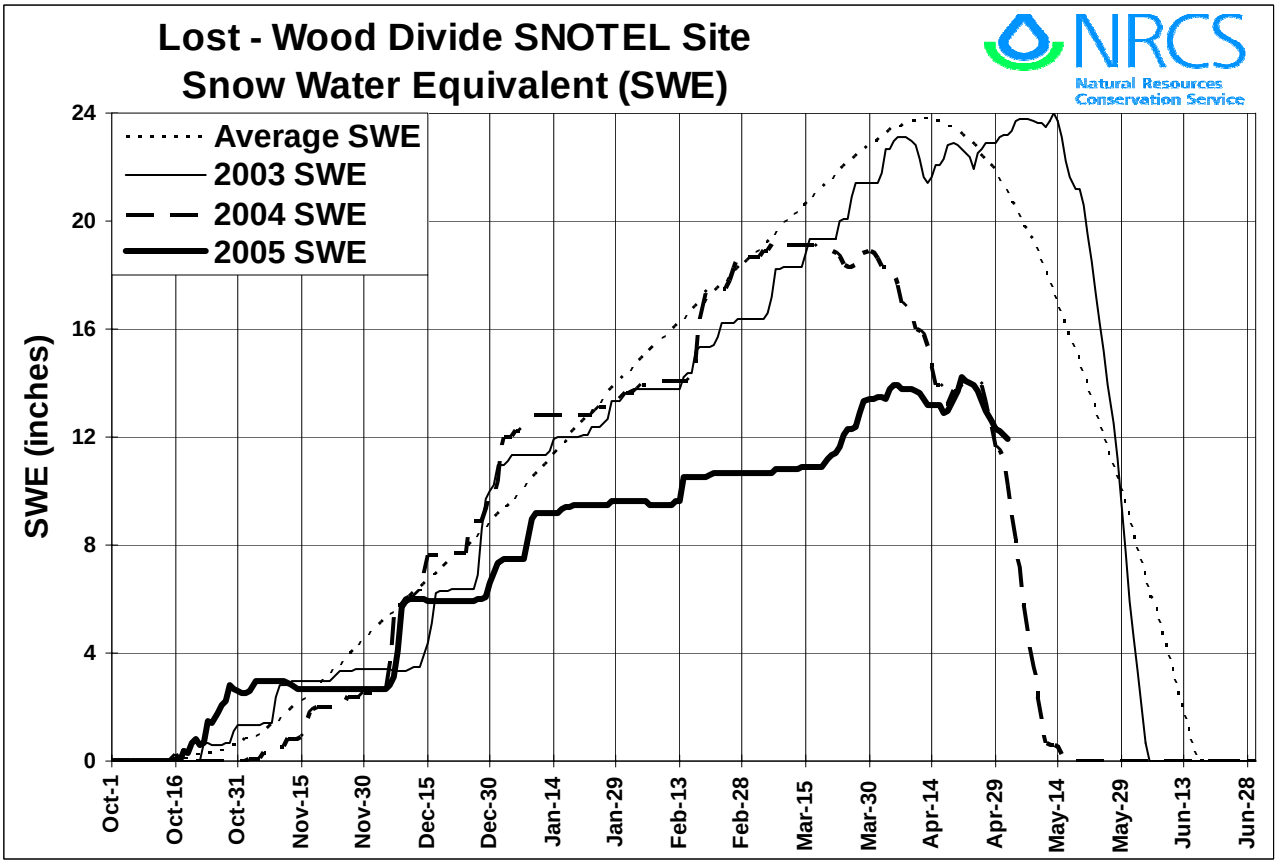
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report
June 1, 2005



Lost-Wood Divide SNOTEL site is located in central Idaho on the divide of the Big Lost and Big Wood river basins at 7,900 feet elevation. This graph shows that the 2005 snow water equivalent (swe) is higher than last year at this time, but still has only peaked at 14.2 inches of water compared to 19.1 inches in 2004, and 24.0 inches in 2003. The current peak swe is also nearly a full 10 inches lower than the 1971-2000 average swe of 24.0". In 2004, Lost-Wood SNOTEL site peaked early on March 7th and melted out early on May 16th because Idaho experienced unusually warm temperatures and the driest March-April period on record. In contrast, 2003 was an extremely cool, wet spring and this site did not peak until over a full two months later on May 13th, and did not melt out until June 5th. This year, Idaho is having relatively cool, wet weather since mid-March and spring conditions are somewhere between the conditions of 2003 and 2004. This site normally melts out in mid-June and this year it looks like it may melt around mid- to late May, depending on future weather conditions. Although, the current 2005 peak is considerably lower than last year, the current swe is higher than it was last year at this time. **This shows the importance of spring temperatures and precipitation to our streamflow and water supply forecasts. The cool, wet weather is helping to preserve the snowpack, delay runoff, and extend water supplies for use later in the summer. This spring has not been as beneficial as 2003 yet, but has definitely helped reduce the severity of drought conditions.**

