



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

*Natural Resources Conservation Service*

## Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report

### February 1, 2017



How many tons of snow are on your roof? An estimated 228 tons of snow water was on this onion storage barn in Weiser, Idaho. These pictures were taken January 28 and 29 while clearing the snow off Vaughn Youngberg's family barn. The snow depth on the windblown side of the roof was measured at 30 inches deep with 9 inches of snow water. The natural snow measured on the ground on the east and west sides of Weiser on January 25 was 25 inches deep with 7.5 inches of snow water.

The flat roof on the left was cleared twice with a snow blower and had an estimated 88 tons of snow on it. Most of the snow on the right side of the roof was cleared with shovels and had an estimated 70 tons of snow. The middle section, with another 70 tons of snow has not been cleared. If you know the inches of water in the snowpack and multiply by 5.2 (the conversion factor as explained on this [Snow Load Info](#) page) you will know the pounds per square foot of snow on your roof. Hopefully, this barn was saved from collapsing, but there have been a number of roof failures in southwest Idaho and southeast Oregon and more storms forecast in early February.

# IDWR

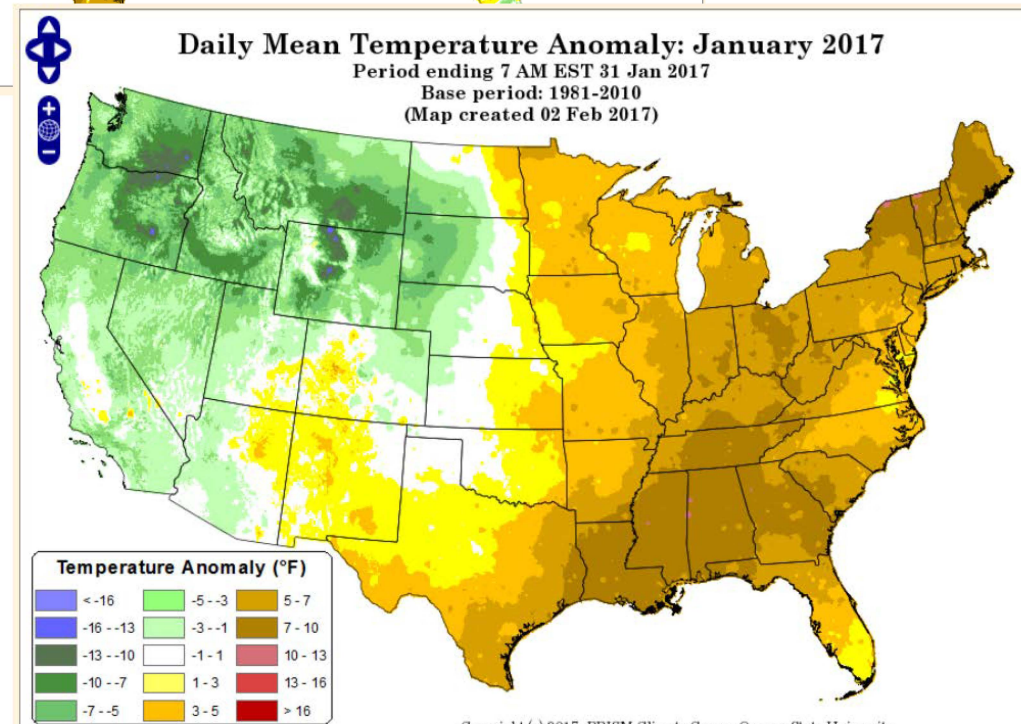
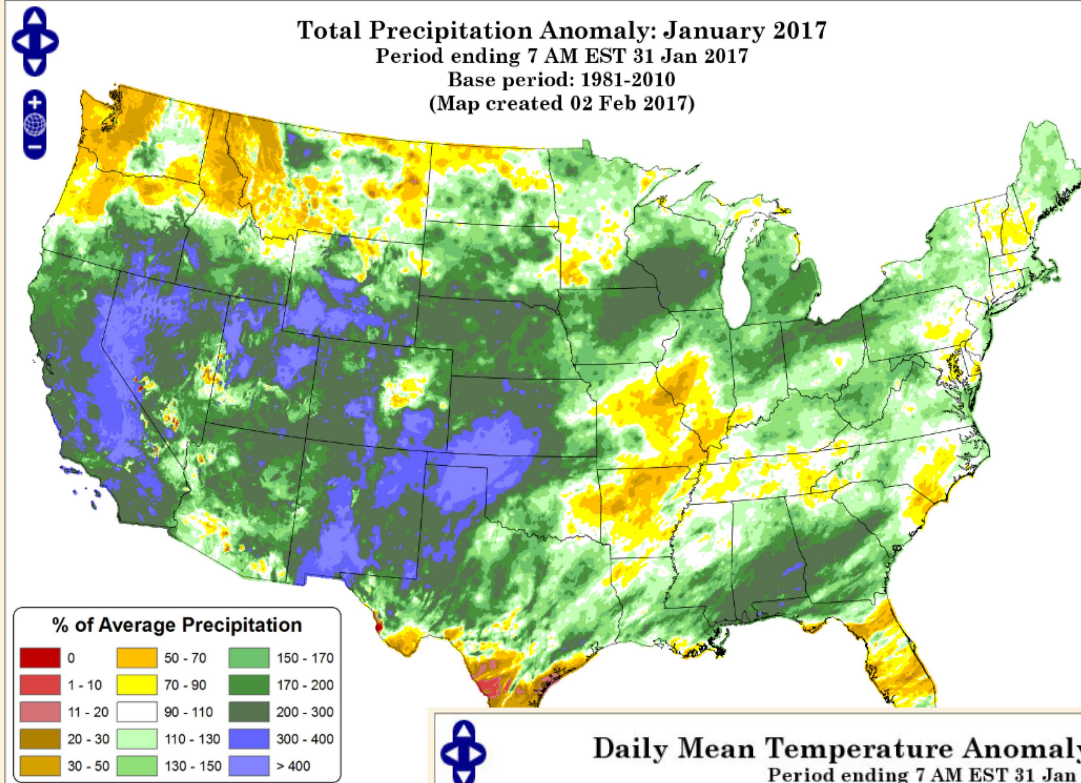
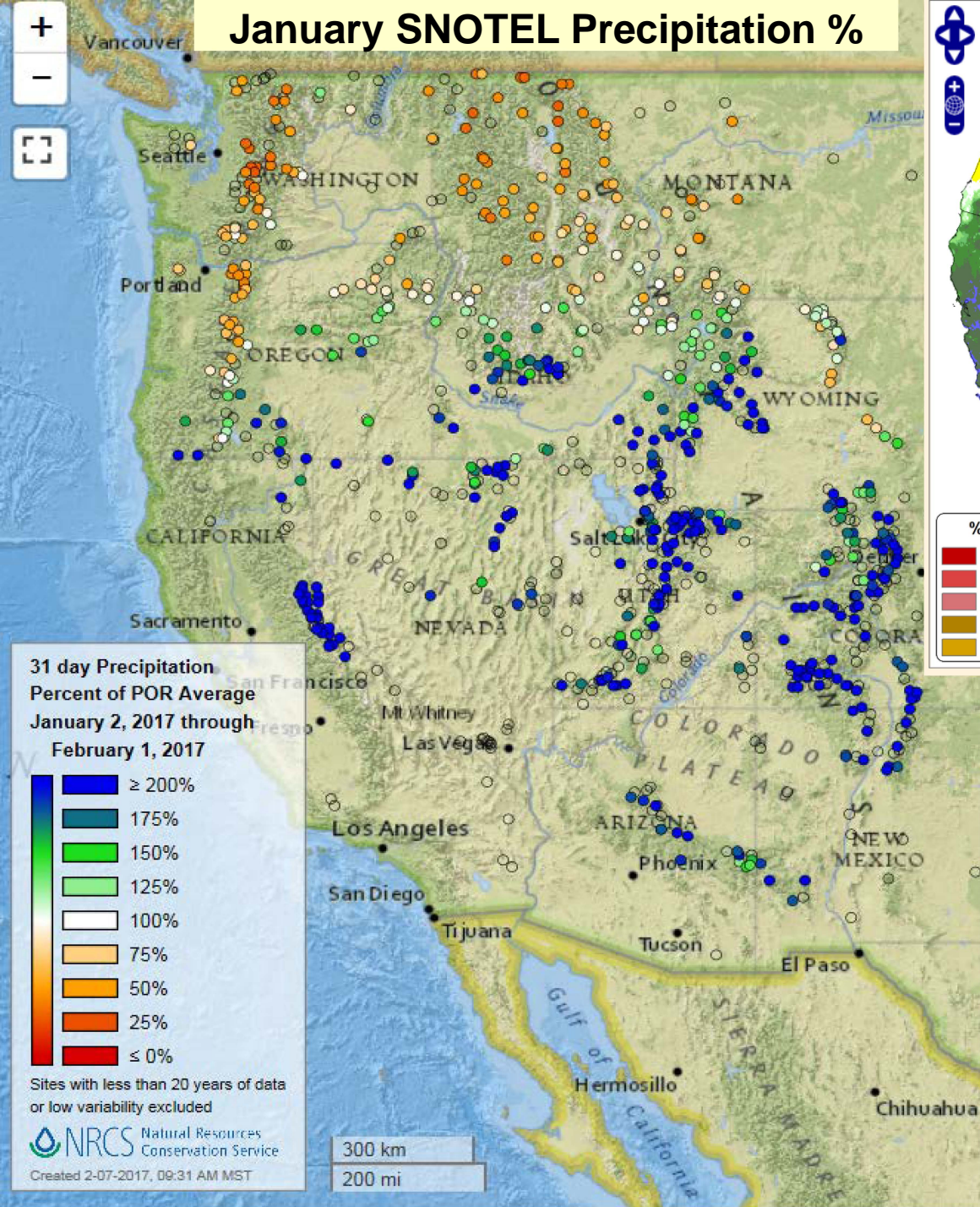
## State Water Supply Meeting

### February 8, 2017

**Ron Abramovich**  
**Water Supply Specialist**  
**Snow Survey**  
**Boise, Idaho**

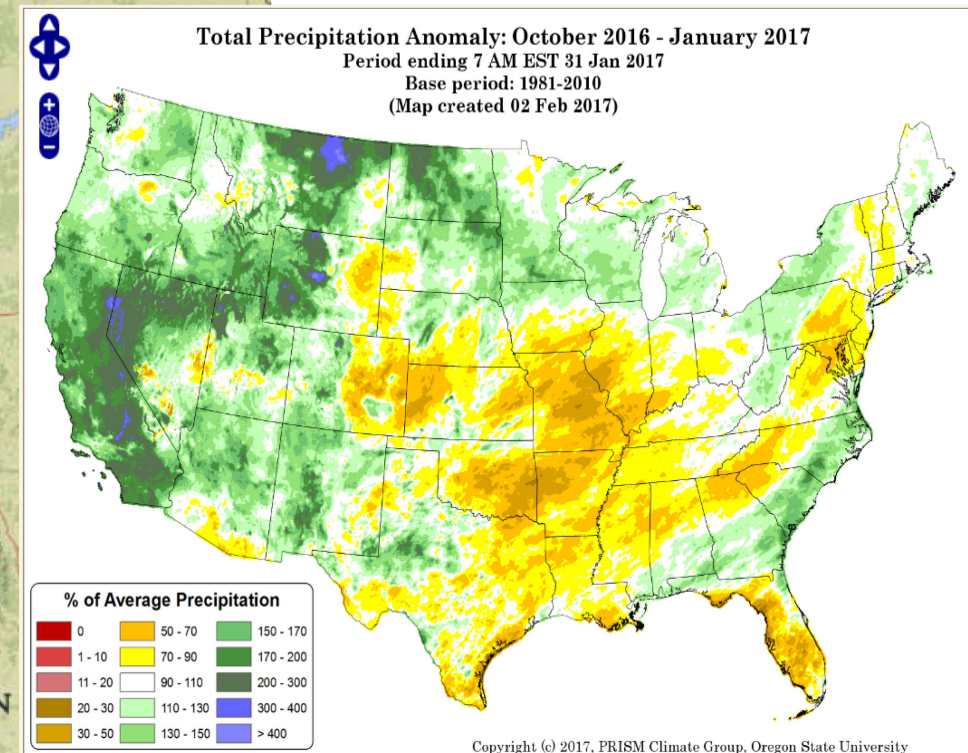
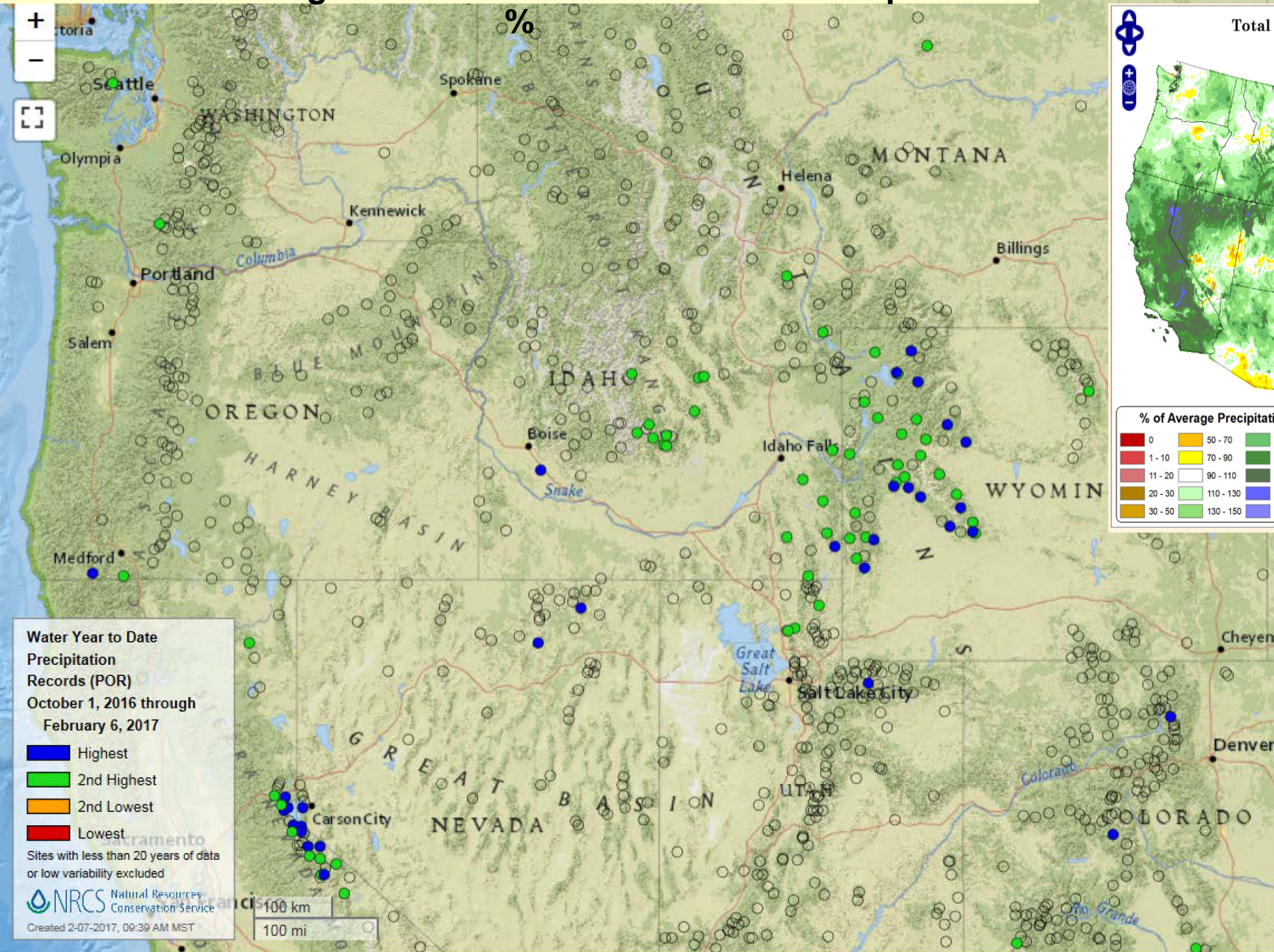








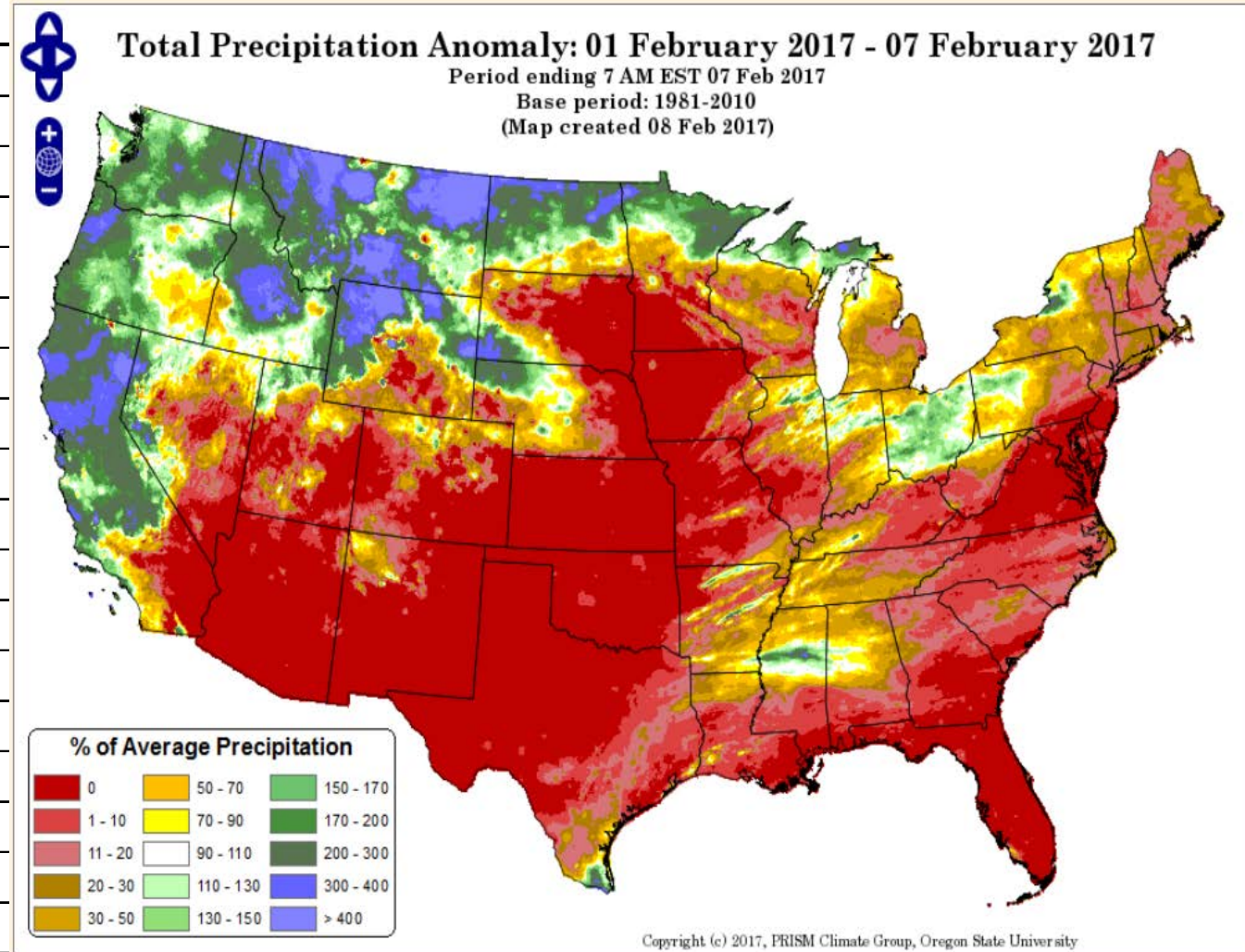
# Near & Record High Water Year to Date SNOTEL Precipitation





