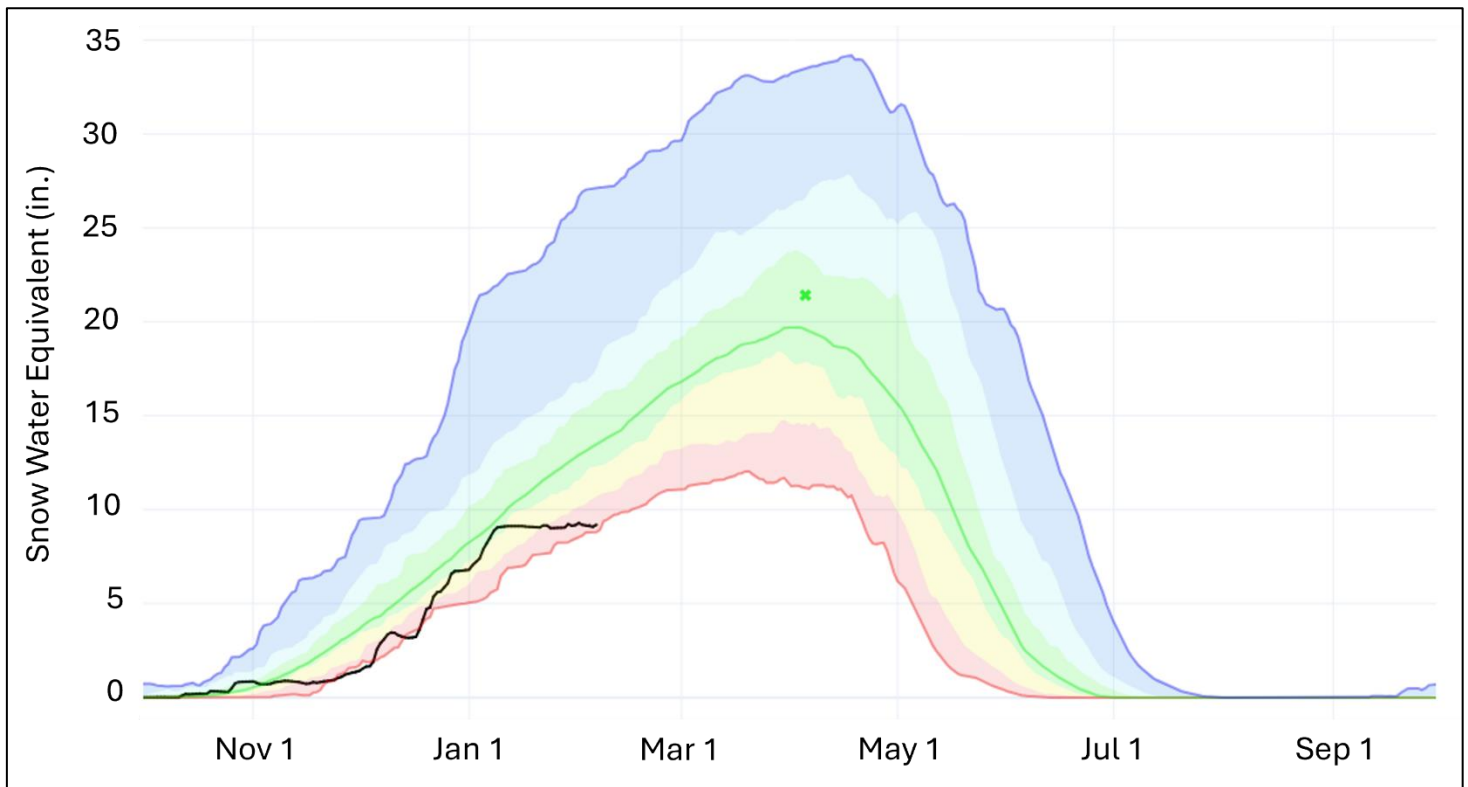


Natural Resources Conservation Service

Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report

February 1, 2026



[Statewide Snow Water Equivalent \(SWE\)](#) through February 5. After a strong start in the beginning of January, Idaho has seen little meaningful snowfall since January 9. Without a shift in weather patterns, statewide SWE is on track to reach record low levels by roughly February 8. As of February 1, the statewide average SWE was 72% of normal.

Water Supply Outlook Report

Federal - State – Private Cooperative Snow Surveys

For more water supply and resource management information:

Contact: Your local county Natural Resources Conservation Service Office

<https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/idaho/snow-survey>

Natural Resources Conservation Service Snow Surveys

9173 West Barnes Drive, Suite C

Boise, Idaho 83709-1574 (208) 378-5700 ext. 5

Please contact us by email at: IDBOISE-NRCS-SNOW@usda.gov

How forecasts are made

Most of the annual streamflow in the western United States originates as snowfall that has accumulated in the mountains during the winter and early spring. As the snowpack accumulates, hydrologists estimate the runoff that will occur when the snow melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to produce runoff forecasts. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind are not perfect. Streamflow forecast uncertainty arises from three primary sources: (1) uncertain knowledge of future weather conditions, (2) uncertainty in the forecasting procedure, and (3) errors in the data. The forecast, therefore, must be interpreted not as a single value but rather as a range of values with specific probabilities of occurrence. The middle of the range is expressed by the 50% exceedance probability forecast, for which there is a 50% chance that the actual flow will be above, and a 50% chance that the actual flow will be below, this value. To describe the expected range around this 50% value, four other forecasts are provided, two smaller values (90% and 70% exceedance probability) and two larger values (30%, and 10% exceedance probability). For example, there is a 90% chance that the actual flow will be more than the 90% exceedance probability forecast. The others can be interpreted similarly.

The wider the spread among these values, the more uncertainty is in the forecast. As the season progresses, forecasts become more accurate, primarily because a greater portion of the future weather conditions become known; this is reflected by a narrowing of the range around the 50% exceedance probability forecast. Users should take this uncertainty into consideration when making operational decisions by selecting forecasts corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to assume about the amount of water to be expected. If users anticipate receiving a lesser supply of water, or if they wish to increase their chances of having an adequate supply of water for their operations, they may want to base their decisions on the 90% or 70% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. On the other hand, if users are concerned about receiving too much water (for example, threat of flooding), they may want to base their decisions on the 30% or 10% exceedance probability forecasts, or something in between. Regardless of the forecast value users choose for operations, they should be prepared to deal with either more or less water. (Users should remember that even if the 90% exceedance probability forecast is used, there is still a 10% chance of receiving less than this amount.) By using the exceedance probability information, users can easily determine the chances of receiving more or less water.

Starting in 2020, streamflow forecasts with poor prediction skill (jackknife $r^2 < 0.34$) will no longer be issued. This will primarily affect January and June forecasts, with little change anticipated for February, March, April, and May forecasts. For more information, please contact Erin Whorton (erin.whorton@usda.gov)

Frequently Used Acronyms

AF	Acre-Feet
BOR	Bureau of Reclamation
CFS	Cubic-Feet per Second
CPC	Climate Prediction Center
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
Ft	Feet
KAF	Thousand Acre-Feet
NIDIS	National Integrated Drought Information System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NSIDC	National Snow and Ice Data Center
NWCC	National Water and Climate Center
NWRFC	Northwest River Forecast Center
MAF	Million Acre-Feet
PNW	Pacific Northwest (Columbia River Basin)
SWE	Snow Water Equivalent
SWSI	Surface Water Supply Index
USDM	United States Drought Monitor
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geologic Survey
WSOR	Water Supply Outlook Report
WY	Water Year

February 1, 2026: Idaho Water Supply Summary

Overview

- Idaho will likely hit a new [record for low snowpack](#) conditions over the weekend before an incoming cold front brings some moisture to the region Sunday evening.
- The [western U.S. and Idaho are in a snow drought](#) with the [lowest snow cover recorded since 2001](#) by NASA's MODIS satellite.
- Idaho is [missing its low and mid-elevation snowpack](#) (below ~7,000 ft.) due to unseasonably warm temperatures and lack of precipitation in January. [Higher elevation mountains have closer to normal or above normal snowpack conditions.](#)
- With less than two months left in the typical snow accumulation season, Idaho [needs substantial precipitation](#) (90th percentile) to reach median snowpack conditions by April 1.

Weather, climate and drought outlooks

At publication time, this extended period of dry weather may finally come to an end on Sunday. A cold front with some [moisture is forecasted](#) to bring much needed precipitation to Idaho. Near to above normal precipitation is expected early next week in the Salmon Basin and northward into the Panhandle. South of the Salmon Basin, the amount of moisture this next storm brings still lags climatology (below normal amounts of precipitation), but at this point, we'll take anything we can get. Weather models are not in agreement for late next week but there are indications that more storms are on their way. Fortunately, [freezing levels are expected to drop on Monday](#) bringing snow showers to the mountains as this next storm passes through. Please check your local [National Weather Service](#) office for more detailed information.

[Mid-range weather outlooks](#) by NOAA's Climate Prediction Center favor wetter than normal conditions in mid-February and near to slightly below normal temperatures. Hopefully this [major pattern shift](#) will bring cool enough temperatures for winter to finally arrive.

[Nearly all of Idaho is experiencing drought or abnormally dry conditions.](#) With virtually no precipitation falling in Idaho since January 9, drought conditions have deteriorated across all but the central mountains since the January report. While [total water year precipitation levels remain near to above normal](#) north of the Snake River Plain thanks to a very wet December, if the mountain snowpack remains well below normal, many water supply challenges and impacts will be felt this summer.

Snowpack and Precipitation Conditions

At publication time, the [Idaho snowpack is on track to set a new record low](#) (since 1982) over the weekend. Many watersheds across the state have set or are setting new records for low snowpack conditions (Fig. 3). The [Owyhee Basin](#) stands out in particular with only a measly 15% of its normal winter snowpack on February 1. One of the main snowpack stories this water year is the lack of snow in the low and mid-elevations. [Temperatures have been unseasonably warm this winter](#) thus far and that's impeded snowpack development in all but the highest mountains. The majority of [SNOTEL stations below ~7,000 ft. are below the 10th percentile](#), meaning that 90% of other years had more snow than this year. The exception is the Southern Snake River basins which have very low snowpack conditions even at the highest elevation SNOTEL stations. The late December and early January storms brought less moisture to that region compared to the rest of the state.

There are a few ways to explore the data and look at elevation dependence. One, water users can use elevation filters under the 'station selection-location' dropdown menu on the [NRCS interactive map](#) or, two, by clicking on an Idaho basin on the [Montana's Drought Dashboard's SWE map](#). Although January was dry (Fig. 1), in general, it was cold enough to retain most of the snow that fell in the higher elevations from mid-December through early January. Snowpack is near to above normal in the mountains within the Wood, Lost, Salmon, and Snake River above Heise basins.

'So can we recover some semblance of a normal snowpack by April 1?' is the question on everyone's minds. Most basins will need well above normal snow accumulation over the next two months to make up the deficit. The NRCS [SWE projection graphs](#) are a great place to investigate this question for your area of interest. These graphs use historical daily snowfall amounts to project possible outcomes using the range of observed maximum to minimum snowfall each day. The projections in between the maximum and minimum snowfall values are the amount of snow at various percentile categories (50th percentile represents typical climatology for that basin. For example, the [Boise Basin](#) will need to accumulate snow at the 90th percentile of historic snowfall amounts in order to reach a near normal snowpack. If we only receive the typical amount of precipitation over the next two months, the Boise Basin snowpack could be closer to 77% of normal on April 1. We remain optimistic; a lot can change in the next two months. Idaho also had a prolonged dry spell in January last year before a very wet February changed the story. The difference between these years is that the statewide snowpack is currently 72% of normal versus 88% last year, so we have more of a deficit to overcome this winter. However, it's Superbowl Sunday this weekend and the Seahawks are facing a team that beat them 10 years ago. So, like any good football fan – we believe in the possibility of a comeback even when it looks to be a nailbiter. In other words, 'Bring on that winter weather! 'Let's go snowstorms, let's go snowpack!''

One piece of good news is that total water year precipitation north of the Snake River Plain is near to above normal (Fig. 2). Although the lack of precipitation in January (Fig. 1) brought most basins closer to normal conditions after the very wet December. The exceptions are the basins south of the Snake River Plain which have below normal total water year precipitation. The upside of warm early winter conditions was that most

precipitation fell onto bare ground and [improved soil moisture across much of Idaho](#). Theoretically, this should improve the runoff efficiency during the spring, and hopefully we will see more snowmelt making its way directly into our streams, lakes and reservoirs. Soil moisture conditions are still below normal in the Idaho Panhandle, however. With three years of drought conditions preceding this water year, that region needs very wet conditions to recover from long-term drought.

Water supply – overview

Idaho gets approximately 75% of its surface water from the mountain snowpack with almost [99% of the surface water withdrawals being used for irrigation and aquaculture](#). In 2023, agribusiness generated 11 billion dollars for the Idaho economy, so it's safe to say the snowpack is vital to Idaho's economy. The winter recreation and tourism sectors have also been hit hard due to the lack of snow this winter. Energy, fisheries, forestry, and summer recreation sectors will also feel significant impacts from a low snowpack.

If the snowpack does not materialize this winter, water users will need to lean more heavily on [reservoir storage water](#) and groundwater resources. [Reservoir storage varies](#) significantly, so water supply concerns will be felt differently across the state and with different user groups depending on their unique mix of water rights. Without low and mid-elevation snow to support streamflow, natural flow this spring will be diminished forcing irrigators to switch to storage water earlier unless we have a rainy spring to supplement streamflow conditions. Basins with more high elevation landmass will have more resilience and more streamflow later into the summer than watersheds without this high elevation snowpack buffer. However, how rapidly the snowpack melts this spring and how much spring precipitation we receive will also play a big role in water supply. We saw how these factors played out last year with the rapid and early snowmelt in combination with a very dry spring (4th driest in 131 years) strained water supply. While this sounds very doom and gloom, it's important to remember that we still have nearly two months left in the snow accumulation season. Hopefully conditions will improve by the typical peak snowpack date on April 1.

