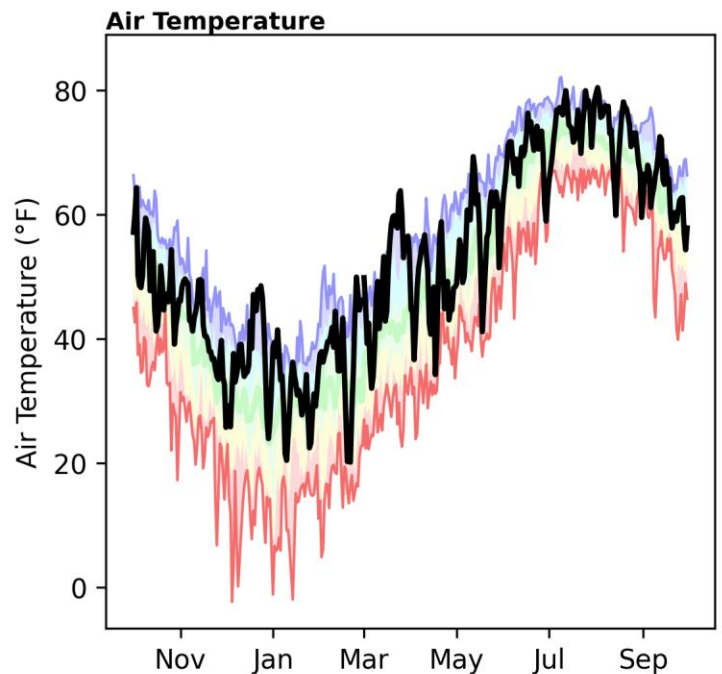
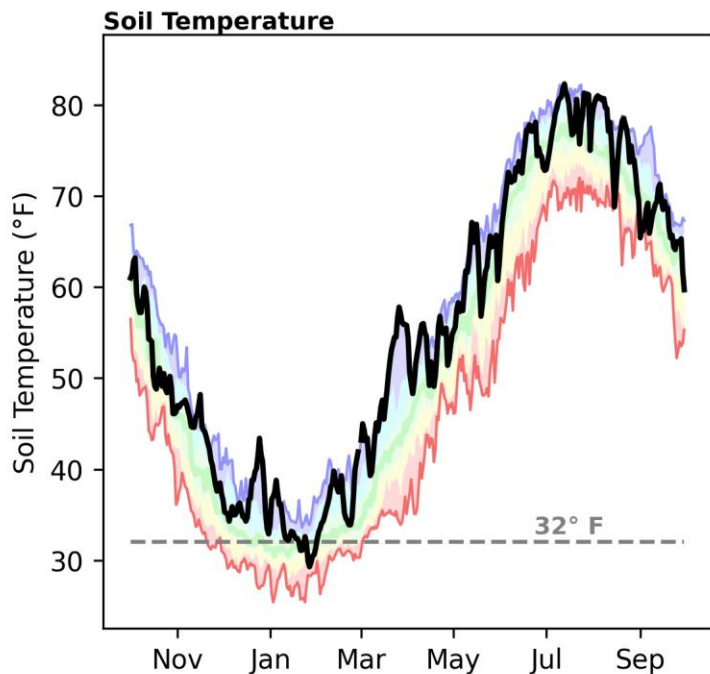
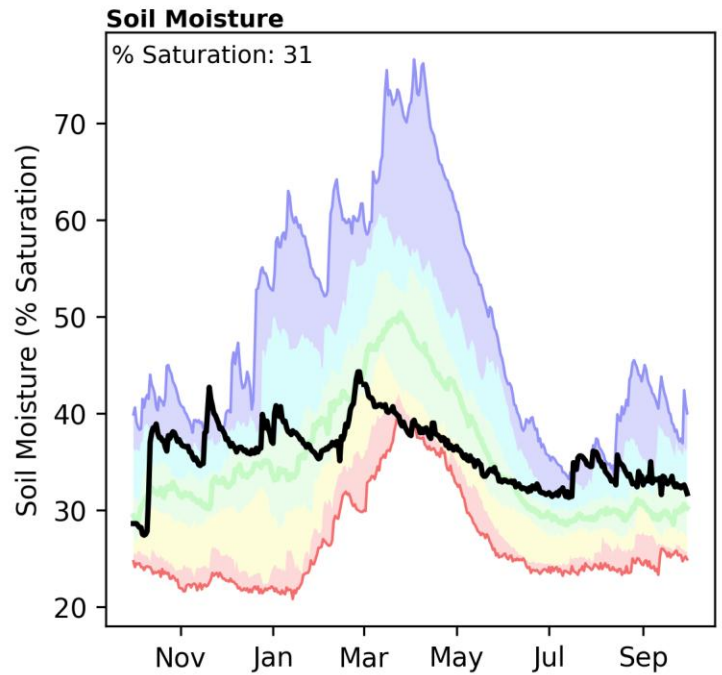
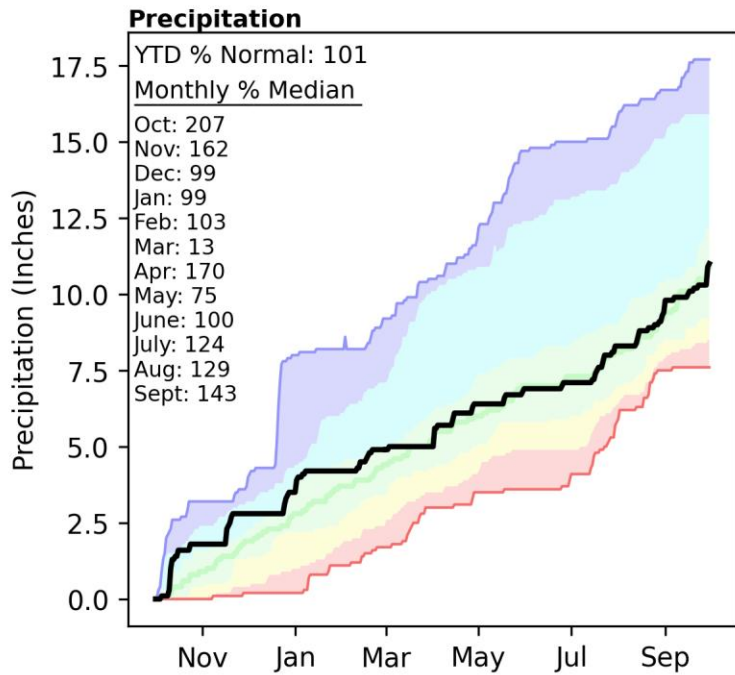
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 1.7" falling region-wide (162% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 114% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 39% of saturation compared to 41% at this time last year.



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

South Central Utah | October 1, 2026

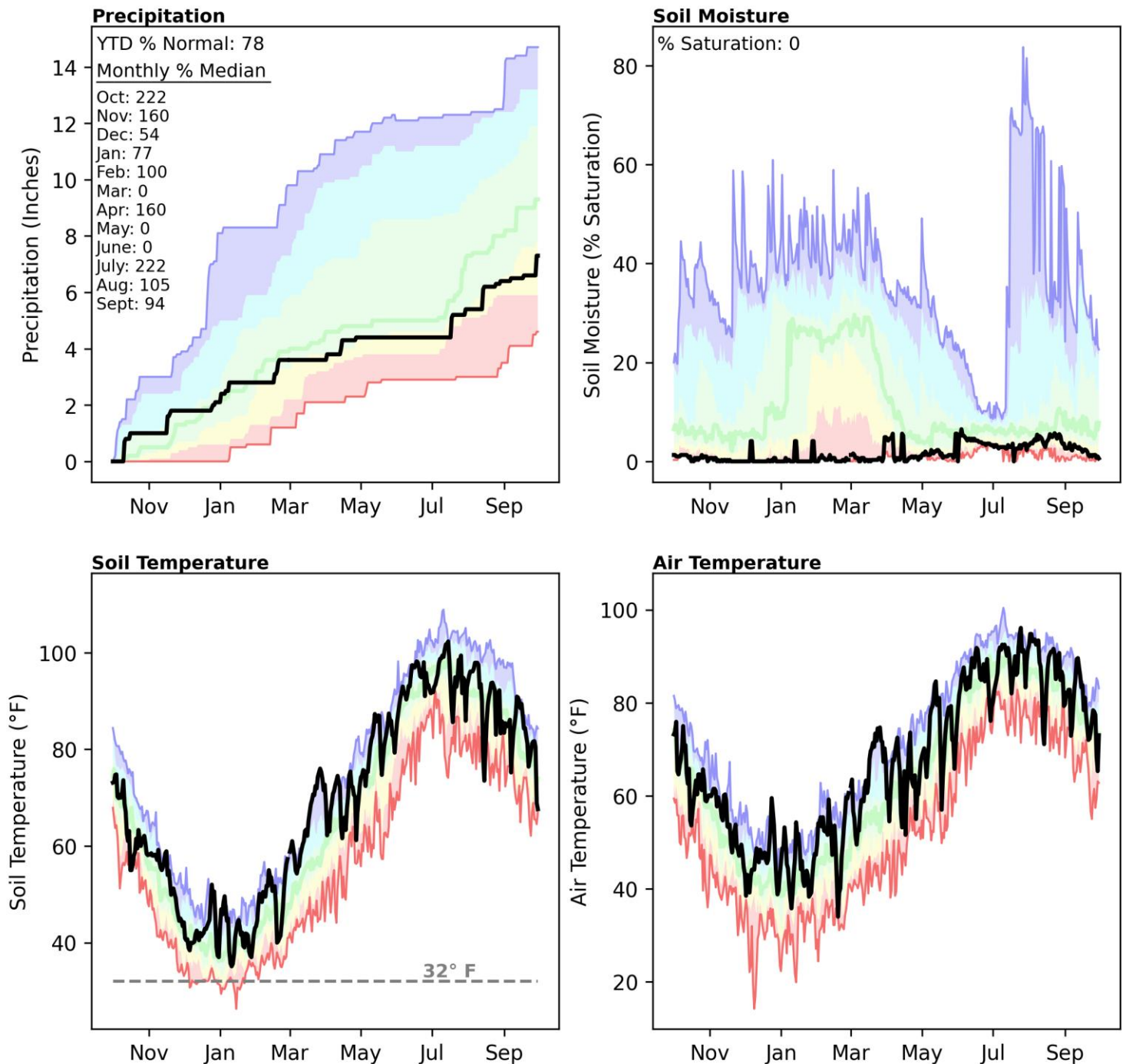
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 1.2" falling region-wide (143% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 101% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 31% of saturation compared to 28% at this time last year.



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

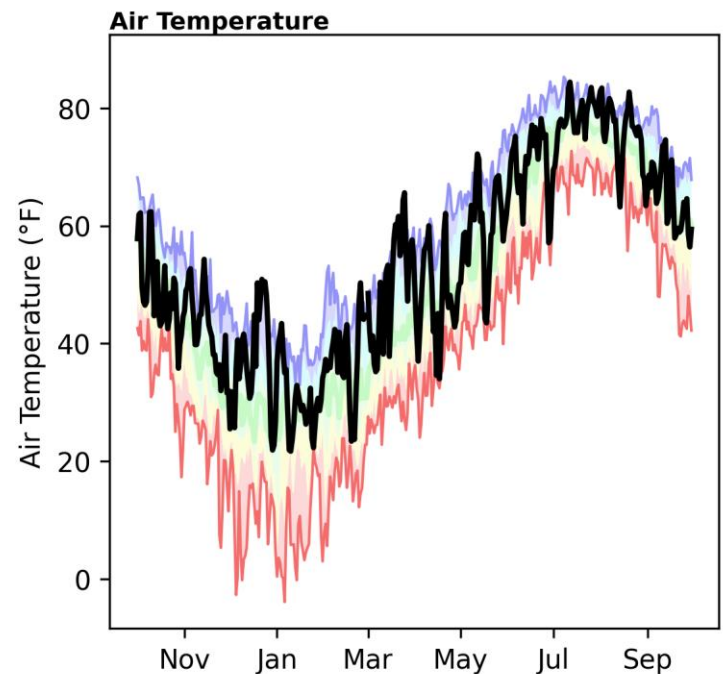
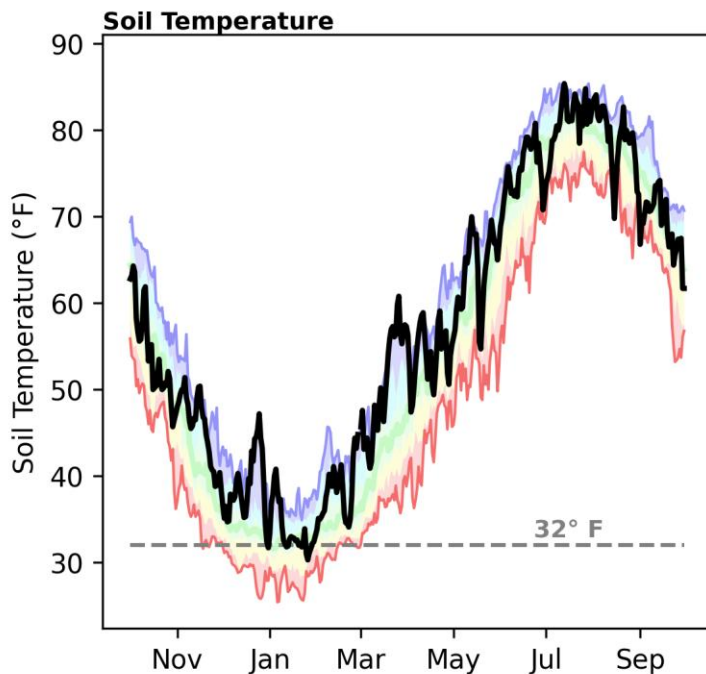
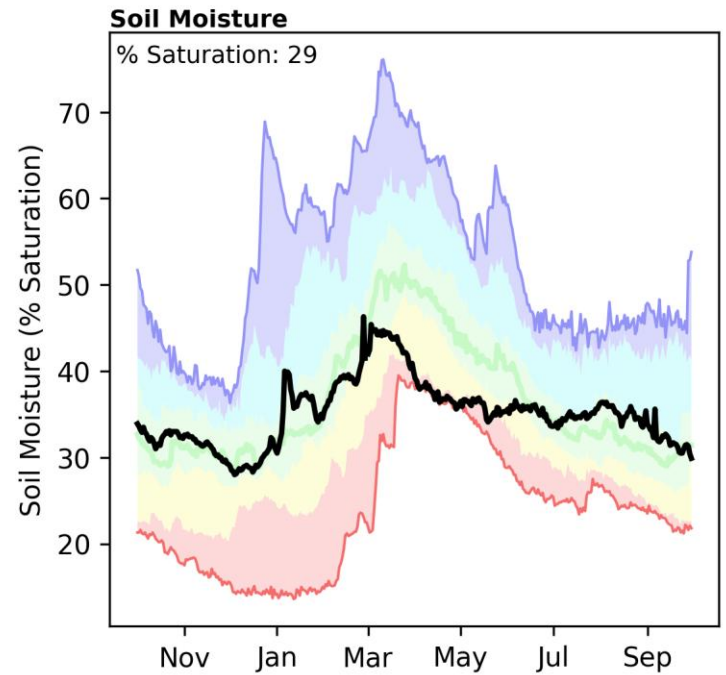
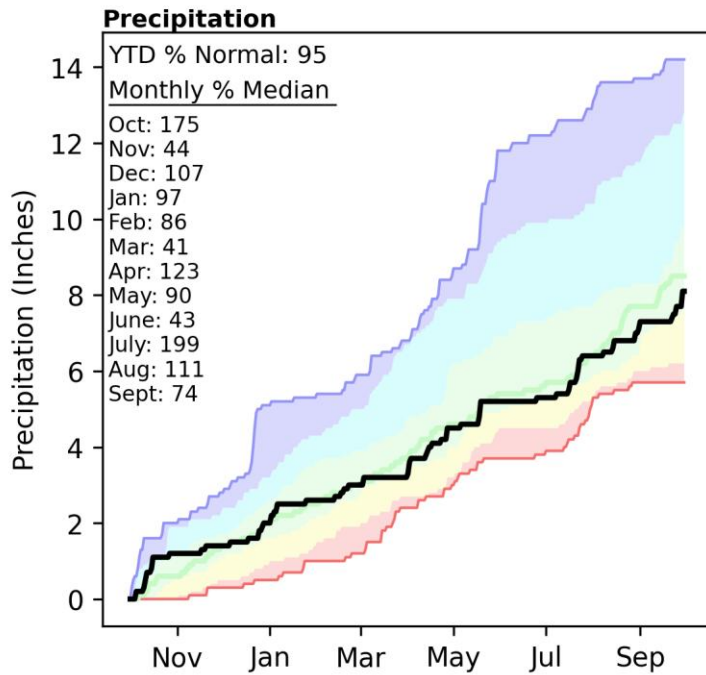
St. George Region | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was about normal, with an average of 0.9" falling region-wide (94% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 78% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 0% of saturation compared to 1% at this time last year.