# Idaho SNOTEL Precipitation Summary Report as of Feb 8, 2017

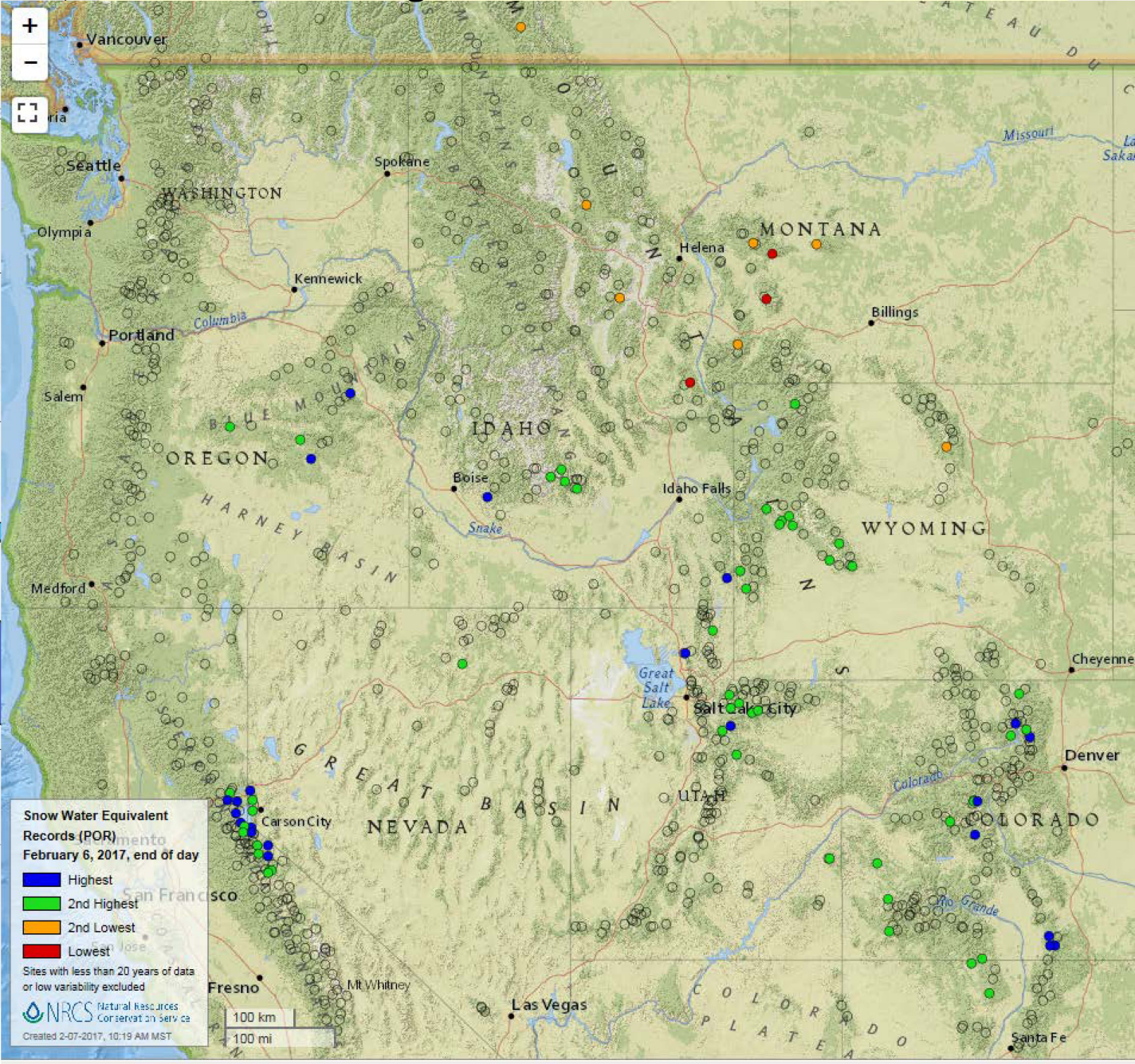
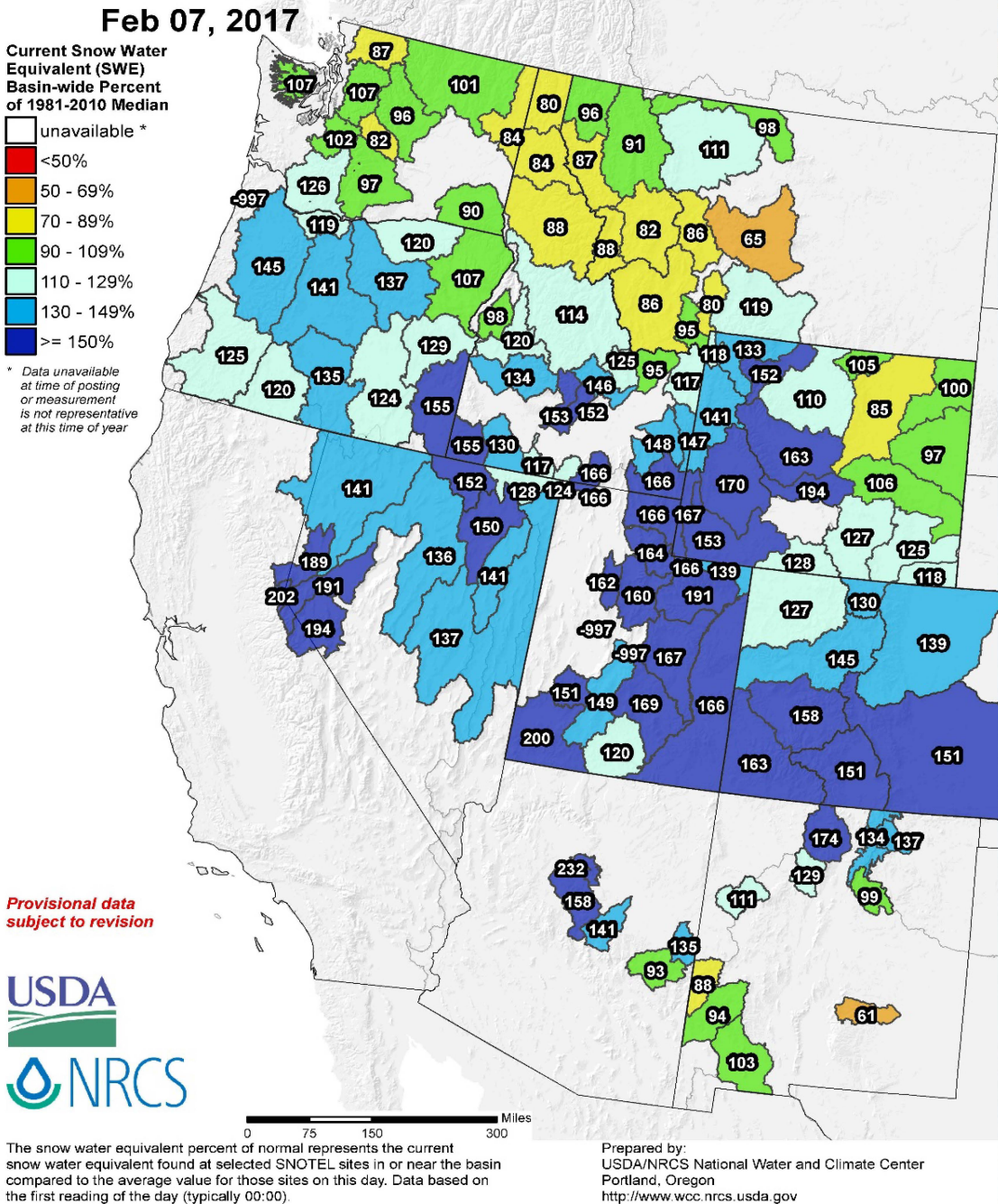
Basin or Region	Feb 1-8 Precipitation		Oct 1 to Feb 8	
	Percent of Feb Total		Percent of Annual Total	
NORTHERN PANHANDLE	78		63	
SPOKANE	54		58	
CLEARWATER	45		51	
SALMON	74		55	
WEISER	61		54	
PAYETTE	82		62	
BOISE	95		72	
BIG WOOD	115		78	
LITTLE WOOD	150		75	
BIG LOST	156		73	
LITTLE LOST, BIRCH	89		60	
MEDICINE LODGE, BEAVER, CAMAS	56		50	
HENRYS FORK, TETON	64		69	
SNAKE BASIN ABOVE PALISADES	91		73	
WILLOW, BLACKFOOT, PORTNEUF	58		73	
SNAKE BASIN ABOVE AMERICAN FALLS	80		71	
GOOSE CREEK	37		60	
SALMON FALLS	38		59	
BRUNEAU	38		64	
OWYHEE	38		64	
BEAR RIVER	68		73	





# Westwide SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

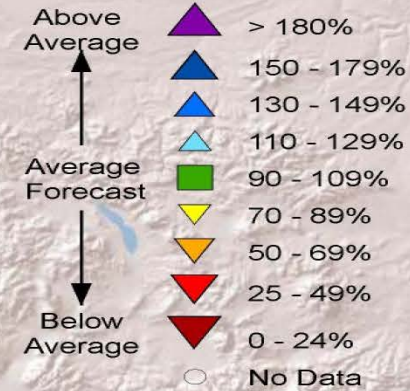
# Near Record High / Low SNOTEL SWE Feb 6, 2017



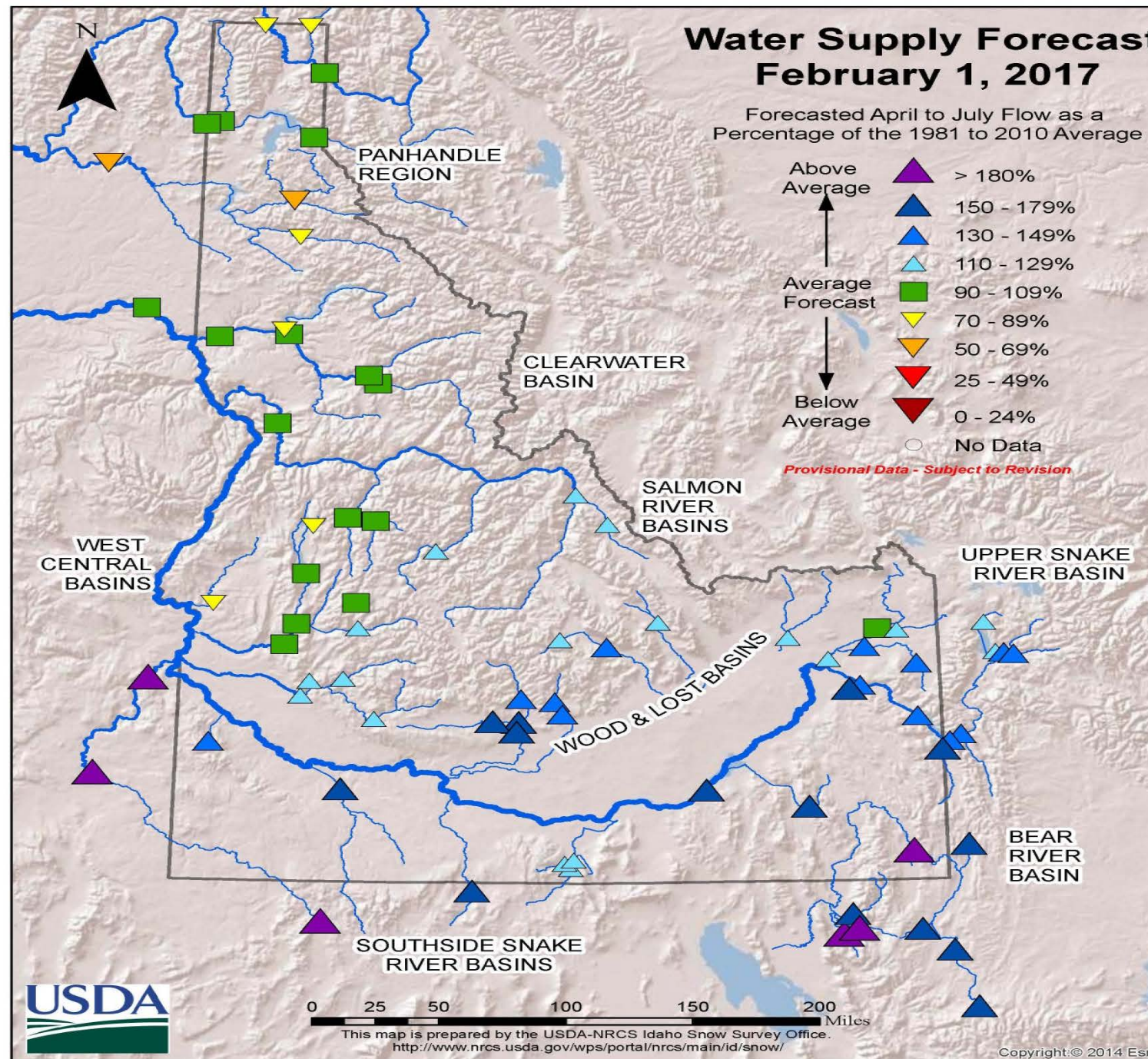


# Water Supply Forecast February 1, 2017

Forecasted April to July Flow as a  
Percentage of the 1981 to 2010 Average



*Provisional Data - Subject to Revision*





sorted

IDAHO RESERVOIR STORAGE Usable Contents		
Reservoir (s)	Percent of Capacity December 31, 2016	Percent of Average December 31, 2016
Oakley	21	80
Salmon Falls	22	97
Coeur d' Alene	23	59
Owyhee	30	68
Bear Lake	35	79
Magic	44	130
Palisades & Jackson	48	83
Boise System	49	99
American Falls	52	92
Ririe	57	127
Payette System	61	96
Blackfoot	62	122
Little Wood	67	147
Dworshak	71	103
Mackay	77	156

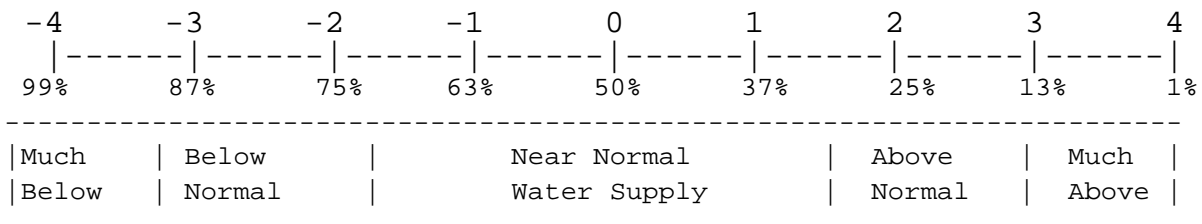
IDAHO RESERVOIR STORAGE Usable Contents		
Reservoir (s)	Percent of Capacity January 31, 2017	Percent of Average January 31, 2017
Oakley	24	81
Salmon Falls	24	100
Coeur d' Alene	19	48
Owyhee	35	71
Bear Lake	35	79
Magic	46	127
Palisades & Jackson	53	89
Boise System	54	102
American Falls	67	100
Ririe	60	125
Payette System	63	99
Blackfoot	65	125
Little Wood	79	145
Dworshak	66	98
Mackay	86	148



# IDAHO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX (SWSI) February 1, 2017

<i>BASIN or REGION</i>	<i>SWSI Value</i>	<i>Most Recent Year With Similar SWSI Value</i>	<i>Agricultural Water Supply Shortage May Occur When SWSI is Less Than</i>
Spokane	-2.9	2005	NA
Clearwater	-1.1	2013	NA
Salmon	0.5	2010	NA
Weiser	-0.7	2016	NA
Payette	0.7	2010	NA
Boise	1.6	2012	-1.5
Big Wood	2.0	1996	0.8
Little Wood	2.5	1998	-1.2
Big Lost	2.5	2006	0.8
Little Lost	1.8	2011	1.5
Teton	2.0	1999	-3.9
Henrys Fork	2.3	2008	-1.7
Snake (Heise)	2.3	1998	-1.7
Oakley	1.6	2007	0.6
Salmon Falls	2.0	2006	-0.8
Bruneau	3.4	2006	NA
Owyhee	2.9	2011	-2.6
Bear River	0.9	1988	-3.7