Water supply – streamflow forecasts

This year has been a particularly challenging to forecast streamflow because the divergence between near to above normal total water year precipitation (Fig. 2) and nearly record low snowpack conditions in all but the highest mountains (Fig. 3). The above normal precipitation we experienced in December pushed forecasts to be higher than we would anticipate given the lack of snow. Forecasts have been carefully reviewed and, in many cases, adjusted downward to reflect that reality. Our gut feeling is that forecasted streamflow is still a bit higher than we think will happen but that's why we issue a range of five exceedance forecasts for each streamflow forecast point. We strongly encourage water users to consider the full range of forecasts in their decision process. The forecast range captures the driest (least amount of water) to the wettest scenario based on

historical runoff data. Our report footnote goes into detail about how to interpret forecasts but please reach out if you have any follow up questions. The forecasts can be visualized through two great products: the [forecast bar charts](#) and the [forecast evolution graphs](#).

We'd also like to remind water users that February forecasts still have quite a bit of uncertainty in them because so much can change between now and April. The model uncertainty can be discerned by looking at the spread of the forecasts. As a general rule of thumb, the greater the difference between the high and lowest forecasted volumes, the larger the model uncertainty is. Another tool in the water user's kit, is looking at streamflow forecasts from multiple sources. NOAA's [Northwest River Forecast Center \(NWRFC\) also issues seasonal streamflow forecasts](#). They use a different snowpack and streamflow model process, so it's another data point to consider. In general, the NWRFC February 1 forecasts are about 10% lower than NRCS forecasts across Idaho.

[Forecasted seasonal streamflow volumes](#) (Fig. 4) are, in general, below normal across the Southern Snake River basins, Bear, Willow-Blackfoot-Portneuf, Henrys Fork-Teton, West Central, Clearwater, Coeur d'Alene-St. Joe, Kootenai-Pend Oreille basins. Streamflow is forecasted to be above normal where there are above normal, high elevation snowpack conditions. Those areas are the Wood, Lost, Snake River above Heise, and Salmon basins. Please consult our basin narratives for additional details.

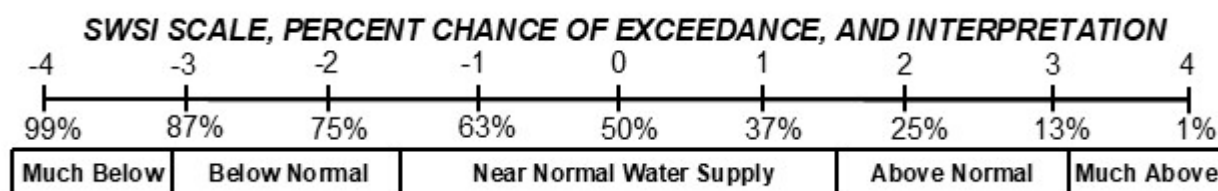
Current streamflow, snowpack, and precipitation data for each basin can be accessed [in basin reports](#) or on the [NRCS interactive map](#).

Idaho Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) - February 01, 2026

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 1991 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	Reservoir Storage (KAF)	50% Exceedance Forecast (KAF)	Storage + Forecast (KAF)	Percentile	SWSI Value	Water Supply Threshold SWSI Value	Similar SWSI Value Years
Northern Panhandle Region	----	498	498	52	0.2	----	2000, 2007
Spokane River Basin	85	1,740	1,825	32	-1.5	----	2016, 1995
Clearwater River Basin	2,718	5,400	8,118	24	-2.2	----	2025, 1995
Salmon River Basin	----	6,400	6,400	54	0.3	----	2023, 2020
Weiser River Basin	----	245	245	24	-2.2	----	1991, 2004
Payette River Basin	643	1,430	2,073	48	-0.2	----	2000, 2014
Boise River Basin	665	1,080	1,745	43	-0.6	-1.7	2014, 2025
Big Wood above Hailey	----	280	280	68	1.5	-2.7	2012, 2011
Big Wood River Basin	35	260	295	62	1.0	0.8	2024, 2012
Camas Creek Near Blaine	----	25	25	32	-1.5	----	2007, 2004
Little Wood River Basin	18	64	82	52	0.2	-1.3	2016, 2010
Big Lost River Basin	21	167	188	62	1.0	1.0	2012, 2009
Little Lost River Basin	----	34	34	62	1.0	2.1	2012, 1996
Teton River Basin	----	169	169	46	-0.3	-3.8	2005, 1991
Henrys Fork Basin	191	1,320	1,511	48	-0.2	-2.7	1993, 2005
SNAKE RIVER NEAR HEISE	1,227	3,700	4,927	52	0.2	-1.5	2000, 2015
Oakley Basin	15	19	34	25	-2.1	0.8	2015, 2014
Salmon Falls above Jackpot	----	36	36	17	-2.8	----	2003, 2012
Salmon Falls Creek Basin	17	36	53	10	-3.3	-0.6	2003, 2014
Bruneau Basin	----	115	115	30	-1.7	----	2000, 2003
Owyhee Basin	424	157	581	24	-2.2	-2.2	2021, 2001
Bear River Basin	749	80	829	66	1.3	-3.6	2021, 2025



"----" = Not Available / Not Applicable; Note: The Percent Chance of Exceedance is an indicator of how often a range of SWSI values might be expected to occur. Each SWSI unit represents about 12% of the historical occurrences. As an example of interpreting the above scale, the SWSI can be expected to be greater than -3.0, 87% of the time and less than -3.0, 13% of the time. Half the time, the SWSI will be below and half the time above a value of zero. The interval between -1.5 and +1.5 described as "Near Normal Water Supply" represents three SWSI units and would be expected to occur about one-third (36%) of the time.