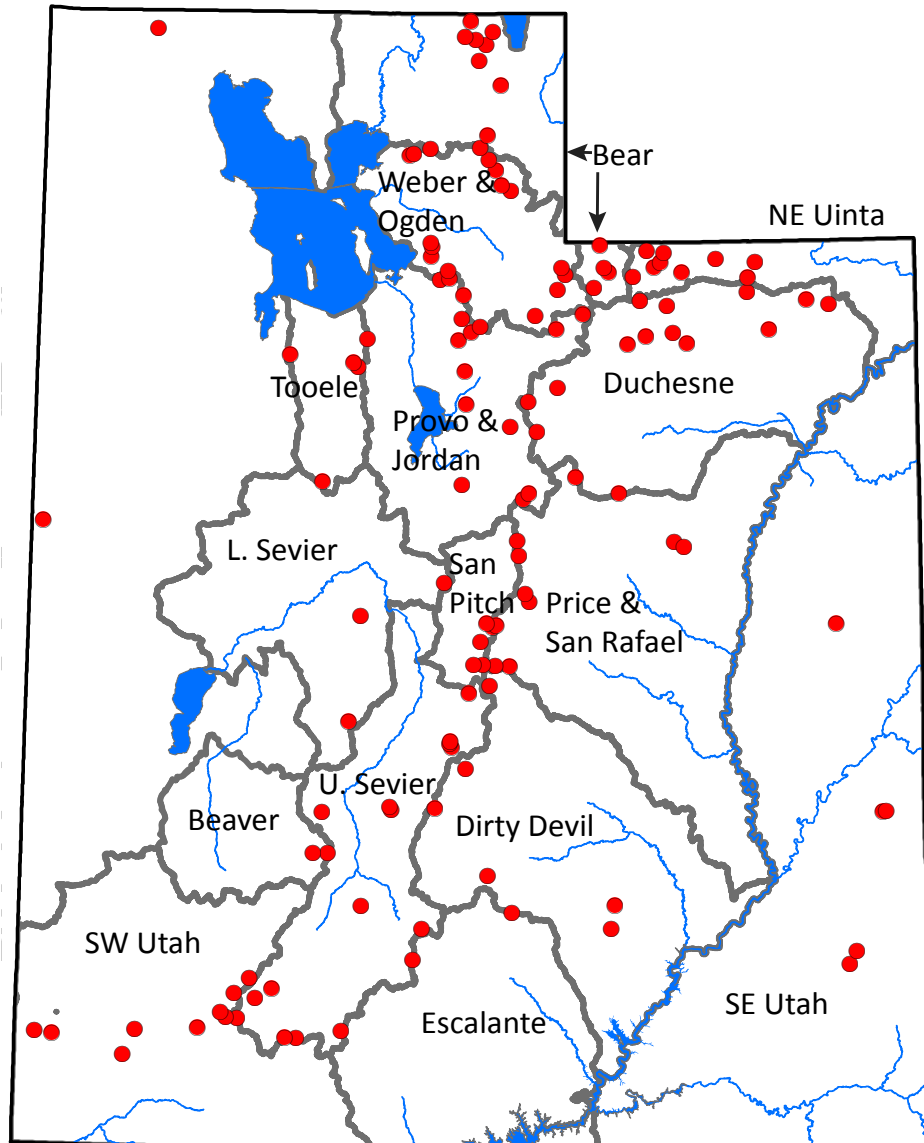
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in September was below normal, with an average of 0.7" falling region-wide (74% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 95% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 29% of saturation compared to 32% at this time last year.



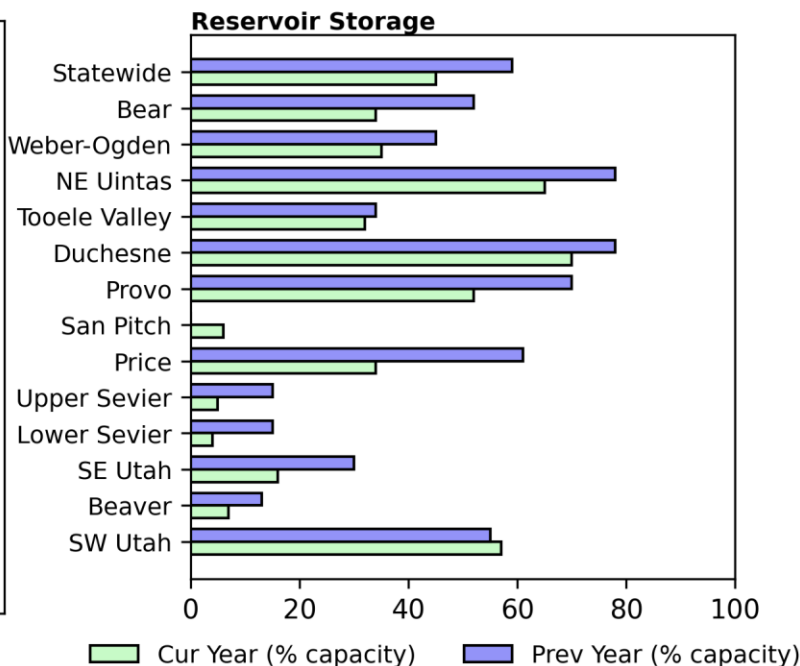
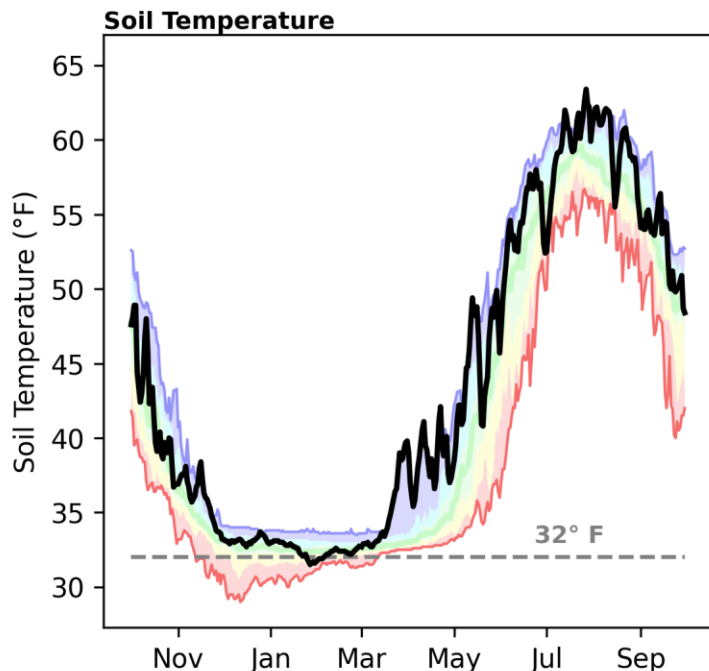
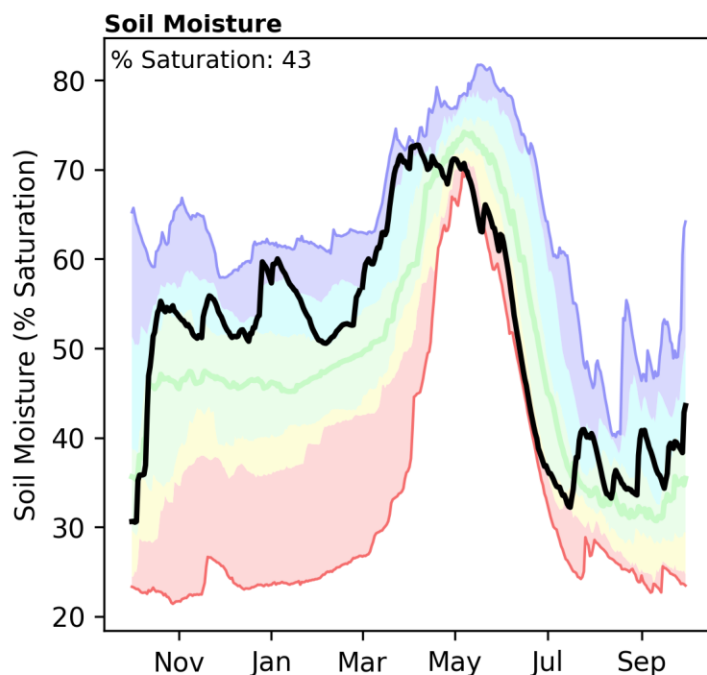
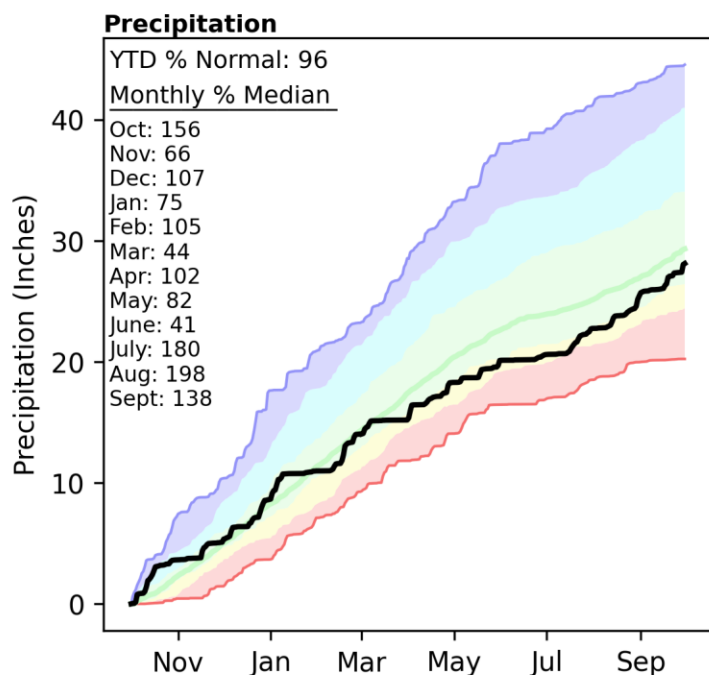
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