## SWSI SCALE, PERCENT CHANCE OF EXCEEDANCE, AND INTERPRETATION

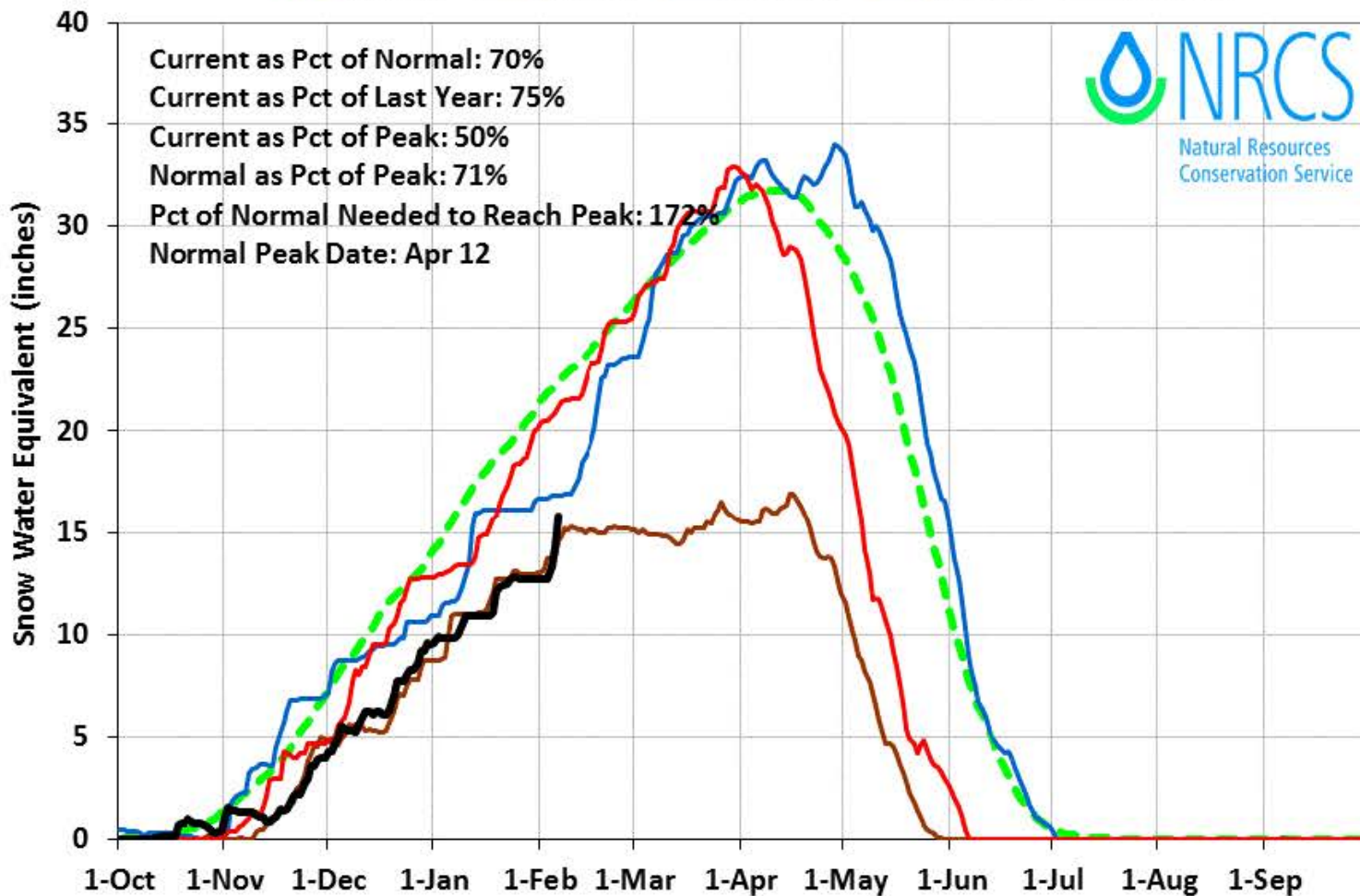




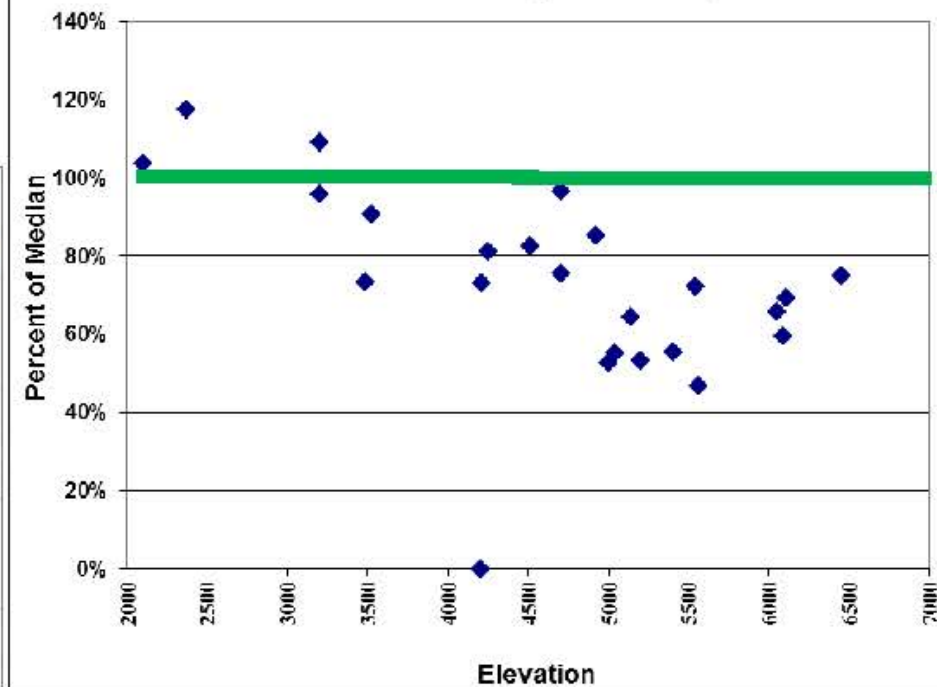
# Northern Panhandle Region 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (8 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017

Normal WY2014 WY2015 WY2016 WY2017

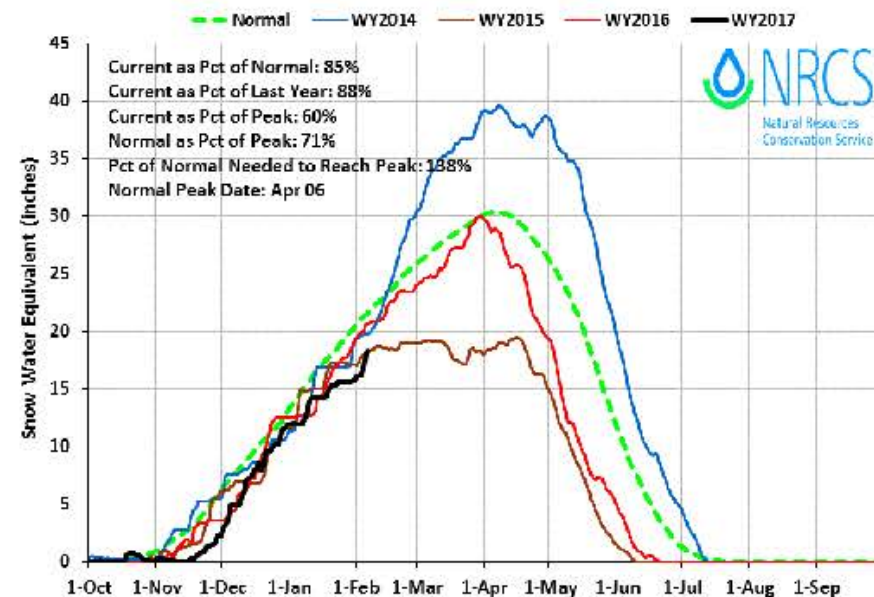


## Panhandle Basins Snowpack February 1, 2017



## Clearwater Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (15 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017

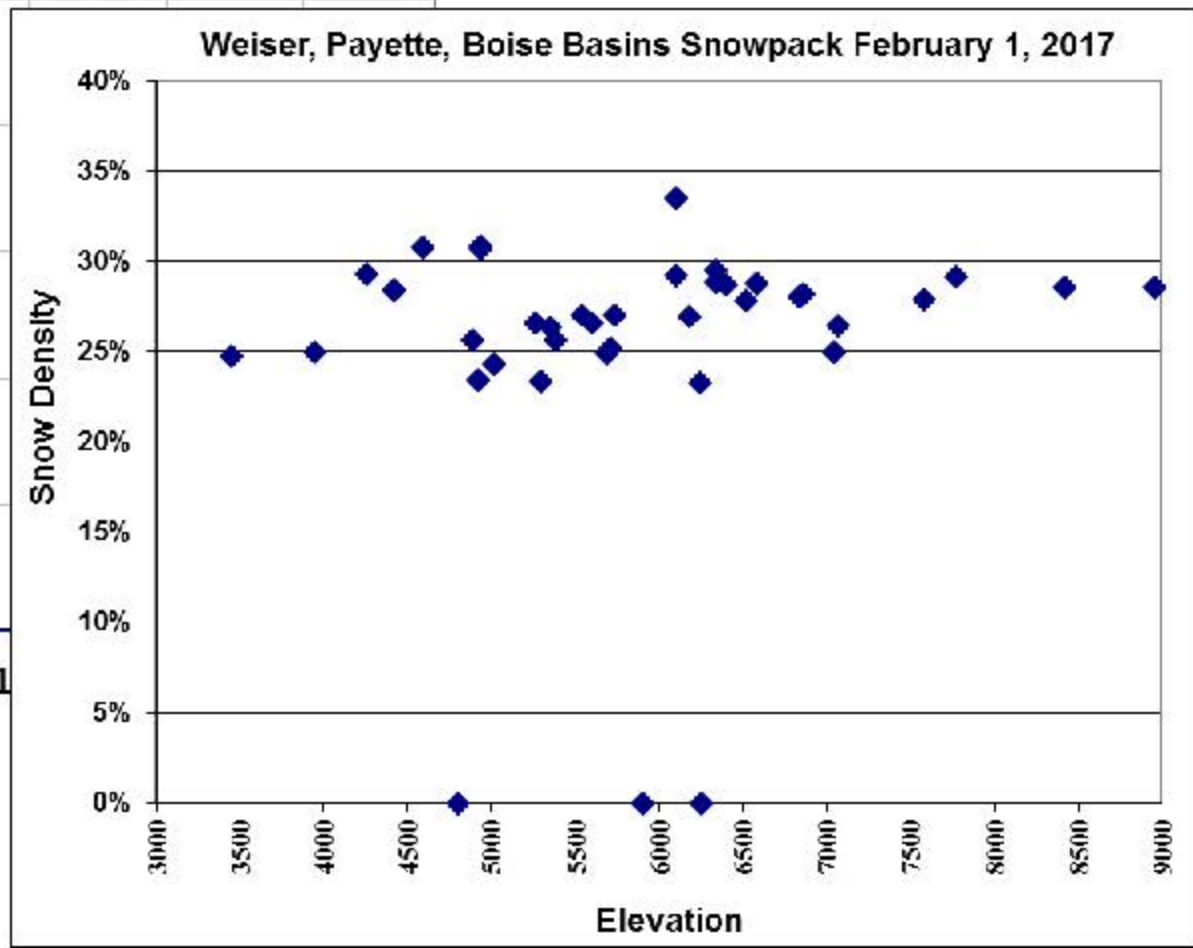
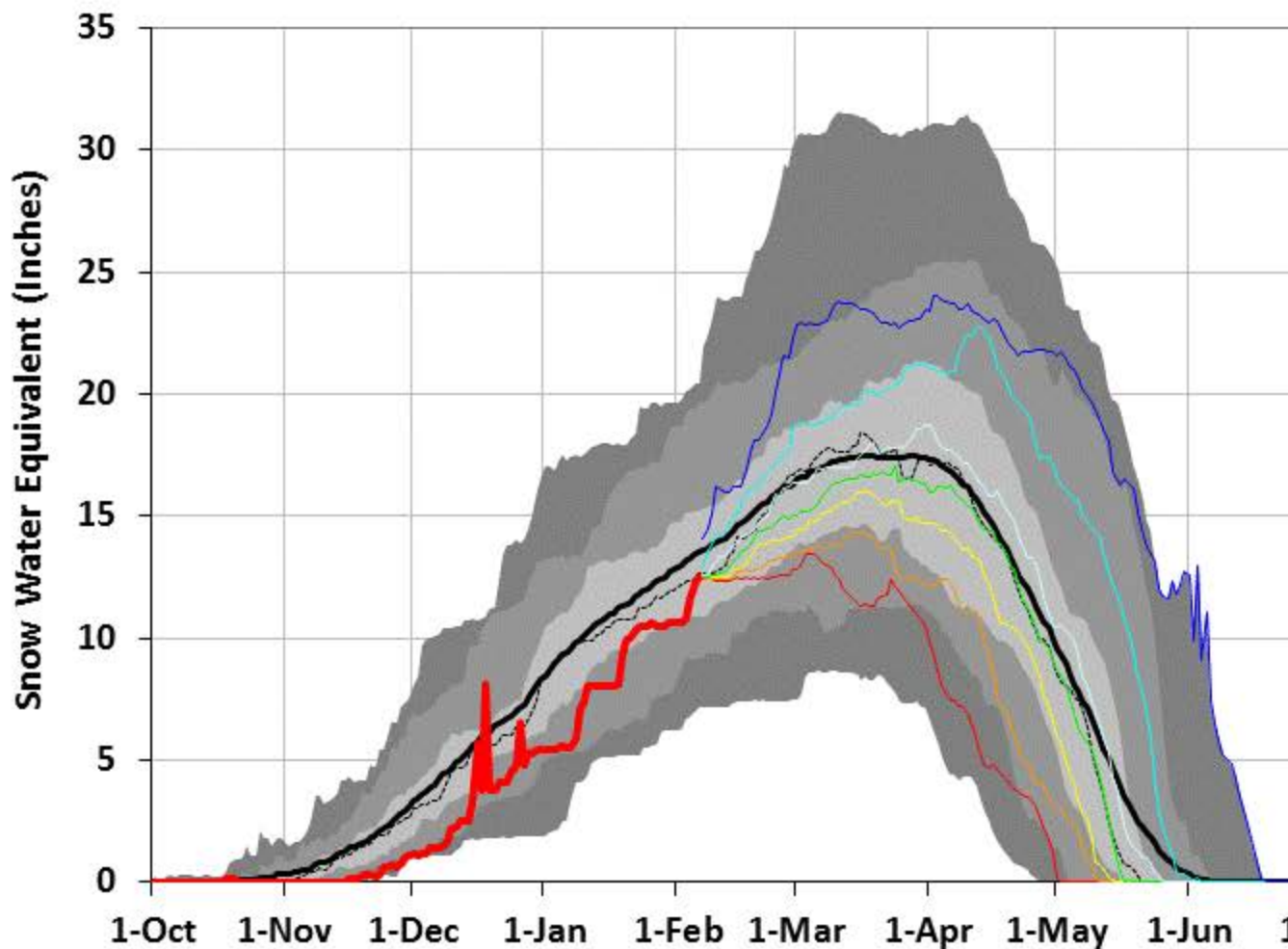




# Weiser Basin 2017 Snow Water with Non-Exceedence Projections (4 sites)

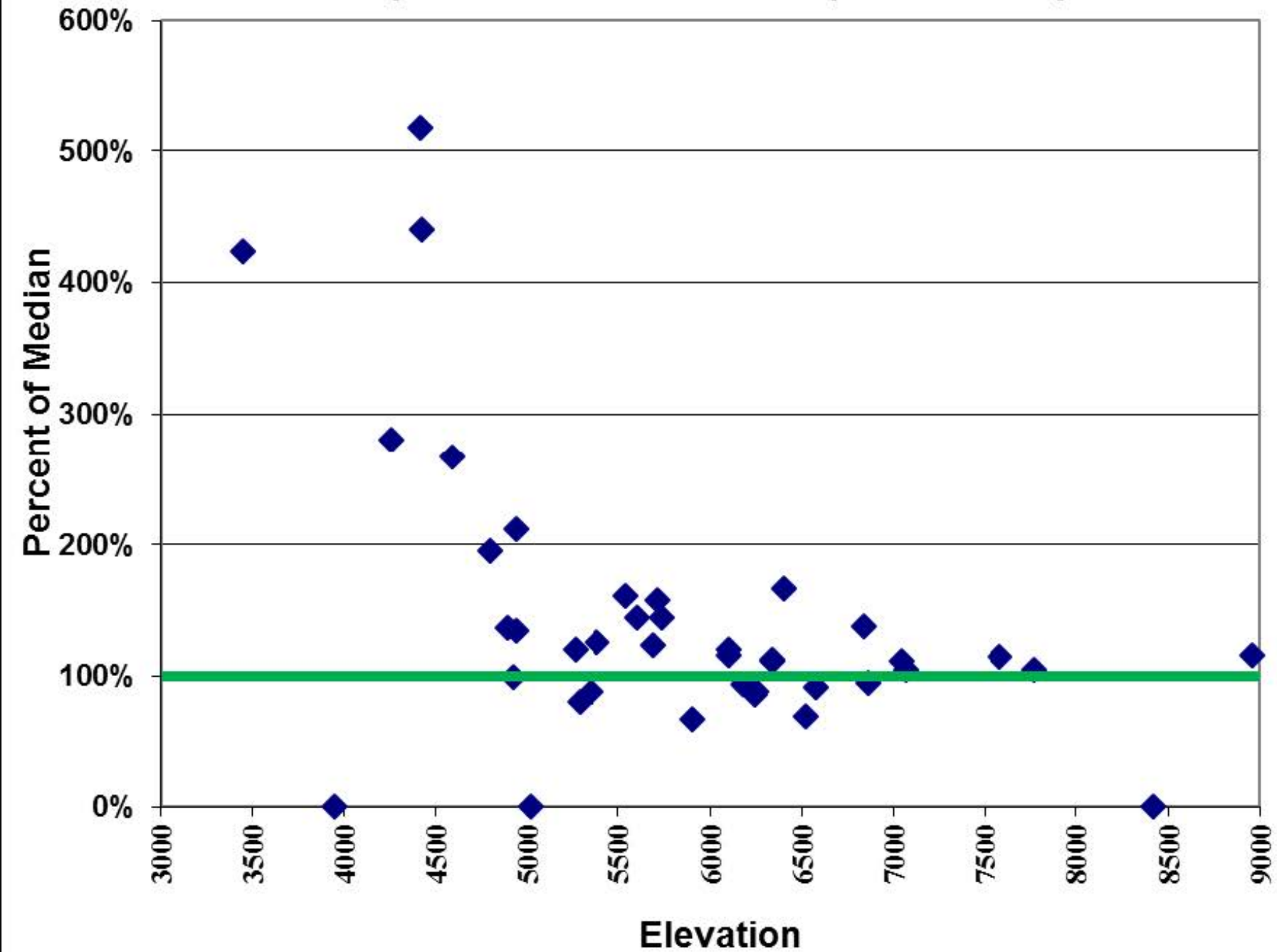
*Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017*

— Normal — WY2017 — Minimum — 10% — 30% — 50% — 70% — 90% — Maximum





**Weiser, Payette, Boise Basins Snowpack February 1, 2017**







### Using SNOTEL Data to Estimate Snow Load Amounts

Snow survey data can be used to help determine the weight the snowpack exerts on the ground at the site in that area or elevation zone. To determine the snow load, one needs to know how much the snowpack weighs. The weight of the snow varies with water content of the snowpack. The snow water equivalent (SWE) or water content of the snowpack, is the amount of water in the snowpack measured in inches if you were to melt the snowpack.