Basin Outlook Reports
and Federal - State - Private Cooperative Snow Surveys

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or
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Snow Surveys
9173 West Barnes Drive, Suite C
Boise, Idaho 83709-1574
(208) 378-5740

Internet Web Address
http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/

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 it melts. Measurements of snow water equivalent at selected manual snow courses and automated SNOTEL sites, along with precipitation, antecedent streamflow, and indices of the El Niño / Southern Oscillation are used in computerized statistical and simulation models to prepare runoff forecasts. These forecasts are coordinated between hydrologists in the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the National Weather Service. Unless otherwise specified, all forecasts are for flows that would occur naturally without any upstream influences.

Forecasts of any kind, of course, 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 uncertain 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.

IDAHO WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK REPORT

June 1, 2005

SUMMARY

When it came time to harvest this year's snowpack, Mother Nature provided a bonus with record high May rainfall in parts of central and southern Idaho. Above average rainfall in May across the entire state improved the water supply outlook substantially across southern Idaho. Although very little snow water is left to melt in the mountains, May rains delayed irrigation demands resulting in dramatic increases in reservoir storage across the state for use later this summer. The Panhandle Region received the lowest precipitation amounts at 107% of average for May, whereas the Big Wood, Little Wood, Big Lost, Oakley and Owyhee basins topped out at over 240% of average for May. Recent spring rains also improved water year to date precipitation averages significantly. Water year to date precipitation amounts range from 76% of average in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Salmon, Weiser, Payette and Boise basins to 113% in the Southside Snake River basins. Low snowpacks still exist in northern Idaho and nearly all SNOTEL sites in Idaho have melted out except for a handful of the highest elevation sites. The timely spring precipitation in April and May this year have helped water supplies significantly, however due to well below average snowpacks, water users can still expect drought conditions to persist due to cumulative effects of recent years. On a positive note, the long-term weather models are showing a better chance for above average precipitation for June through August across Idaho.

Streamflow forecasts for most Idaho drainages have increased due to recent rainfall. Northern Idaho and west-central streams remain the lowest in the state at 35-65**%** of average. The Southside Snake River streams have increased significantly to 110-140% of average. Central and eastern Idaho streams are forecast at 60-110% of average. The Snake River near Heise is forecast at 64% of average, which is about the same as last year. Surface water supply indexes also improved during May and are available on our Water Supply web page along with numerous other graphs.

SNOWPACK

Snowpacks across the state have all but disappeared except in the highest elevation basins. The snow at nearly all SNOTEL sites has melted out, only a handful of sites still hold snow water. Snow water equivalent amounts are well below average for this time across the state even with the cool, wet, spring. Northern Idaho still has the lowest snowpacks in the state; the Panhandle Region and Clearwater basin are only 15% of average. Bear River still holds the most snow water, but is only at 63% of average.

If only all of this May rainfall came in January or February in the form of snow, Idaho streams would have seem smaller peaks and extended flows rather then the more sudden increases and decreases in flows. Because many of the reservoirs were low, they were able to store and some filled, while retaining the runoff for future uses.

PRECIPITATION

May picked up where April left off and provided parts of Idaho with record rainfall with some real intense storms. Garfield Ranger Station SNOTEL site, just north of Little Wood Reservoir in central Idaho, received 2.0 inches of rainfall in 24 hours on May 16th. The entire state received over 100% of average precipitation for May. The Panhandle Region received the lowest amount at 107% of average for May, whereas some central and southern Idaho basins received two-and-a-half times their normal May amounts. These spring rains in May gave water year to date precipitation averages a much needed boost as well. The Wood and Lost River basins jumped from 77% of average to 97% of average precipitation for the year, while the Southside Snake River basins increased from 96% to 113% of average, which is the highest in the state. Most importantly, all of the precipitation in May delayed irrigation demand until early June and will extend water supplies later this summer.

RESERVOIRS

Thanks to record rainfall in May, reservoir storages increased dramatically over the last month. Spring rains provided natural irrigation for Idaho farmers, preserving reservoir storage for later use but also making it difficult to work the fields. This has caused reservoir storage to increase dramatically across most of the state and allowed many reservoirs in Idaho to fill or come close to filling. Northern Idaho reservoirs are still doing well, but northern Idaho has been hit the hardest by low snowfall this winter as reflected in streamflow forecasts being as low as 35% of average. Reservoirs in the central mountains benefited from May rains tremendously; Deadwood reservoir increased from 54% to 81% of capacity, whereas Anderson Ranch increased from 51% to 79% capacity. The largest increase was seen in Magic Reservoir which was only 29% full at 37% of average last month and now is 71% full and 89% of average. Reservoirs in southern Idaho are also in better shape than a month ago. Owyhee Reservoir is now 89% full and 104% of average. Storage is up to 41% full, 74% of average in Salmon Falls Reservoir. Bear Lake remains the lowest at 24% capacity, 32% of average. In the Upper Snake reservoir system, Jackson Lake increased from 24% to 54% full, 80% of average and Palisades Reservoir is now 83% of capacity, 112% of average.