SNOTEL portion of report



Statewide Snotel | October 1, 2026

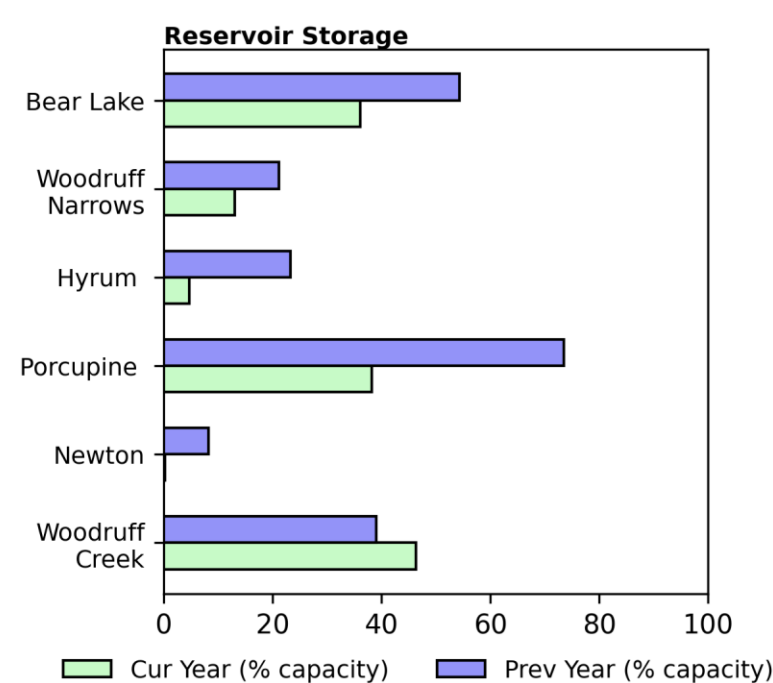
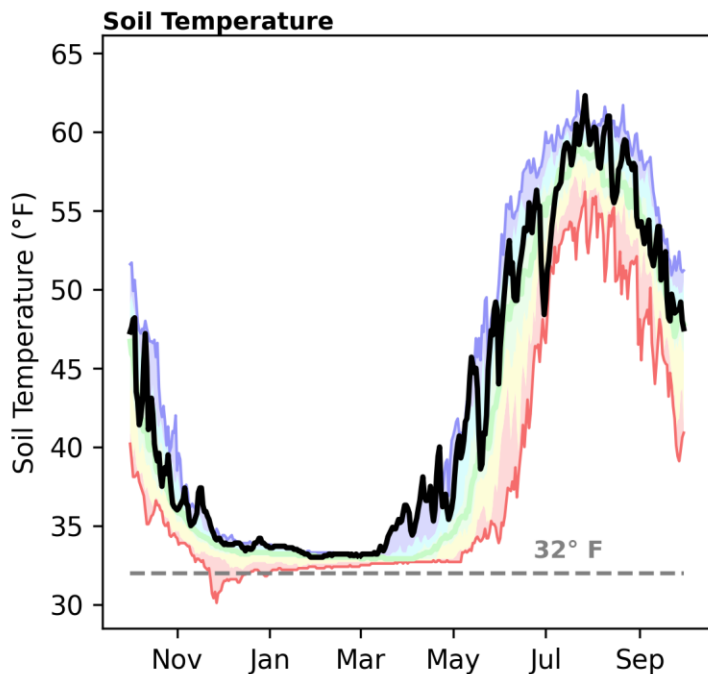
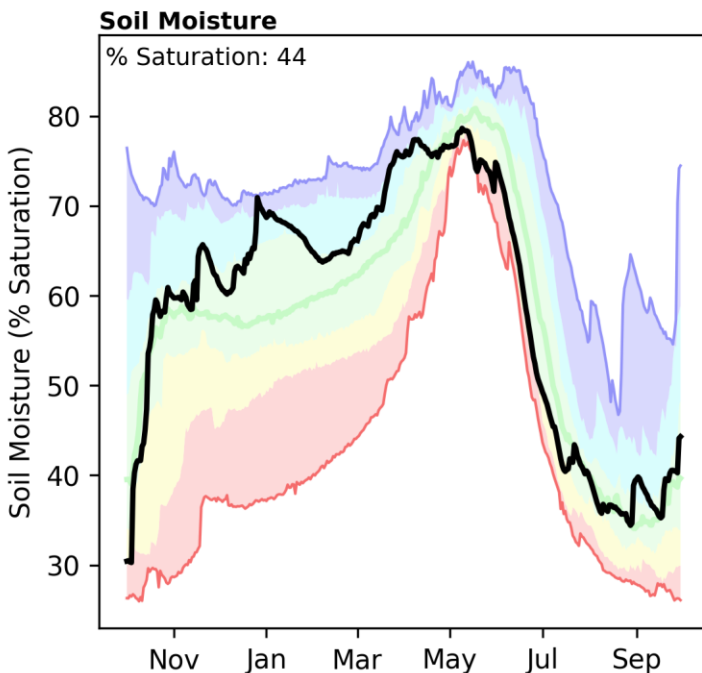
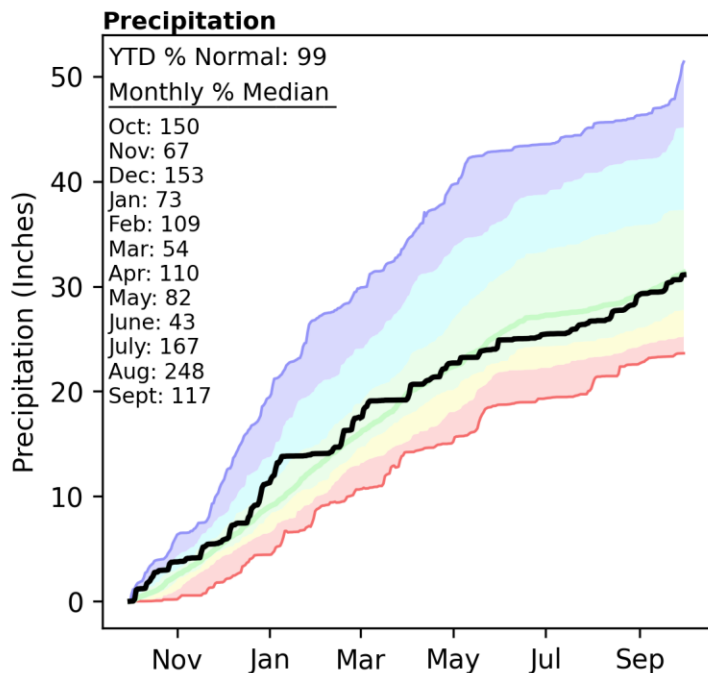
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.4" falling region-wide (138% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 96% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 43% of saturation compared to 29% at this time last year. Statewide, reservoir storage is 45% of capacity, compared to 59% last year¹.



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

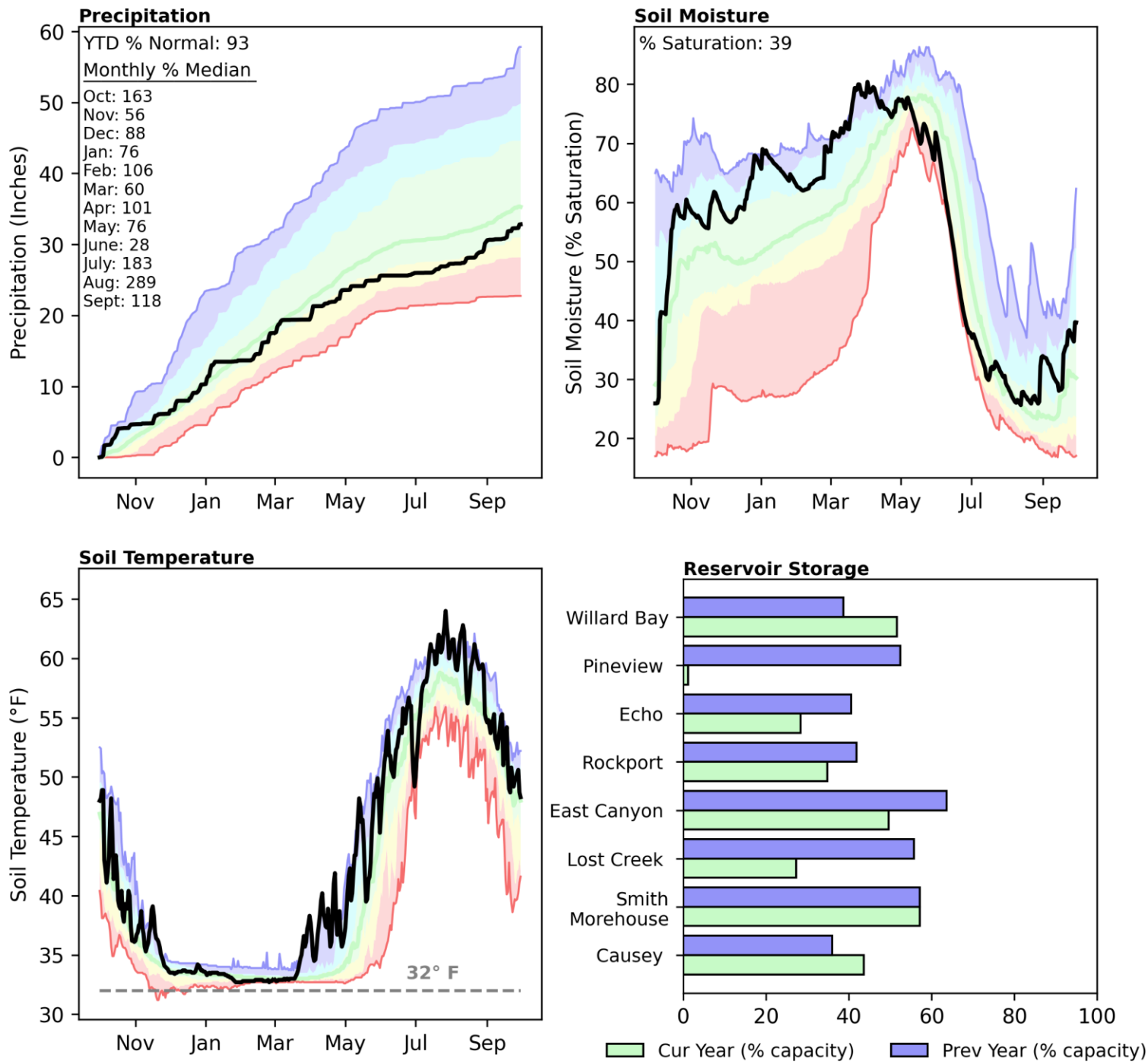
¹Statewide reservoir percentages exclude Lake Powell and Flaming Gorge Reservoirs.

Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 1.9" falling region-wide (117% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 99% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 44% of saturation compared to 30% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 34% of capacity, compared to 52% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 38% for the Bear, 6% for the Little Bear, and 26% for Woodruff Narrows.



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

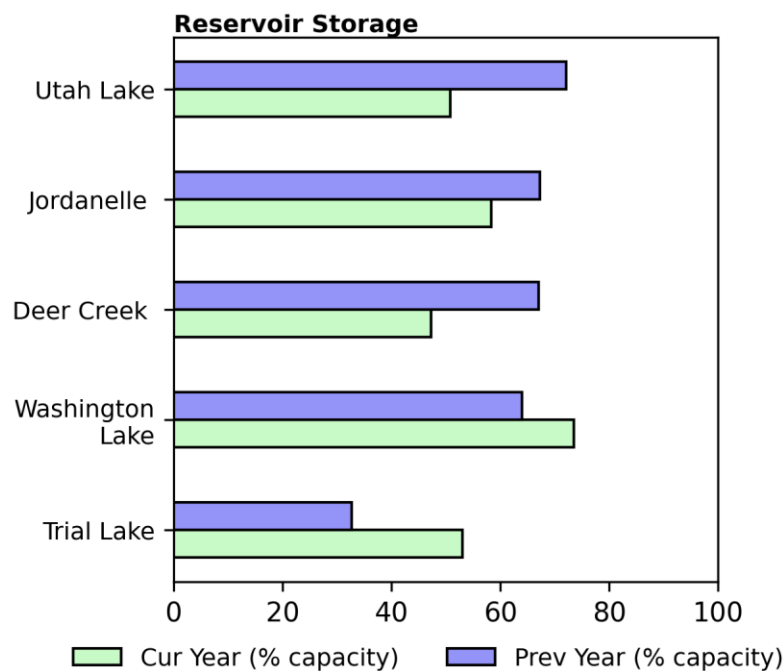
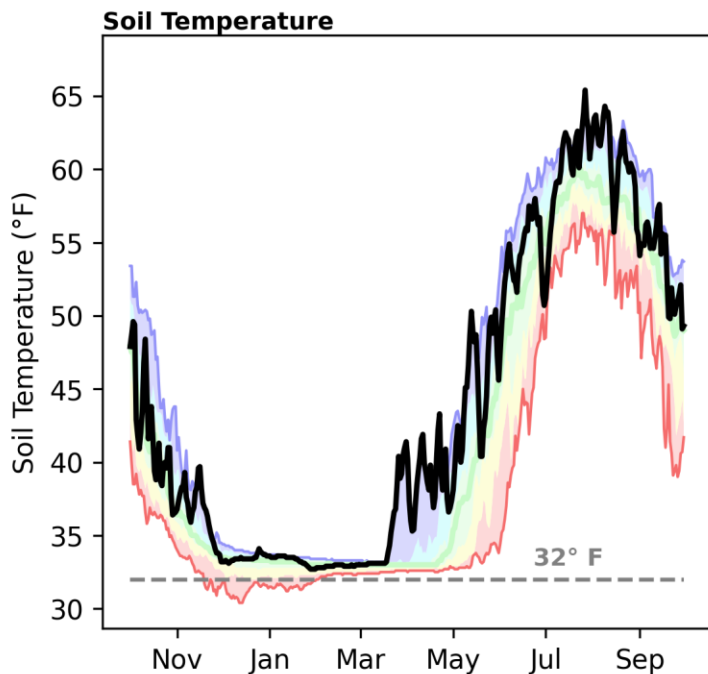
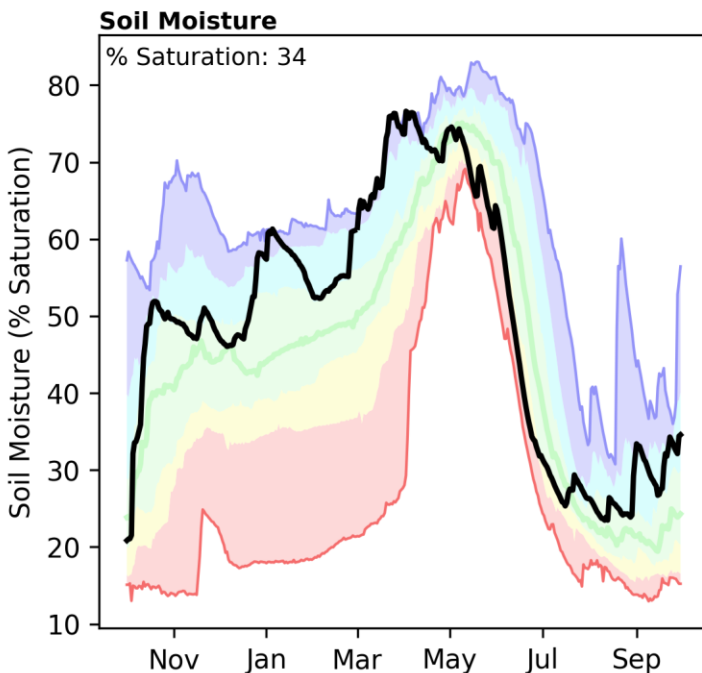
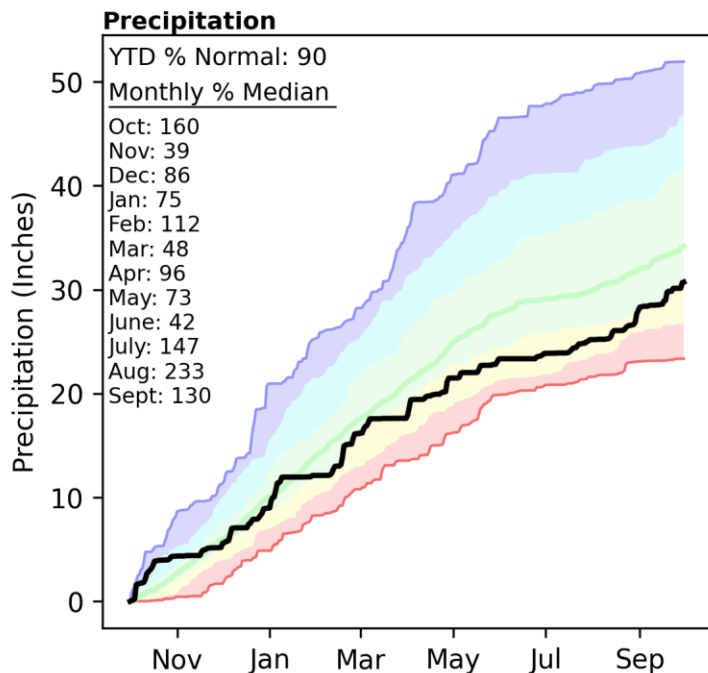
Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 2.2" falling region-wide (118% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 93% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 39% of saturation compared to 23% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 35% of capacity, compared to 45% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 26% for the Weber, and 4% 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 | October 1, 2026

