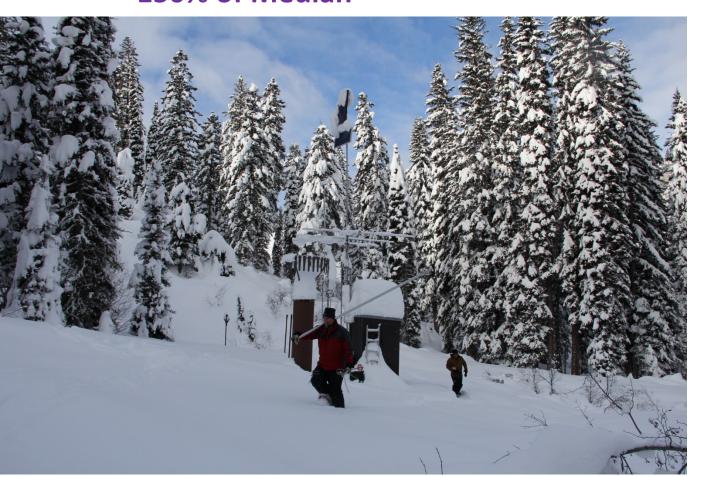
IDWR State Water Supply Meeting

January 15, 2016

Measuring Mores Creek Summit
Dec 30, 2015
150% of Median





Natural Resources Conservation Service

Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report January 1, 2016

To better understand what is driving our weather in Idaho, check out the article below which explains this year's dominant weather pattern with quotes from our USDA Meteorologist.

January 4, 2016 News Headlines: ENSO summary from PBS NewsHour Science page

"Think El Niño is weird now? Just wait for this summer"

See link for full articles

http://www.pbs.org/newshour/updates/think-el-nino-is-weird-now-just-wait-for-this-summer/

The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is a patch of warmer-than-normal water in the eastern and central Pacific Ocean that develops around the equator. Picture it as a spoon stirring a cup of coffee, said Brad Rippey, a meteorologist with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The heat acts like the spoon bowl, pushing huge currents around the Pacific. But then some of this warmth seeps upward from the moving water, like an invisible spoon handle, and <u>begins stirring the air</u>. "Eventually everything is moving in tandem," Rippey said, and that's when things get weird for the planet's weather.

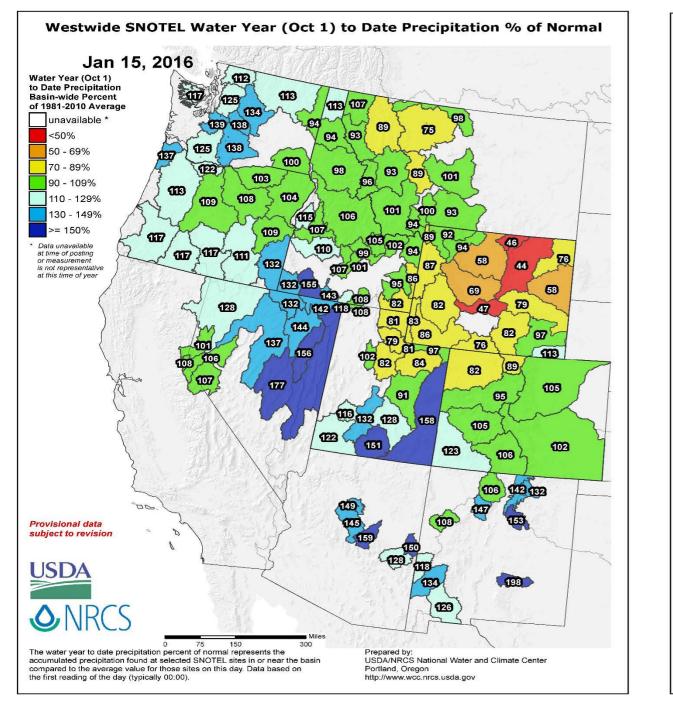
NOAA/NESDIS 50 KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST Anomaly (degrees C), 1/4/2016