Figure 1:
Monthly Precipitation

January 2026

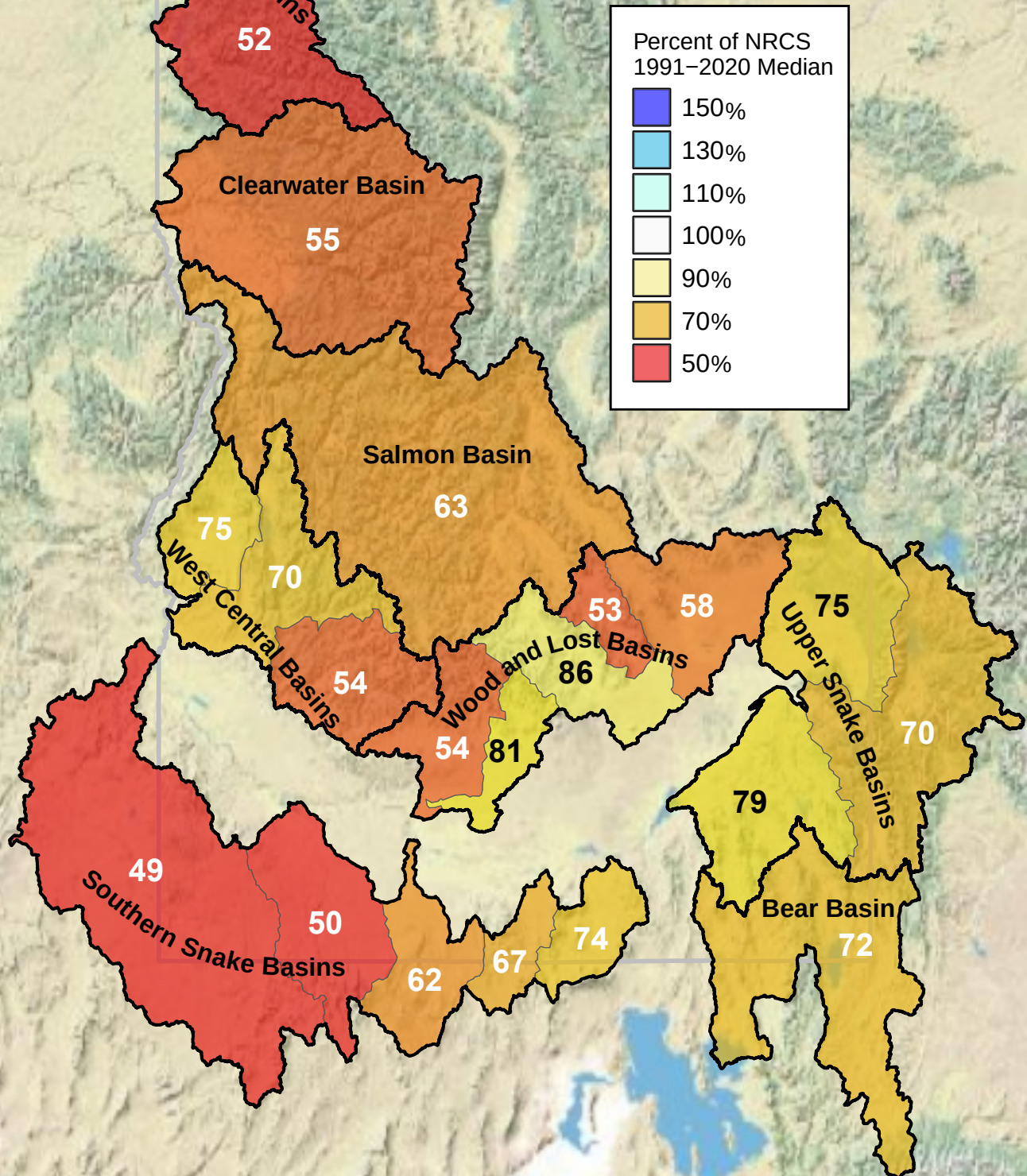


Figure 2:
Total Water Year Precipitation

February 01, 2026

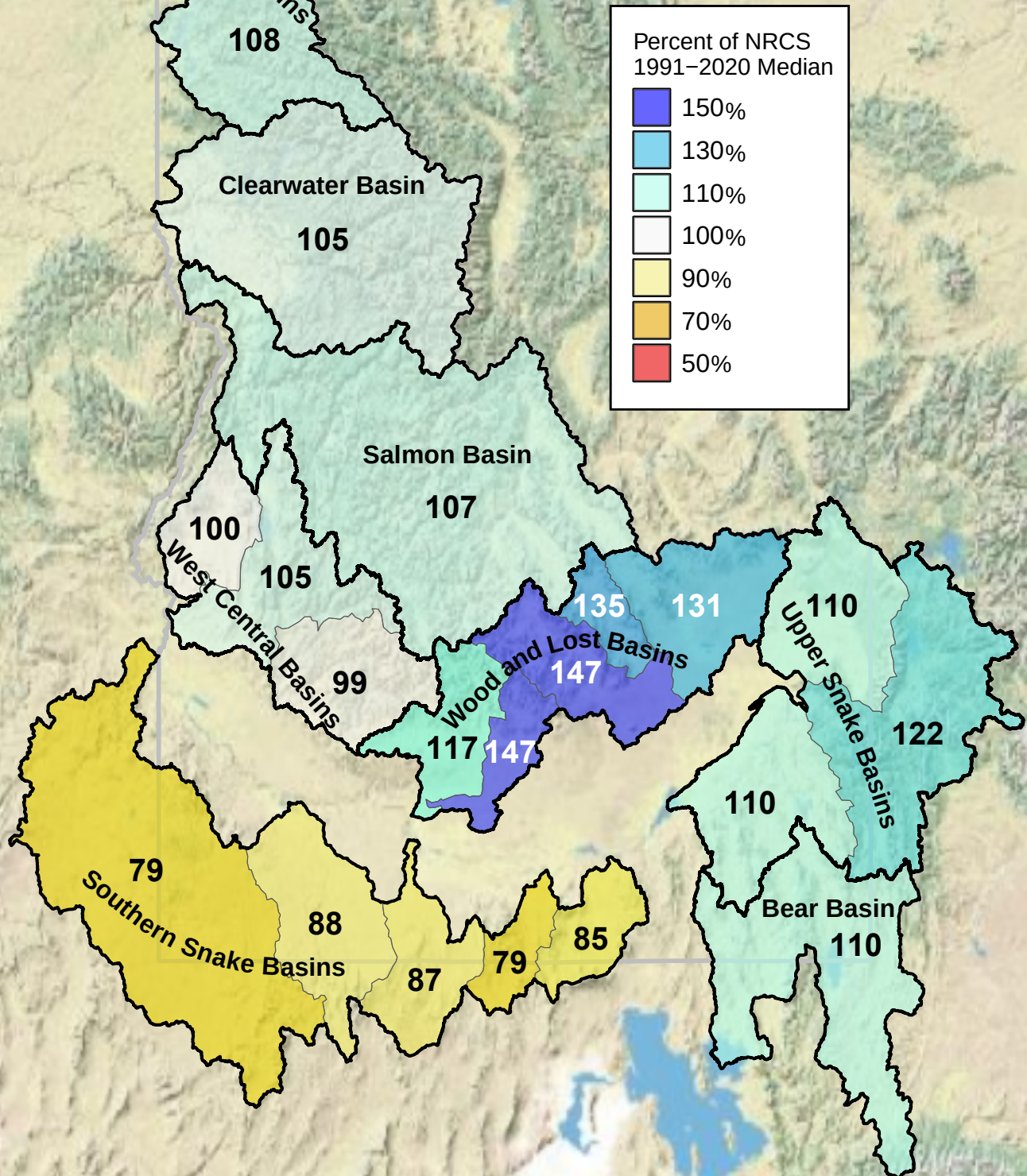


Figure 3:
Percent of Median Snowpack

February 01, 2026

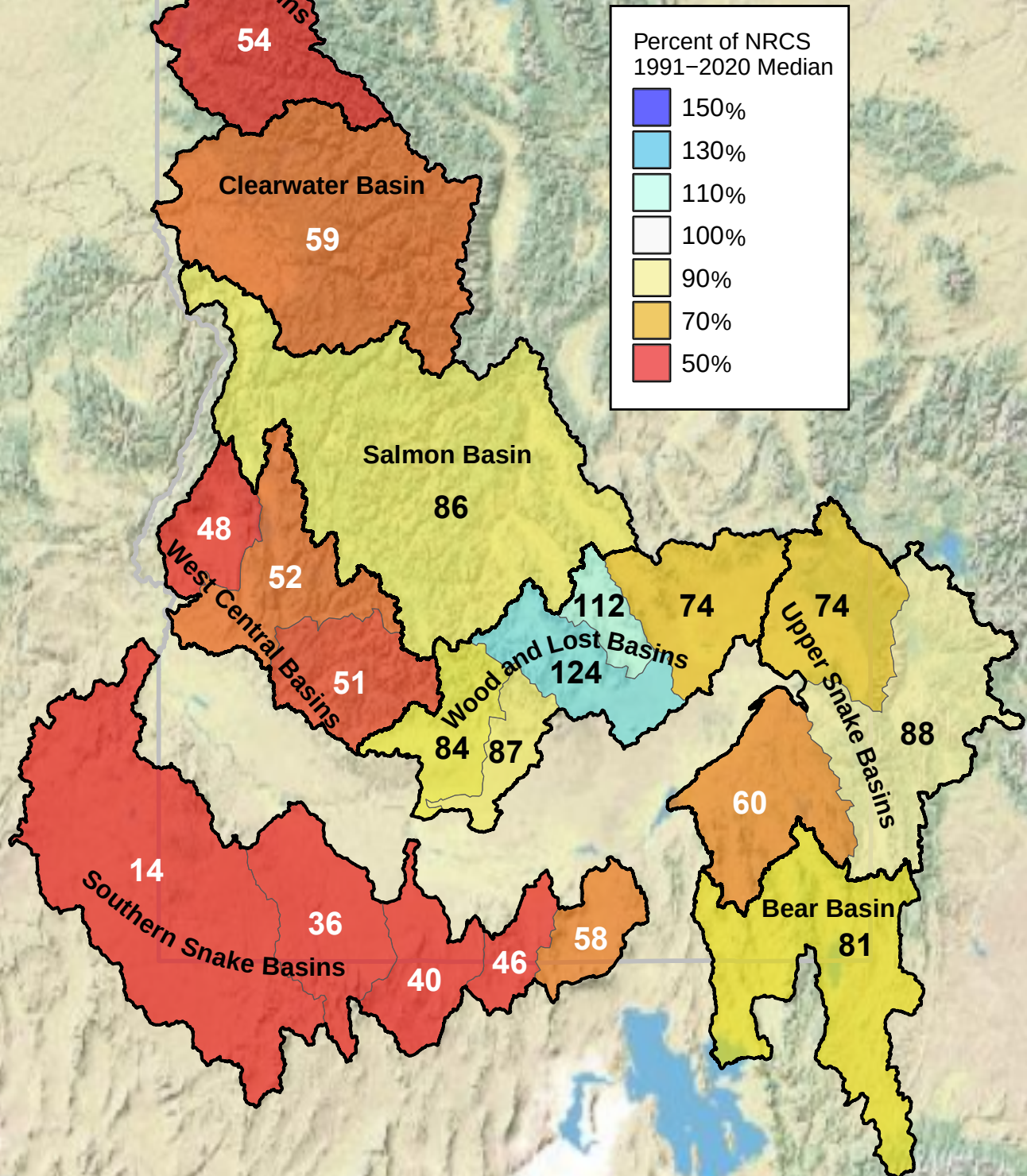
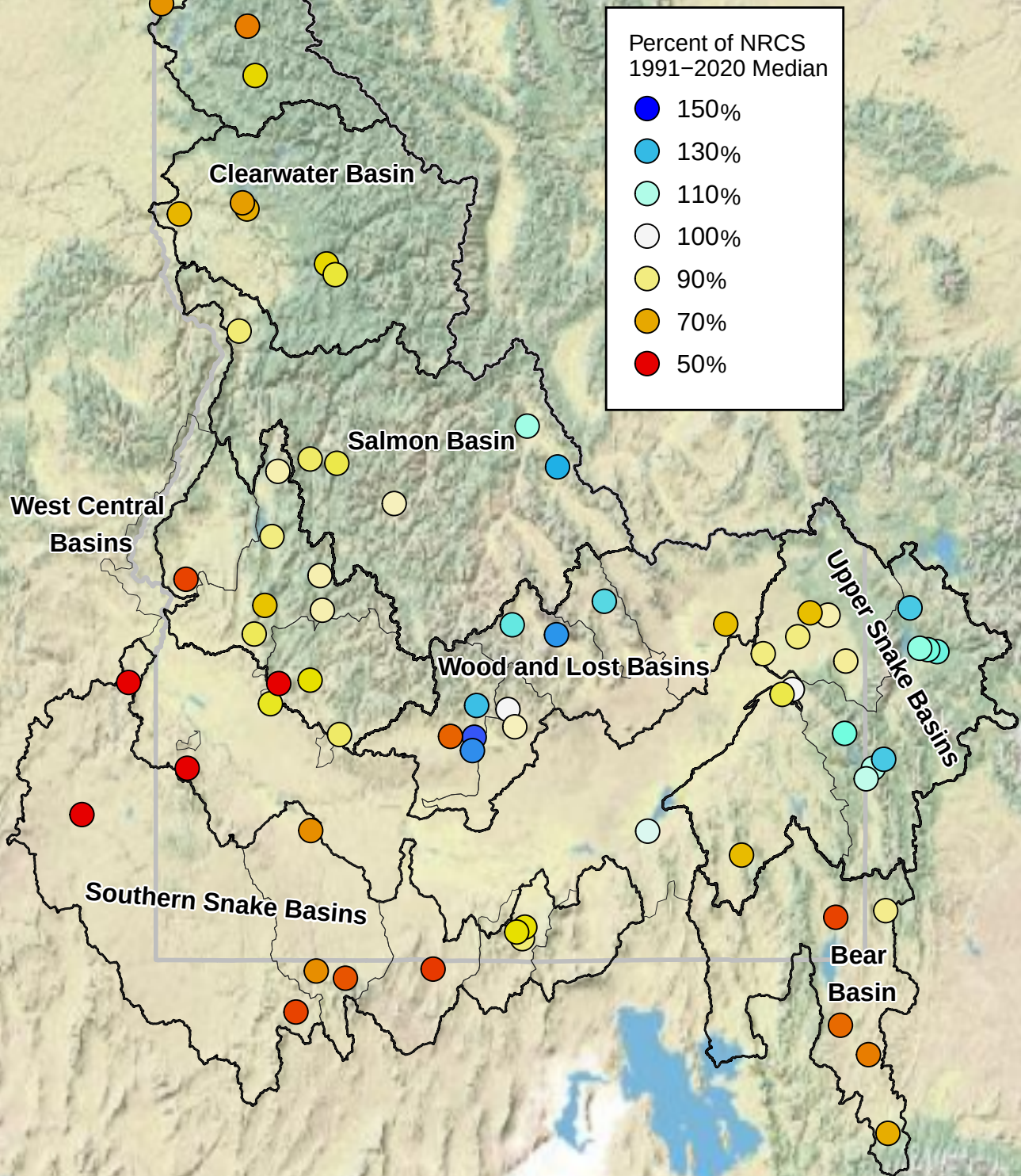


Figure 4:
50% Exceedance Streamflow Forecast
February 01, 2026

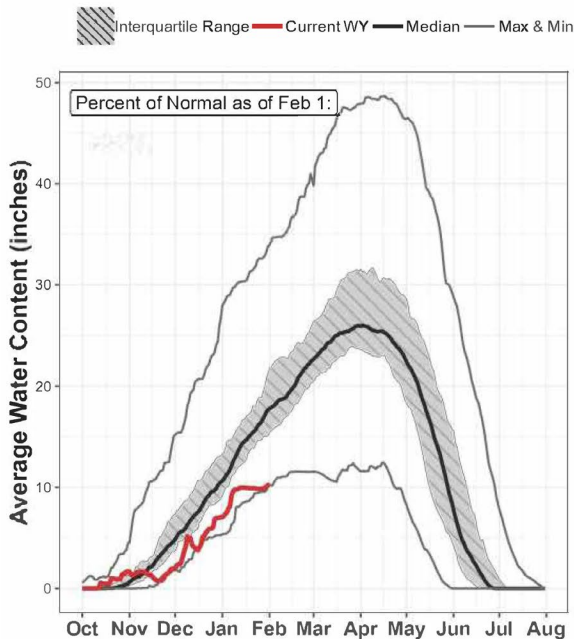




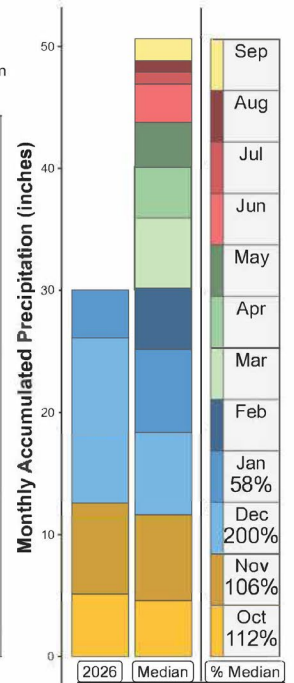
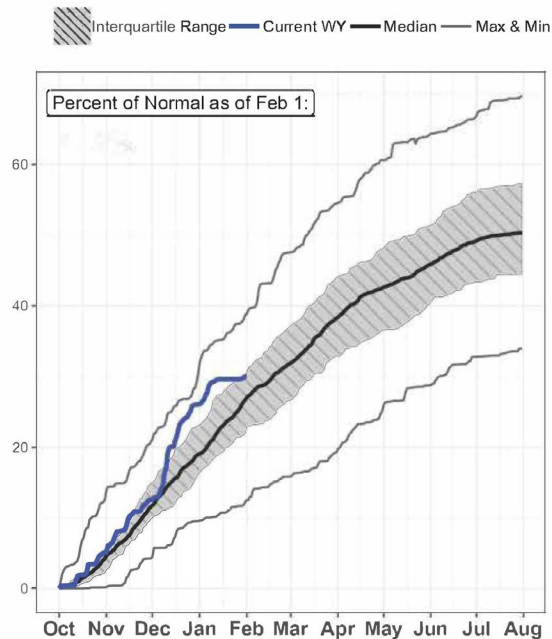
Panhandle Basins

February 1, 2026

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The lackluster winter only continued to get worse in January with minimal gains to the [Panhandle's snowpack](#). Although there was ~200% of normal precipitation in December, the region's snowpack took a big hit with record warm temperatures which lead to rain falling instead of snow. But January was a different story; almost no measurable precipitation fell during the latter half of the month. Monthly precipitation in January was only ~50 to 65% of normal (Fig. 1). Since January was so dry, total water year precipitation decreased significantly and now ranges between ~110 to 115% of normal (Fig. 2). Unfortunately, the warm and dry weather both significantly affected snowpack accumulation. The snowpack is well below normal at ~55% (Fig. 3). Numerous [SNOTEL sites across the region are setting new records for their lowest snowpack on record](#) (~40-years of measurements). With only two months left until this area typically reaches its peak snowpack, there isn't much time for conditions to improve. It will take [significantly above normal snowfall](#) during the remainder of winter to reach normal snowpack conditions.

Reservoir storage in the Panhandle lakes is near to above normal: Coeur d'Alene is 79% of normal (35% full), Pend Oreille is 125% of normal (50% full), and Priest Lake is 122% of normal (57% full). Streamflow forecasts for April through July are ~60 to 100% of normal at the 50% exceedance level in the Panhandle basins. Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Panhandle Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Kootenai R at Leonia 1 & 2	APR-JUL	4,920	6,200	6,800	102	7,400	8,680	6,680
	APR-SEP	6,140	7,240	7,800	103	8,390	9,770	7,560
Moyie R at Eastport	APR-JUL	275	325	370	99	420	515	375
	APR-SEP	280	345	385	99	430	495	390
Boundary Ck nr Porthill	APR-JUL	82	97	108	91	120	139	119
	APR-SEP	86	101	113	91	125	144	124
Clark Fork R bl Cabinet Gorge Dam 2	APR-JUL	7,040	8,140	9,010	90	9,990	11,600	9,980
	APR-SEP	7,970	9,210	10,200	94	11,300	13,200	10,900
Priest R Outflow NR Coolin	APR-JUL	325	380	425	62	470	540	690
	APR-SEP	340	410	460	63	515	595	725
Priest R nr Priest River 2	APR-JUL	385	470	545	65	625	760	840
	APR-SEP	430	530	610	69	700	855	880
Pend Oreille R bl Box Canyon	APR-JUL	7,940	9,270	10,300	88	11,400	13,200	11,700
	APR-SEP	9,130	10,500	11,600	91	12,900	15,000	12,700
NF Coeur d'Alene R at Enaville	APR-JUL	260	360	440	62	535	705	715
	APR-SEP	270	390	490	65	600	780	750
St. Joe R at Calder 2	APR-JUL	610	735	840	80	955	1,140	1,050
	APR-SEP	665	800	910	81	1,030	1,220	1,120
Spokane R nr Post Falls 2	APR-JUL	1,070	1,390	1,660	66	1,960	2,480	2,510
	APR-SEP	1,140	1,480	1,740	68	2,050	2,550	2,570

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

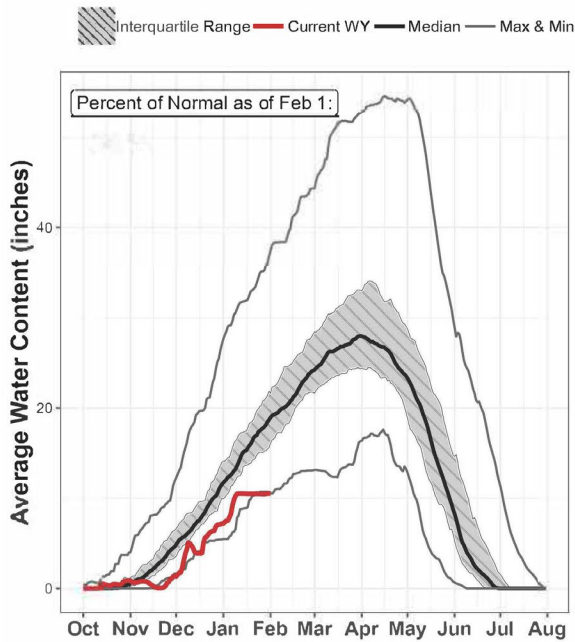
Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	% of Median 2025
Hungry Horse Lake	2,985.6	2,525.7	2,626.0	3,451.0	Pend Oreille-Kootenai	16	55	92
Flathead Lake	1,620.4	937.5	942.9	1,791.0	Moyie	1	107	81
Lake Pend Oreille	787.0	613.7	630.8	1,561.3	Lower Kootenai	2	79	100
Priest Lake	67.6	55.6	55.3	119.3	Priest	8	55	98
Lake Coeur d' Alene	84.7	37.2	106.7	238.5	Pend Oreille Lake	6	50	89
					Rathdrum	2	27	109
					Coeur D'Alene-St. Joe	8	45	75
					Coeur D'Alene	5	44	73
					St. Joe	3	46	77
					Palouse	2	31	72