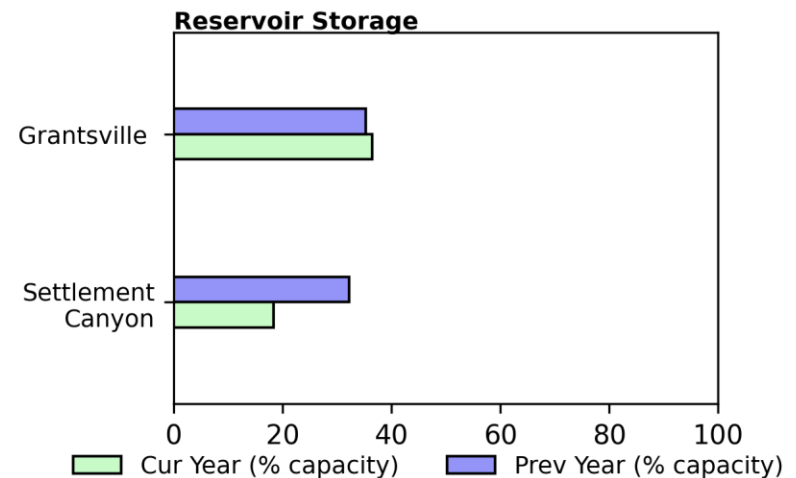
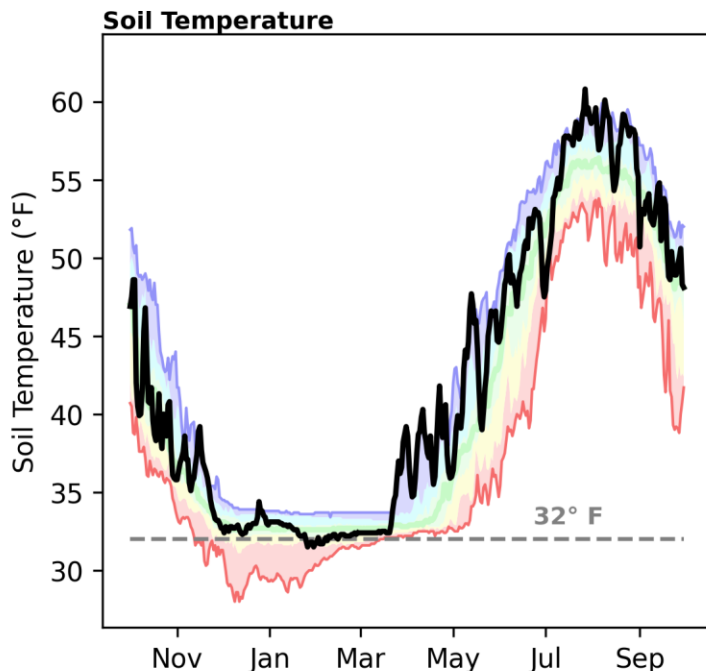
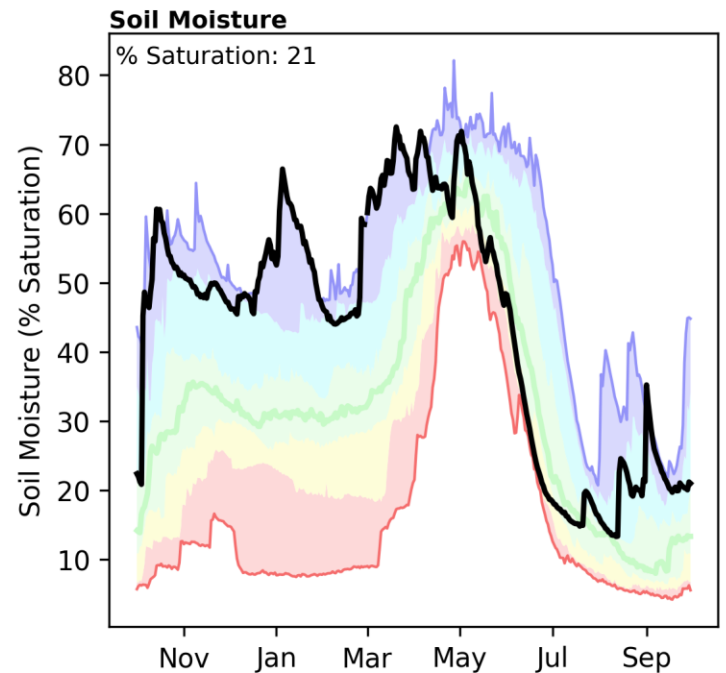
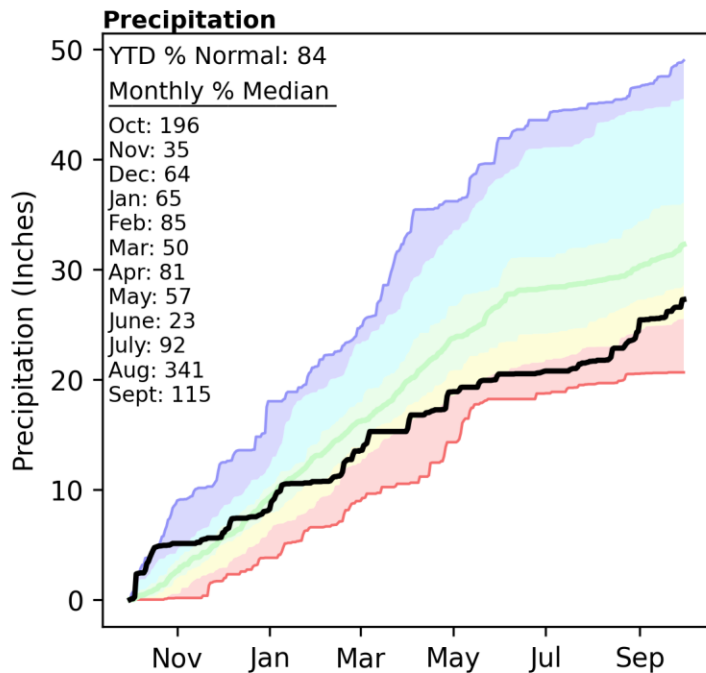
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.4" falling region-wide (130% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 90% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 34% of saturation compared to 18% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 52% of capacity, compared to 70% 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 | October 1, 2026

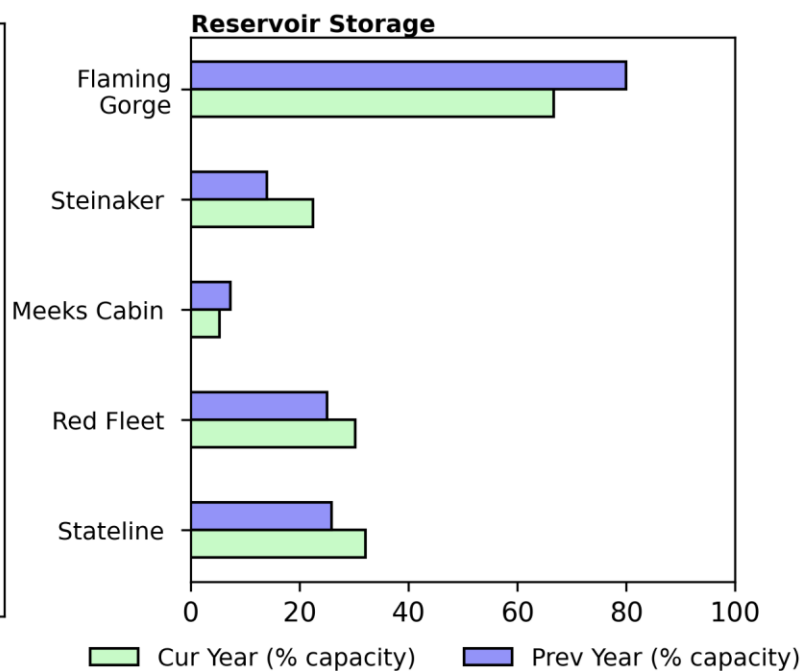
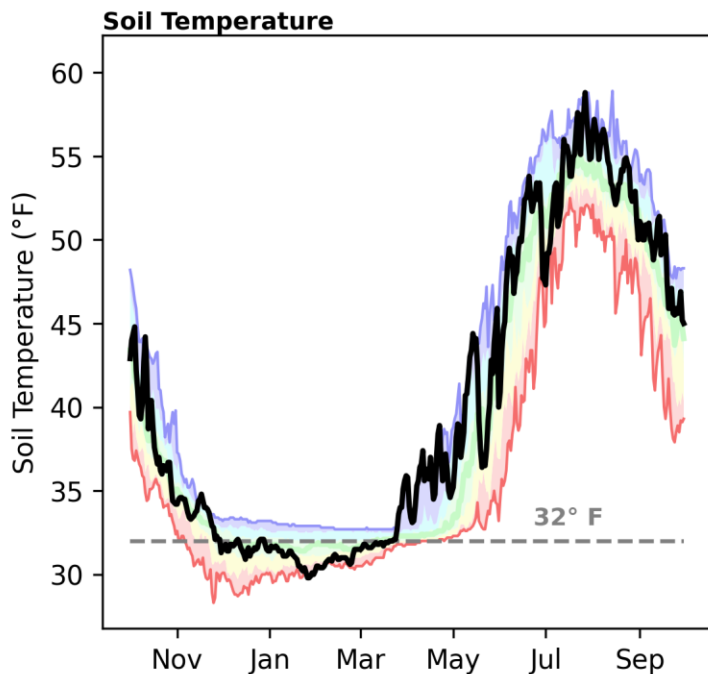
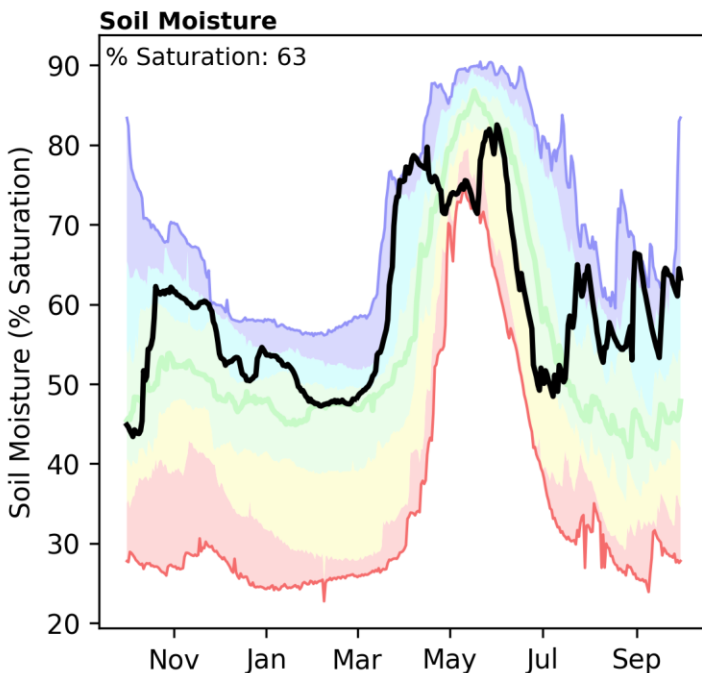
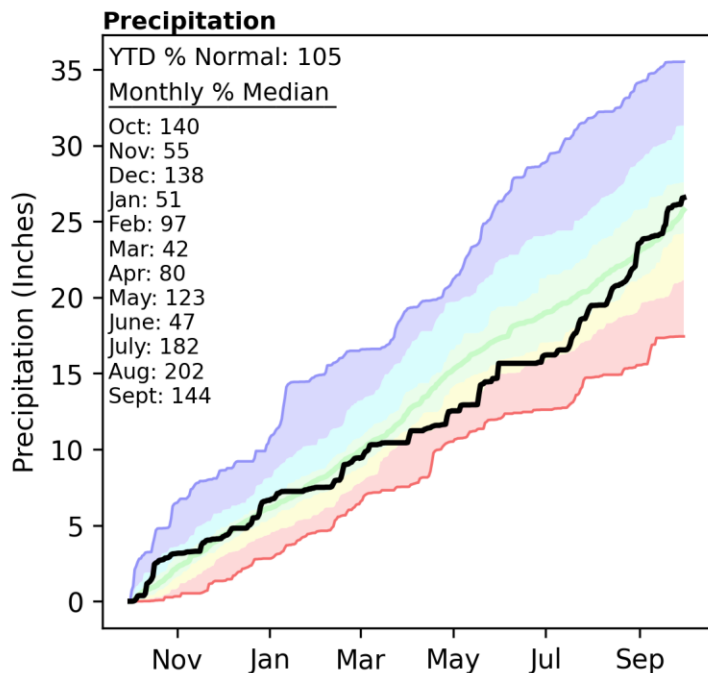
Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 1.8" falling region-wide (115% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 84% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 21% of saturation compared to 12% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 32% of capacity, compared to 34% last year.