One could isolate a column of snow, melt it, and weigh it to determine the weight over that area. However, this is very difficult, especially if the snowpack is 5 feet deep and much more difficult if the snowpack is 10-15 feet deep. An easier method to determine snow loads (if you have a set of snow measuring tubes) is by measuring the snow water content and using the following formula. If you are concerned about the snow load in your area, many of the Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Offices, located in most counties, have snow tubes and can assist you in determining the current snow load information.

$$\frac{(62.418 \text{ lbs})}{(1 \text{ ft}^3 \text{ of water})} \times \frac{(1 \text{ ft})}{(12 \text{ inches})} \times \text{SWE (inches)} = \text{Snow Load (lbs/ft}^2\text{)}$$

*Or just remember the conversion factor of "5.2" (or rounded to 5) to multiply the SWE value to estimate the snow load.*

**SWE (inches) X 5.2 = Snow Load (pounds/square-foot)**





**Pictures from  
January 25, 2017  
Weiser & Boise  
Foothills**

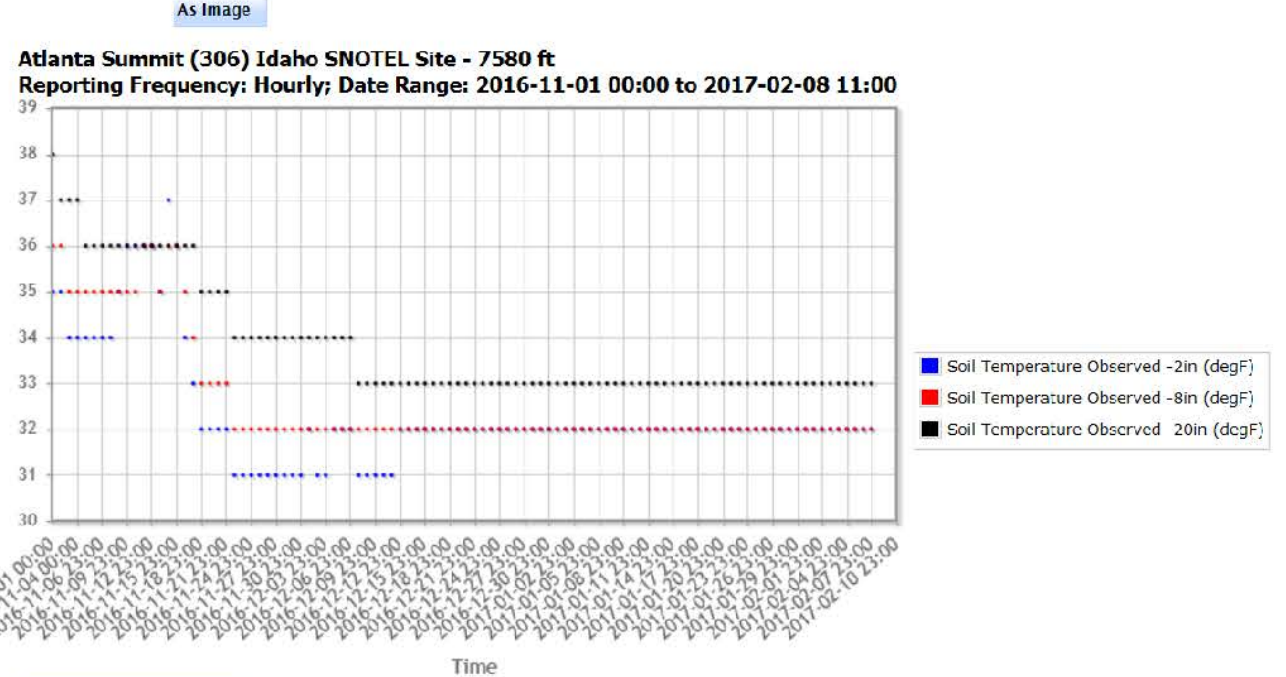
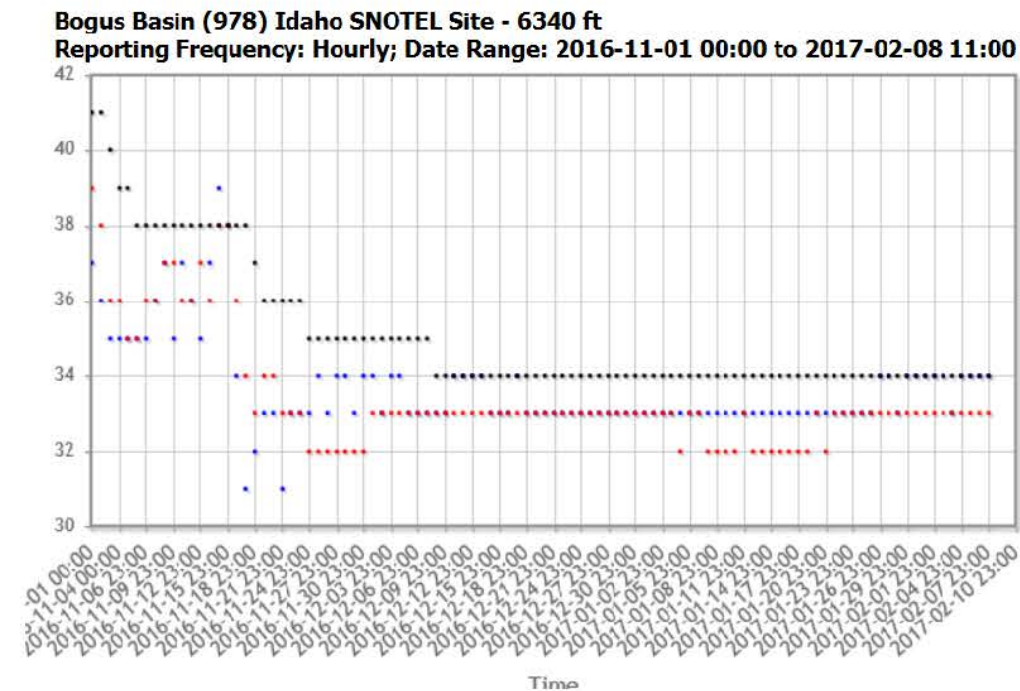
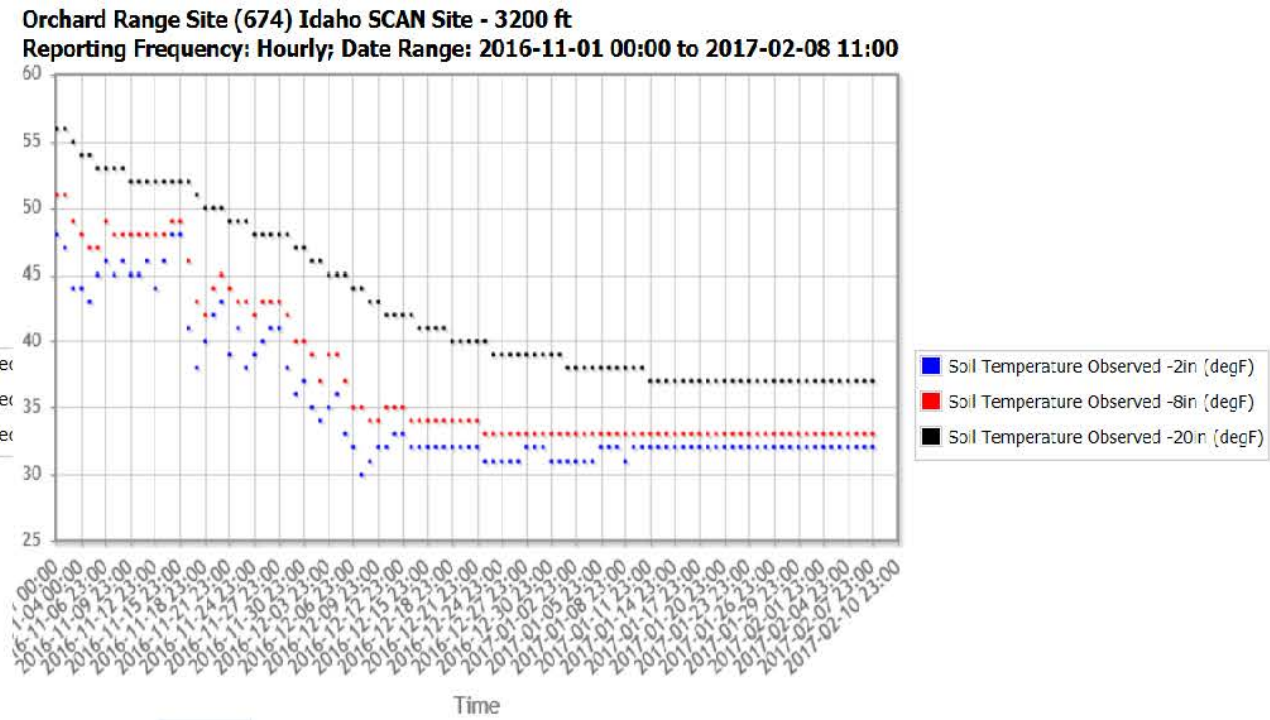
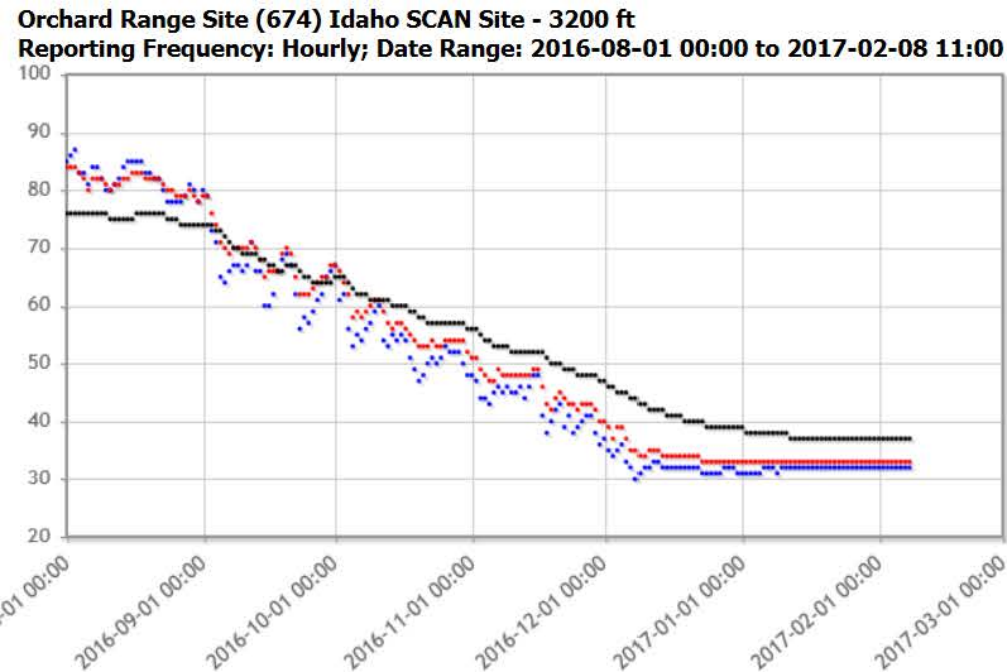


**Other Concerns:**

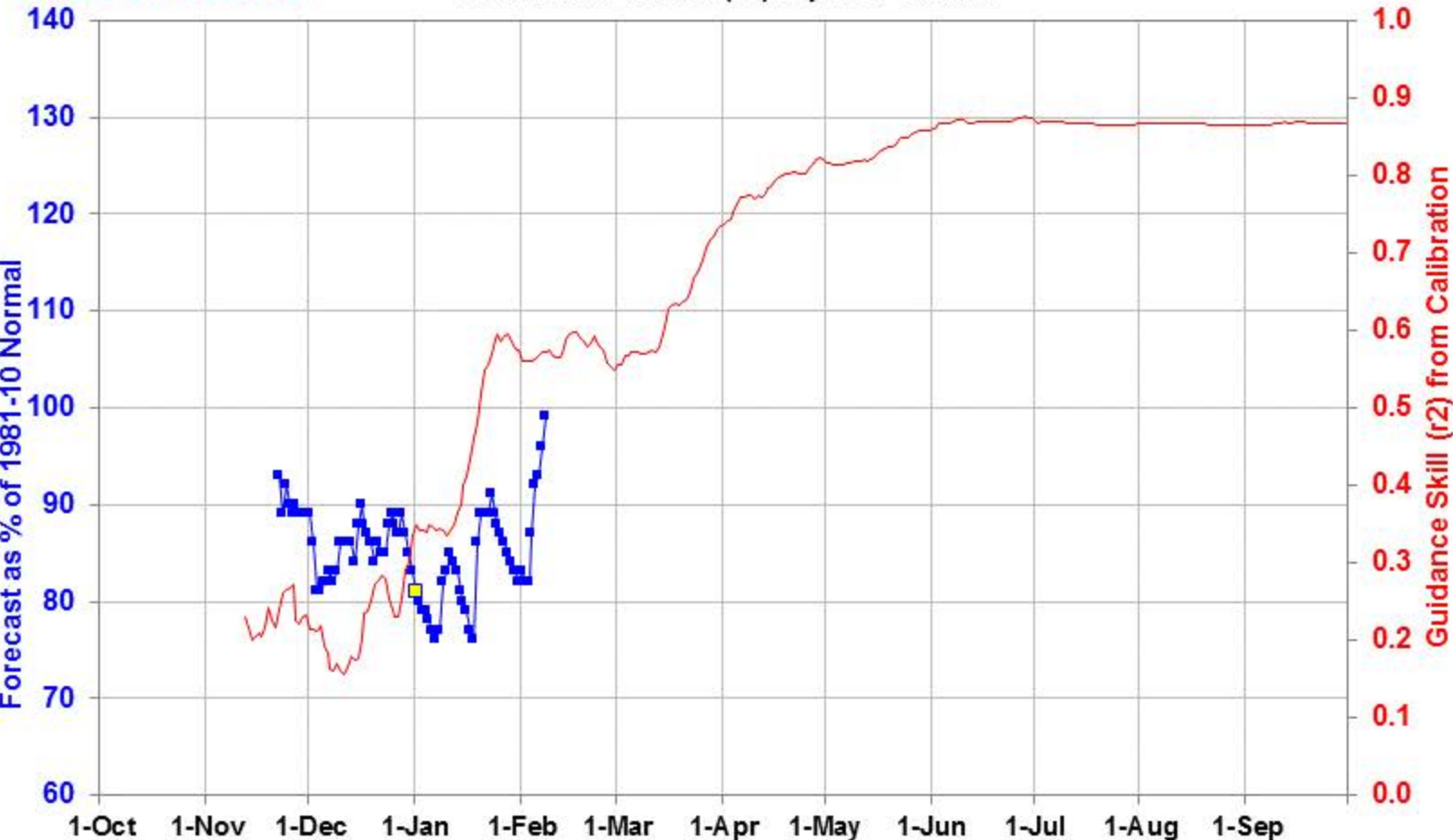
- Calving season and foothills are covered with 20+ inches of snow
- Level fields will minimize draining – fields are leveled at 2/10s of a foot of slope for every 100 feet
- Drainage around houses
- Partially frozen soils











■ Guidance fcst % norm  
■ Official fcst % norm  
— Guidance Skill (r2)



West Central Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 1, 2017

Forecast Point	Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment							
	Forecast Period	<--Drier--		Projected Volume		--Wetter-->		30yr Avg (KAF)
		90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	
Weiser R nr Weiser	FEB-JUL	260	390	495	80%	610	800	615
	APR-JUL	151	230	290	78%	360	480	370
	APR-SEP	167	250	315	79%	390	510	400