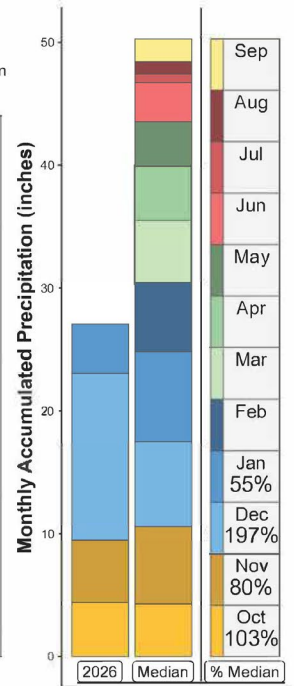
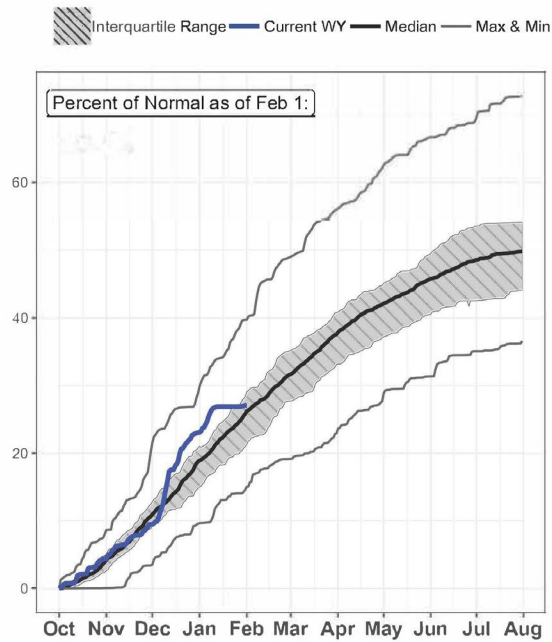
Clearwater River Basin

February 1, 2026

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Clearwater Basin received all of its January precipitation during the first 11 days of the month before a high-pressure ridge settled over the western U.S. causing nearly 20 days without precipitation. The Clearwater received only [55% of its normal precipitation during January](#) (Fig. 1). This brought the [total water year precipitation to 105% of normal](#) (Fig. 2) which is a ~20% decrease from last month. Luckily, temperatures stayed cool during this period so there was minimal snowpack loss. As of February 1, the Clearwater snowpack is 59% of normal (Fig. 3). Record low snowpack conditions are occurring at these four SNOTEL sites: [Moscow Mountain](#), [Elk Butte](#), [Hemlock Butte](#), and [Crater Meadows](#). NOAA's Climate Prediction Center's 30-day outlook predicts above normal [temperatures](#) and [precipitation](#). The 8- to 14-day outlook predicts a slight chance of above normal [precipitation](#) and [temperatures](#).

Dworshak Reservoir is 78% full, which is 116% of normal on February 1. The 50% exceedance streamflow forecasts in the Clearwater Basin range between 68 to 85% of normal for the April through July forecast period (Fig. 4). Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Clearwater Basin Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Selway R nr Lowell	APR-JUL	1,270	1,500	1,660	85	1,830	2,090	1,960
	APR-SEP	1,320	1,560	1,730	84	1,910	2,190	2,050
Lochsa R nr Lowell	APR-JUL	915	1,050	1,150	80	1,260	1,450	1,430
	APR-SEP	965	1,100	1,210	81	1,330	1,520	1,500
Clearwater R at Orofino	APR-JUL	2,450	2,830	3,130	71	3,460	4,000	4,380
	APR-SEP	2,690	3,110	3,450	75	3,830	4,450	4,570
Dworshak Reservoir Inflow 2	APR-JUL	1,170	1,420	1,620	68	1,840	2,200	2,370
	APR-SEP	1,370	1,620	1,820	71	2,040	2,410	2,560
Clearwater R at Spalding 2	APR-JUL	3,690	4,440	5,000	73	5,600	6,520	6,820
	APR-SEP	4,070	4,820	5,400	74	6,030	7,050	7,290

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

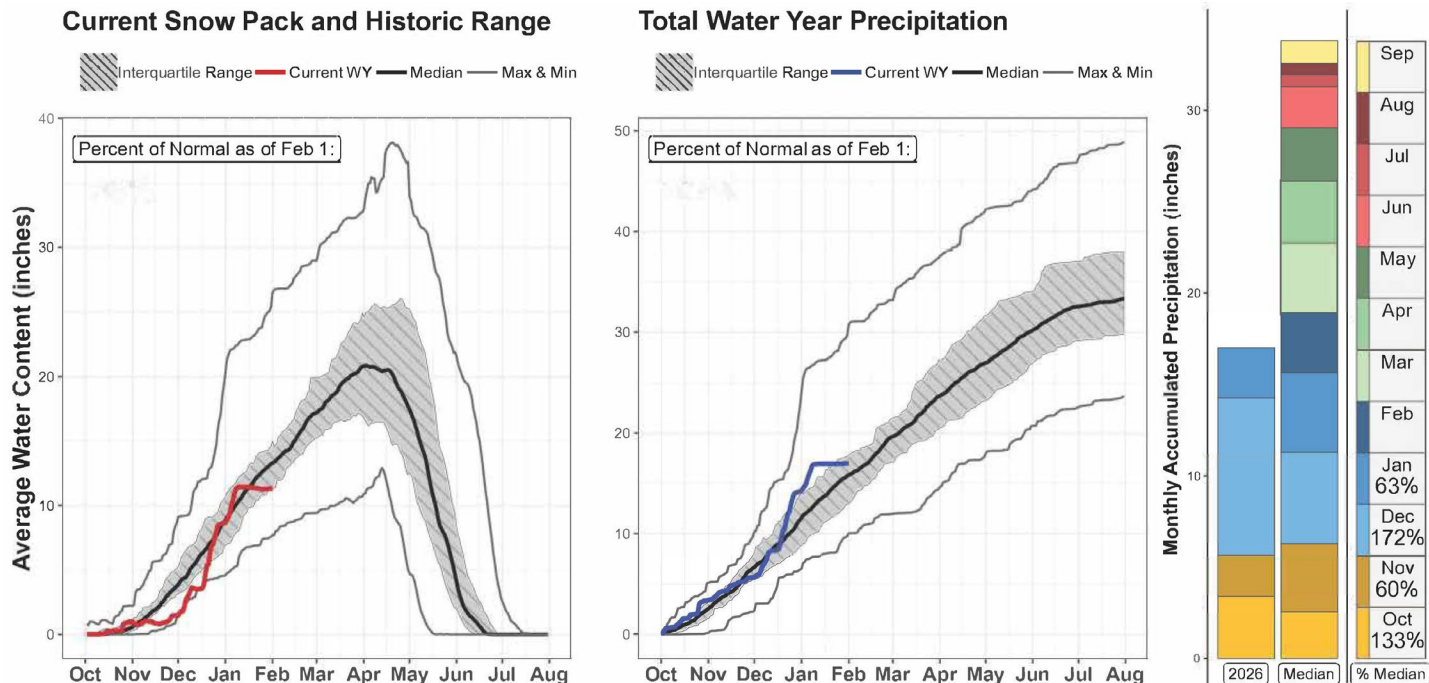
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	% of Median 2025
Dworshak Reservoir	2,717.8	2,282	2,339	3,468	Clearwater	16	55	83
					North Fork Clearwater	6	52	86
					Lochsa	3	66	71
					Selway	4	69	91
					South Fork Clearwater	1	64	91



Salmon River Basin

February 1, 2026



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

January was a relatively dry month in the Salmon River Basin with only 63% of its normal precipitation (Fig. 1). The lack of moisture in January brought total water year precipitation down ~15% to 107% of normal (Fig. 2). Although there [wasn't significant snowfall during the majority of January](#), conditions were generally cold enough to retain the existing snowpack. Snowpack is now below normal at 86% (Fig. 3) due to the lack of precipitation. There are two months left until this basin typically reaches its peak snowpack, so there is still time for conditions to improve. However, our [SWE projection plots](#) show that it's likely peak snowpack will end up below normal if this basin only accumulates its typical amount of snow during the rest of winter. [NOAA's Climate Prediction Center's 30-day outlook forecasts](#) above normal temperature and near to below normal precipitation for February.

There are no reservoirs in the Salmon Basin. The 50% exceedance streamflow forecasts for April through July are ~85 to 90% of normal in the western Salmon River Basin, and ~110 to 130% of normal in the eastern Salmon River Basin (Fig. 4). Most of these forecast points (Lemhi and Yellow Pine) are very low skill models in February and in general because of the lack of station data. The highest skill forecast is the Salmon at White Bird. Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Salmon Basin Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Salmon R at Salmon	APR-JUL	600	775	895	112	1,010	1,190	800
	APR-SEP	725	920	1,050	114	1,190	1,380	920
Lemhi R nr Lemhi	APR-JUL	64	79	90	132	100	115	68
	APR-SEP	74	92	104	127	117	134	82
MF Salmon R at MF Lodge	APR-JUL	505	635	740	95	865	1,090	775
	APR-SEP	570	700	820	96	975	1,290	850
SF Salmon R nr Krassel Ranger Station	APR-JUL	158	215	255	88	290	350	290
	APR-SEP	166	210	245	79	285	345	310
Johnson Ck at Yellow Pine	APR-JUL	123	156	181	86	210	255	210
	APR-SEP	130	163	189	86	220	270	220
Salmon R at White Bird	APR-JUL	3,930	4,650	5,300	89	6,110	7,700	5,940
	APR-SEP	4,730	5,620	6,400	97	7,360	9,200	6,600

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

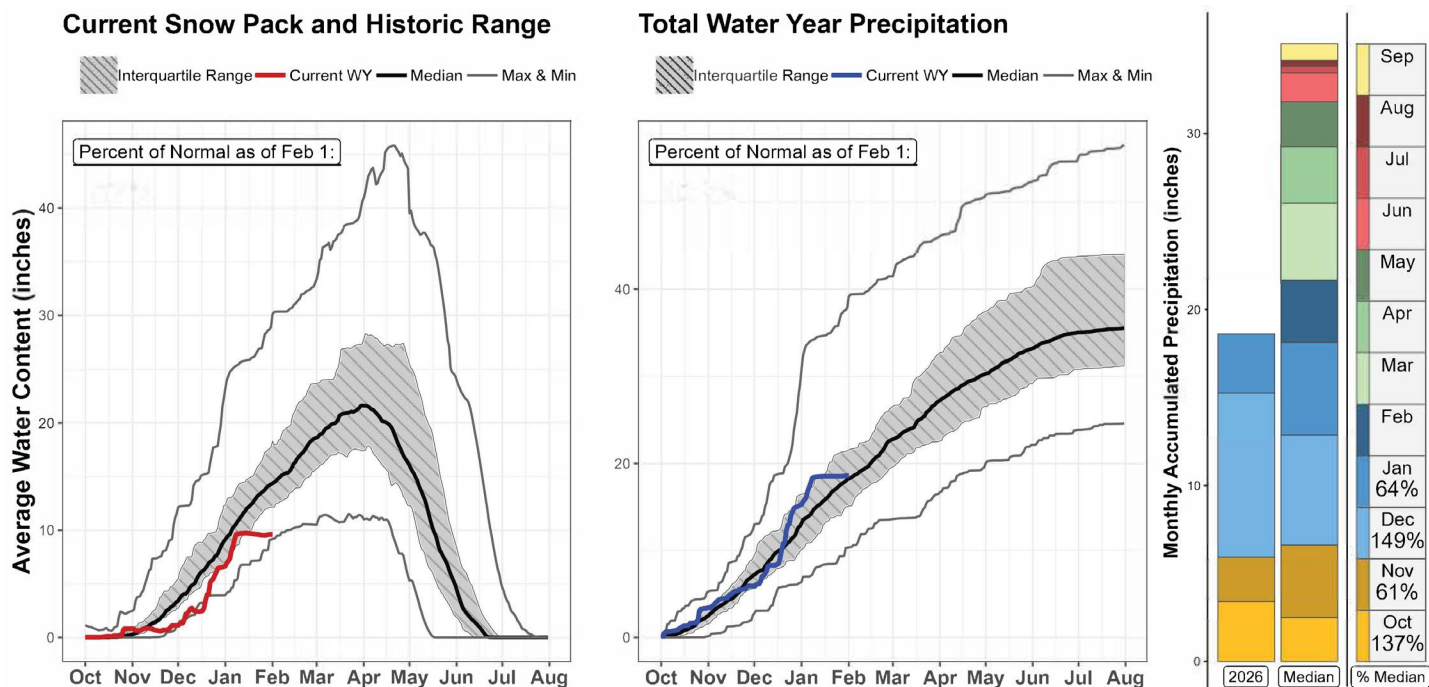
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	2025
					Salmon	21	86	94
					Lemhi	3	98	82
					Salmon ab Salmon	8	101	86
					Middle Fork Salmon	3	89	100
					South Fork Salmon	3	83	106
					Little Salmon	4	67	115
					Lower-Middle Salmon	4	80	97



West Central Basins

February 1, 2026



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

In the West Central basins, January was characterized by cold and dry weather conditions. January precipitation was below normal with the Boise Basin only receiving 54% of its normal monthly precipitation, the Payette Basin with 70%, and the Weiser Basin at 76% of normal (Fig. 1). As a result, the total water year precipitation decreased slightly from above normal conditions on January 1 to near normal conditions by February 1 (Fig. 2). Other than the Boise Basin, there was minimal improvement in snowpack conditions since January 1. The snowpack remains well below normal at approximately 50% in the Boise, Payette, and Weiser basins (Fig. 3). Record low snowpack measurements were reached across all basins. Notable new record lows were set at SNOTEL sites like Bogus Basin, Cozy Cove, and Mores Creek Summit. For example, the February 1 SWE value at the Bogus Basin Snow Course was 3.3 inches, which is only 21% of the median SWE value of 15.7 inches over its 83-year measurement history. According to NOAA's 8- to 14-day outlook, [above normal precipitation](#) and [near normal temperatures](#) are anticipated, which are favorable conditions for snowpack accumulation.