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

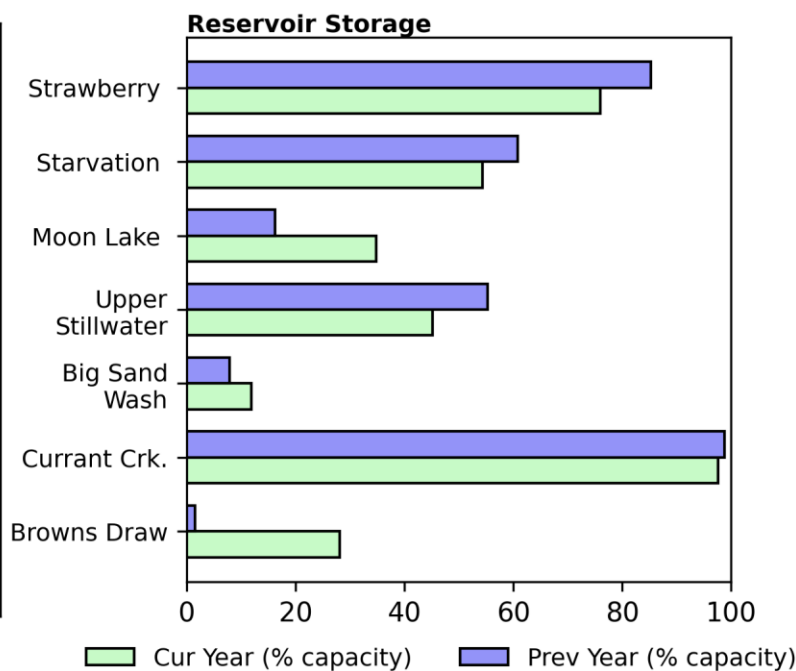
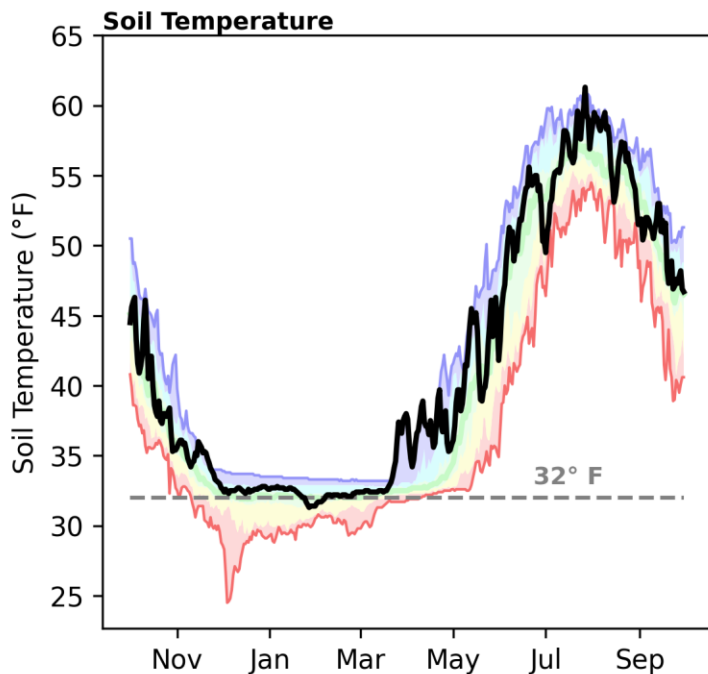
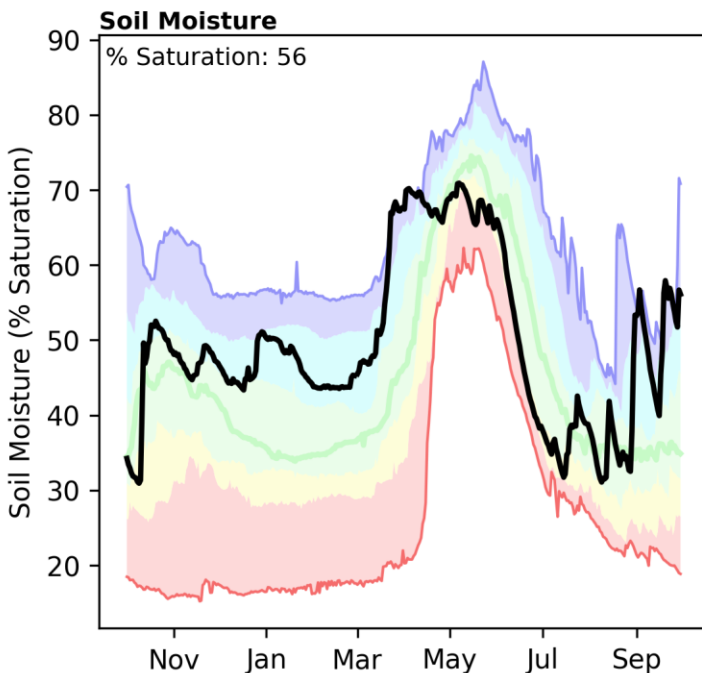
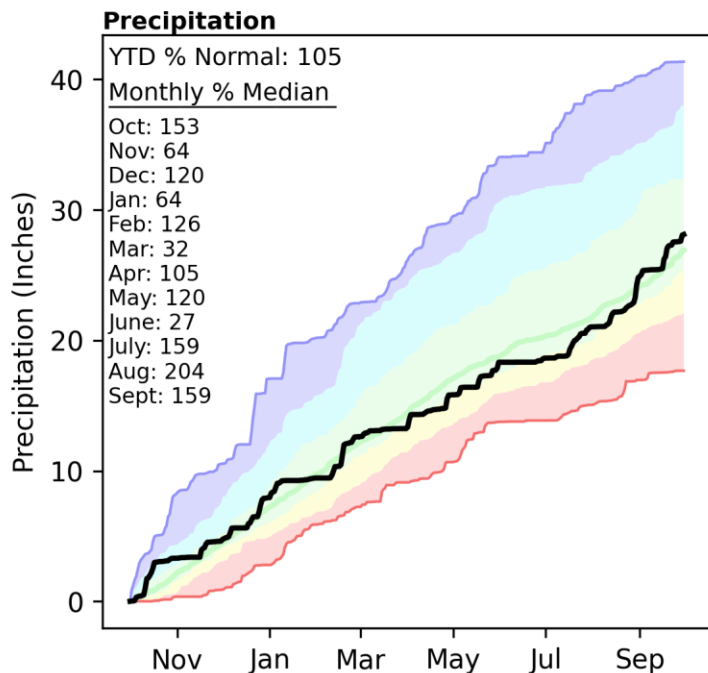
Northeastern Uintas | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 3.0" falling region-wide (144% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 105% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 63% of saturation compared to 43% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 65% of capacity, compared to 78% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 27% for the Blacks Fork, and 36% for the Smiths Fork.



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

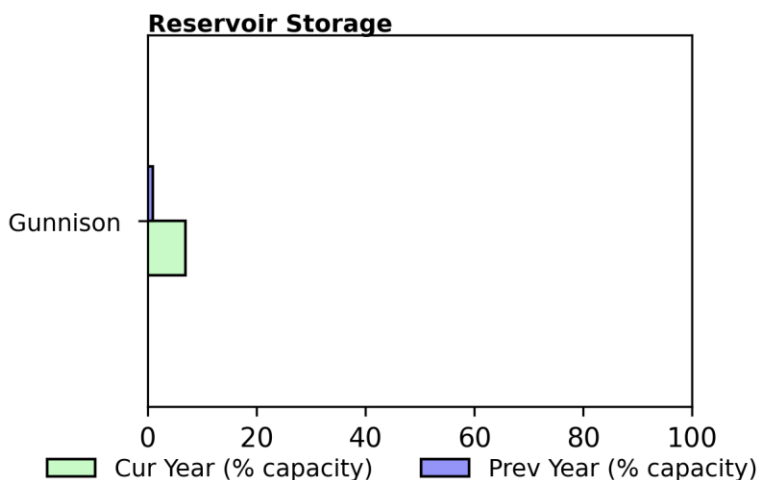
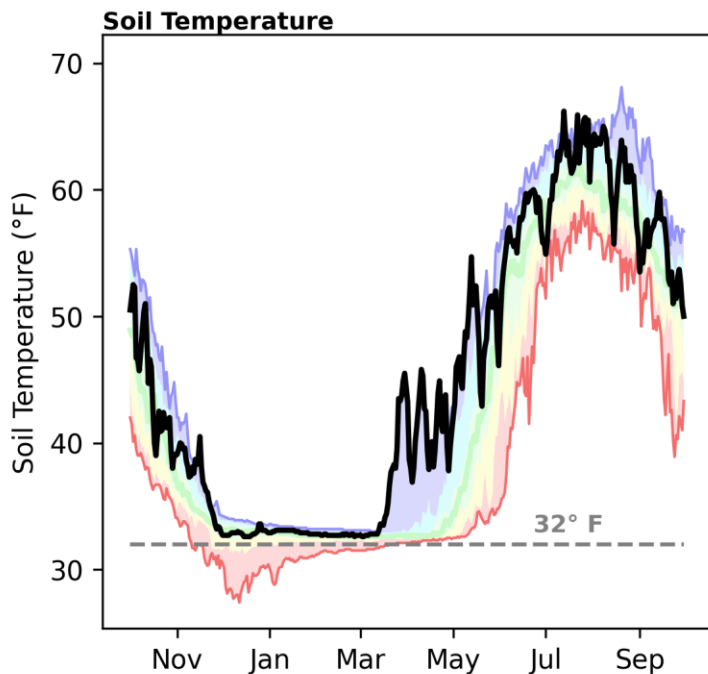
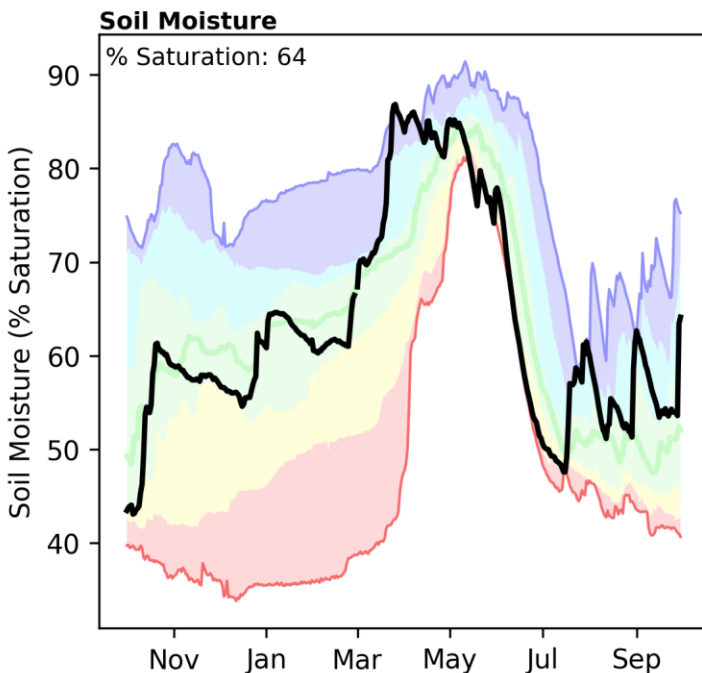
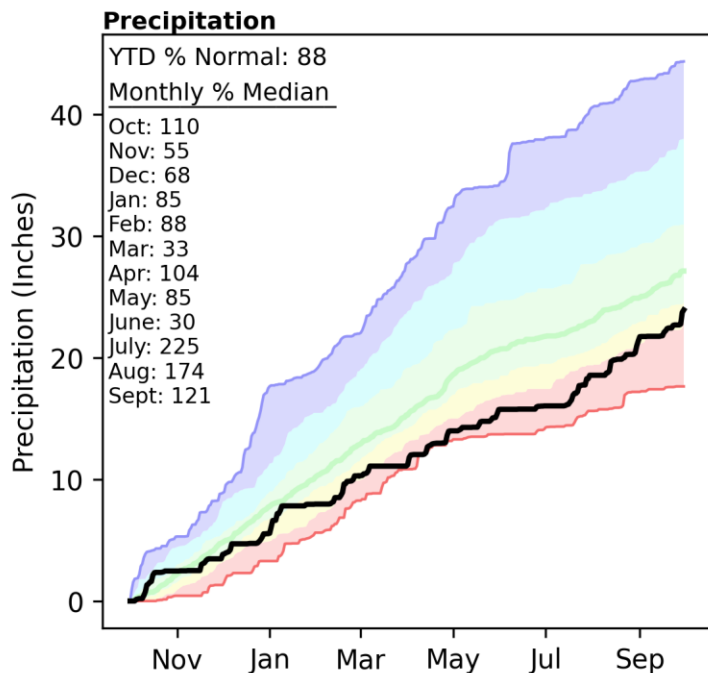
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 3.2" falling region-wide (159% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 105% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 56% of saturation compared to 31% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 70% of capacity, compared to 78% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 19% for the Western Uintas, and 34% 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 | October 1, 2026