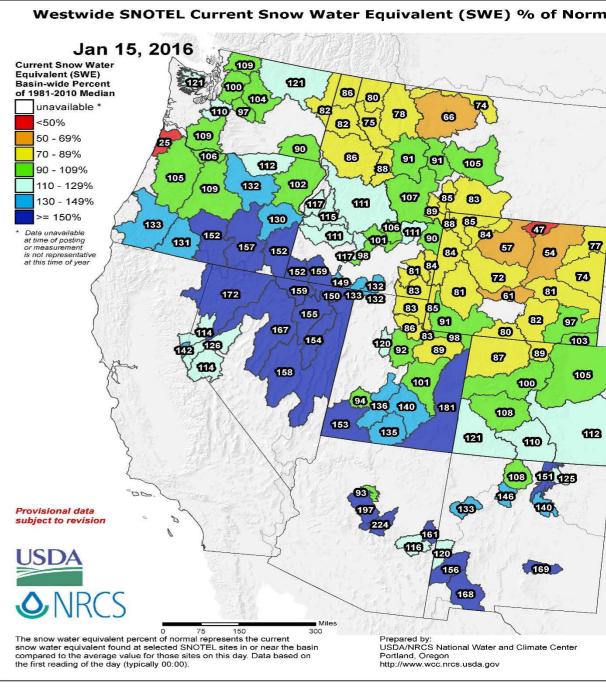
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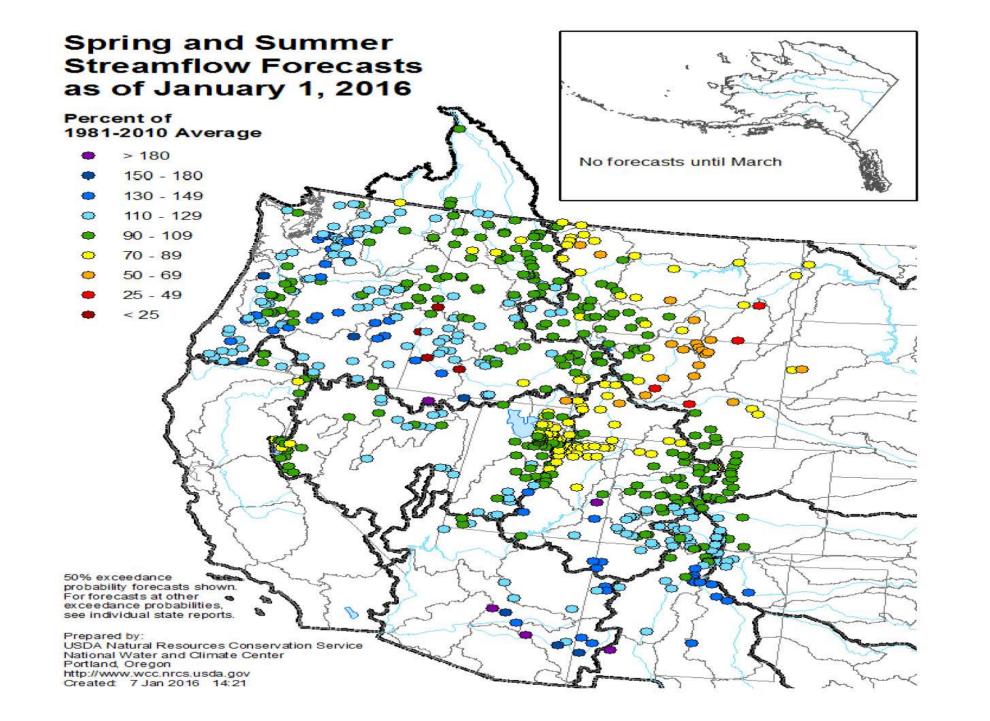
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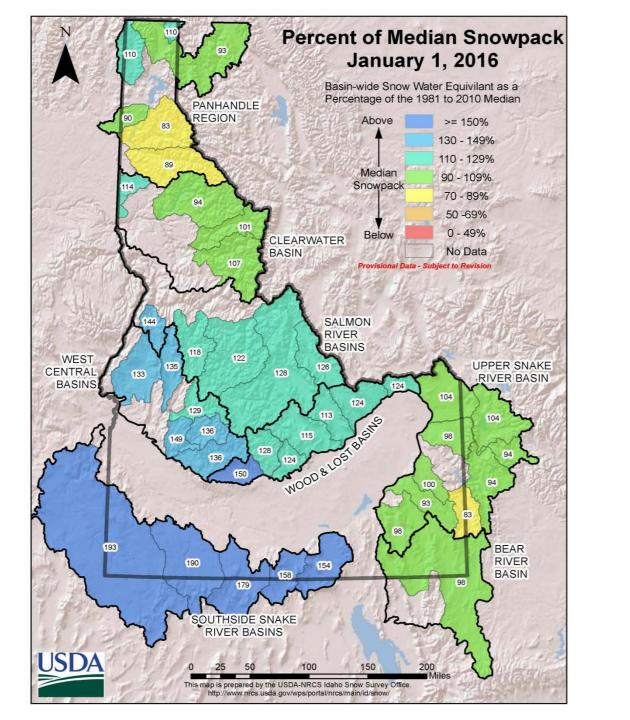
Ron Abramovich
Water Supply Specialist
Snow Survey USDA
Boise, Idaho

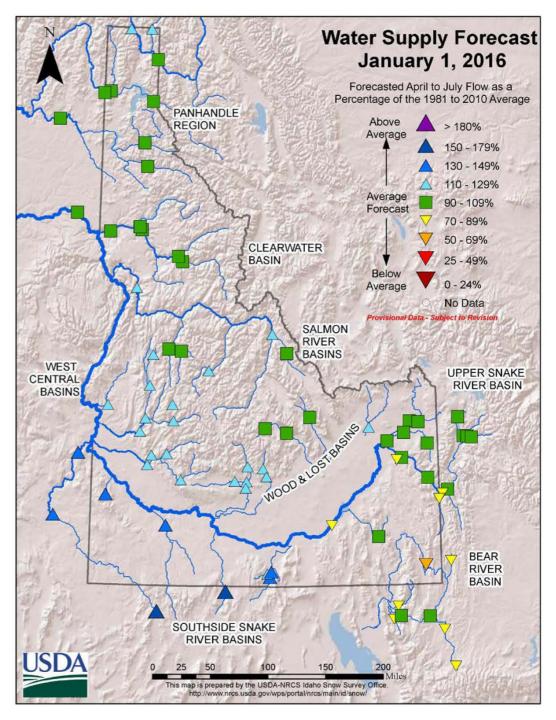
Natural Resources Conservation Service







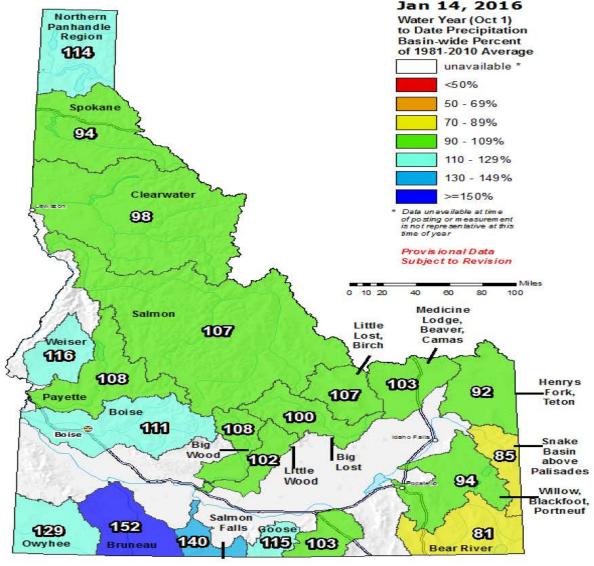




January 1-15 SNOTEL Precipitation is only 18 -30% of the normal January totals with half of January still to come...

But storms are starting to move in...

Idaho SNOTEL Water Year (Oct 1) to Date Precipitation % of Normal



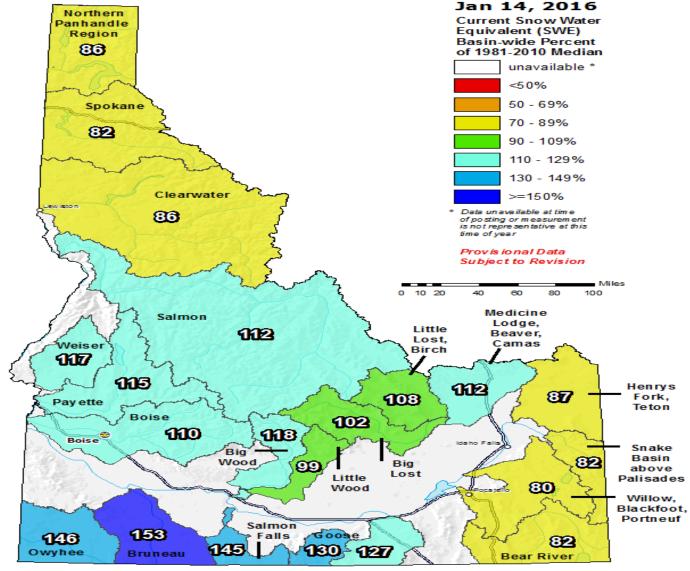


The water year to date precipitation percent of normal represents the accumulated precipitation found at selected SNOTELs ites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by: USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center Portland, Oregon http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov With minimal precipitation, the 1st half of January, snowpack %'s were dropping 1-2 percentage points a day.