As of February 1, combined reservoir storage in the Boise System (Anderson Ranch, Arrowrock, and Lucky Peak) is 117% of normal. Reservoir storage in the Payette Basin is 118% of normal, while storage in the Weiser Basin is 83% of normal. Mann Creek Reservoir in the Weiser Basin has 19% of its total storage capacity. Streamflow forecasts for the West Central basins are 45 to 94% of normal for the 50% exceedance forecast. Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

West Central Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <==== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter >====>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Boise R nr Twin Springs	APR-JUL	345	425	490	82	565	700	600
	APR-SEP	335	415	480	74	555	680	645
SF Boise R at Anderson Ranch Dam 2	APR-JUL	245	305	370	88	465	725	420
	APR-SEP	260	320	380	84	465	670	450
Mores Ck nr Arrowrock Dam	APR-JUL	21	33	43	45	56	78	96
	APR-SEP	24	36	47	47	60	84	100
Boise R nr Boise 2	APR-JUL	660	800	950	84	1,180	1,440	1,130
	APR-SEP	565	870	1,080	89	1,290	1,590	1,220
SF Payette R at Lowman	APR-JUL	280	340	385	94	445	560	410
	APR-SEP	300	355	405	89	465	575	455
Deadwood Reservoir Inflow 2	APR-JUL	81	100	117	94	138	175	124
	APR-SEP	88	108	125	92	144	176	136
Lake Fork Payette R nr McCall	APR-JUL	57	68	76	94	85	101	81
	APR-SEP	57	69	77	93	86	100	83
NF Payette R at Cascade 2	APR-JUL	295	370	430	90	485	575	480
	APR-SEP	280	360	420	86	480	580	490
NF Payette R nr Banks 2	APR-JUL	305	390	455	76	535	665	595
	APR-SEP	360	460	535	88	620	760	610
Payette R nr Horseshoe Bend 2	APR-JUL	850	1,060	1,240	87	1,450	1,820	1,430
	APR-SEP	980	1,230	1,430	93	1,660	2,040	1,530
Weiser R nr Weiser	FEB-JUL	49	198	300	51	405	555	585
	APR-JUL	41	122	182	54	245	335	340
	APR-SEP	93	180	245	66	310	405	370

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

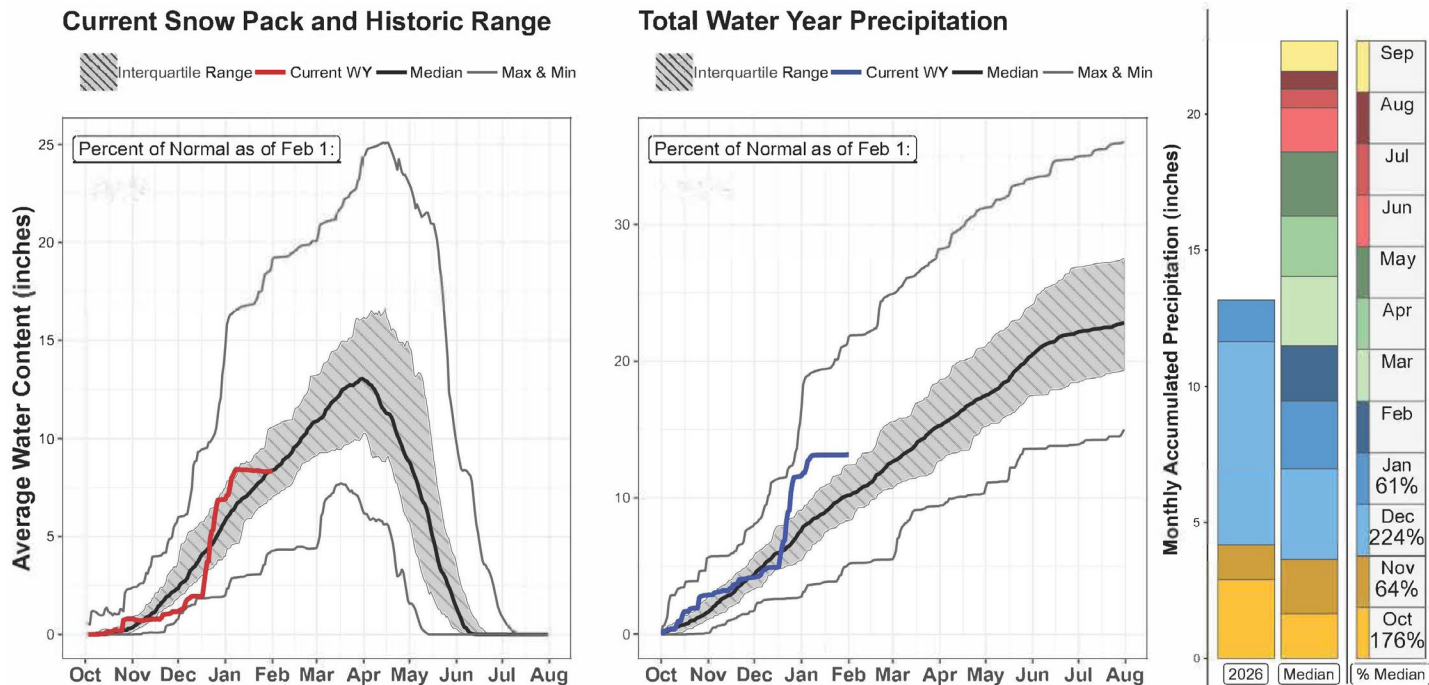
2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median	
Anderson Ranch Reservoir	308.5	303.9	270.2	450.2	Boise	18	51	96
Arrowrock Reservoir	245.9	150.8	206.9	272.2	Mores	6	27	97
Lucky Peak Reservoir	111.1	89.1	92.5	293.2	North and Middle Fork Boise	6	58	96
Boise River System Total	665.4	543.8	569.6	1,015.6	South Fork Boise	9	72	94
Deadwood Reservoir	103.2	79.1	91.6	161.9	Canyon	2	12	126
Cascade Reservoir	539.5	459.0	454.4	693.2	Payette	18	55	105
Payette River System Total	642.7	538.0	546.0	855.1	North Fork Payette	9	61	106
Lake Lowell	111.6	102.6	98.7	165.2	South Fork Payette	4	73	100
Mann Creek Reservoir	2.1	3.6	2.6	11.1	Weiser	5	49	117
					Mann	1	35	145



Wood & Lost River Basins

February 1, 2026



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Dry, high-pressure weather systems persisted across the Wood and Lost River basins through January, mirroring conditions across Idaho. [Monthly precipitation](#) in January was well below normal, ranging from ~50% of normal in the Little Lost Basin to ~90% of normal in the Big Lost Basin (Fig. 1). Despite the January precipitation deficit, strong December storms bolstered total water year precipitation levels. As of February 1, [total water year precipitation](#) remains well above normal, ranging from approximately 115 to 150% of normal across these basins (Fig. 2).

[Snowpack](#) conditions vary widely, from below normal in the Big Wood Basin (84%) to above normal in the Big Lost Basin (123%) (Fig. 3). As of February 1, the Big Lost and Little Lost River basins are the only watersheds in Idaho reporting an above normal snowpack. A notable feature of this year's snowpack is the sharp contrast between low and high elevation snowpack conditions. In the Wood and Lost River basins, SWE is below normal at elevations below ~7,000 ft. and above normal at elevations higher than ~7,000 ft. This highlights the importance of our manual snow course measurements which are typically located at lower elevations than the automated SNOTEL stations. In the Little Wood Basin, [excluding snow course measurements](#) from our basin-wide calculations shows the basin has 121% of normal SWE. [Including snow courses](#) into the basin-wide average decreases it to just 87% of normal. This drop in basin-wide SWE is driven by sites like the Telfer Ranch Snow Course, located at 5,830 ft. in the northeastern corner of the Little Wood Basin. This site is currently snow free. Under normal conditions, Telfer Ranch would hold about 5.3 inches of SWE and 23 inches of snow depth on February 1st.

Magic and Mackay [reservoirs](#) have below normal storage as of February 1. They're at 71 and 73% of normal respectively (19 and 46% full). The Little Wood Reservoir is slightly above normal at 106% (60% full). Streamflow forecasts for the Wood and Lost basins are mostly above normal, ranging from

~100 to 144% of normal for the 50% exceedance forecast. Only Camas Creek near Blaine and Little Wood River near Carey have a 50% exceedance forecast below 100% (58 and 95% respectively). Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Wood and Lost Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <==== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter >====>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Camas Ck at Camas	APR-JUL	2.3	5.4	13	75	21	31	17.3
Little Lost R bl Wet Ck nr Howe	APR-JUL	21.0	27.0	31	124	34	40	25.0
	APR-SEP	23.0	30.0	34	117	39	46	29.0
Big Lost R at Howell Ranch	APR-JUL	116.0	151.0	175	121	199	235	145.0
	APR-SEP	121.0	161.0	189	119	215	255	159.0
Big Lost R bl Mackay Reservoir	APR-JUL	85.0	118.0	141	136	164	197	104.0
	APR-SEP	107.0	143.0	167	131	192	225	127.0
Big Wood R at Hailey	APR-JUL	155.0	210.0	270	129	365	425	210.0
	APR-SEP	160.0	215.0	280	122	395	445	230.0
Big Wood R ab Magic Reservoir	APR-JUL	87.0	146.0	200	144	275	315	139.0
	APR-SEP	87.0	148.0	210	144	295	325	146.0
Camas Ck nr Blaine	MAR-JUL	3.6	16.2	31	58	51	89	53.0
	MAR-SEP	0.2	10.4	25	47	55	98	53.0
Big Wood R bl Magic Dam 2	APR-JUL	99.0	172.0	235	137	310	435	172.0
	APR-SEP	127.0	200.0	260	143	325	435	182.0
Little Wood R ab High Five Ck	MAR-JUL	34.0	46.0	58	100	74	107	58.0
	MAR-SEP	23.0	45.0	59	95	74	95	62.0
Little Wood R nr Carey 2	MAR-JUL	34.0	46.0	58	95	74	108	61.0
	MAR-SEP	38.0	51.0	64	98	82	127	65.0

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

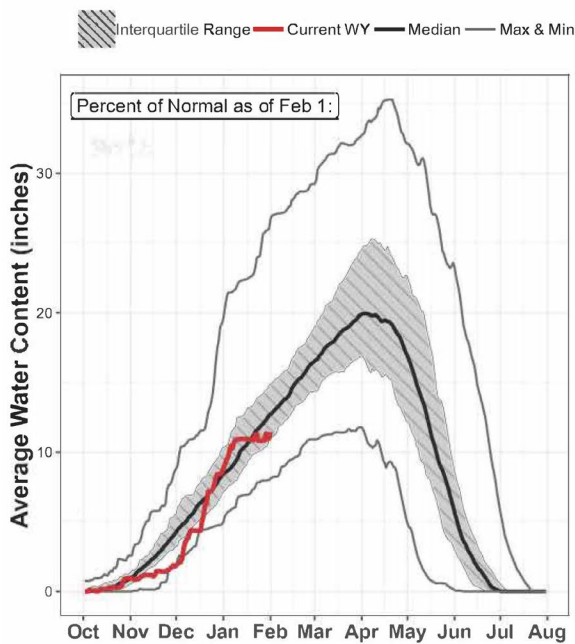
Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median	
							2026	2025
Mackay Reservoir	20.6	23.6	28.2	44.4	Big Wood	12	84	88
Little Wood Reservoir	18.0	14.9	16.9	30.0	Big Wood ab Hailey	8	112	86
Magic Reservoir	35.5	63.4	50.0	191.5	Camas	4	27	91
					Little Wood	8	87	68
					Little Wood ab Resv	5	113	74
					Big Lost	7	123	74
					Big Lost ab Mackay	5	134	79
					Fish	3	40	57
					Little Lost	3	112	78
					Birch-Medicine Lodge-Beaver-Camas	6	75	82
					Birch-Medicine Lodge	2	112	80
					Camas-Beaver	4	52	83



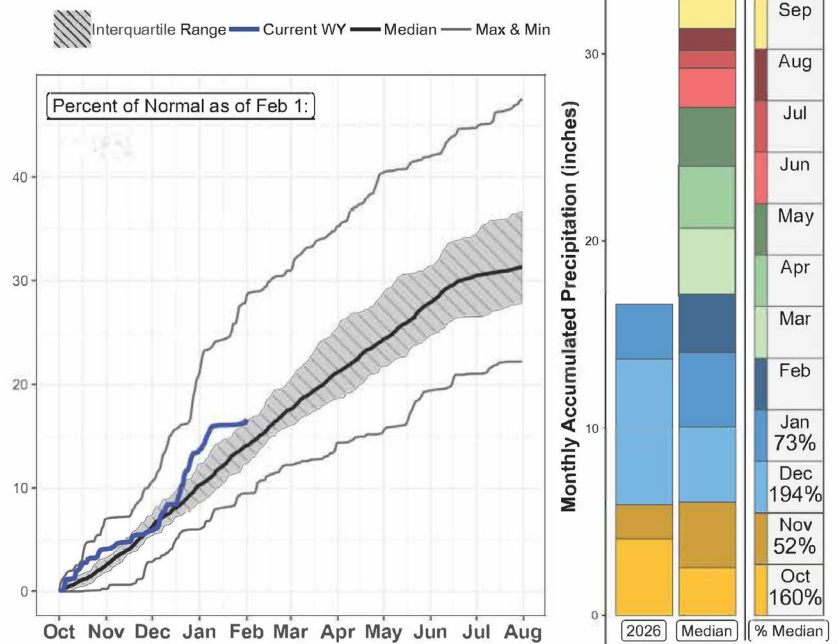
Upper Snake River Basins

February 1, 2026

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

January in the Upper Snake began with normal precipitation, but after January 9 conditions dried out with little to no precipitation recorded. January precipitation ranged from 70 to 79% of normal (Fig.1). As of February 1, total water year precipitation is 110% of normal for the Henrys Fork-Teton, 122% for the Snake River above Heise, and 110% for the Willow-Blackfoot-Portneuf (Fig. 2). While still well above normal, dry January conditions lead to a ~10% decrease in total water year precipitation levels in the Willow-Blackfoot-Portneuf and Henrys Fork-Teton basins and about a 20% decrease in the Snake River above Heise Basin. Snowpack in the Upper Snake River basins is 74% of normal in the Henrys Fork-Teton, 88% in Snake River above Heise, and 60% in the Willow-Blackfoot-Portneuf (Fig. 3). Snake River above Heise shows a significant difference in [snowpack conditions by elevation bands](#). Most sites above ~7,600 ft. are measuring a near to well above normal snowpack (83 to 128%), and sites below this elevation have a below to well below normal snowpack (42 to 91%). NOAA's [30-day outlook](#) predicts below normal precipitation and above normal temperatures in this region. With roughly 70 days until the typical peak SWE date, there is still ample time for snowpack conditions to improve.