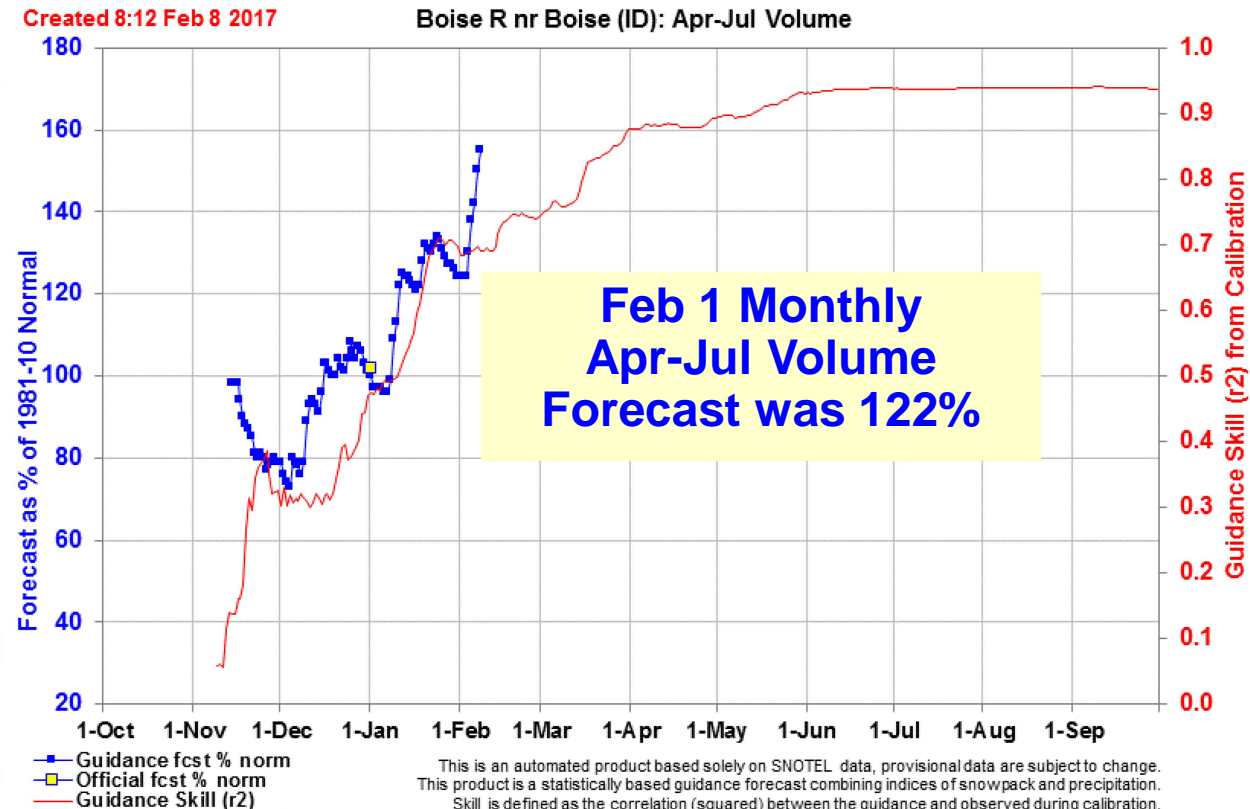
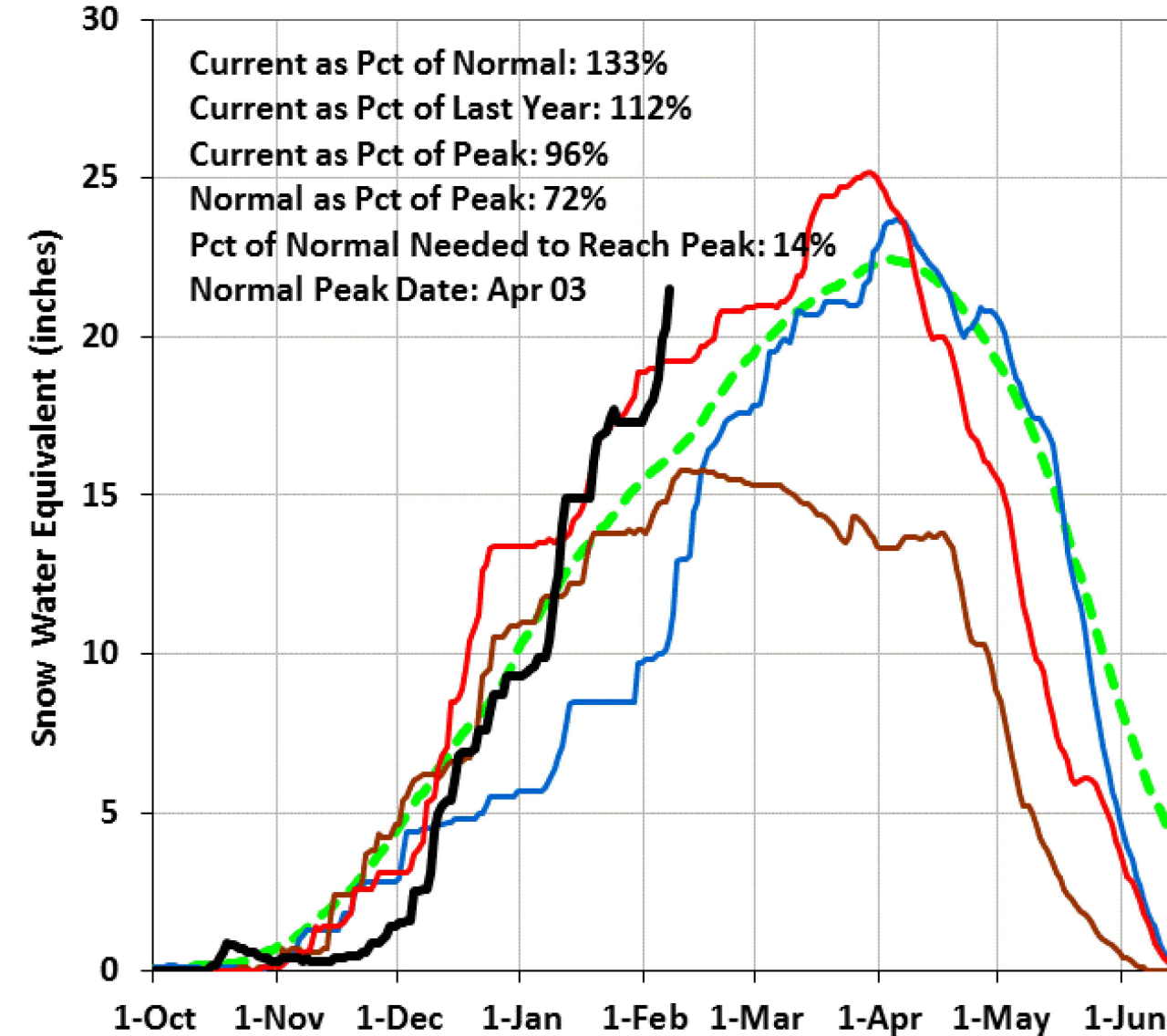
# Boise Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (10 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017

Normal WY2014 WY2015 WY2016 WY2017



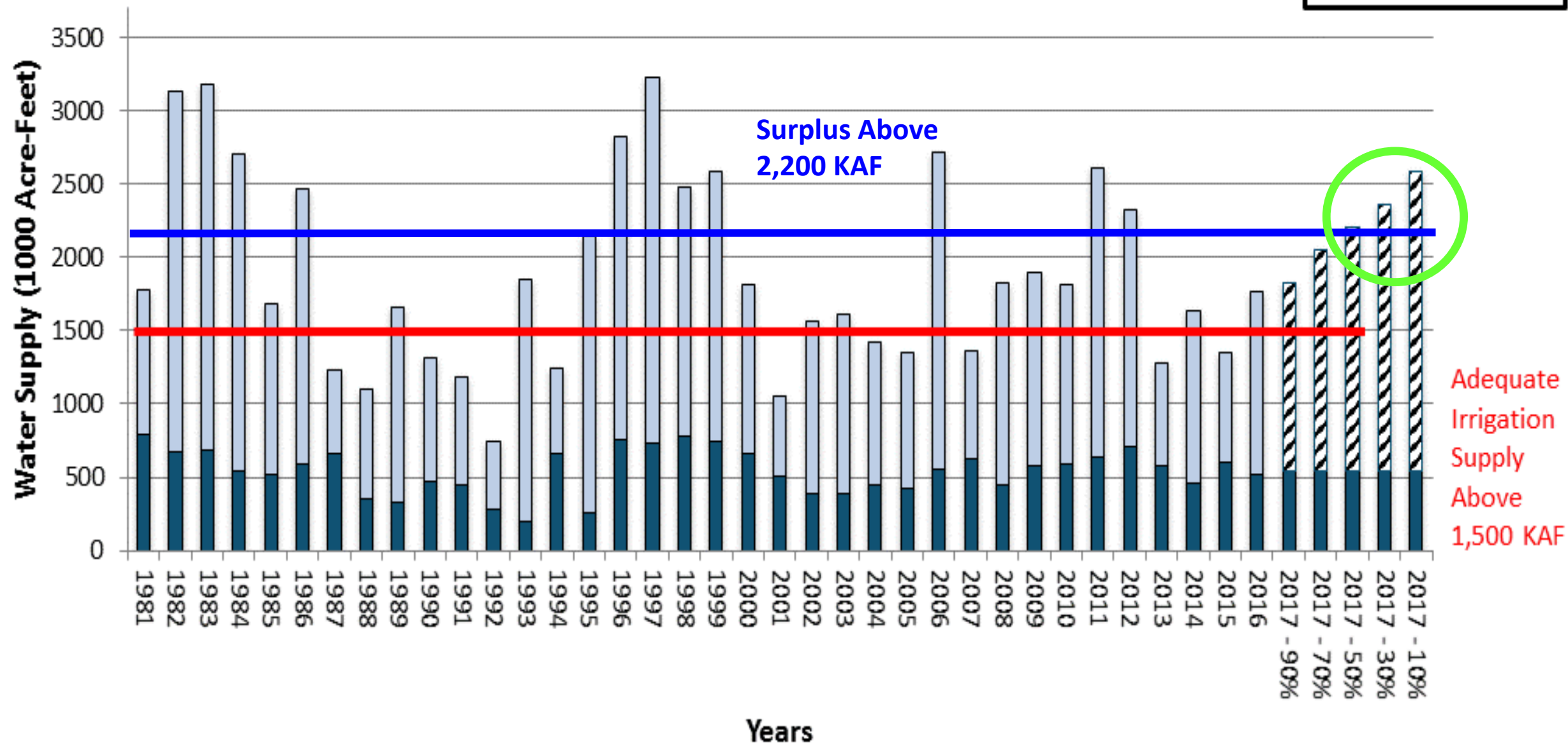
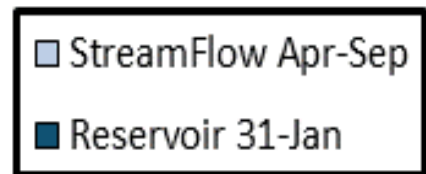
Current as Pct of Normal: 133%  
 Current as Pct of Last Year: 112%  
 Current as Pct of Peak: 96%  
 Normal as Pct of Peak: 72%  
 Pct of Normal Needed to Reach Peak: 14%  
 Normal Peak Date: Apr 03



This is an automated product based solely on SNOTEL data, provisional data are subject to change. This product is a statistically based guidance forecast combining indices of snowpack and precipitation. Skill is defined as the correlation (squared) between the guidance and observed during calibration. This product does not consider climate information such as El Nino or short range weather forecasts, or a variety of other factors considered in the official forecasts. This product is not meant to replace or supersede the official forecasts produced in coordination with the National Weather Service. Science Contact: Cara.s.McCarthy@por.usda.gov www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/wsf/daily\_forecasts.html

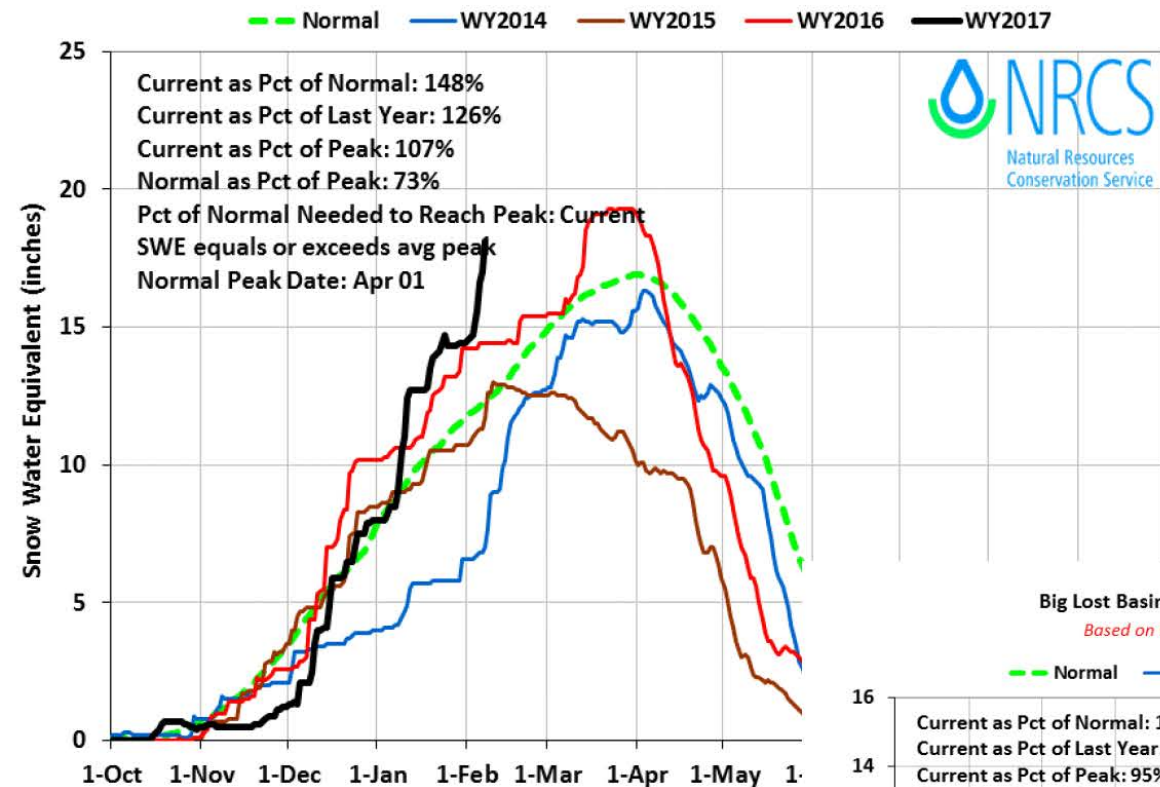


# Feb 1 Historic and Forecasted Surface Water Supply Boise River Basin

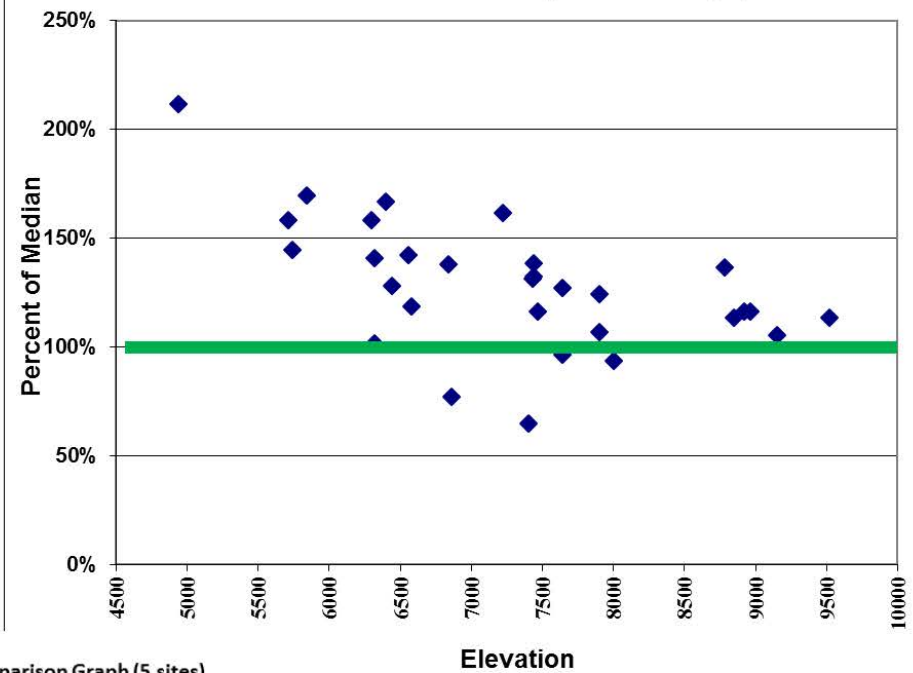


# Big Wood Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (9 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017

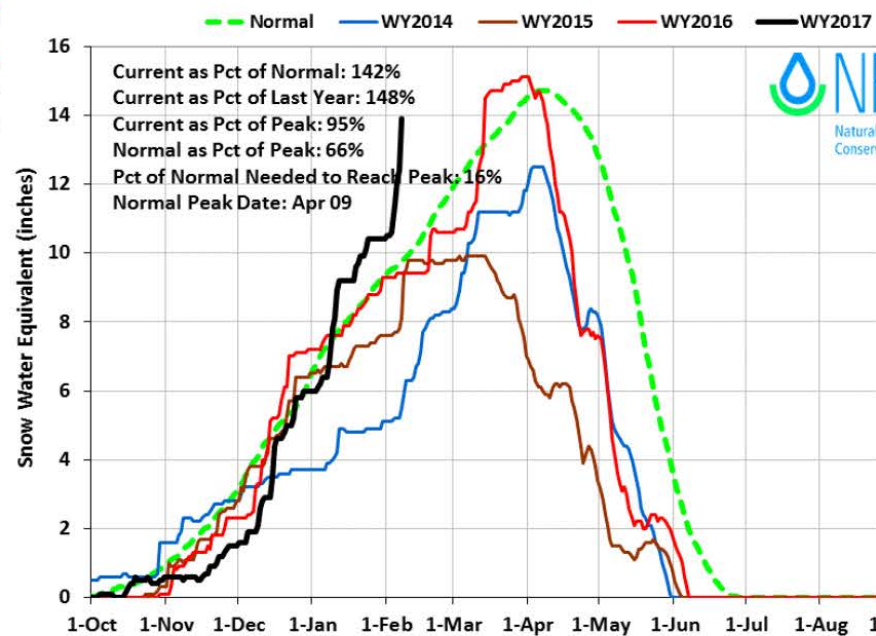


# Wood and Lost Basins Snowpack February 1, 2017



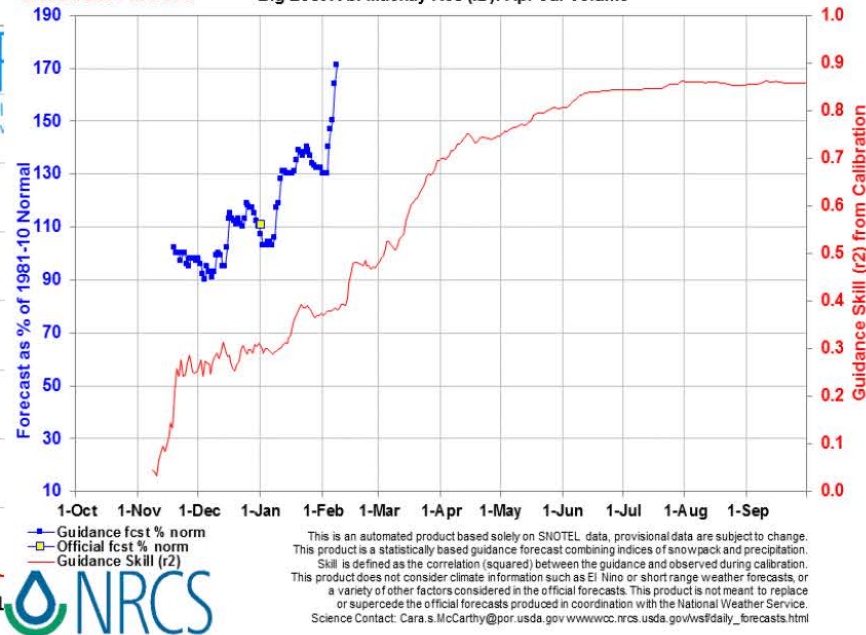
# Big Lost Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (5 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017