Today's snowpacks are 40 – 80% of their seasonal peaks that occur in early April.

Idaho SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal





The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).

Prepared by: USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center Portland, Oregon http://www.woc.nrcs.usda.gov

IDAHO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX (SWSI) January 1, 2016

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) is a predictive indicator of surface water availability within a watershed for the spring and summer water use season. The index is calculated by combining pre-runoff reservoir storage (carryover) with forecasts of spring and summer streamflow. SWSI values are scaled from +4.0 (abundant supply) to -4.0 (extremely dry), with a value of zero indicating a median water supply as compared to historical occurrences. The SWSI analysis period is from 1981 to present.

SWSI values provide a more comprehensive outlook of water availability by combining streamflow forecasts and reservoir storage where appropriate. The SWSI index allows comparison of water availability between basins for drought or flood severity analysis. Threshold SWSI values have been determined for some basins to indicate the potential for agricultural irrigation water shortages.

BASIN or REGION	SWSI Value	Most Recent Year With Similar SWSI Value			
Spokane	-0.3	2013	NA		
Clearwater	0.8	2006	NA		
Salmon	0.6	2010	NA		
Weiser	1.5	2010	NA		
Payette	1.0	2008	NA		
Boise	1.5	2012	-1.4		
Big Wood	0.8	2012	0.7		
Little Wood	1.3	2012	-1.2		
Big Lost	0.8	2010	0.7		
Little Lost	0.8	2006	1.3		
Teton	0.3	2010	-3.9		
Henrys Fork	-0.3	2012	-3.5		
Snake (Heise)	-0.3	2010	-1.6		
Oakley	1.3	2005	0.7		
Salmon Falls	1.7	1993	-0.5		
Bruneau	3.1	2006	NA		
Owyhee	1.0	2005	-3.0		
Bear River	-0.8	2015	-3.7		

Updated Jan 11, 2016 to verify projected storage levels

Summary Table: Amount of streamflow needed in 2016 for adequate surface irrigation supplies.

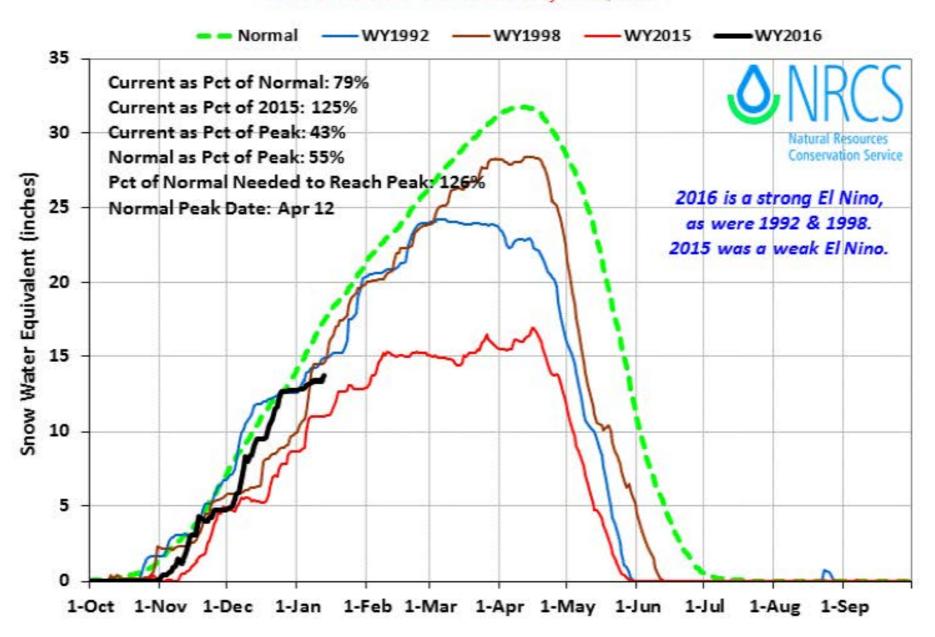
Fall reservoir carryover storage are used to project spring storage levels. Then, by knowing the adequate irrigation water supply needed in your basin, spring reservoir volumes are subtracted from the adequate irrigation supply to determine the volume of streamflow to marginally meet adequate surface irrigation supplies in 2016.

100	Column 2 -	Column 3	= Column 4 C	ol4/Col6 X 100=Col	5			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	į.
Basin	Adequate	Projected	2016	% of average	1981-2010	Streamflow	100	
	imigation	end of Mar,	Streamflow	streamflow	Streamflow	period	Stream	
	water	Feb, or Jan	volume needed	needed to meet	average	used in	of ave	rage
	supply	reservoir	for adequate	an adequate	KAF	alanysis		
	KAF	storage	water supply	Irrigation supply				100
		KAF	KAF	In 2016 KAF			KAF	%
Boise	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		875	64%	1360	apr-sep	750	55%
Blg Wood	275	70	205	77%	265	apr-sep	80	30%
Little Wood	60	17	43	47%	92	mar-sep	31	33%
Big Lost	180	33	147	98%	150	apr-sep	88	59%
Little Lost	40		40	118%	34	apr-sep	24	71%
Teton	85	-	85	44%	193	apr-sep	160	83%
Snake (Helse)	4,400		2950	78%	3,780	apr-sep	3200	85%
Oakley	50	17	33	106%	31	mar-sep	13	51%
Salmon Falls		1	85	100%	85	mar-sep	42	49%
Owyhee	450	110	340	51%	665	feb-sep	180	27%
Bear River	280	500	0	0%	205	apr-sep	89	42%