The [Upper Snake Reservoir System](#) is currently 86% of normal (55% full) and combined storage for the Jackson and Palisades reservoirs is 82% of normal (55% full). Median streamflow forecasts range from 75 to 94% in the Henrys Fork-Teton and 108 to 127% in the Snake River above Heise Basin for the April to July runoff period. Willow Creek near Ririe is 86%, and Portneuf River near Topaz is 74% for the March to July runoff period (Fig. 4). Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast. Conditions can evolve rapidly in February and March so continue to monitor [daily conditions](#) and subsequent [water supply reports](#).

Upper Snake Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Snake R at Flagg Ranch	APR-JUL	460.0	530	590	127	660	790	465
	APR-SEP	505.0	585	650	129	730	875	505
Snake R nr Moran 2	APR-JUL	640.0	740	830	114	940	1,180	730
	APR-SEP	710.0	810	895	110	995	1,190	810
Pacific Ck at Moran	APR-JUL	139.0	162	180	117	200	235	154
	APR-SEP	149.0	172	190	119	210	240	160
Buffalo Fk ab Lava Ck nr Moran	APR-JUL	260.0	305	340	119	385	480	285
	APR-SEP	295.0	340	380	123	425	510	310
Snake R ab Reservoir nr Alpine 2	APR-JUL	2,060.0	2,410	2,720	127	3,140	4,000	2,140
	APR-SEP	2,310.0	2,660	2,970	122	3,350	4,080	2,430
Greys R ab Reservoir nr Alpine	APR-JUL	265.0	310	345	110	390	470	315
	APR-SEP	315.0	370	415	114	475	580	365
Salt R ab Reservoir nr Etna	APR-JUL	220.0	280	330	108	400	535	305
	APR-SEP	270.0	335	395	104	470	620	380
Snake R nr Irwin 2	APR-JUL	2,610.0	3,050	3,430	117	3,910	4,860	2,930
	APR-SEP	3,030.0	3,520	3,950	115	4,480	5,530	3,420
Snake R nr Heise 2	APR-JUL	2,510.0	2,850	3,130	100	3,460	4,040	3,130
	APR-SEP	2,980.0	3,370	3,700	101	4,080	4,740	3,660
Henrys Fk nr Ashton 2	APR-JUL	315.0	335	355	75	380	415	475
	APR-SEP	440.0	465	485	77	510	550	630
Falls R nr Ashton 2	APR-JUL	300.0	335	370	94	410	505	395
	APR-SEP	380.0	425	460	97	510	605	475
Teton R nr Driggs	APR-JUL	99.0	118	135	92	155	192	146
	APR-SEP	124.0	148	169	95	196	250	178
Teton R nr St Anthony	APR-JUL	250.0	285	320	90	355	420	355
	APR-SEP	295.0	340	375	88	415	485	425
Henrys Fk nr Rexburg 2	APR-JUL	910.0	1,010	1,090	90	1,180	1,380	1,210
	APR-SEP	1,160.0	1,260	1,360	86	1,470	1,680	1,580
Willow Ck nr Ririe 2	MAR-JUL	17.8	28	37	86	49	74	43
Portneuf R at Topaz	MAR-JUL	37.0	41	45	74	49	56	61
	MAR-SEP	50.0	55	60	80	66	77	75
Snake R at Neeley 2	APR-JUL	1,360.0	1,960	2,480	104	3,100	4,200	2,390
	APR-SEP	1,270.0	1,860	2,390	101	3,050	4,260	2,360

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

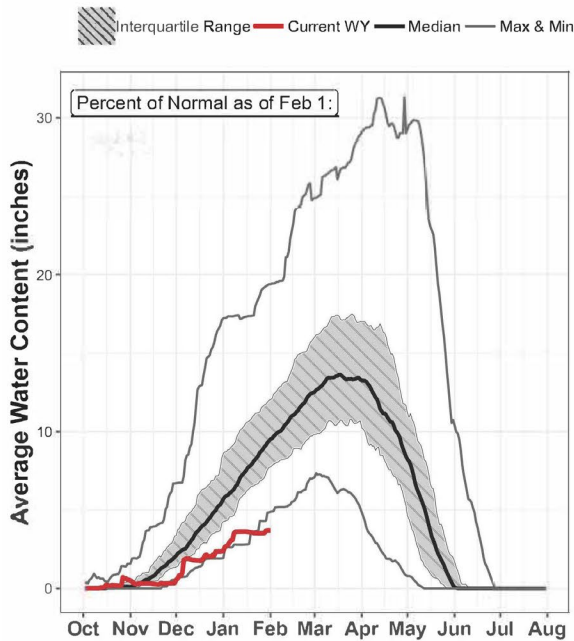
Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	% of Median 2025
Jackson Lake	601.9	649.6	620.4	847.0	Henrys Fork-Teton	17	74	80
Palisades Reservoir	625.3	897.2	874.5	1,400.0	Henrys Fork-Falls River	10	70	77
Snake River Above Heise Total	1,227.2	1,546.8	1,494.9	2,247.0	Teton	9	74	85
Henrys Lake	83.2	81.9	84.1	90.4	Snake River Above Heise	33	92	79
Island Park Reservoir	96.1	107.8	105.0	135.2	Snake ab Jackson Lake	10	86	70
Grassy Lake	11.6	11.1	12.7	15.2	Pacific	3	105	74
Henrys Fork-Teton Total	191.0	200.8	201.8	240.8	Buffalo Fork	4	104	81
Ririe Reservoir	48.0	49.1	41.8	80.5	Gros Ventre	4	107	81
American Falls Reservoir	982.8	1,131.4	1,142.0	1,672.6	Hoback	5	92	80
Upper Snake River System Total	2,449.0	3,198.2	3,061.1	4,577.9	Greys	5	100	91
Blackfoot Reservoir		270.0	180.6	337.0	Salt	6	82	97
					Willow-Blackfoot-Portneuf	12	60	97
					Willow	7	51	96
					Blackfoot	4	56	100
					Portneuf	4	68	98



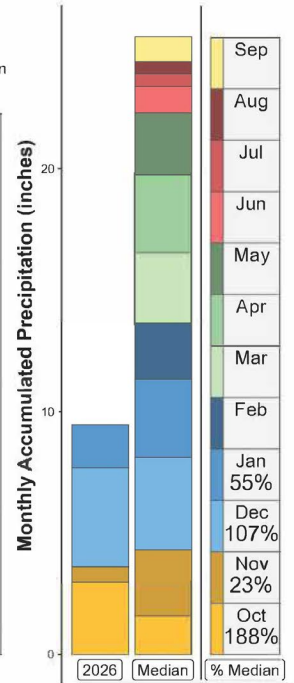
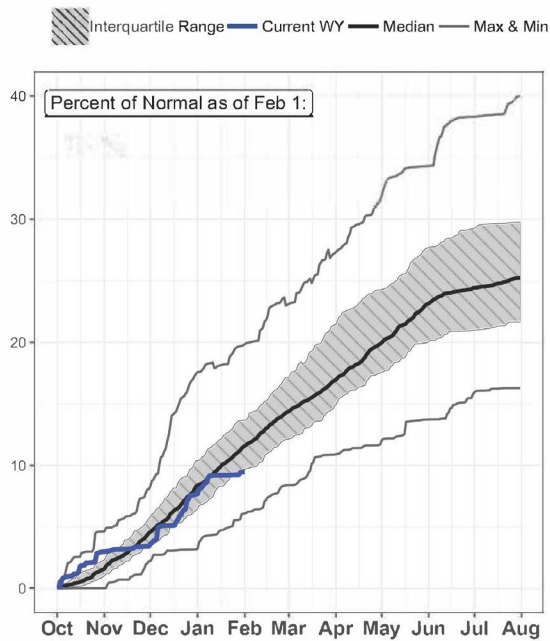
Southern Snake Basins

February 1, 2026

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Southern Snake River basins received well below normal precipitation during January with monthly totals ranging from approximately 50 to 75% of normal (Fig. 1). This shortfall was largely driven by dry, high-pressure weather that dominated the region for most of the month. By February 1, the total water year precipitation decreased to around 80 to 90% of normal across these basins (Fig. 2). Snowpack conditions showed little change from January 1 and range from a record low 15% in the Owyhee Basin to 58% of normal further east in the Raft Basin (Fig. 3). A storm early in the month delivered some measurable snowfall to high elevation SNOTEL stations, and cool temperatures helped preserve this snow throughout January. However, below 6,600 ft. there is virtually no snow. Many SNOTEL stations in the Southern Snake River basins are reporting [record low snowpack levels](#). For example, in the Salmon Falls Basin, the Wilson Creek SNOTEL site at 7,110 ft. recorded 2.4 inches of SWE on February 1 compared to the period of record median of 9 inches on this date. [The NSIDC Snow Today Viewer](#) reflects the elevation dependence on snowpack conditions. It shows minimal snow coverage except in the highest mountains, which is especially noticeable across the Owyhee, Bruneau, and Salmon Falls basins. NOAA's 8- to 14-day outlook indicates [above normal precipitation](#) and [near normal temperatures](#). This could bode well for snowpack accumulation if temperatures are cold enough for it to snow. With the primary melt out period starting in March and early April, these basins will need very wet February conditions to recover. The [Owyhee Basin SWE projection plot](#) shows that precipitation needs to be near normal in this basin to recover from the record low conditions. Reaching a near normal snowpack could happen if precipitation was significantly above normal. This applies to the [Bruneau](#), [Salmon Falls](#), [Goose Creek](#), and [Raft](#) basins as well.

As of February 1, reservoir storage in these basins ranges from: Lake Owyhee is at 164% of normal (59% full), Wildhorse is at 149% of normal (64% full), Salmon Falls is at 51% of normal (10% full), and Oakley at 79% of normal (20% full). At this time last year, reservoir storage ranged from 75% of normal in the Salmon Falls Reservoir to 191% of normal in Lake Owyhee. Streamflow forecasts for the Southern Snake River basins for their primary runoff periods which run from either March to July or April to July, range from 17 to 89% of normal (Fig. 4). Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Southern Snake Basins Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <==== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter >====>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Goose Ck ab Trapper Ck nr Oakley	MAR-JUL	4.8	10.7	15.0	89	19.5	26.0	16.9
	MAR-SEP	4.9	10.3	14.5	84	19.0	26.0	17.3
Trapper Ck nr Oakley	MAR-JUL	2.9	3.5	4.0	82	4.5	5.3	4.9
	MAR-SEP	3.8	4.5	5.0	83	5.6	6.4	6.0
Oakley Reservoir Inflow	MAR-JUL	9.5	14.2	18.0	82	22.0	29.0	22.0
	MAR-SEP	10.8	15.3	19.0	79	23.0	31.0	24.0
Salmon Falls Ck nr San Jacinto	MAR-JUL	19.6	27.0	34.0	53	42.0	54.0	64.0
	MAR-SEP	23.0	30.0	36.0	55	43.0	56.0	66.0
Bruneau R at Rowland	APR-JUL	14.3	24.0	31.0	65	39.0	53.0	48.0
	APR-SEP	14.6	24.0	32.0	65	41.0	55.0	49.0
Jarbidge River Below Jarbidge	APR-JUL	8.9	10.1	11.0	56	12.0	13.8	19.6
	APR-SEP	9.4	10.9	12.0	60	13.3	15.5	20.0
Bruneau R nr Hot Spring	MAR-JUL	66.0	92.0	113.0	65	137.0	179.0	173.0
	MAR-SEP	63.0	92.0	115.0	64	142.0	186.0	179.0
Reynolds Ck at Tollgate	MAR-JUL	0.1	0.6	1.2	17	2.0	3.4	7.3
	MAR-SEP	0.3	0.9	1.5	21	2.3	3.7	7.4
Owyhee R nr Gold Ck 2	MAR-JUL	3.8	7.9	11.8	54	16.4	25.0	22.0
	APR-JUL	0.8	5.1	9.3	54	14.2	23.0	17.2
Owyhee R nr Rome	FEB-JUL	36.0	75.0	111.0	30	156.0	235.0	375.0
	FEB-SEP	58.0	105.0	149.0	38	200.0	300.0	390.0
	APR-JUL	10.9	34.0	81.0	40	142.0	250.0	205.0
	APR-SEP	10.8	44.0	80.0	36	128.0	215.0	220.0
Owyhee R bl Owyhee Dam 2	FEB-JUL	31.0	76.0	118.0	28	170.0	260.0	420.0
	FEB-SEP	65.0	114.0	157.0	35	210.0	295.0	450.0
	APR-JUL	64.0	108.0	150.0	64	205.0	310.0	235.0
	APR-SEP	25.0	53.0	145.0	55	235.0	370.0	265.0