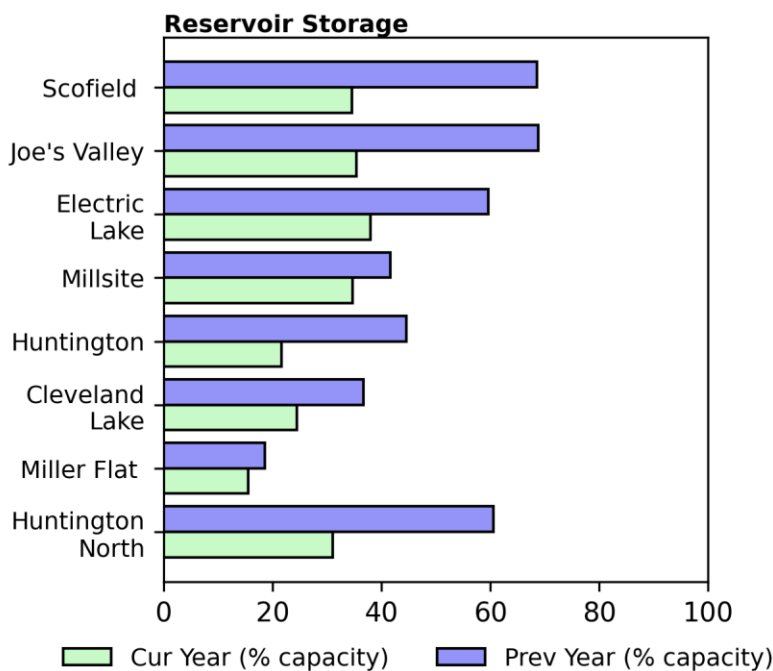
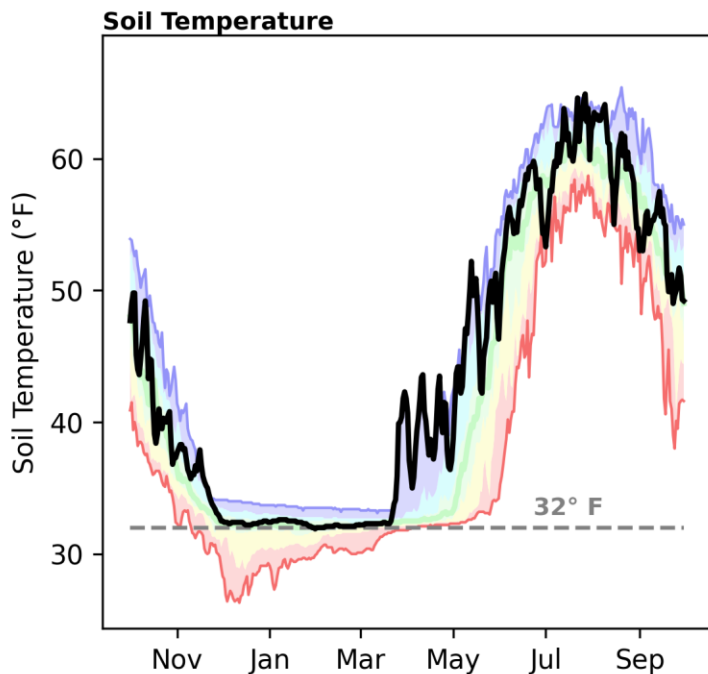
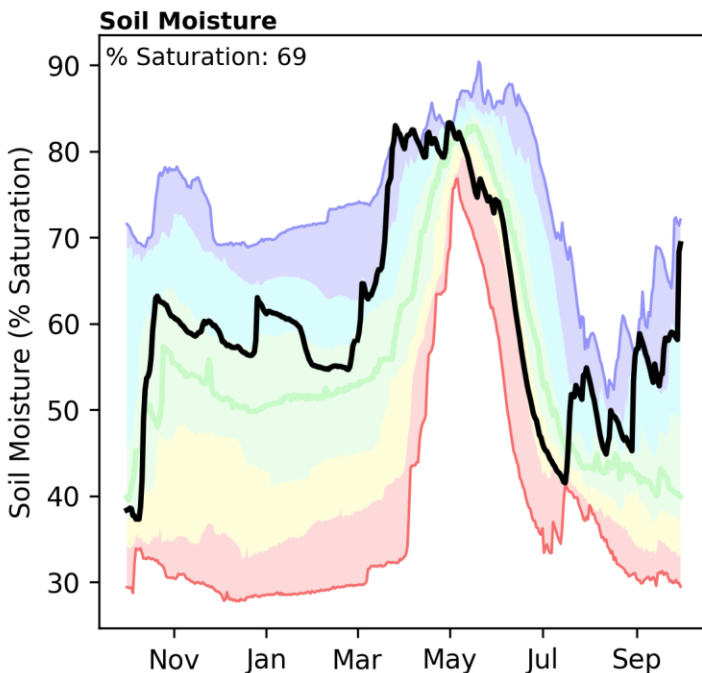
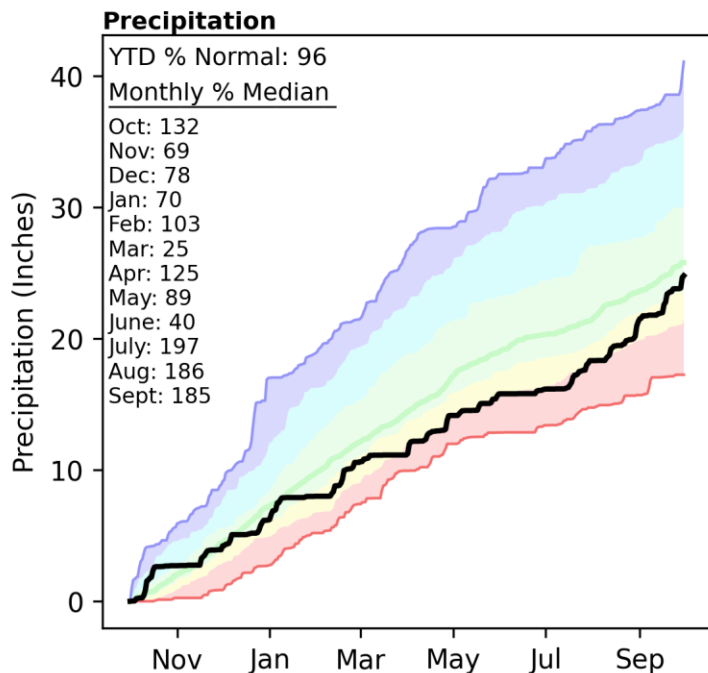
Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 2.2" falling region-wide (121% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 88% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 64% of saturation compared to 43% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 6% of capacity, compared to 0% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 47% for the San Pitch.



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

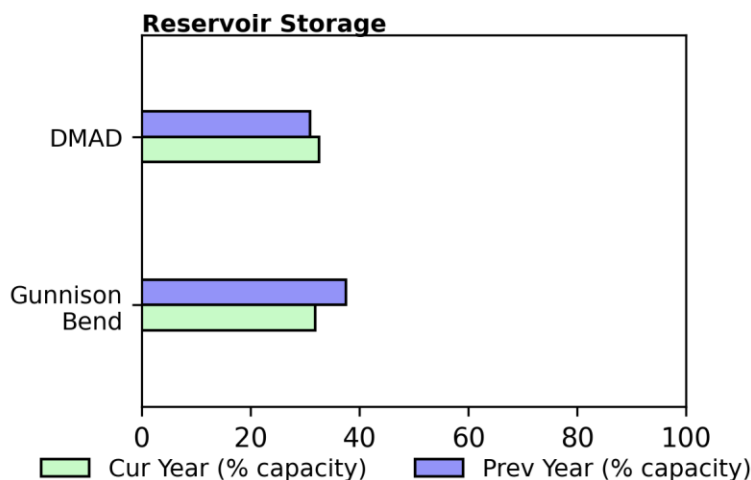
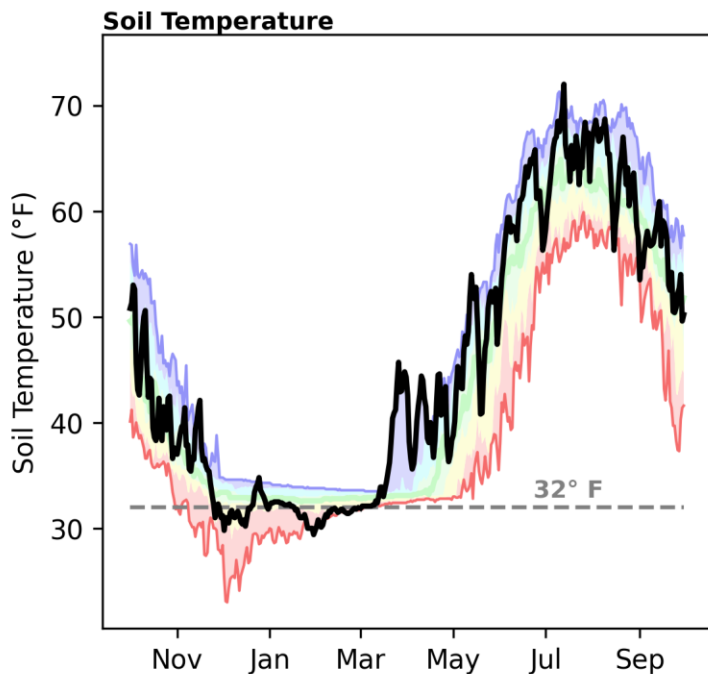
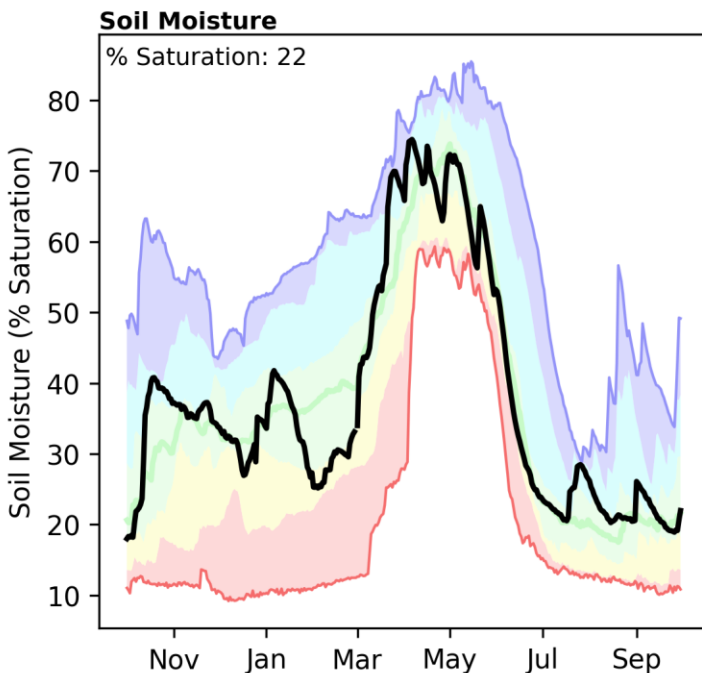
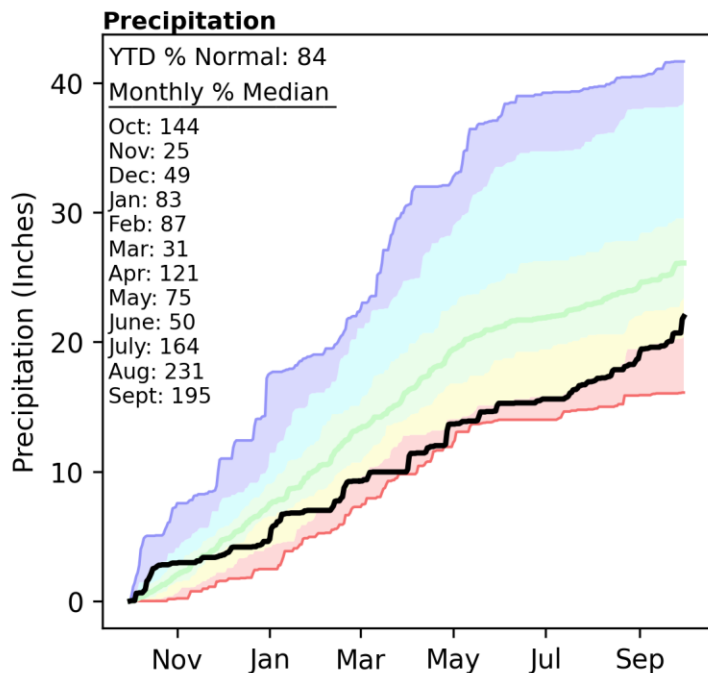
Price-San Rafael | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 3.3" falling region-wide (185% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 96% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 69% of saturation compared to 38% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 34% of capacity, compared to 61% last year. The Water Availability Index percentiles are 43% for the Price, 6% for Joes Valley, and 17% for Ferron Creek.



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

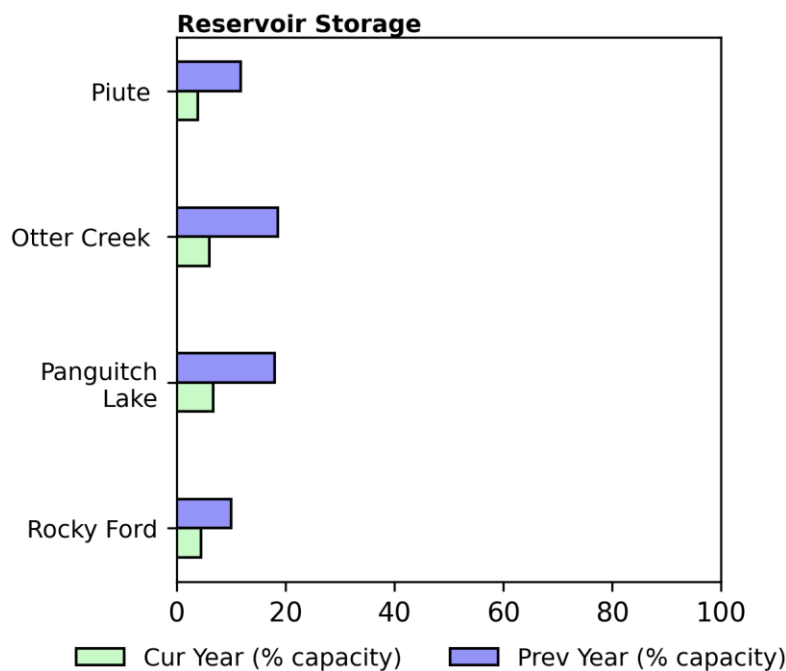
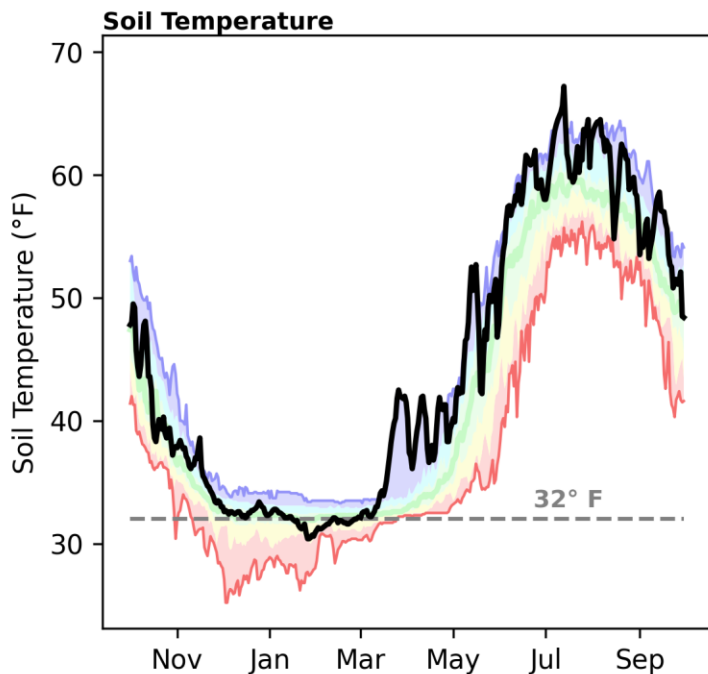
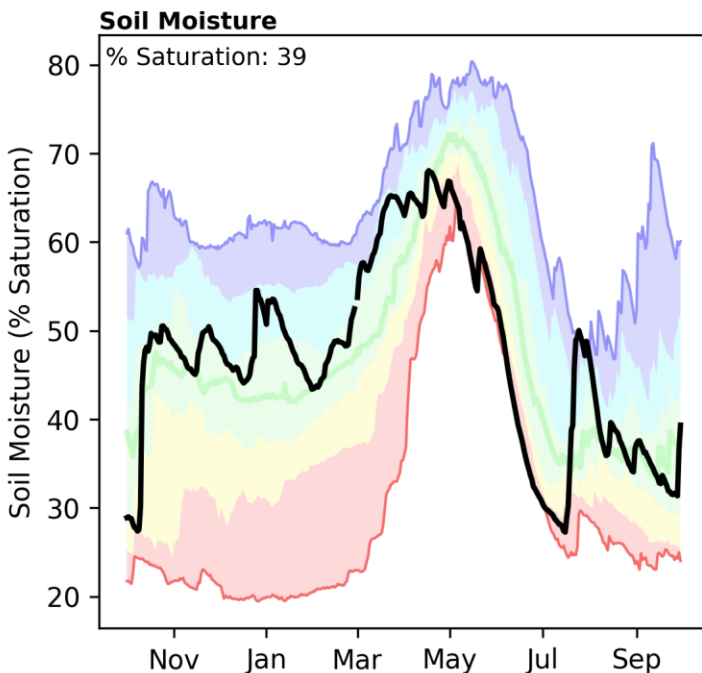
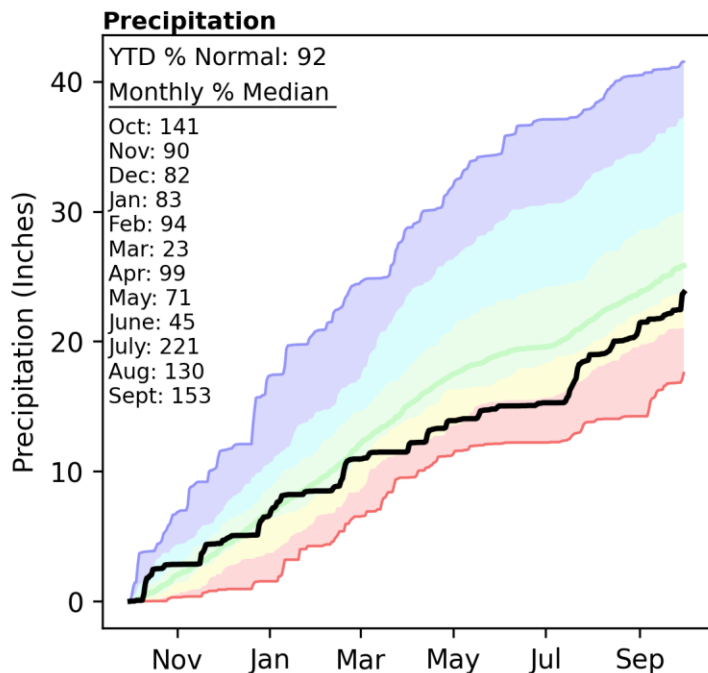
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.8" falling region-wide (195% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 84% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 22% of saturation compared to 18% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 32% of capacity, compared to 32% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 6% 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 | October 1, 2026