Created 8:09 Feb 8 2017

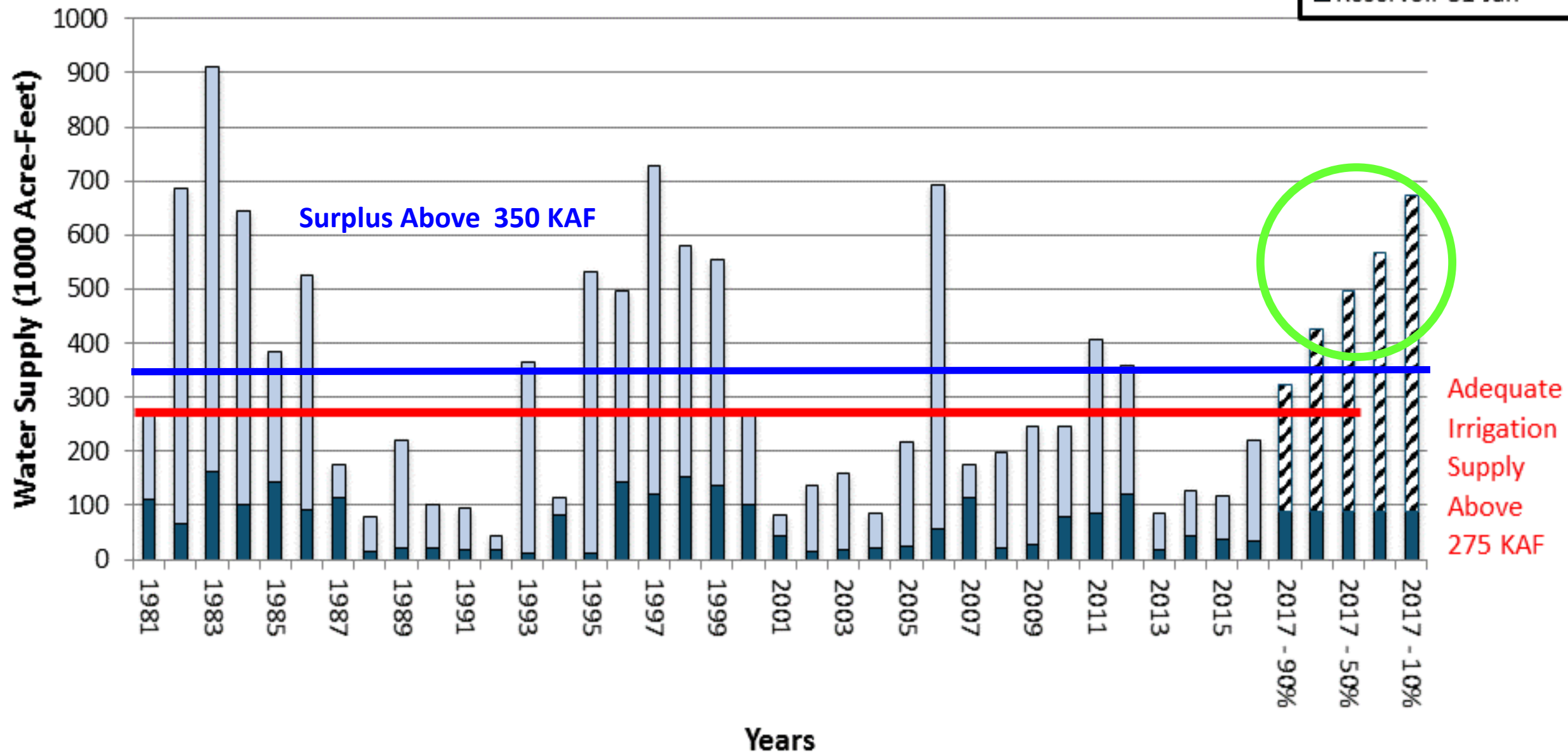
Big Lost R bl Mackay Res (ID): Apr-Jul Volume





# Feb 1 Historic and Forecasted Surface Water Supply Big Wood River Basin

StreamFlow Apr-Sep  
Reservoir 31-Jan



# Idaho Surface Water Supply Index Ag Shortage & Surplus Thresholds

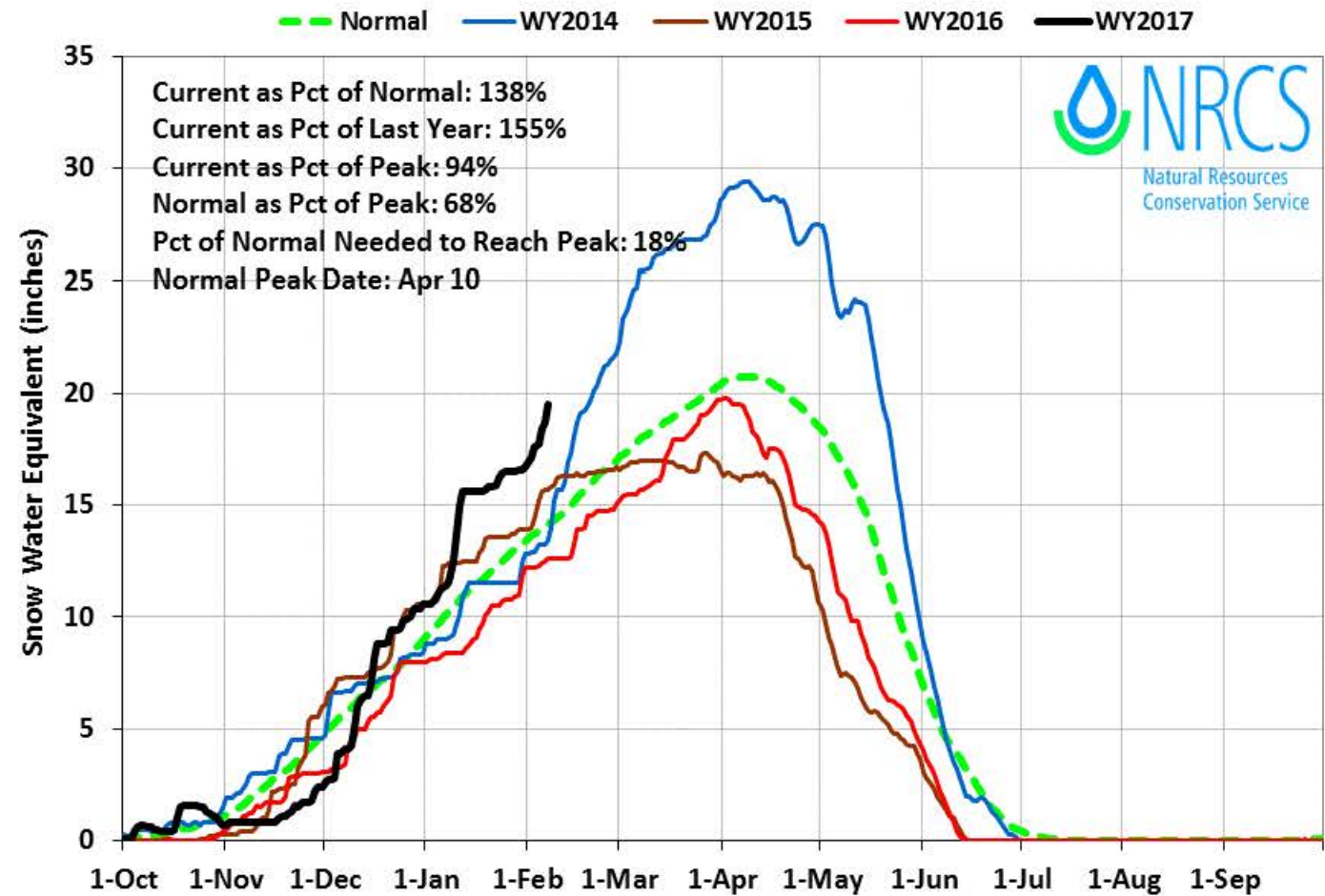
<u>Basin</u>	<u>Ag Shortage Threshold</u>	<u>Surplus Threshold</u>
Big Wood	275 KAF	350 KAF with 1,500 cfs release from the dam.
Boise Basin	1,500 KAF	2,200 KAF with a flow > 6,000 cfs passing the Glenwood gage for more than 5 days and approaching 25 days is considered the surplus threshold.
Little Wood	50-60 KAF	70 KAF was determined as the surplus volume based on the reservoir capacity of 30.0 KAF and potential to fill the reservoir.
Owyhee	575 KAF (updated value)	950 KAF with a flow greater than 1,800 cfs for 8 or more days meets the surplus threshold.
Oakley	50 KAF	60 KAF was determined as the surplus volume based primarily on the reservoir capacity of 76.6 KAF and the ability to rent water when volumes are above 60 KAF.
Salmon Falls	110 KAF	180 KAF was determined as the surplus volume based primarily on reservoir capacity of 182.65 KAF and potential to fill the reservoir.
Payette	Shortages not common	1,400 KAF based primarily on 2015 total water supply.

Not completed: Snake at Heise, Teton, Big Lost, Little Lost, Bear

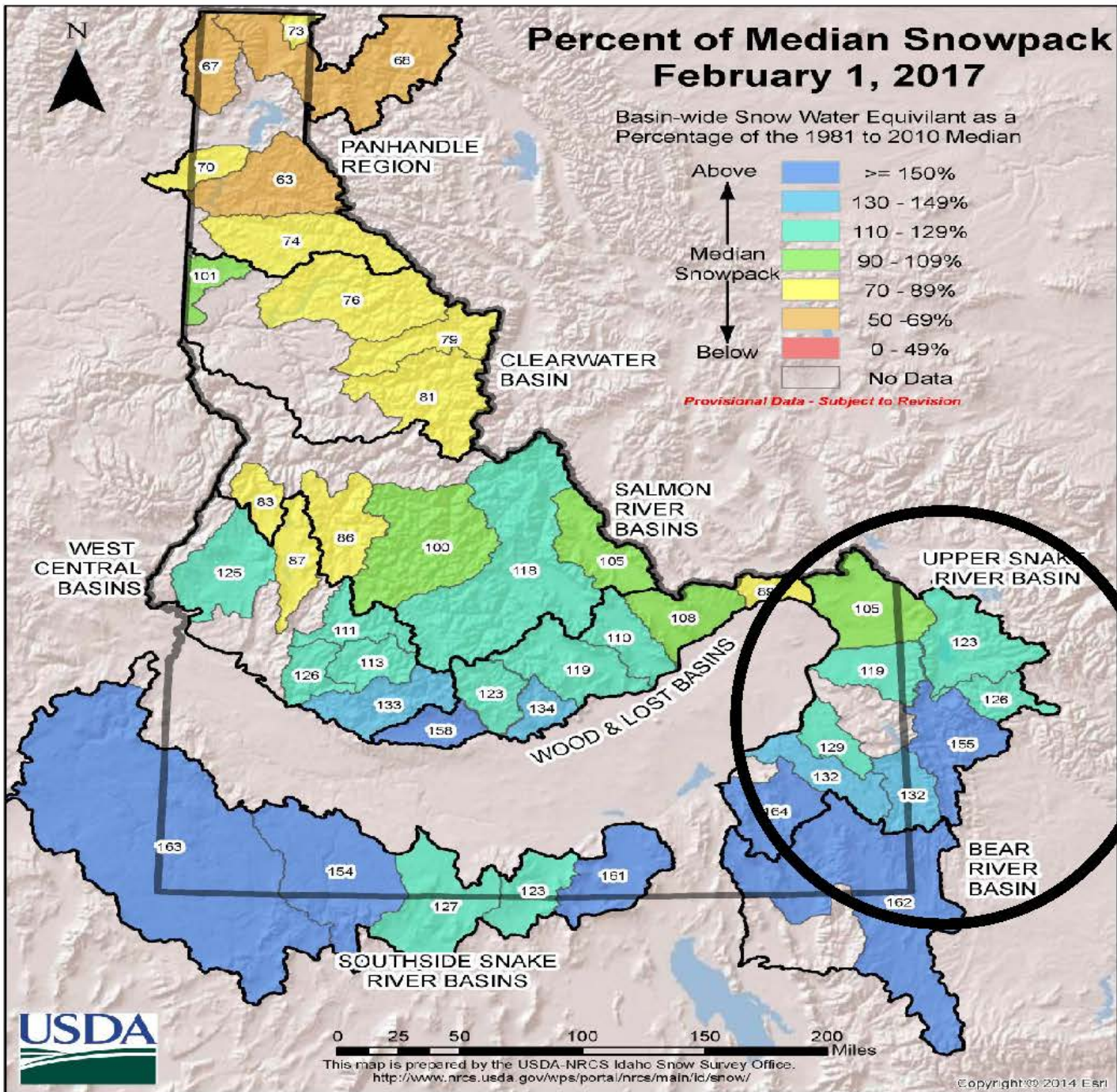


# Snake Basin abv Palisades 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (18 sites)

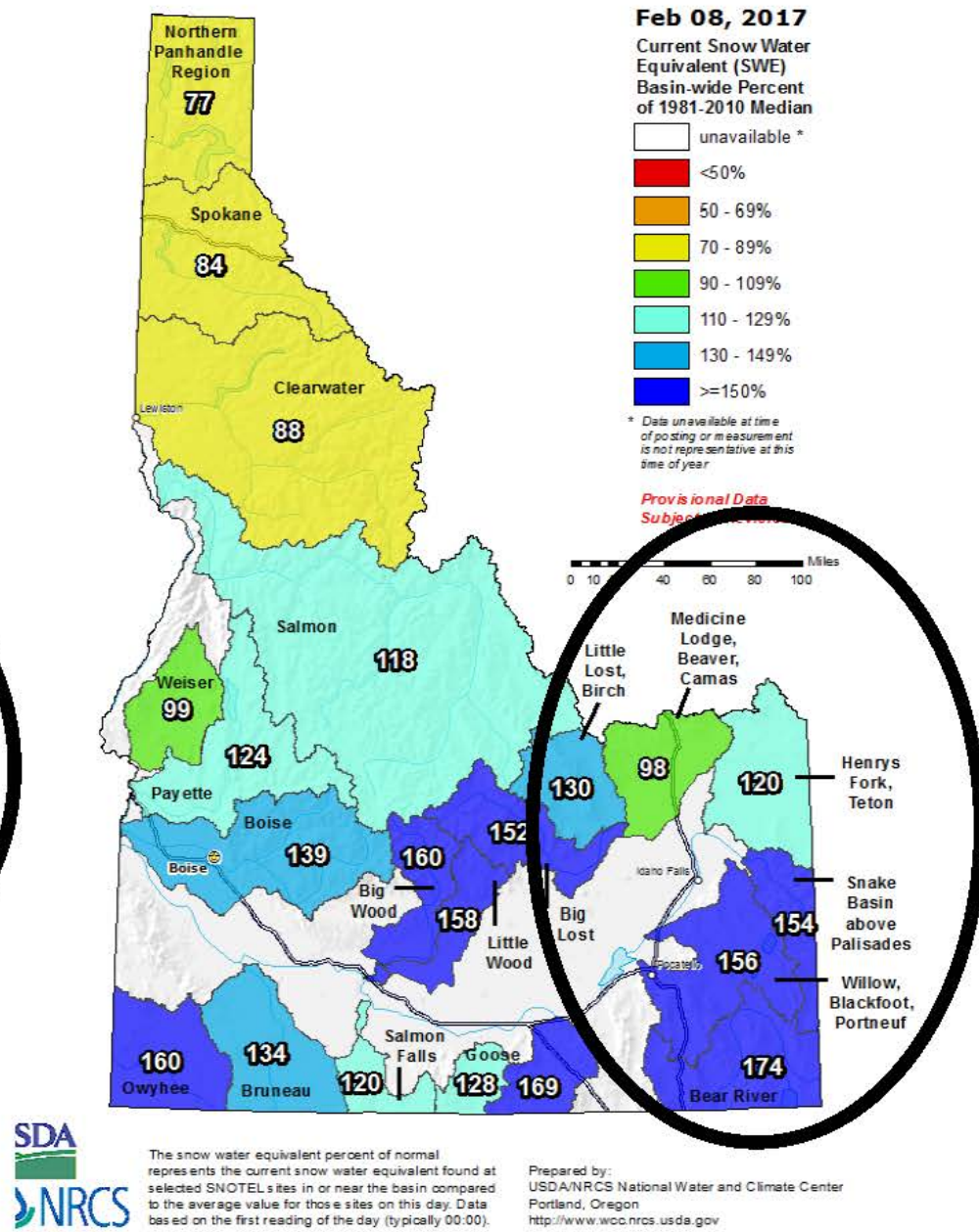
Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017