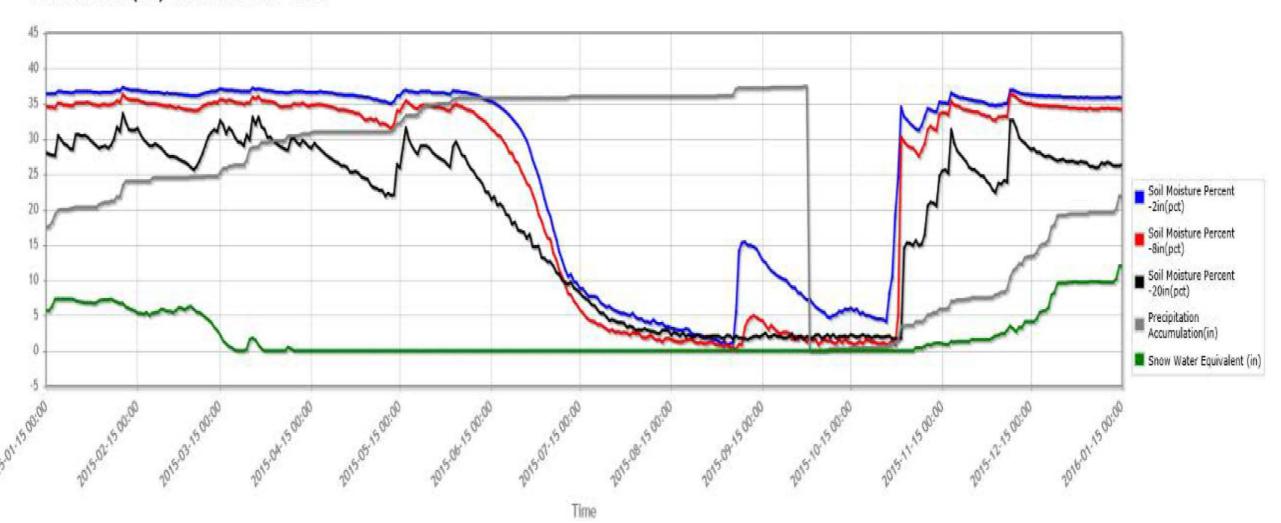
Projected change in reservoir storage from Fail 2015 to target levels in Spring 2016 when the streamflow forecast and runoff period starts.

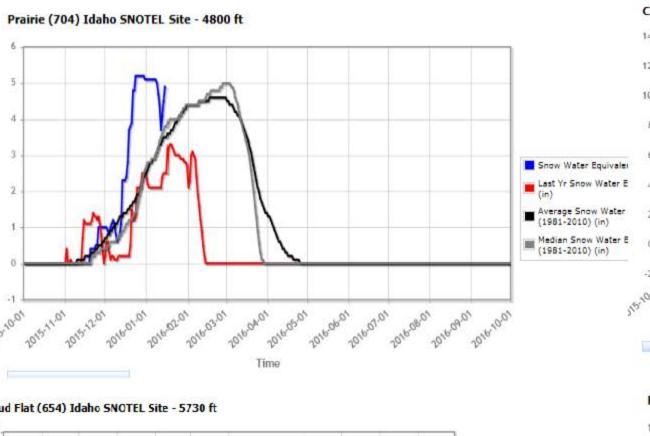
	Oct 31 Storage (KAF)	Nov 30 Storage (KAF)		Jan 31 Storage (KAF)	Feb 28 Storage (KAF)	Mar 31	Change In
Boise Reservoir System	396.2	423.8	470.9	not est	not est	625	201
Magic Reservoir	19.1	25.8	29.8	not est	not est	70	44
Little Wood Reservoir	4.2	6.5	9	not est	17	not est	10
Mackay Reservoir	9.0	17.2	23.3	not est	not est	33	16
Jackson & Pallsades	1046.8	1158.0	1290	not est	not est	1450	292
Oakley Reservoir	7.9	10.1	11.9	not est	17	not est	7
Salmon Falls Reservoir	11.2	13.4	16.2	not est	25	not est	12
Lake Owyhee	26.4	43.1	69.5	110	not est	not est	67
Bear Lake	467.7	453.3	460.4	not est	not est	500	47

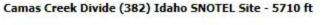
Northern Panhandle Region 2016 Snowpack Comparison Graph (8 sites)

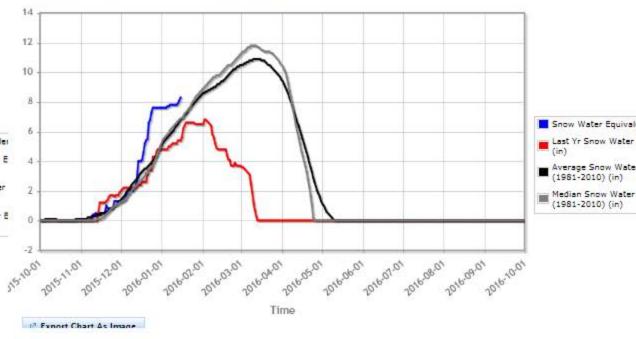


Moscow Mountain (989) Idaho SNOTEL Site - 4700 ft

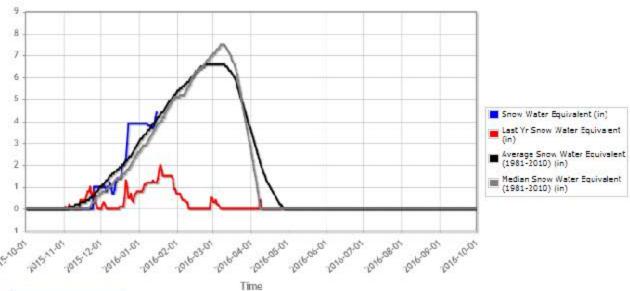








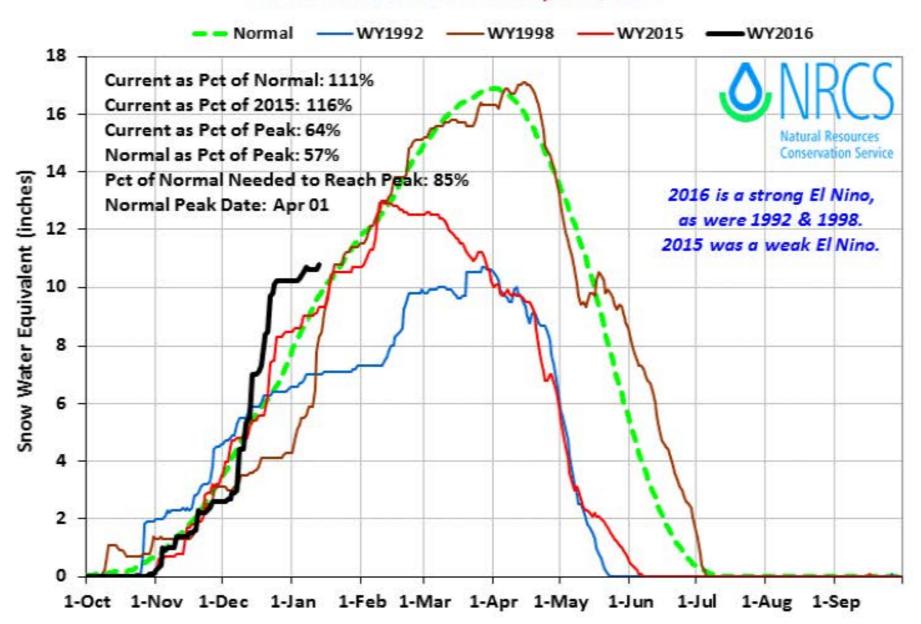
Mud Flat (654) Idaho SNOTEL Site - 5730 ft