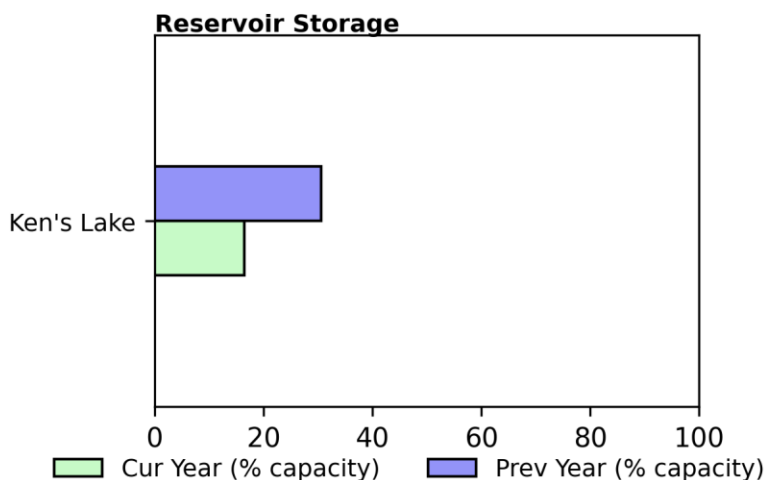
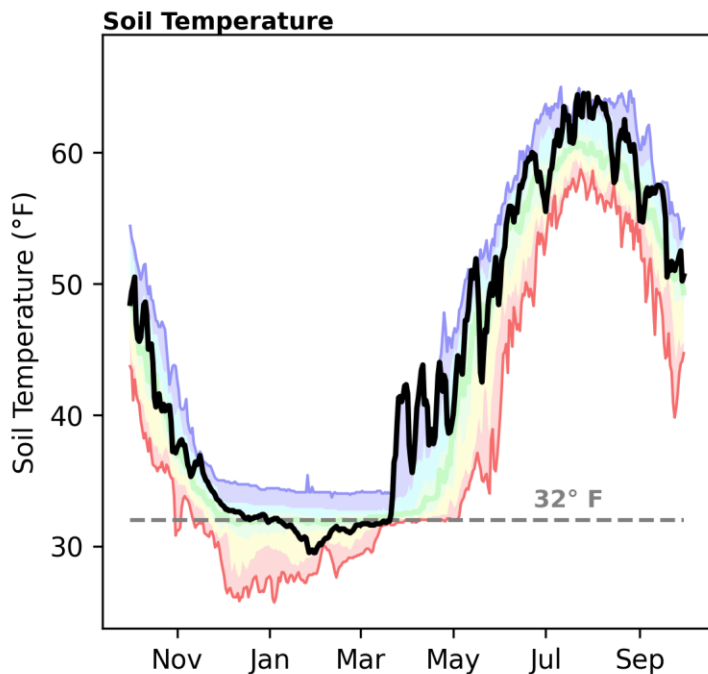
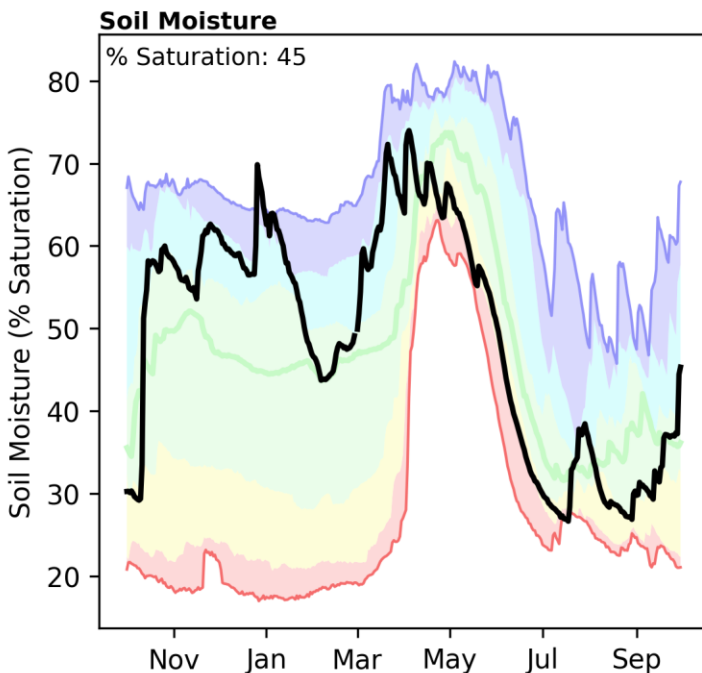
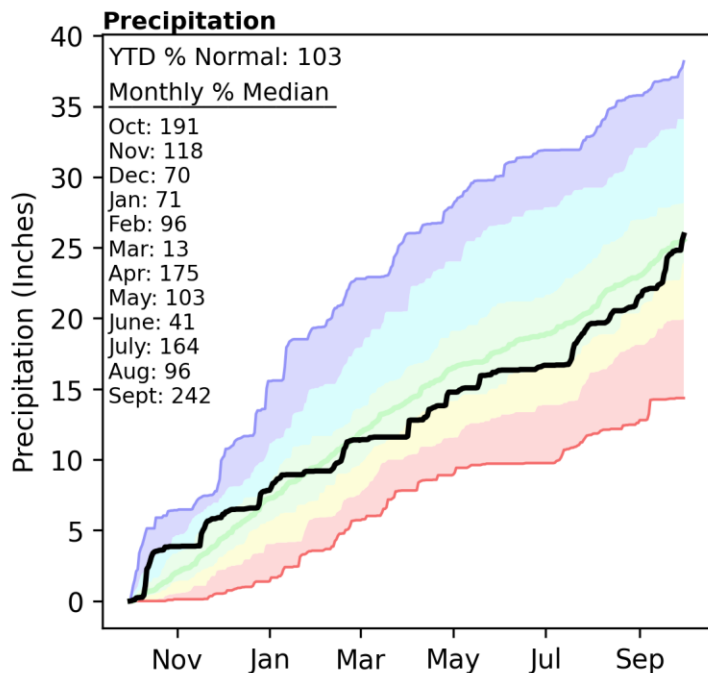
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.3" falling region-wide (153% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 92% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 39% of saturation compared to 29% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 5% of capacity, compared to 15% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 11% for the Upper Sevier.



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

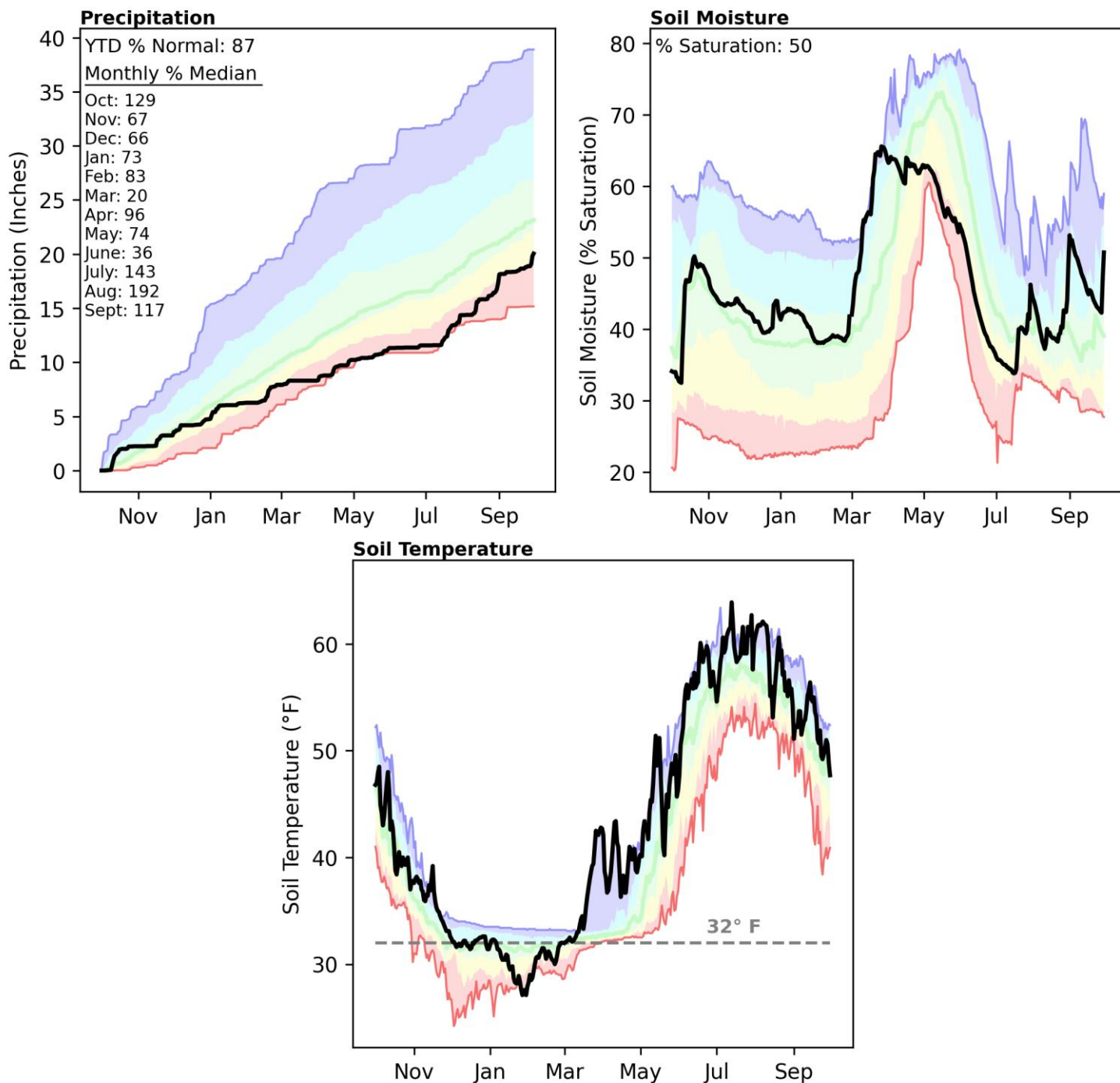
Southeastern Utah | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 4.3" falling region-wide (242% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 103% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 45% of saturation compared to 30% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 16% of capacity, compared to 30% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 18% for Moab.



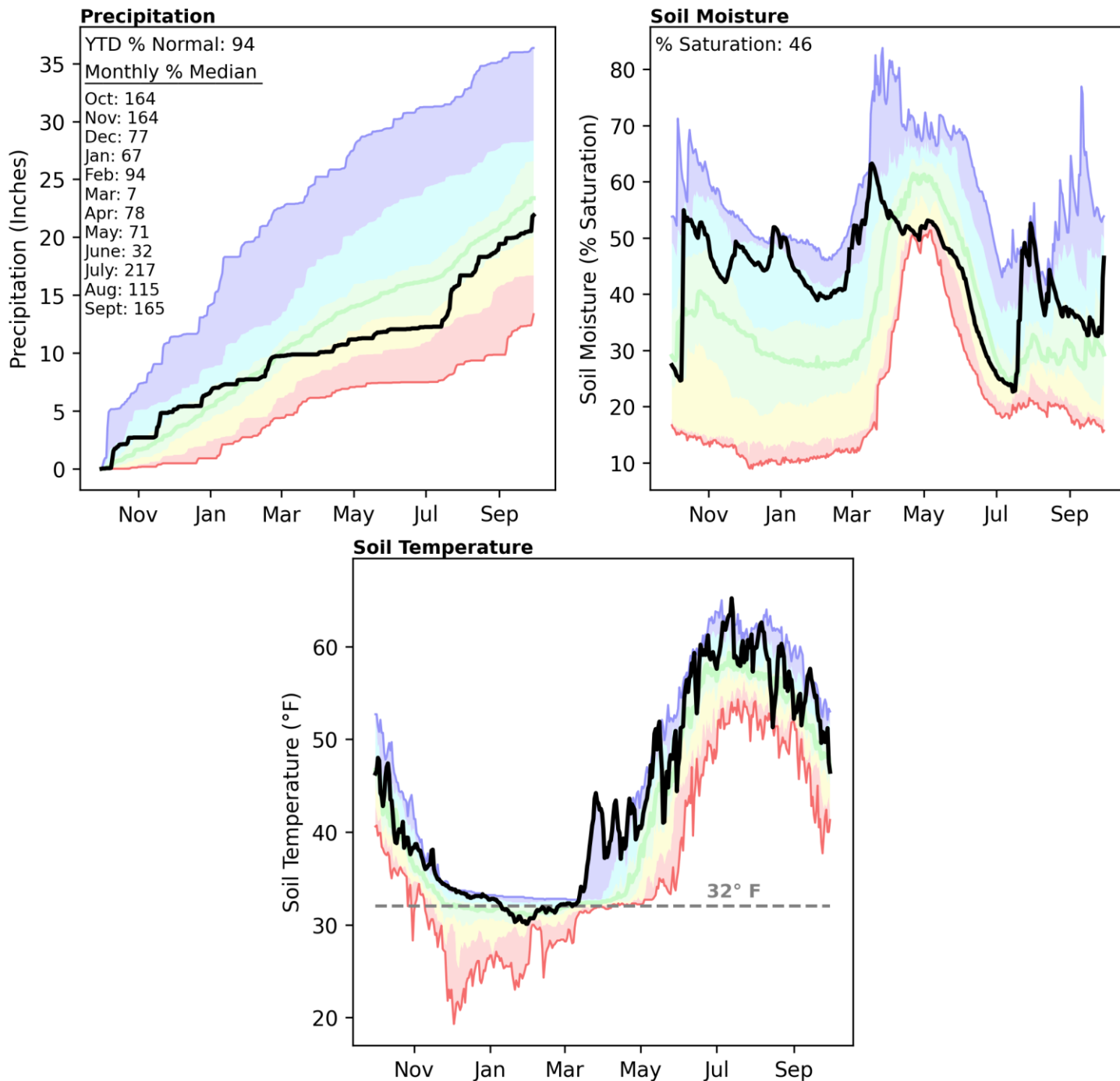
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in September was above normal, with an average of 1.9" falling region-wide (117% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 87% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 50% of saturation compared to 34% at this time last year.