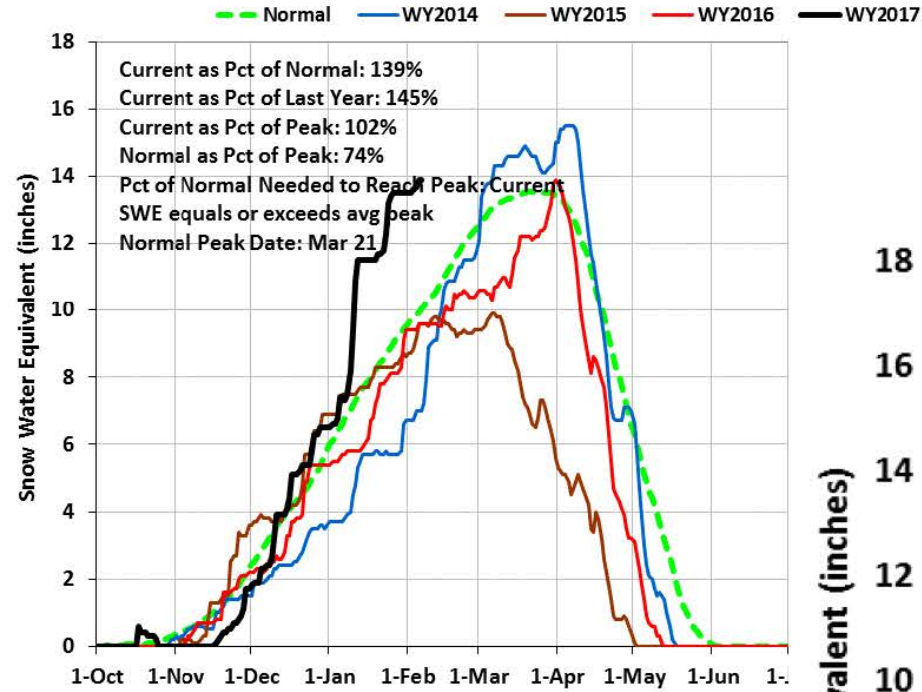
Idaho SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal





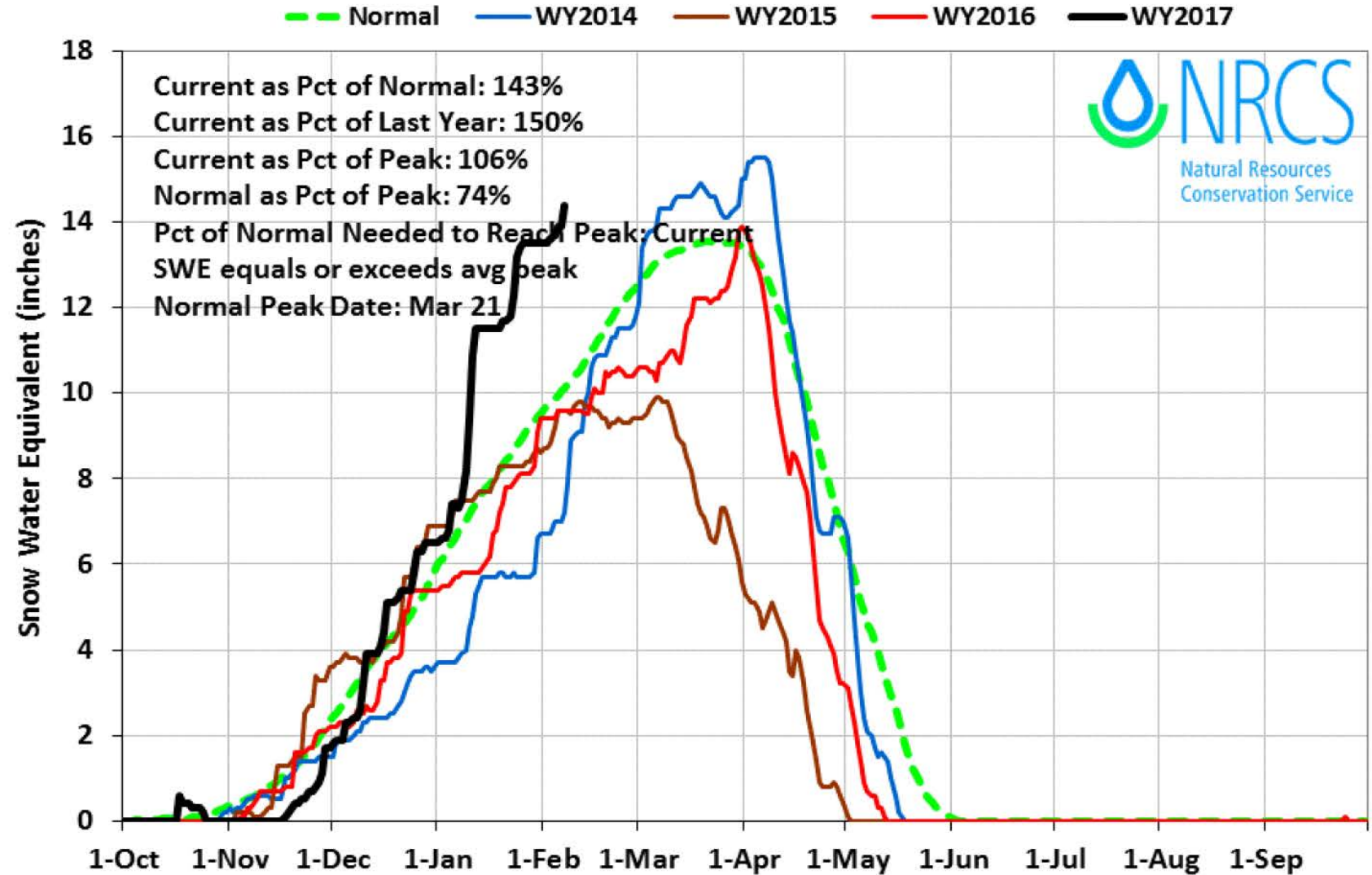
# Willow, Blackfoot and Portneuf Basins 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (6 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017



# Willow, Blackfoot and Portneuf Basins 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (6 sites)

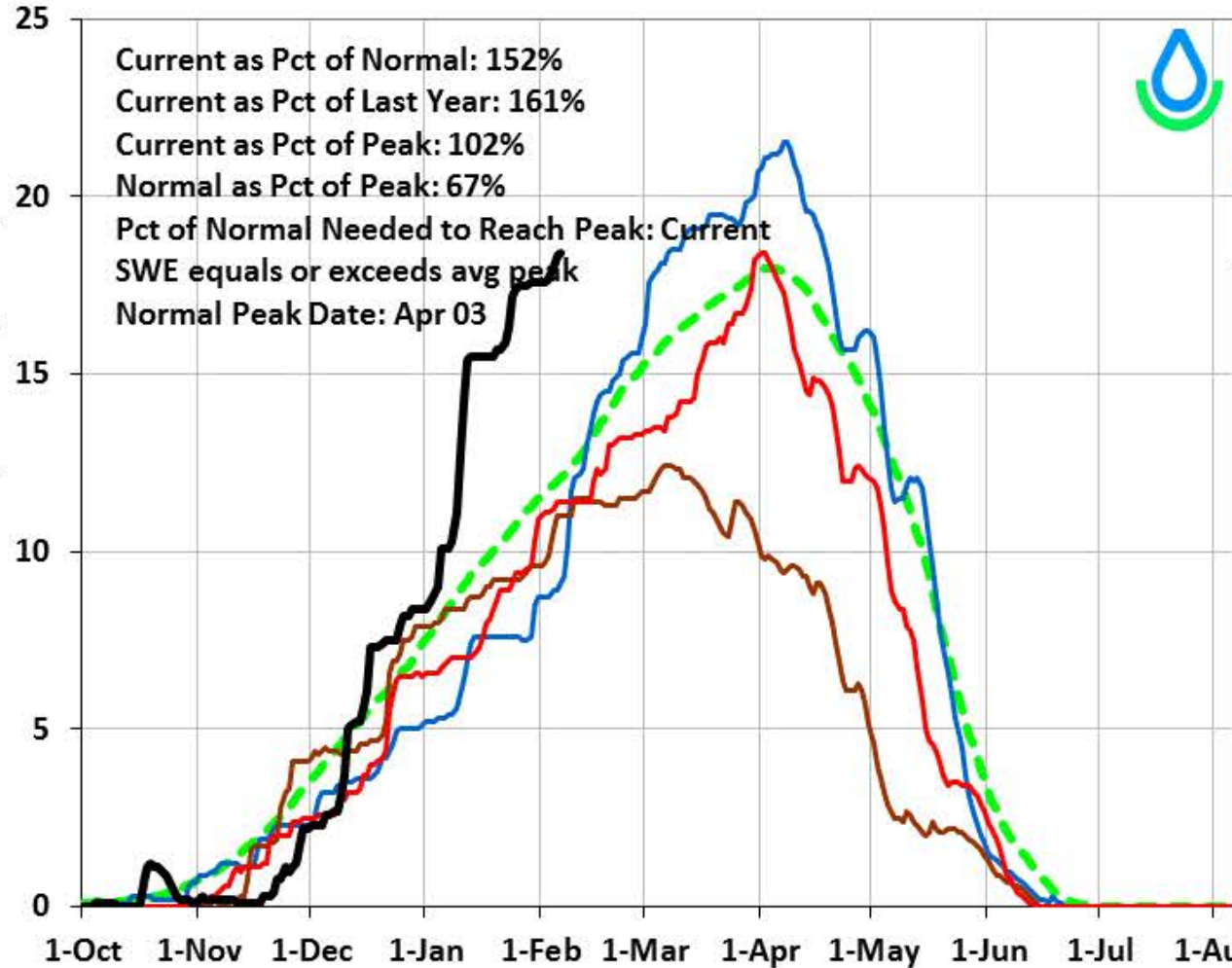
Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017



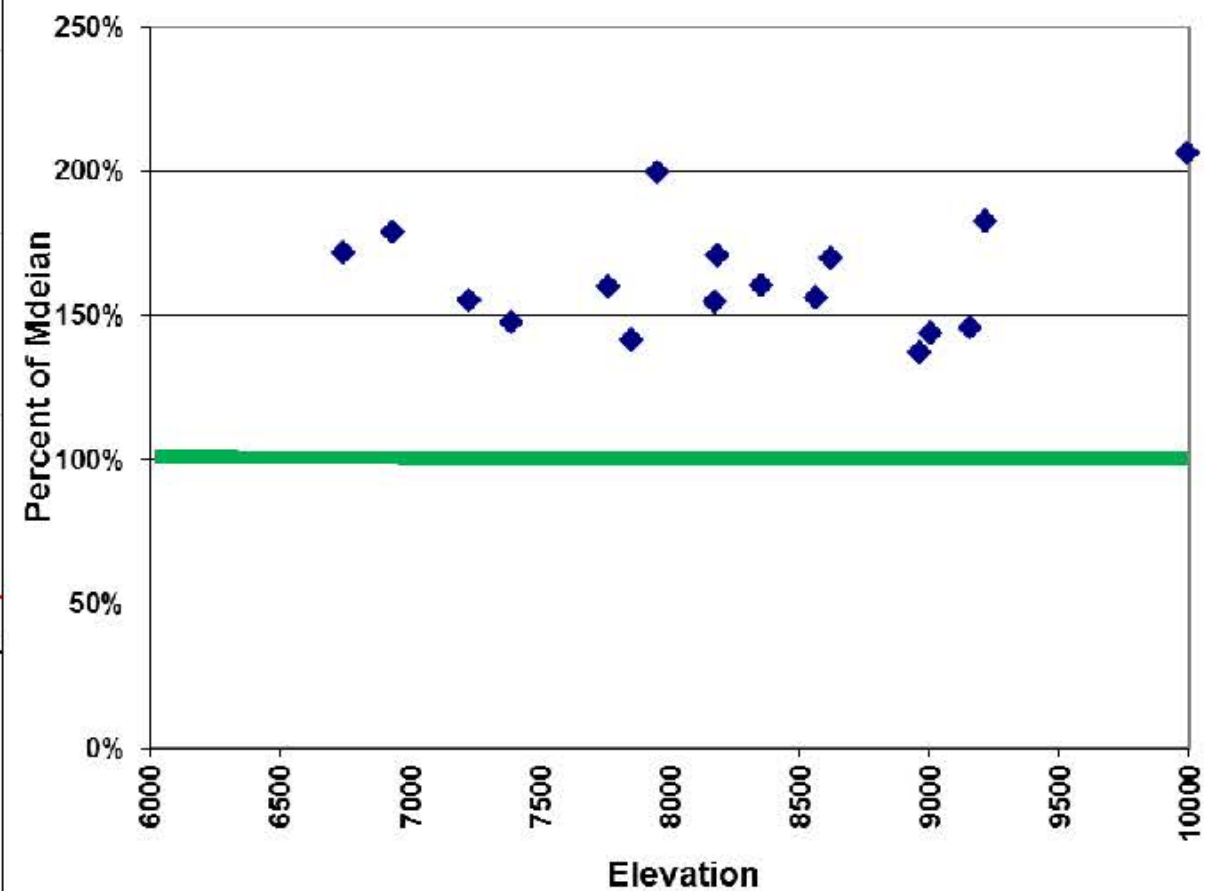
# Bear Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (15 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017

Normal WY2014 WY2015 WY2016 WY2017

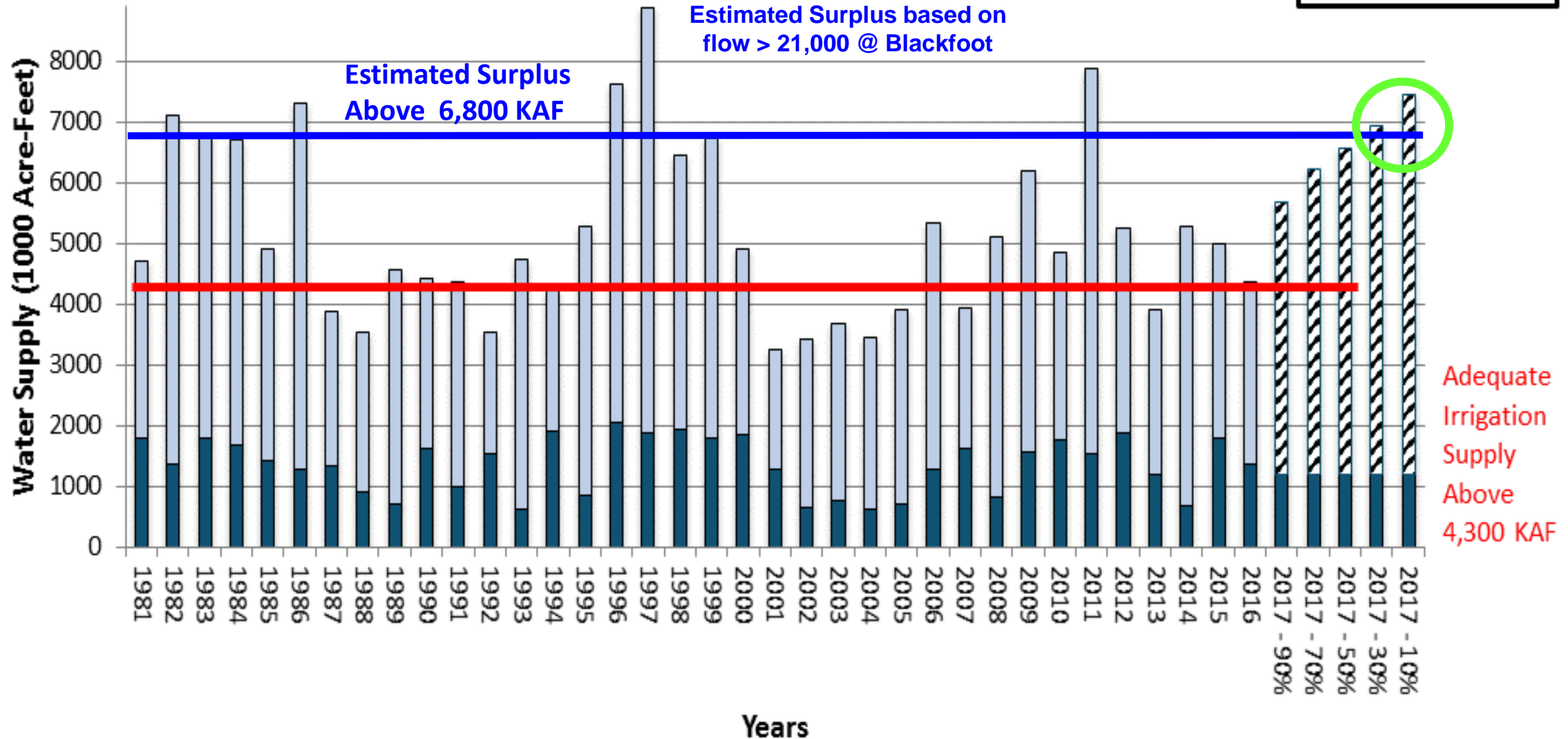
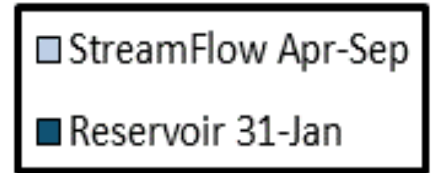