Note: NRCS reports reservoir information in terms of usable volumes, which includes both active, inactive and in some cases, dead storage. Other operators may report reservoir contents in different terms. For additional information, see the reservoir definitions in this report.

STREAMFLOW

Thanks to the record precipitation in May, streamflows increased and provided the needed boost for Idaho's meager snowpacks this winter. The boost improved the outlook for Idaho's numerous water users including irrigation supplies, river running opportunities, recreation at reservoirs, and hydropower; and hopefully signified a return to wetter years in the future. Several streams in central and southern Idaho should see above average runoff for the April-July season and not just for the month of May. This tally will be done after July. The Streams in the Panhandle Region remain near record low at only 35-65% of average, Clearwater and Salmon River basins increased slightly to 50-60% of average. The Upper Snake River basin ranges from 18% of average for Willow Creek (Ririe Reservoir) to 90% for the Salt River. The Snake River near Heise is forecast at 64% of average. The high desert streams south of the Snake River increased to 110-140% of average. The Wood and Lost River basins vary from 60-115% of average whereas the Weiser, Payette, and Boise streams are forecast at 45-65% of average. The Bear River forecasts range from 130% of average near the headwaters to 92% for the Bear River at Stewart Dam.

These forecast numbers mentioned in the narrative are the volume under the 50% Chance of Exceeding, which means there is a 50% chance the volume will be greater or less than the given value. Although, streamflow forecasts increased dramatically over the last month, the streamflow peaks were rain-dominated so the majority of flow came in a short period of time. Snowmelt-dominated peaks are preferable because the flow is distributed over a greater portion of the summer. There is not much snow left in the high country, so additional snowmelt streamflow peaks are not expected. However, future rains on the saturated soils can provide additional increases in streamflow. Drier weather will allow the rain generated peaks to more rapidly decrease to lower summer levels. Higher elevation streams will gradually decrease based on the amount of higher elevation snow remaining in the headwaters.

RECREATION

May rains delivered a delightful surprise to river runners as intense rainstorms caused higher peak streamflows than expected for many popular rafting rivers including the Owyhee, Bruneau, Salmon and Payette. However for some recreationists, the rapid increase in flows was so large on some rivers that it became dangerous and trips were cancelled. Fishermen and boaters have been happy with the cool and wet weather that March, April and May have brought to Idaho. The recent precipitation and cooler temperatures delayed spring runoff and the inevitable low summer flows. Without more spring precipitation, river runners can expect flows to reach 800 cfs on the Bruneau River near Hot Springs and 1000 cfs on the Owyhee River near Rome in mid to late June and a gage height of 2.0 feet for the Middle Fork Salmon River around July 1.

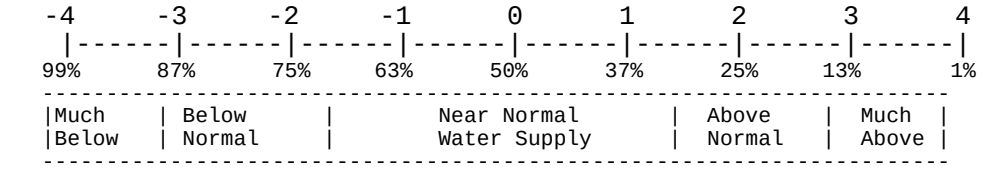
IDAHO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX (SWSI) As of June 1, 2005

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 1971 to present.

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

BASIN or REGION	*SWSI Value*	*Most Recent Year With Similar SWSI Value*	*Agricultural Water Supply Shortage May Occur When SWSI is Less Than*
PANHANDLE		-----	NA
CLEARWATER	-2.3	2000	NA
SALMON	-2.1	2000	NA
WEISER	-1.4	2000/2004	NA
PAYETTE	-1.7	2002	NA
BOISE	-1.7	2004	-2.1
BIG WOOD	-0.7	2000	-1.0
LITTLE WOOD	0.6	1993	-2.0
BIG LOST	-0.2	1985	-0.5
LITTLE LOST	-0.5	1990/1991	0.0
HENRYS FORK	-2.4	2002/2003	-3.3
SNAKE (HEISE)	-1.9	1985/1994	-2.0
OAKLEY	0.0	1996	-1.0
SALMON FALLS	-0.1	1993	-1.0
BRUNEAU	-2.6	1998	NA
BEAR RIVER	-3.6	1992/2003	-3.8