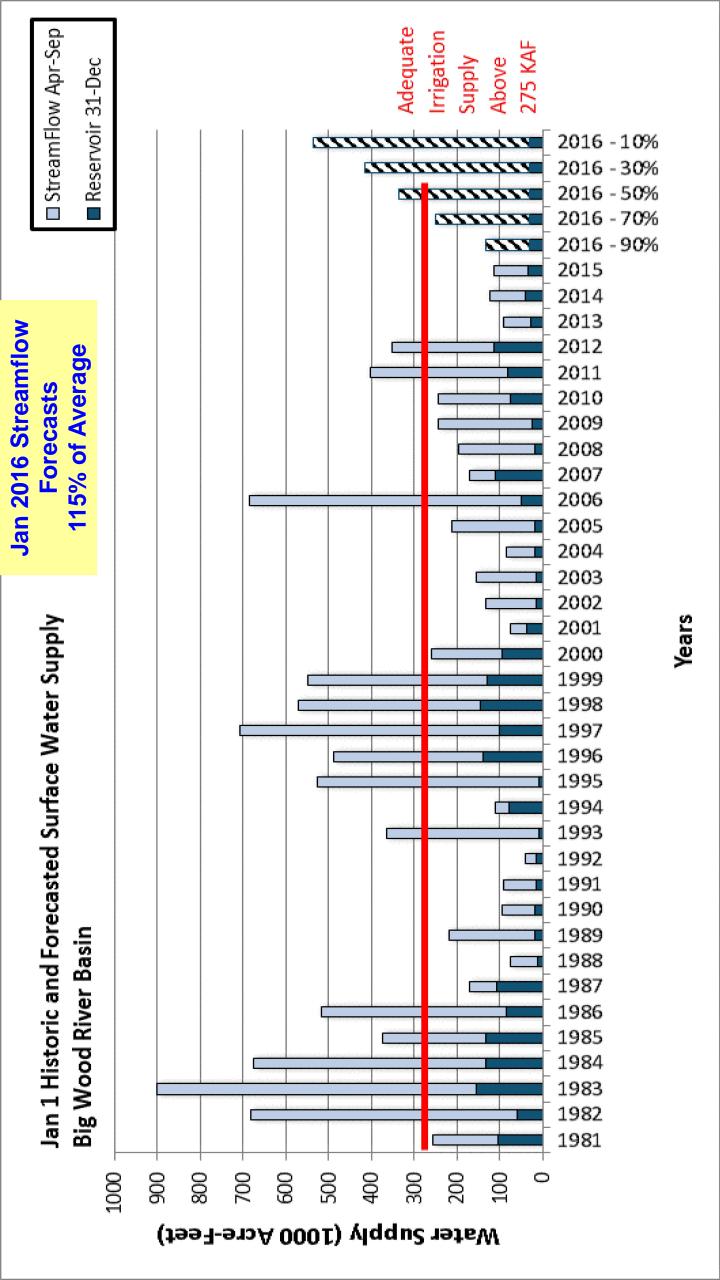


Pine Creek Pass (695) Idaho SNOTEL Site - 6720 ft

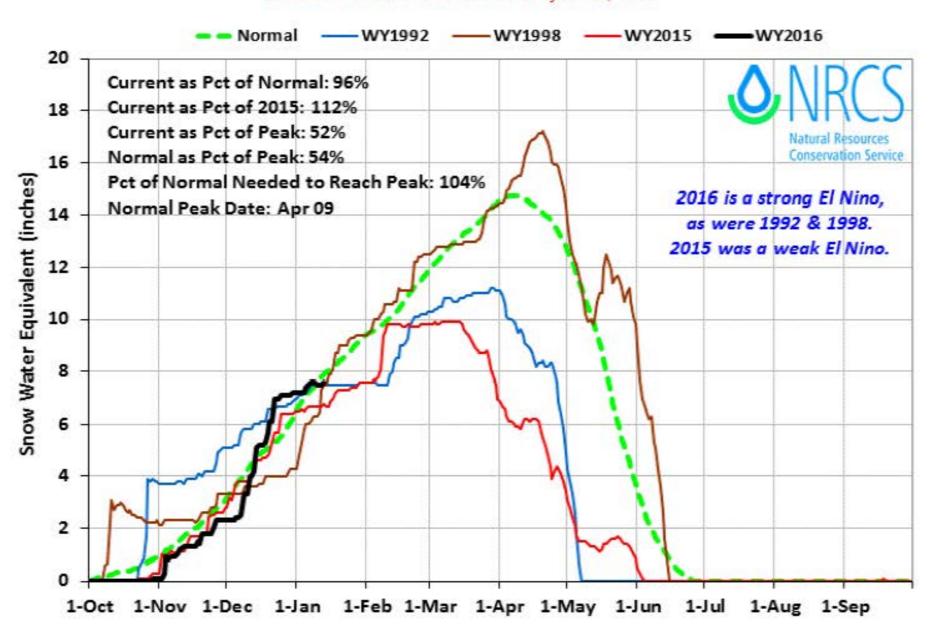


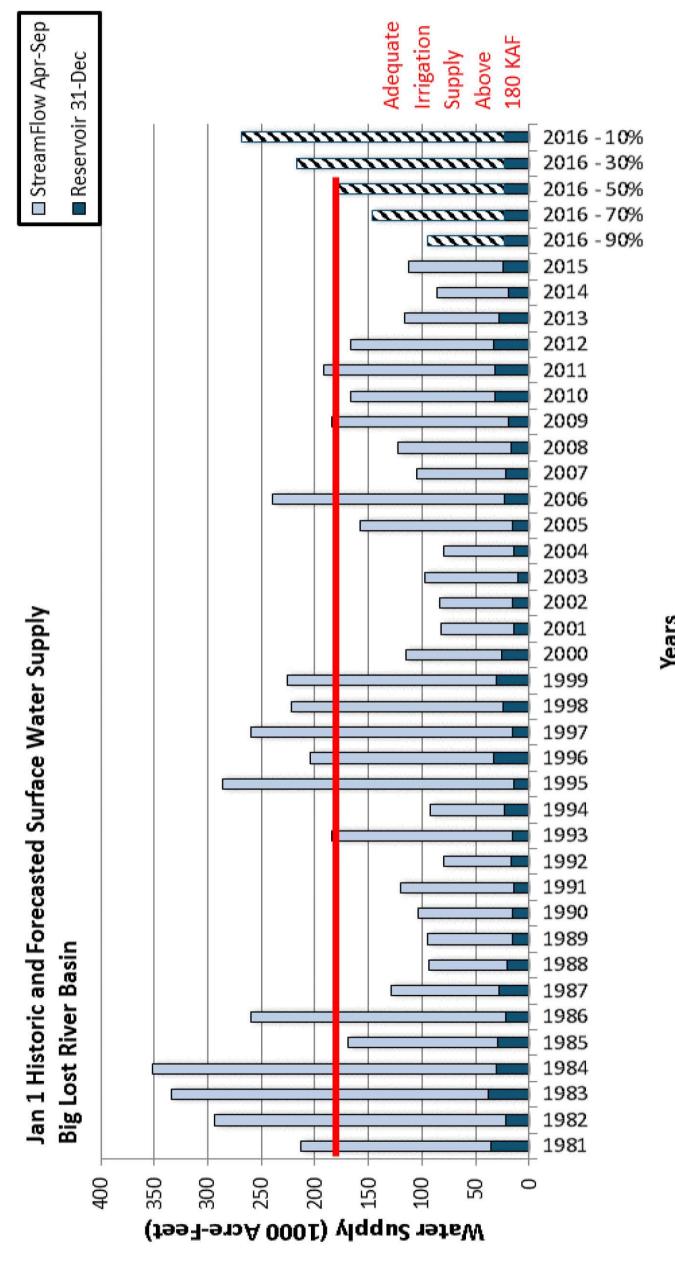