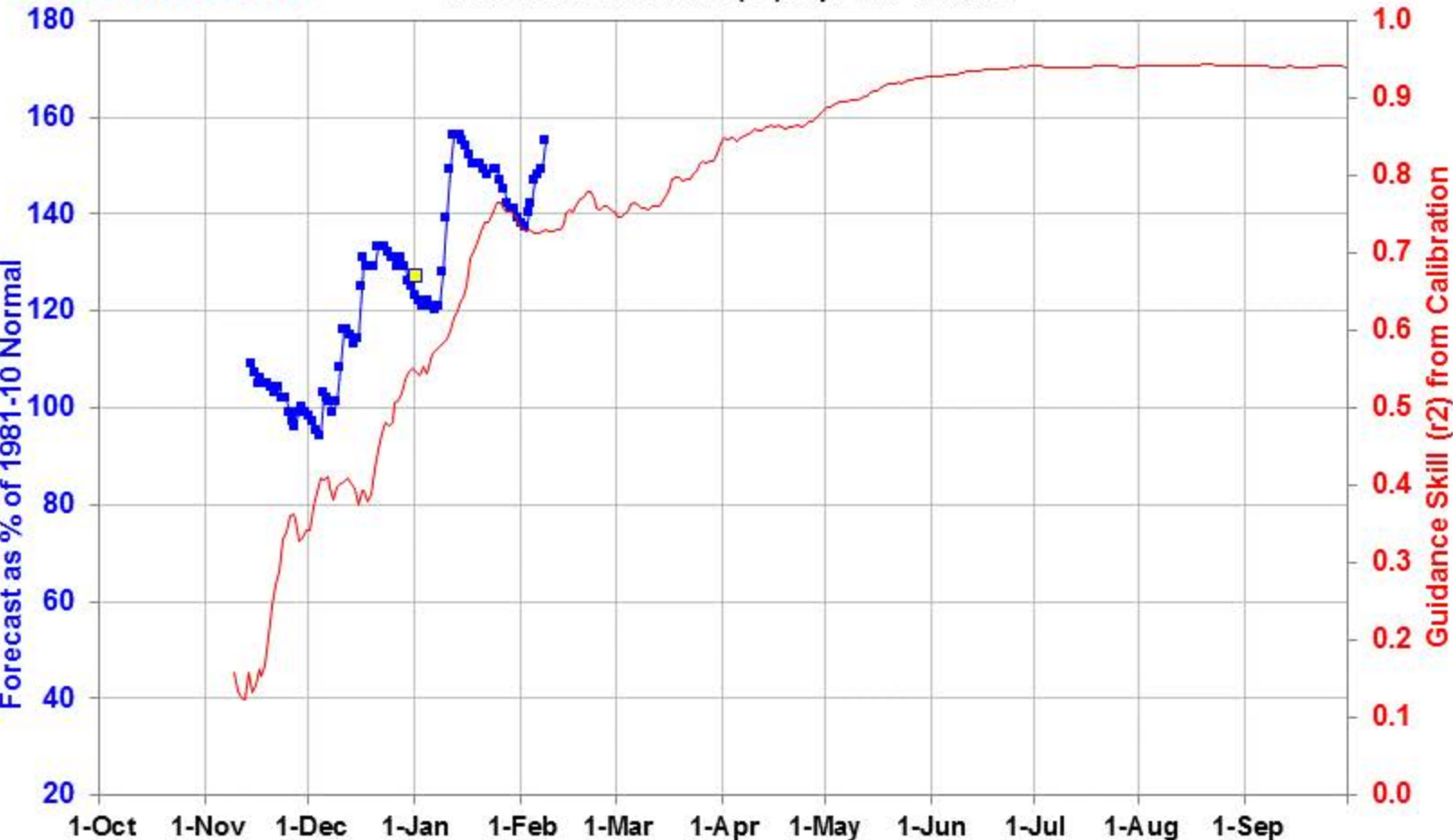
## Bear River Basin Snowpack February 1, 2017





# Feb 1 Historic and Forecasted Surface Water Supply Snake River Near Heise





■ Guidance fcst % norm  
■ Official fcst % norm  
— Guidance Skill (r2)



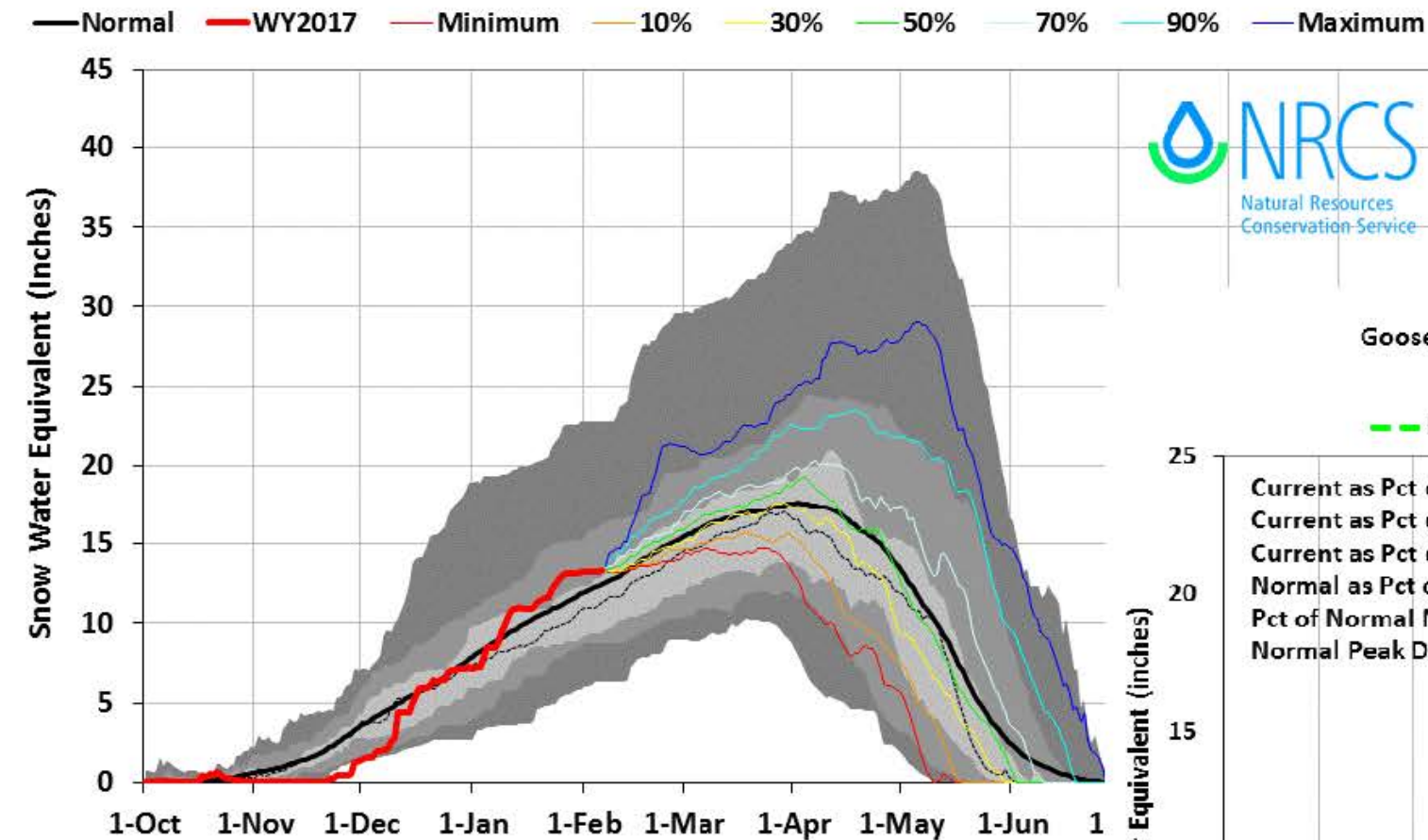
West Central Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 1, 2017

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment						
		←Drier-----Projected Volume-----Wetter→						
		90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Avg	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Avg (KAF)
Snake R nr Heise 2	APR-JUL	3890	4340	4650	144%	4960	5410	3240
	APR-SEP	4490	5020	5380	142%	5740	6270	3780



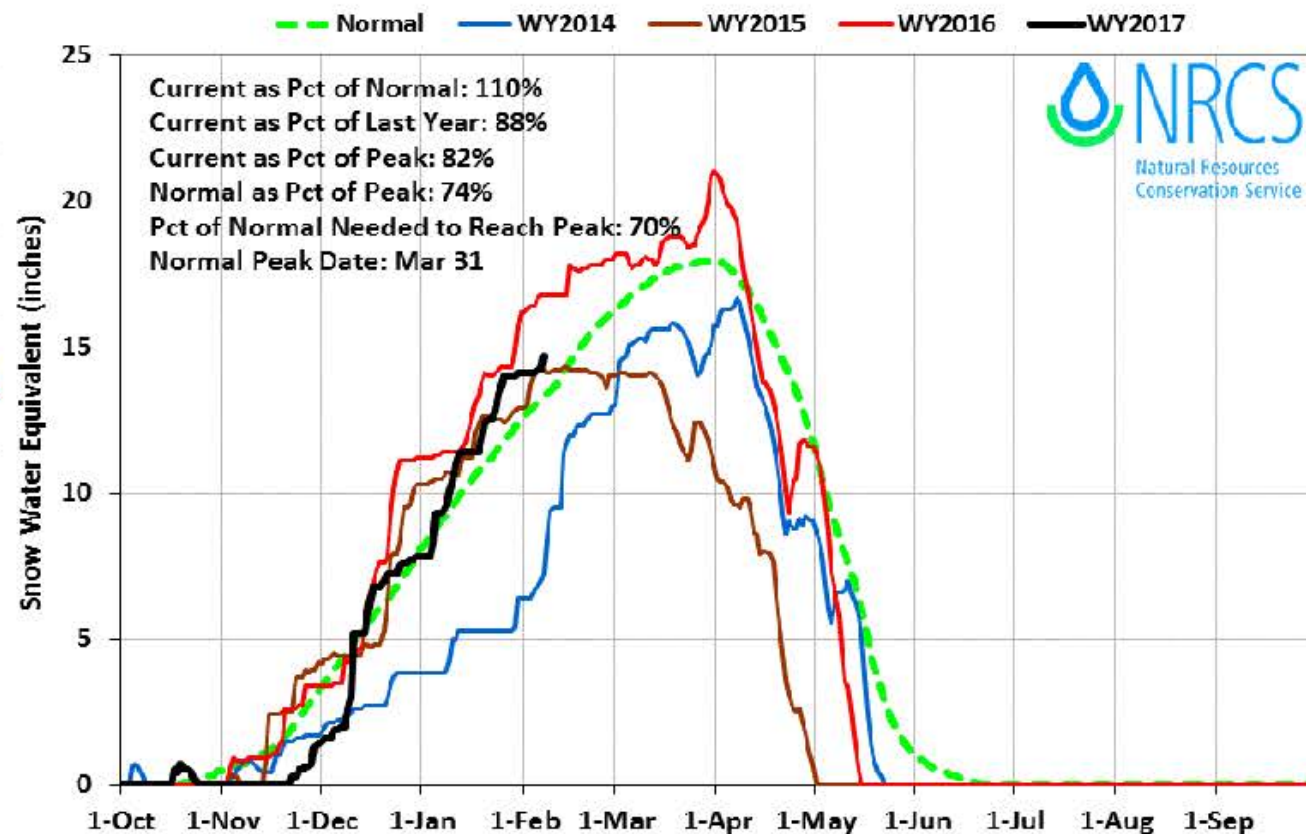
## Salmon Falls Basin 2017 Snow Water with Non-Exceedence Projections (5 sites)

*Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 06, 2017*



## Goose Creek Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (2 sites)

*Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017*



# Owyhee Basin 2017 Snowpack Comparison Graph (7 sites)

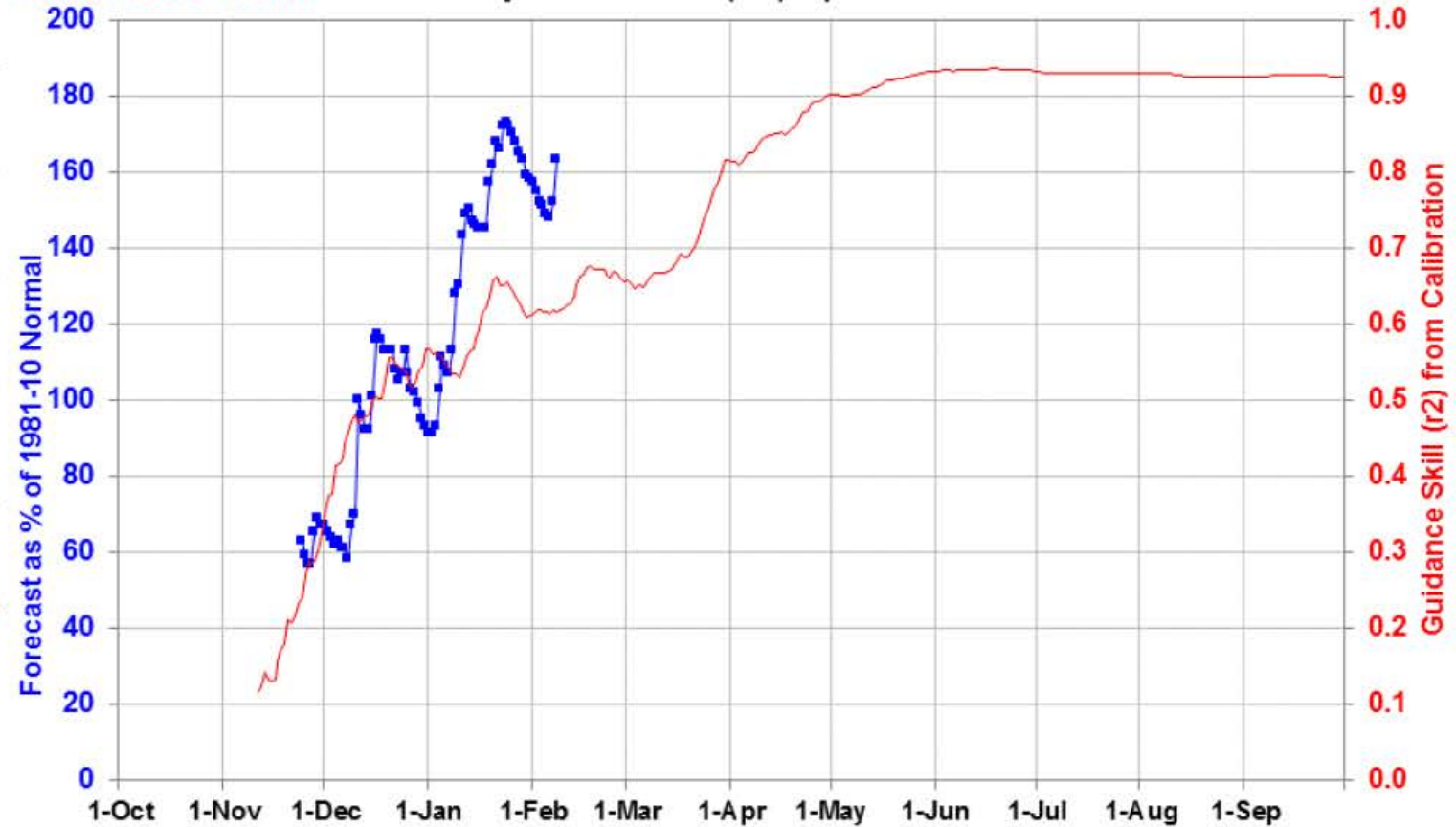
Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Feb 07, 2017

Normal WY2014 WY2015 WY2016 WY2017



Created 8:12 Feb 8 2017

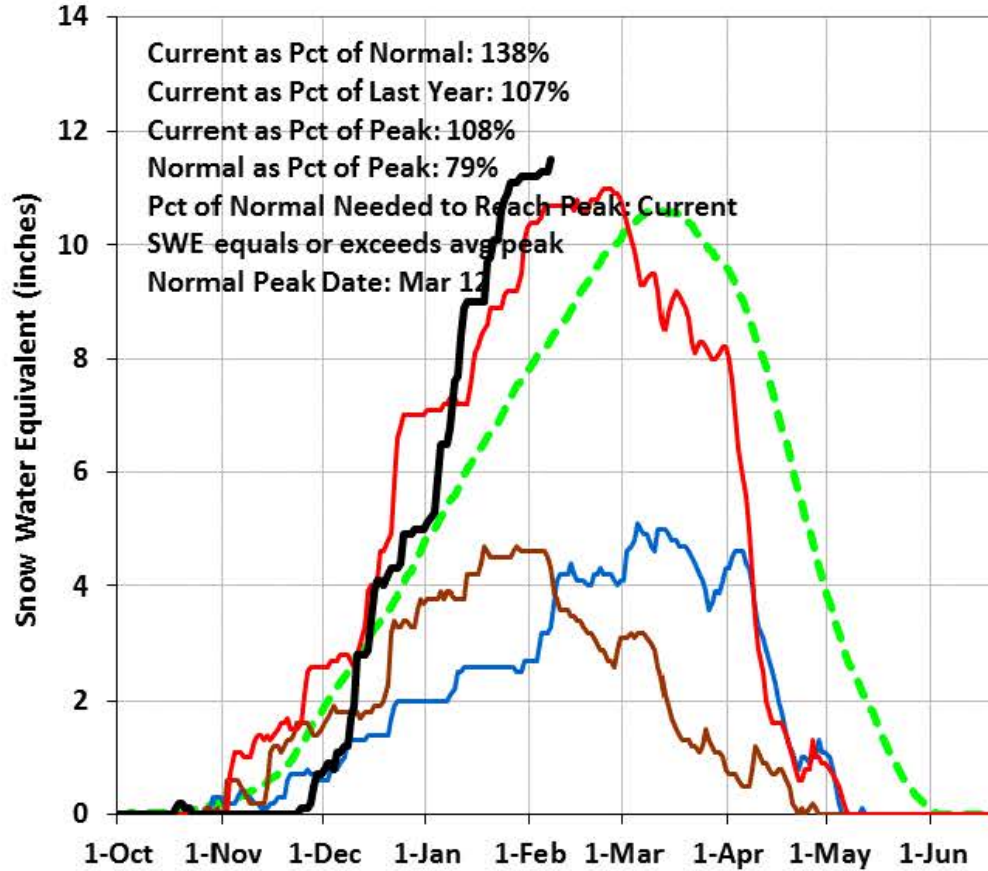
Owyhee R nr Rome (OR): Apr-Jul Volume



Guidance fcst % norm  
Guidance Skill (r2)



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**Questions,  
Comments,  
Discussions**

**Bogus Basin  
Sunset  
Feb 7, 2017**