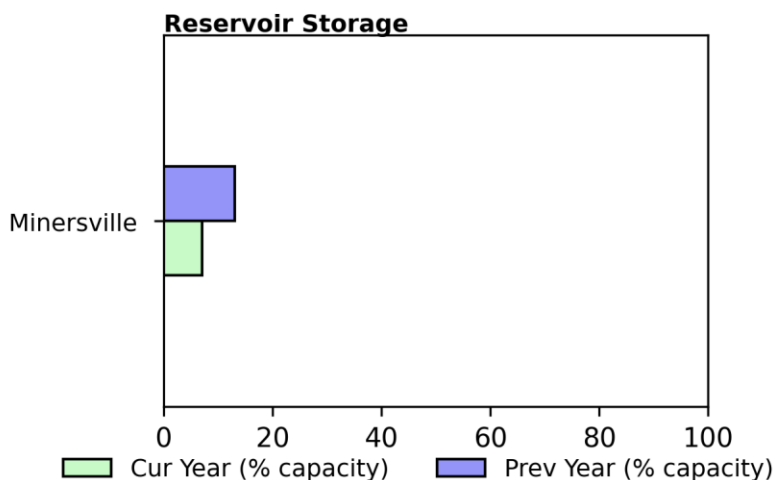
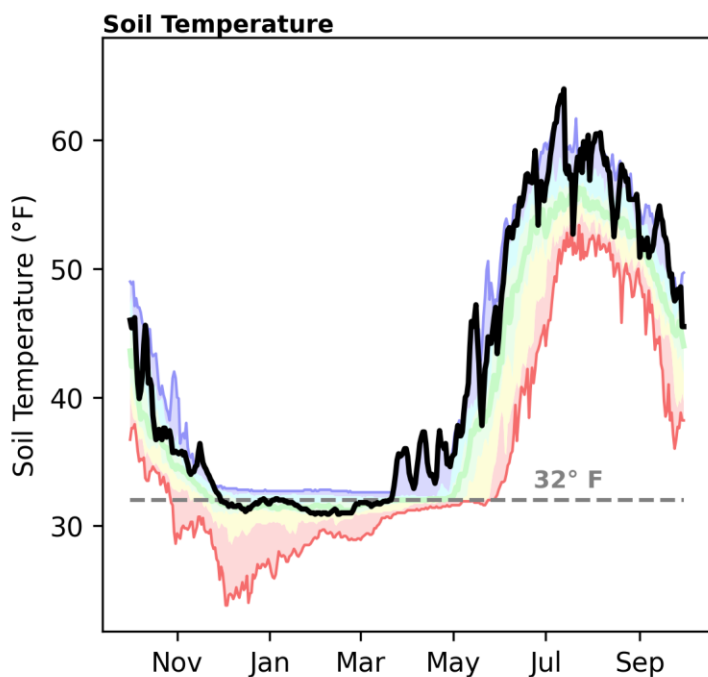
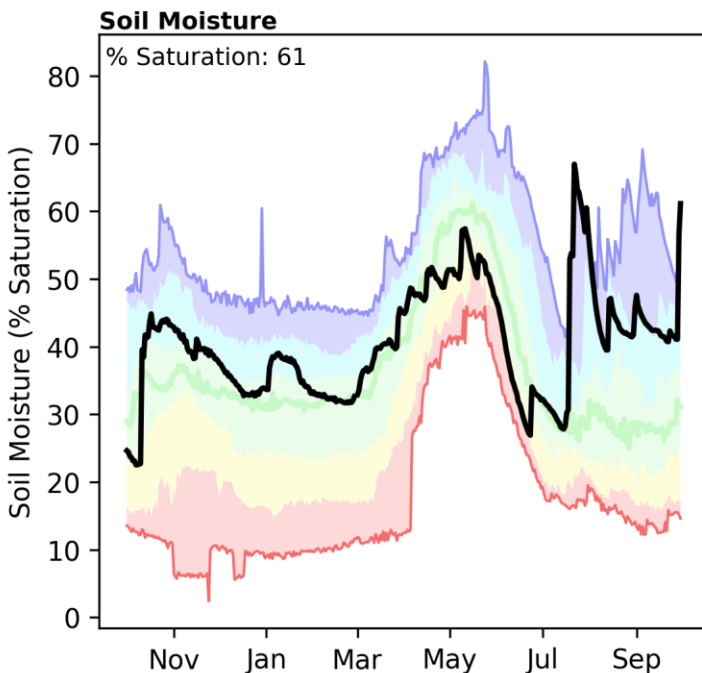
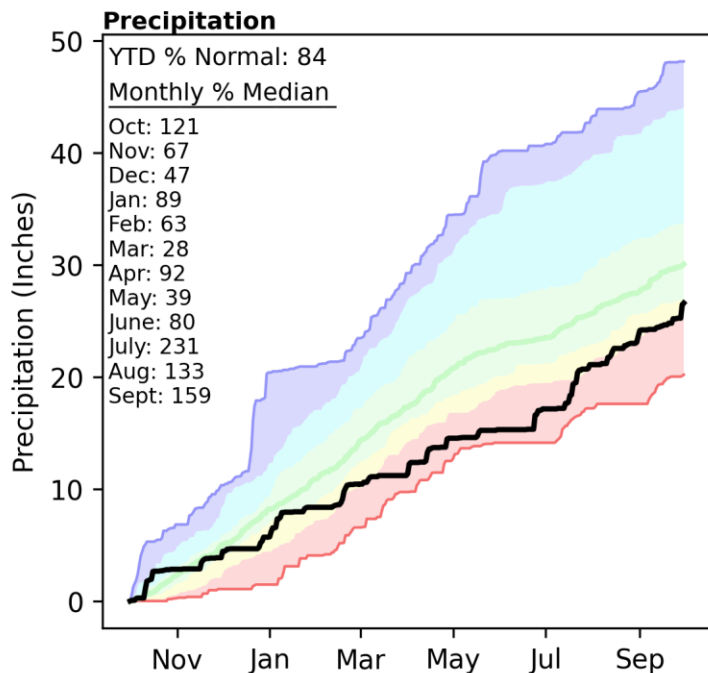
Statistical shading breaks at 10th, 30th, 50th, 70th, and 90th percentiles.
For more information visit: [30 year normal calculation description](#)

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.5" falling region-wide (165% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 94% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 46% 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](#)

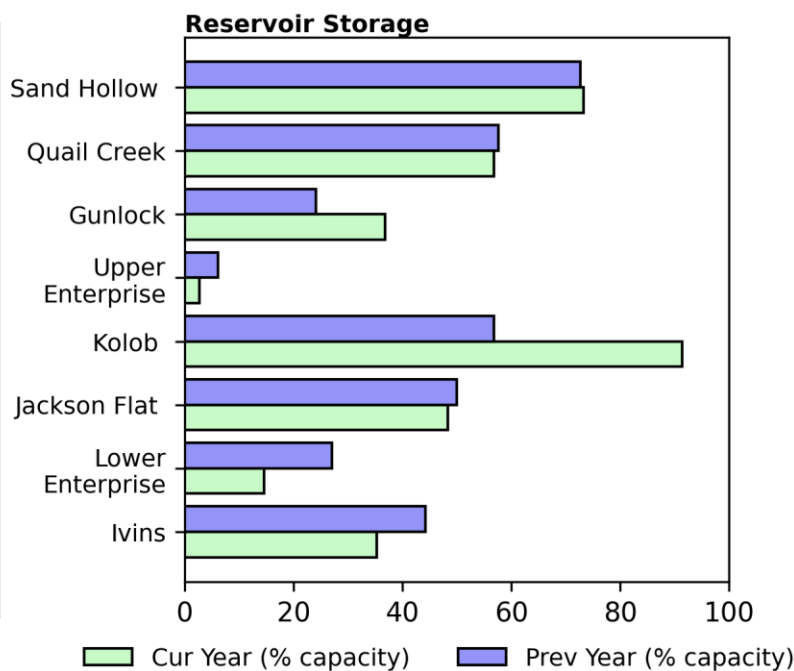
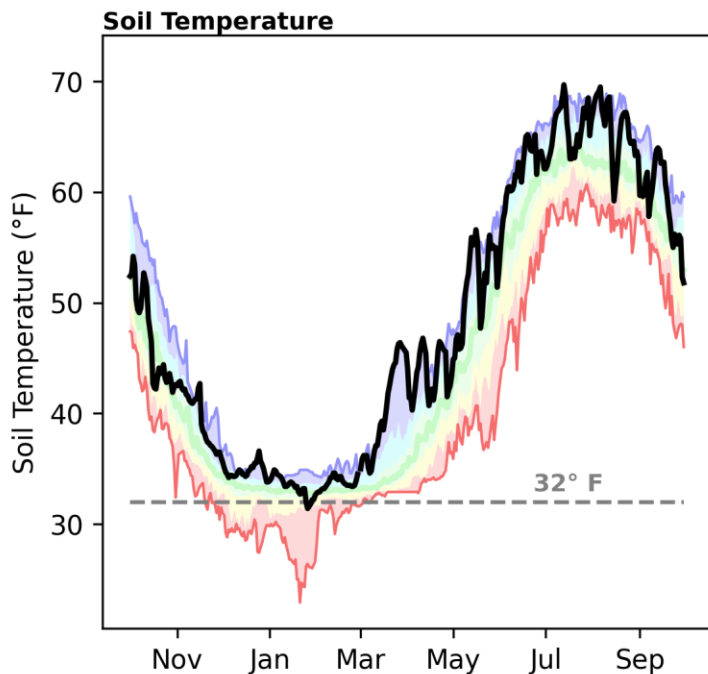
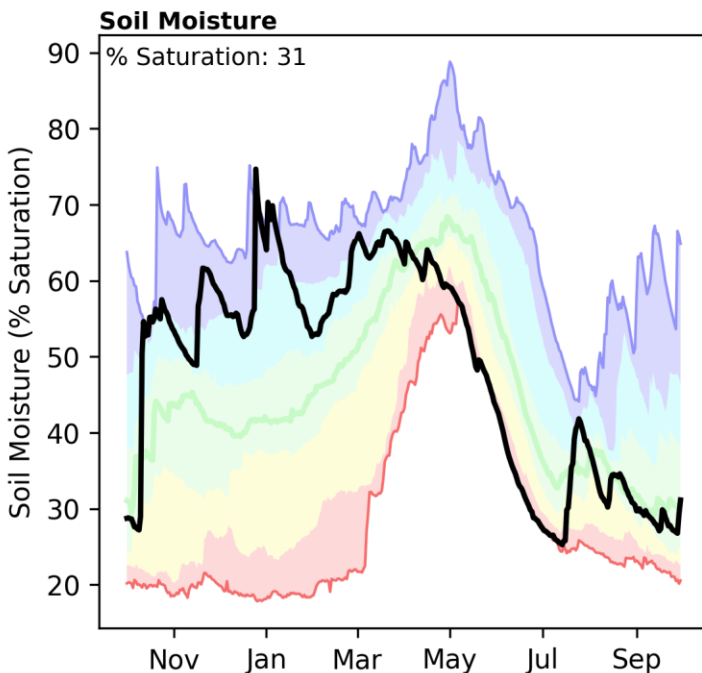
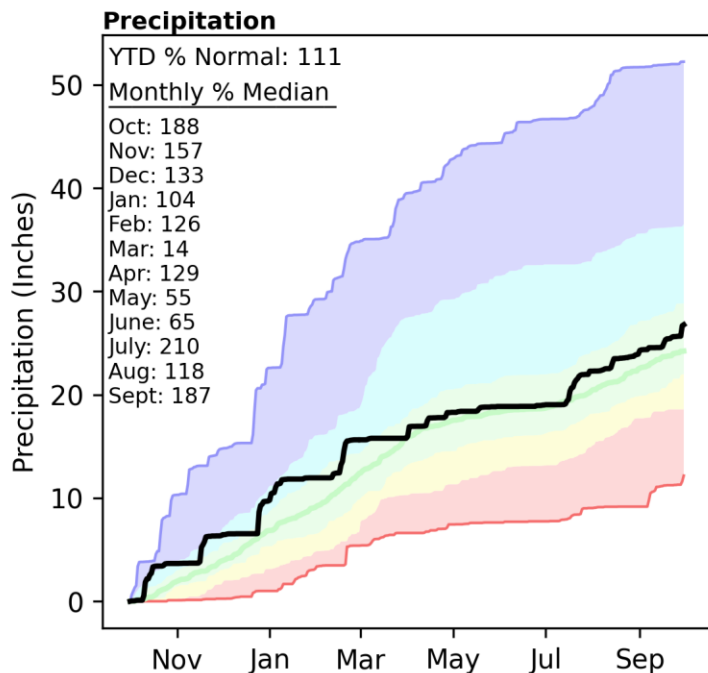
Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.5" falling region-wide (159% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 84% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 61% of saturation compared to 24% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 7% of capacity, compared to 13% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 19% 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 | October 1, 2026

Precipitation in September was well above normal, with an average of 2.5" falling region-wide (187% of normal). This brings the water year accumulation (October-September) to 111% of median. Depth averaged soil moisture was calculated to be 31% of saturation compared to 29% at this time last year. Reservoir storage is 57% of capacity, compared to 55% last year. The Water Availability Index percentile is 46% 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