Big Wood Basin 2016 Snowpack Comparison Graph (9 sites)

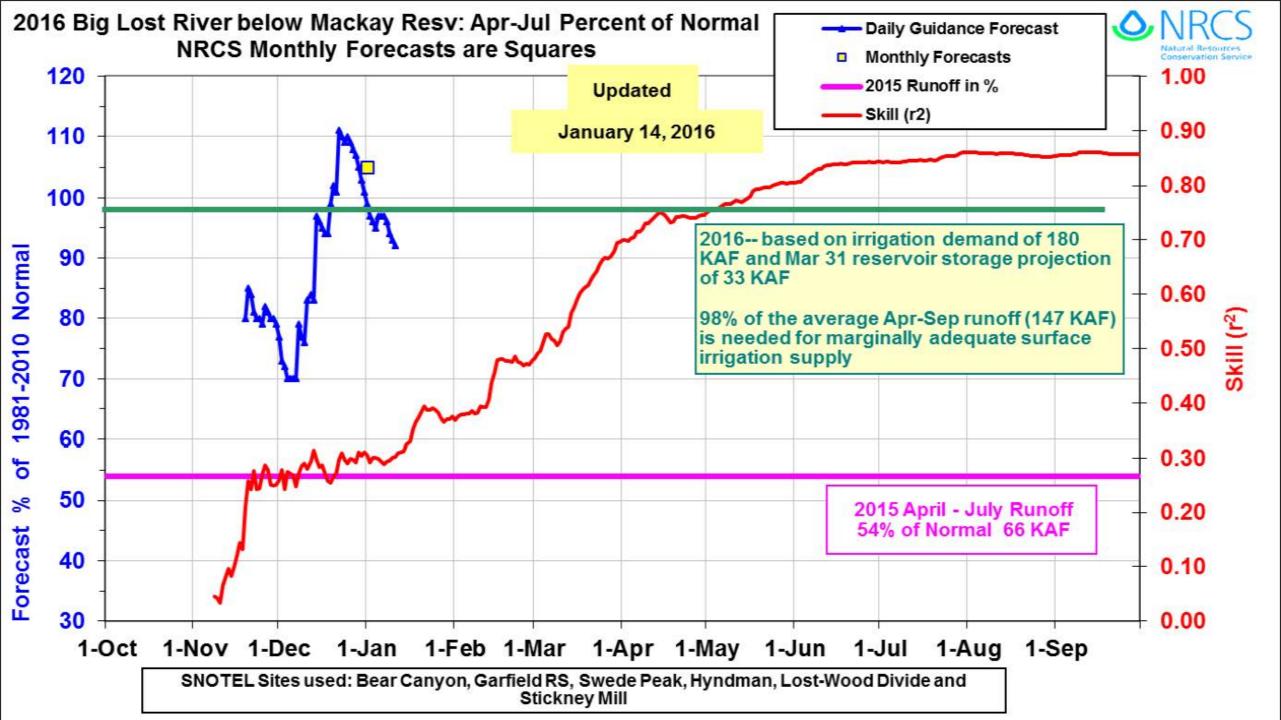




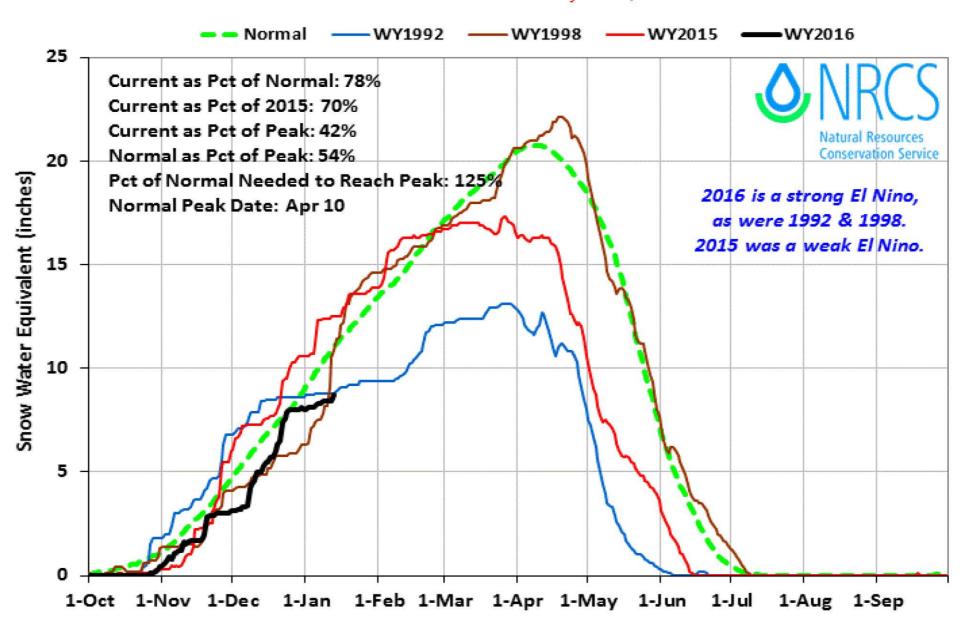
Big Lost Basin 2016 Snowpack Comparison Graph (5 sites)