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

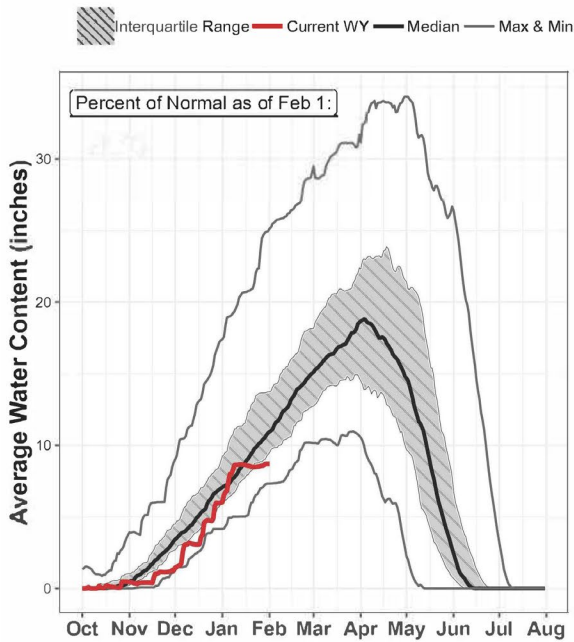
Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	2025
Oakley Reservoir	15.0	30.8	19.1	75.6	Raft	3	59	94
Salmon Falls Reservoir	17.4	25.9	34.5	182.6	Goose Creek	2	46	108
Wild Horse Reservoir	45.5	49.8	30.5	71.5	Salmon Falls	6	40	102
Lake Owyhee	423.5	493.7	258.8	715.0	Bruneau	8	37	99
Brownlee Reservoir	1,116.8	1,126.2	1,230.0	1,420.0	Owyhee	15	15	95
					Upper Owyhee	13	12	103
					Reynolds	6	17	109



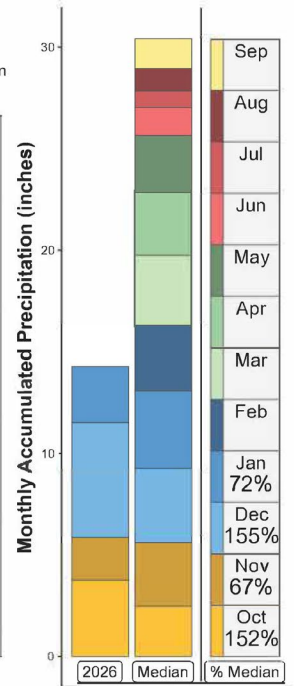
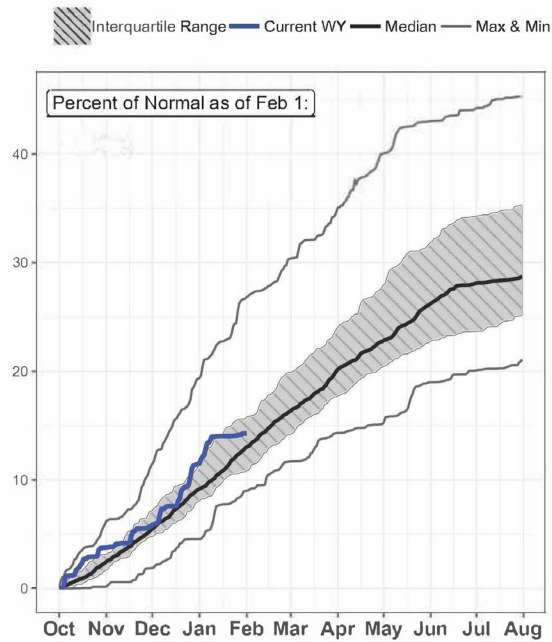
Bear River Basin

February 1, 2026

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Bear River Basin received below normal precipitation (72%) in January (Fig. 1) due to dry, high-pressure weather that remained over the region during most of the month. SNOTEL stations across the basin recorded variable precipitation amounts. As of February 1, total water year precipitation in the Bear River Basin is slightly above normal at 110% (Fig. 2). Snowpack conditions present a different picture; the basin's snowpack is only 81% of normal (Fig. 3). This is similar to January 1 which had 85% of normal snowpack. The persistent cool and dry conditions throughout January caused some snowpack loss through sublimation. This was deduced by observable decreases in SWE despite constant snow depths at several SNOTEL stations. NOAA's 8- to 14- day outlook provides cautious hope, forecasting above normal [temperatures](#) and [precipitation](#). While increased precipitation mixed with cold temperatures could benefit snowpack accumulation, the opposite effect could be had if the warm temperatures bring rain-on-snow events that could potentially reduce the snowpack further.

For February 1, Bear Lake reservoir storage is well above normal at 160% (58% full). At this time last year, Bear Lake reservoir storage was also well above normal but slightly higher at 188%. The streamflow forecasts in the Bear River Basin are 54% to 91% of normal for the primary runoff period (Fig 4). Given the lack of low and mid-elevation snow, we urge water users to consider the [range of forecasts issued at each point](#) rather than just the single 50% exceedance forecast.

Bear Basin Streamflow Forecasts - February 01, 2026

Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Bear R nr UT-WY State Line	APR-JUL	43.0	60.0	72.0	71	84.0	101.0	101.0
	APR-SEP	47.0	67.0	81.0	71	95.0	115.0	114.0
Bear R ab Resv nr Woodruff	APR-JUL	24.0	42.0	57.0	62	74.0	106.0	92.0
	APR-SEP	27.0	42.0	61.0	62	76.0	112.0	99.0
Big Ck nr Randolph	APR-JUL	0.4	1.2	1.9	59	3.3	5.1	3.2
Smiths Fk nr Border	APR-JUL	58.0	69.0	78.0	91	89.0	108.0	86.0
	APR-SEP	66.0	78.0	87.0	87	98.0	118.0	100.0
Bear R bl Stewart Dam 2	APR-JUL	5.0	32.0	62.0	54	109.0	177.0	115.0
	APR-SEP	8.0	38.0	80.0	66	132.0	210.0	122.0

Normals based on 1991-2020 reference period: streamflow, snowpack, precipitation, & reservoir normals are medians.

1) 90% and 10% exceedance probabilities are actually 95% and 5%

2) Forecasts are for unimpaired flows. Actual flow will be dependent on management of upstream reservoirs and diversions

Reservoir Storage (KAF): February 01, 2026					Watershed Snowpack Analysis - February 01, 2026			
Reservoir Name	Current (KAF)	2025	Median (KAF)	Capacity (KAF)	Basin Name	# of Sites	% of Median 2026	% of Median 2025
Bear Lake	749.2	878.5	467.9	1,302.0	Bear	20	81	85
Woodruff Creek	3.0	2.0	2.2	4.0	Smiths-Thomas Forks	5	93	82
Woodruff Narrows Reservoir	10.7	31.4	36.0	57.3	Bear Lake	6	81	85
					Mink			
					Cub	1	93	79
					Malad	1	49	90

Streamflow Adjustment List for All Forecasts Published in Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report: Streamflow forecasts are projections of runoff volumes that would occur without influences from upstream reservoirs or diversions. These values are referred to as natural, unregulated or adjusted flows. To make these adjustments, changes in reservoir storage, diversions, and inter-basin transfers are added or subtracted from the observed (actual) streamflow volumes. The following list documents the adjustments made for each forecast point. **(Revised Dec. 2018).**

Panhandle Region

Kootenai R at Leonia, MT (2)

- + Lake Koocanusa storage change

Moyie R at Eastport – no corrections

Boundary Ck nr Porthill – no corrections

Clark Fork R bl Cabinet Gorge (2)

- + Hungry Horse storage change
- + Flathead Lake storage change
- + Noxon Res storage change

Whitehorse Rapid gage used create longer term record

Pend Oreille Lake Inflow (2)

- + Pend Oreille R at Newport, WA
- + Hungry Horse Res storage change
- + Flathead Lake storage change
- + Noxon Res storage change
- + Lake Pend Oreille storage change
- + Priest Lake storage change

Priest R nr Priest R (2)

- + Priest Lake storage change

NF Coeur d' Alene R at Enaville - no corrections

St. Joe R at Calder- no corrections

Spokane R nr Post Falls (2)

- + Lake Coeur d' Alene storage change

Spokane R at Long Lake, WA (2)

- + Lake Coeur d' Alene storage change
- + Long Lake, WA storage change

Clearwater River Basin

Selway R nr Lowell - no corrections

Lochsa R nr Lowell - no corrections

Dworshak Res Inflow (2)

- + Clearwater R nr Peck
- Clearwater R at Orofino
- + Dworshak Res storage change

Clearwater R at Orofino - no corrections

Clearwater R at Spalding (2)

- + Dworshak Res storage change

Salmon River Basin

Salmon R at Salmon - no corrections

Lemhi R nr Lemhi – no corrections

MF Salmon R at MF Lodge – no corrections

SF Salmon gage used to create longer term record

SF Salmon R nr Krassel Ranger Station – no corrections

Johnson Creek at Yellow pine – no corrections

Salmon R at White Bird - no corrections

West Central Basins

Boise R nr Twin Springs - no corrections

SF Boise R at Anderson Ranch Dam (2)

- + Anderson Ranch Res storage change

Mores Ck nr Arrowrock Dam – no corrections

Boise R nr Boise (2)

- + Anderson Ranch Res storage change
- + Arrowrock Res storage change
- + Lucky Peak Res storage change

SF Payette R at Lowman - no corrections

Deadwood Res Inflow (2)

- + Deadwood R bl Deadwood Res nr Lowman
- + Deadwood Res storage change

Lake Fork Payette R nr McCall – no corrections

NF Payette R at Cascade (2)

- + Payette Lake storage change
- + Cascade Res storage change

NF Payette R nr Banks (2)

- + Payette Lake storage change
- + Cascade Res storage change

Payette R nr Horseshoe Bend (2)

- + Deadwood Res storage change
- + Payette Lake storage change
- + Cascade Res storage change

Weiser R nr Weiser - no corrections

Wood and Lost Basins

Little Lost R bl Wet Ck nr Howe - no corrections

Big Lost R at Howell Ranch - no corrections

Big Lost R bl Mackay Res nr Mackay (2)

- + Mackay Res storage change

Little Wood R ab High Five Ck – no corrections

Little Wood R nr Carey (2)

- + Little Wood Res storage change

Big Wood R at Hailey - no corrections

Big Wood R ab Magic Res (2)

- + Big Wood R nr Bellevue (1912-1996)
- + Big Wood R at Stanton Crossing nr Bellevue (1997 to present)
- + Willow Ck (1997 to present)

Camas Ck nr Blaine – no corrections

Magic Res Inflow (2)

- + Big Wood R bl Magic Dam
- + Magic Res storage change

Upper Snake River Basin

Falls R nr Ashton (2)

- + Grassy Lake storage change
- + Diversions from Falls R ab nr Ashton

Henrys Fork nr Ashton (2)

- + Henrys Lake storage change
- + Island Park Res storage change

Teton R nr Driggs - no corrections

Teton R nr St. Anthony (2)

- Cross Cut Canal into Teton R
- + Sum of Diversions for Teton R ab St. Anthony
- + Teton Dam for water year 1976 only

Henrys Fork nr Rexburg (2)
 + Henrys Lake storage change
 + Island Park Res storage change
 + Grassy Lake storage change
 + 3 Diversions from Falls R ab Ashton-Chester
 + 6 Diversions from Falls R abv Ashton
 + 7 Diversions from Henrys Fk btw Ashton to St. Anthony
 + 21 Diversions from Henrys Fk btw St. Anthony to Rexburg

Snake R nr Flagg Ranch, WY – no corrections

Snake R nr Moran, WY (2)

+ Jackson Lake storage change

Pacific Ck at Moran, WY - no corrections

Buffalo Fork ab Lava nr Moran, WY - no corrections

Snake R ab Res nr Alpine, WY (2)

+ Jackson Lake storage change

Greys R nr Alpine, WY - no corrections

Salt R nr Etna, WY - no corrections

Palisades Res Inflow (2)

+ Snake R nr Irwin

+ Jackson Lake storage change

+ Palisades Res storage change

Snake R nr Heise (2)

+ Jackson Lake storage change

+ Palisades Res storage change

Ririe Res Inflow (2)

+ Willow Ck nr Ririe

+ Ririe Res storage change

The forecasted natural volume for Willow Creek nr Ririe does not include Grays Lake water diverted from Willow Creek drainage through the Clarks Cut diversion and into Blackfoot Reservoir.

Blackfoot R ab Res nr Henry (2)

+ Blackfoot Res storage change

The forecasted Blackfoot Reservoir Inflow includes Grays Lake water diverted from the Willow Creek drainage through the Clarks Cut diversion and into Blackfoot Reservoir.