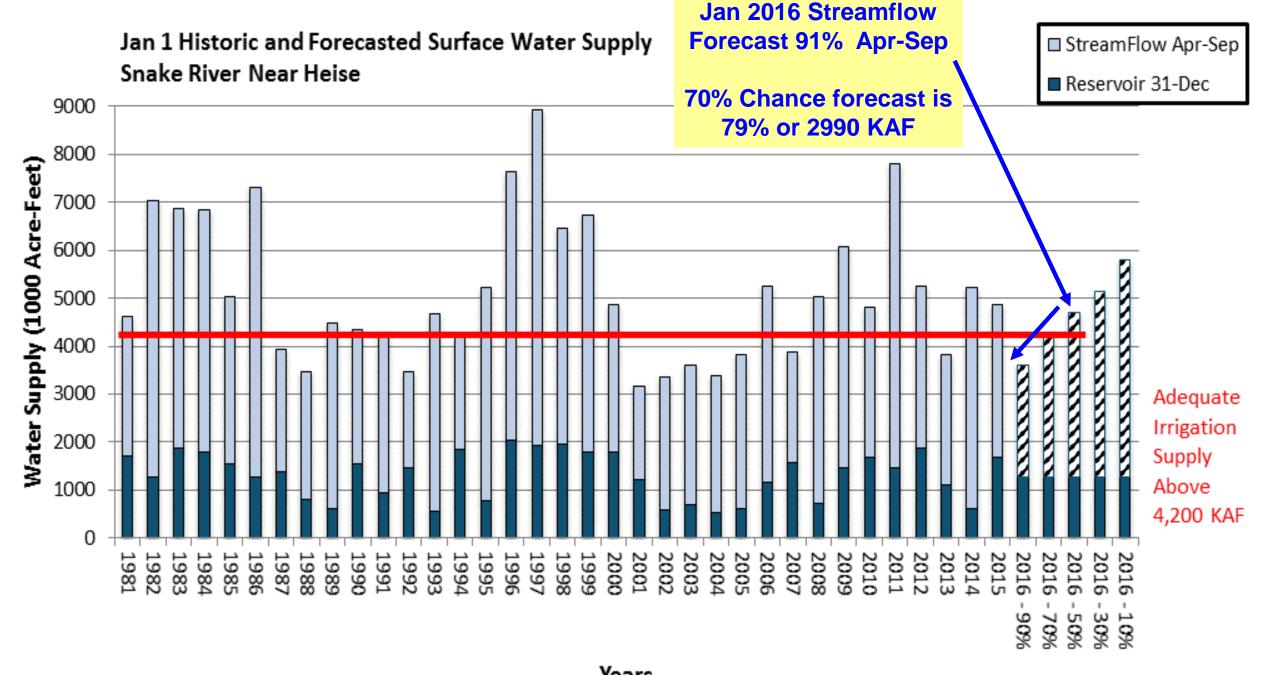




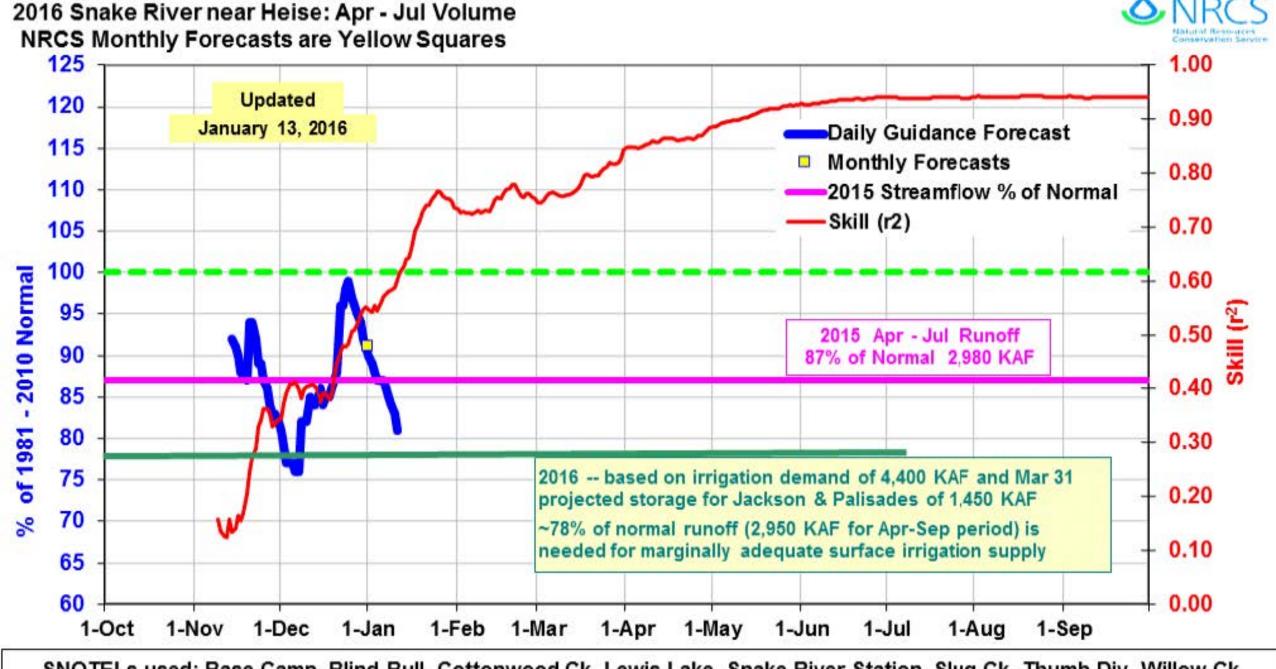


Snake Basin above Palisades 2016 Snowpack Comparison Graph (18 sites)

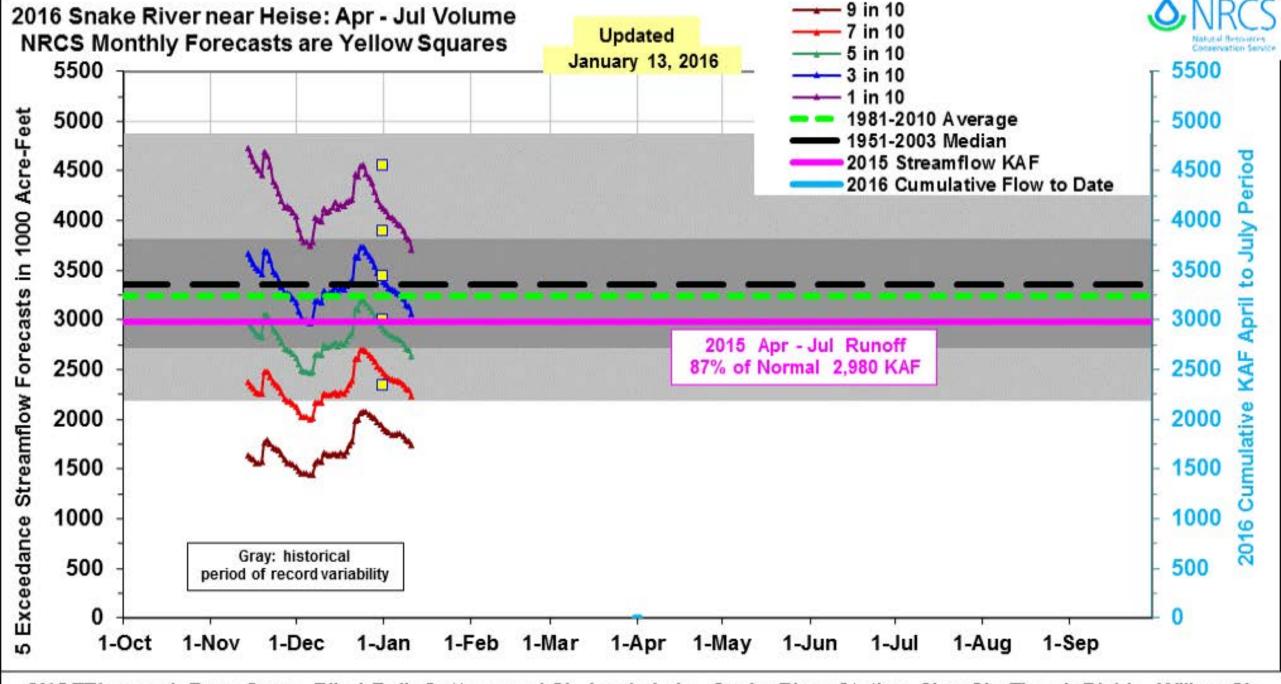




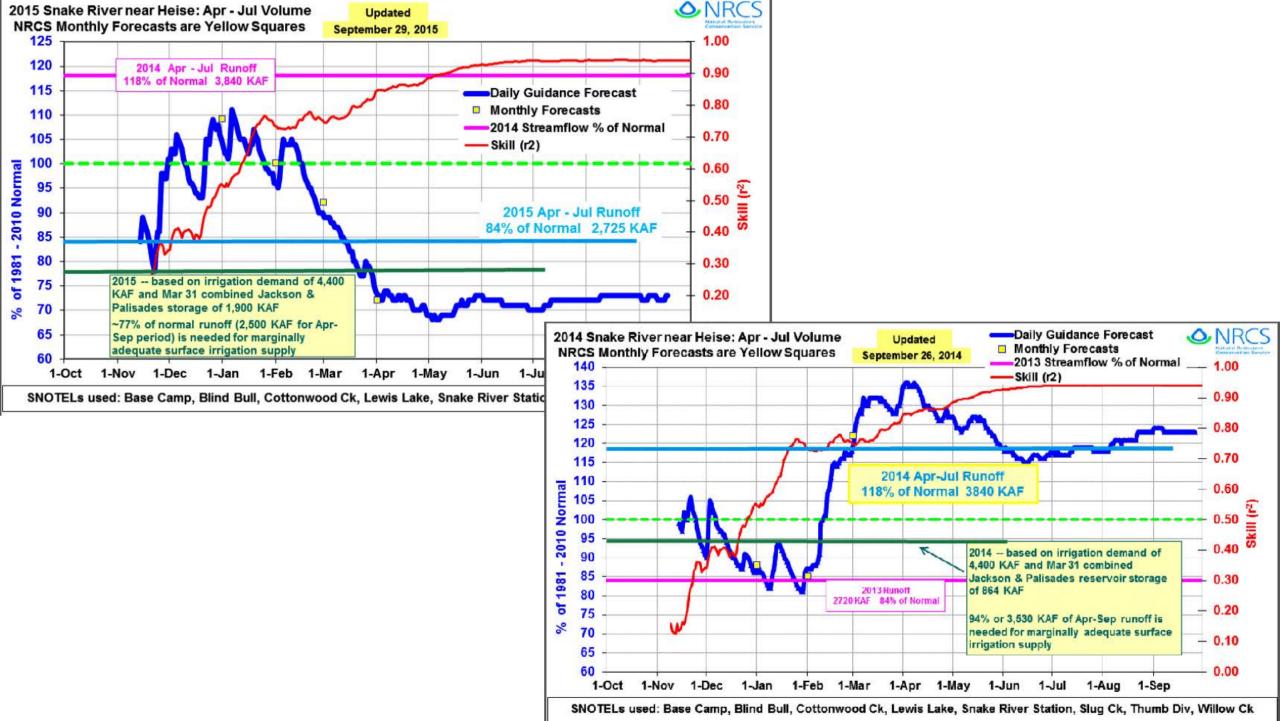
Years



SNOTELs used: Base Camp, Blind Bull, Cottonwood Ck, Lewis Lake, Snake River Station, Slug Ck, Thumb Div, Willow Ck



SNOTELs used: Base Camp, Blind Bull, Cottonwood Ck, Lewis Lake, Snake River Station, Slug Ck, Thumb Divide, Willow Ck



Owyhee Basin 2016 Snowpack Comparison Graph (7 sites)