Portneuf R at Topaz - no corrections

American Falls Res Inflow (2)

+ Snake R at Neeley

+ Jackson Lake storage change

+ Palisades Res storage change

+ American Falls storage change

+ Teton Dam for water year 1976 only

Southside Snake River Basins

Goose Ck nr Oakley - no adjustments

Trapper Ck nr Oakley - no adjustments

Oakley Res Inflow - flow does not include Birch Creek

+ Goose Ck

+ Trapper Ck

Salmon Falls Ck nr San Jacinto, NV - no corrections

Bruneau R nr Hot Springs - no corrections

Reynolds Ck at Tollgate - no corrections

Owyhee R nr Gold Ck, NV (2)

+ Wildhorse Res storage change

Owyhee R nr Rome, OR – no Corrections

Owyhee Res Inflow (2)

+ Owyhee R bl Owyhee Dam, OR

+ Lake Owyhee storage change

+ Diversions to North and South Canals

Bear River Basin

Bear R nr UT-WY Stateline, UT- no corrections

Bear R abv Res nr Woodruff, UT- no corrections

Big Ck nr Randolph, UT - no corrections

Smiths Fork nr Border, WY - no corrections

Bear R bl Stewart Dam (2)

+ Bear R bl Stewart Dam

+ Rainbow Inlet Canal

Little Bear R at Paradise, UT - no corrections

Logan R nr Logan, UT - no corrections

Blacksmith Fk nr Hyrum, UT - no corrections

Reservoir Capacity Definitions (Units in 1,000 Acre-Feet, KAF)

Different agencies use various definitions when reporting reservoir capacity and contents. Reservoir storage terms include dead, inactive, active, and surcharge storage. This table lists the volumes for each reservoir, and defines the storage volumes NRCS uses when reporting capacity and current reservoir storage. In most cases, NRCS reports usable storage which includes active and/or inactive storage. **(Revised Feb. 2015)**

Basin- Lake or Reservoir	Dead Storage	Inactive Storage	Active Storage	Surcharge Storage	NRCS Capacity	NRCS Capacity Includes
<u>Panhandle Region</u>						
Hungry Horse	39.73	---	3451.00	---	3451.0	Active
Flathead Lake	Unknown	---	1791.00	---	1791.0	Active
Noxon	Unknown	---	335.00	---	335.0	Active
Lake Pend Oreille	406.20	112.40	1042.70	---	1561.3	Dead + Inactive + Active
Lake Coeur d'Alene	Unknown	13.50	225.00	---	238.5	Inactive + Active
Priest Lake	20.00	28.00	71.30	---	119.3	Dead + Inactive + Active
<u>Clearwater Basin</u>						
Dworshak	Unknown	1452.00	2016.00	---	3468.0	Inactive + Active
<u>West Central Basins</u>						
Anderson Ranch	24.90	37.00	413.10	---	450.1	Inactive + Active
Arrowrock	Unknown	---	272.20	---	272.2	Active
Lucky Peak	Unknown	28.80	264.40	13.80	293.2	Inactive + Active
Lake Lowell	7.90	5.80	159.40	---	165.2	Inactive + Active
Deadwood	Unknown	---	161.90	---	161.9	Active
Cascade	Unknown	46.70	646.50	---	693.2	Inactive + Active
Mann Creek	1.61	0.24	11.10	---	11.1	Active
<u>Wood and Lost Basins</u>						
Mackay	0.13	---	44.37	---	44.4	Active
Little Wood	Unknown	---	30.00	---	30.0	Active
Magic	Unknown	---	191.50	---	191.5	Active
<u>Upper Snake Basin</u>						
Jackson Lake	Unknown	---	847.00	---	847.0	Active
Palisades	44.10	155.50	1200.00	---	1400.0	Dead + Inactive + Active
Henrys Lake	Unknown	---	90.40	---	90.4	Active
Island Park	0.40	---	127.30	7.90	135.2	Active + Surcharge
Grassy Lake	Unknown	---	15.18	---	15.2	Active
Ririe	4.00	6.00	80.54	10.00	80.5	Active
Blackfoot	0.00	---	333.50	3.50	333.50	Active (rev. 2/1/2015)
American Falls	Unknown	---	1672.60	---	1672.6	Active
<u>Southside Snake Basins</u>						
Oakley	0.00	---	75.60	---	75.6	Active
Salmon Falls	48.00	5.00	182.65	---	182.6	Active
Wild Horse	Unknown	---	71.50	---	71.5	Active
Lake Owyhee	406.83	---	715.00	---	715.0	Active
Brownlee	0.45	444.70	975.30	---	1420.0	Inactive + Active
<u>Bear River Basin</u>						
Bear Lake	5000.00	119.00	1302.00	---	1302.0	Active:
Capacity does not include 119 KAF that can be used, historic values below this level are rounded to zero						
Montpelier	0.21	---	3.84	---	4.0	Dead + Active

Interpreting Water Supply Forecasts

Each month, five forecasts are issued for each forecast point and each forecast period. Unless otherwise specified, all streamflow forecasts are for streamflow volumes that would occur naturally without any upstream influences. Water users need to know what the different forecasts represent if they are to use the information correctly when making operational decisions. The following is an explanation of each of the forecasts.

90 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 90 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 10 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

70 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 70 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 30 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

50 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 50 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 50 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value. Generally, this forecast is the middle of the range of possible streamflow volumes that can be produced given current conditions.

30 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 30 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 70 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

10 Percent Chance of Exceedance Forecast. There is a 10 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value, and there is a 90 percent chance that the actual streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

*Note: There is still a 20 percent chance that actual streamflow volumes will fall either below the 90 percent exceedance forecast or above the 10 percent exceedance forecast.

These forecasts represent the uncertainty inherent in making streamflow predictions. This uncertainty may include sources such as: unknown future weather conditions, uncertainties associated with the various prediction methodologies, and the spatial coverage of the data network in a given basin.

30-Year Median. The 30-year median streamflow for each forecast period is provided for comparison. The median is based on data from 1991-2020. The % Median. column compares the 50% chance of exceedance forecast to the 30-year median streamflow; values above 100% denote when the 50% chance of exceedance forecast would be greater than the 30-year median streamflow.

AF - Acre-feet, forecasted volume of water are typically in thousands of acre-feet (KAF).

These forecasts are given to users to help make risk-based decisions. Users can select the forecast corresponding to the level of risk they are willing to accept in order to minimize the negative impacts of having more or less water than planned for.

To Decrease the Chance of Having Less Water than Planned for

A user might determine that making decisions based on a 50 percent chance of exceedance forecast is too much risk to take (there is still a 50% chance that the user will receive less than this amount). To reduce the risk of having less water than planned for, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a greater chance of being exceeded such as the 90 or 70 percent exceedance forecasts.

To Decrease the Chance of Having More Water than Planned for

A user might determine that making decisions based on a 50 percent chance of exceedance forecast is too much risk to take (there is still a 50% chance that the user will receive more than this amount). To reduce the risk of having more water than planned for, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a lesser chance of being exceeded such as the 30 or 10 percent exceedance forecasts.

Forecast use example:

Using the 50 Percent Exceedance Forecast. Using the example forecasts shown on the next page, there is a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume at the Boise River near Twin Springs will be less than 675 KAF between April 1 and Sept. 30. There is also a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume will be greater than 675 KAF.

Using the 90 and 70 Percent Exceedance Forecasts. If an unexpected shortage of water could cause problems (such as irrigated agriculture), users might want to plan on receiving 605 KAF during April 1 through September 30 (from the 70 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving less than 605 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 70 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 520 KAF (from the **90** percent exceedance forecast). There is 10% chance of receiving less than 520 KAF.

Using the 30 or 10 Percent Exceedance Forecasts. If an unexpected excess of water could cause problems (such as operating a flood control reservoir), users might plan on receiving 750 KAF between April 1 and

Sept. 30 (from the 30 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving *more* than 750 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 30 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 850 KAF (from the 10 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 10% chance of receiving more than 850 KAF. Users could also choose a volume in between any of these values to reflect their desired risk level.

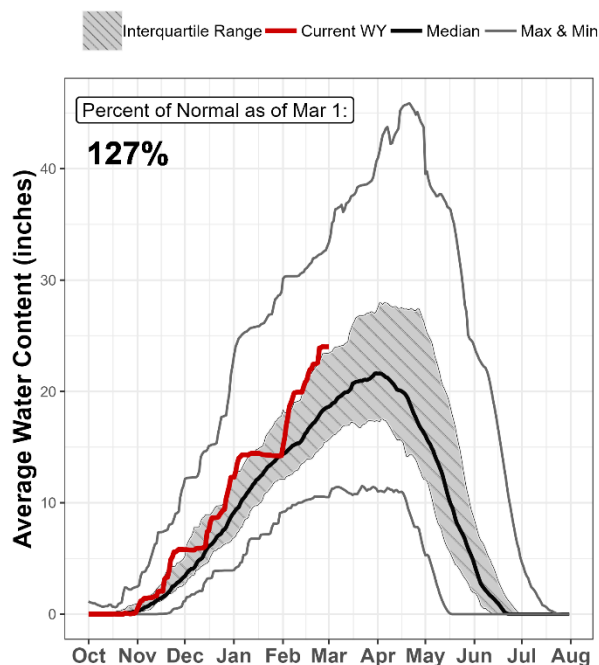
Forecast Exceedance Probabilities for Risk Assessment <=== Drier ===== Projected Volume ===== Wetter ===>								
Forecast Point	Forecast Period	90% (KAF)	70% (KAF)	50% (KAF)	% Median	30% (KAF)	10% (KAF)	30yr Med (KAF)
Boise R nr Twin Springs	APR-JUL	465	550	635	106	710	825	600
	APR-SEP	520	605	675	105	750	850	645

Interpreting Snowpack & Precipitation Plots

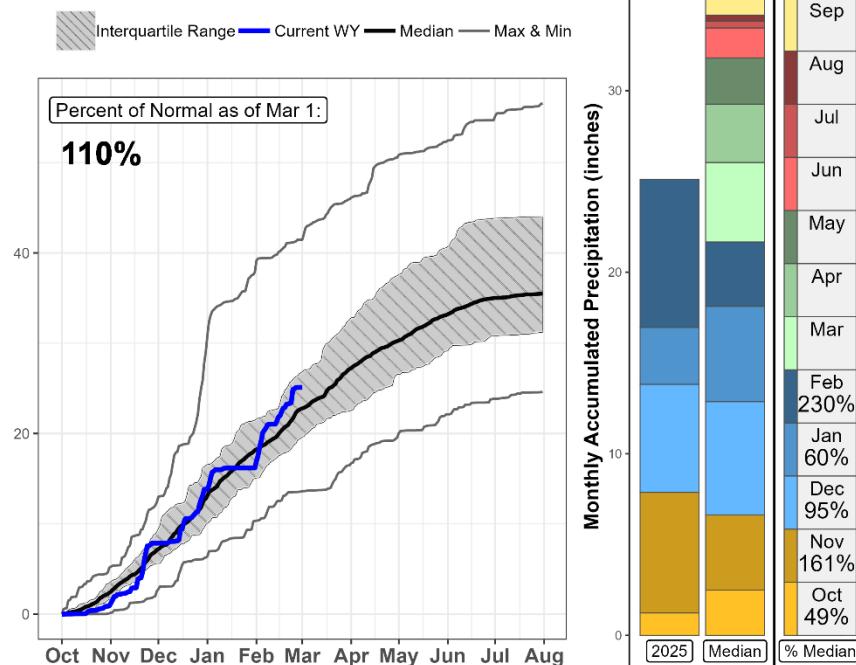
Basin snowpack plots represent snow water equivalent indices using the average daily SNOTEL data¹ from several sites in or near individual basins. The solid red line, which represents the current water year snowpack water content, can be compared to the normal black line (Median) which is considered “normal”, as well as the SNOTEL observed historical snowpack range for each basin. This allows users to gather important information about the current year’s snowpack as well as the historical variability of snowpack in each basin.

The gray shaded area represents the interquartile range which is the 25th to 75th percentiles of the historical daily snowpack data for each basin for its period of record. Percentiles depict the value of the average snowpack below which the given percent of historical years fall. For example, the top part of the interquartile range (75th percentile) indicates that the snowpack index has

Current Snow Pack and Historic Range



Total Water Year Precipitation



been below this line for 75 percent of the period of record, whereas the reverse is true for the lower part of the interquartile range (25th percentile). This means 50 percent of the time the snowpack index is within the interquartile range (gray area) during the period of record. The maximum and minimum gray lines indicate the maximum and minimum amounts of snow that have been measured across the SNOTEL stations in the basin group on that date.

The basin total water year precipitation plots are similar to the snowpack plots. The blue line represents the current water year, and the black line represents the 30-year median for the basin group which is considered 'normal' for that area. Total water year precipitation is all of the of precipitation that has fallen since the start of the water year on October 1. It includes both rain and snow and all other forms of precipitation. It is a useful metric for evaluating how wet or dry a basin is each year. The gray shaded area represents the interquartile range, and the maximum and minimum lines represent the maximum and minimum amount of precipitation recorded in the basin during the period of record. The monthly accumulated precipitation plot represents how much precipitation has fallen each month compared to the 30-year median. Each month is denoted by a separate color and the monthly precipitation total in that basin is listed as a percent of normal precipitation adjacent to the graph.

¹ All data used for these plots come from daily SNOTEL data only and does not include snow course data (collected monthly), whereas the official basin snowpack percent of normal includes both SNOTEL and snow course data, potentially leading to slight discrepancies between plots and official basin percent of normal.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS



Issued by
Aubrey Bettencourt, Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Washington, DC

Released by
Jerome Faulkner, Acting State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Boise, Idaho

Report Created by
Idaho Snow Survey Staff
Natural Resources Conservation Service Boise, Idaho
Email: ldboise-nrcs-snow@usda.gov

Erin Whorton, Water Supply Specialist (WSS)
Email: erin.whorton@usda.gov
(o) 208-685-6983 (c) 208-510-7294

Patrick Kormos, Supervisor
David Eiriksson, Data Collection Officer
Earl Adsley, Hydrologist
Peter Youngblood, Hydrologist, Coeur d'Alene, ID
Ashley Evans, Hydrologist, Coeur d'Alene, ID
Eva Hafner, Hydrologist
Justin Byington, Electronics Technician

Forecasts Provided by
Forecast Hydrologist Staff
NRCS, National Water and Climate Center Portland, Oregon

Julie Koeberle, Forecast Hydrologist
Columbia Basin minus Kootenai, Pend Oreille and Lower Columbia/Willamette
Email: julie.koeberle@usda.gov

Lexi Landers, Forecast Hydrologist
Kootenai, Pend Oreille, Spokane
Email: lexi.landiers@usda.gov

Numerous agencies and groups provide funding and/or support for the collection, operation and maintenance of the Cooperative Idaho Snow Survey program. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated!

This publication is dedicated to the people, agencies and organizations utilizing this data, information and forecasts for short and long term water management, planning, preparation, recreation and otherwise, for the enhancement of the economy and enrichment of livelihoods.