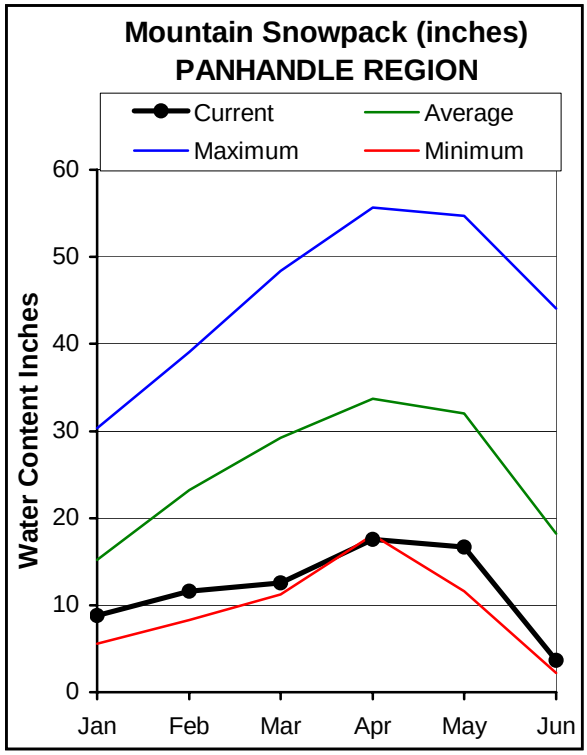
SWSI SCALE, PERCENT CHANCE OF EXCEEDANCE, AND INTERPRETATION

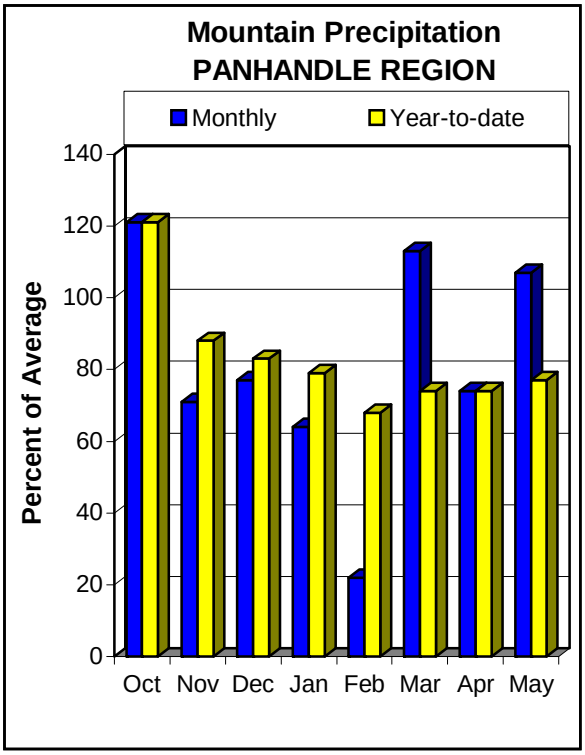


NA = Not Applicable

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.

PANHANDLE REGION
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May brought precipitation that was barely above average at 107% of average. Water year to date precipitation is 77% of average, one of the lowest in the state. Snowpack is nearly non-existent as it has been all winter at 20-30% of average for the few remaining sites with snow. Bear Mountain SNOTEL just melted out on June 2. This is the third lowest June 1 value since daily records start in 1983, only 1992 and 1994 and no snow on June 1. Even 2001, another low snow year, had 4.9 inches of snow water on June 1. Average June 1 snow water equivalent at Bear Mountain is 37.5 inches, maximum is 69.4 inches in 1997. Residual streamflow forecasts are for 35-65% of average. Many streams are flowing at about half of their normal levels for this time of year; streams peaked early and some of the snow came off during the winter rains that occurred. Water users should be prepared for low streamflow levels for the rest of this year unless favorable summer precipitation occurs.

PANHANDLE REGION
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
KOOTENAI at Leonia (1,2)	JUN-JUL	2154	2330	2450	63	2640	3060	3920
	JUN-SEP	2906	3129	3280	66	3510	4010	5000
MOYIE RIVER at Eastport	JUN-JUL	46	54	59	41	72	92	145
	JUN-SEP	53	63	69	43	84	106	160
SMITH CREEK	JUN-JUL	12.0	15.2	17.4	35	23	33	50
	JUN-SEP	13.6	18.0	21	38	29	40	56
BOUNDARY CREEK	JUN-JUL	13.9	16.3	18.0	39	22	29	46
	JUN-SEP	17.3	20	22	42	27	33	52
CLARK FK at Whitehorse Rpds (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1630	2660	3130	56	3600	4630	5620
	JUN-SEP	2340	3490	4010	59	4530	5680	6750
PEND OREILLE Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	2120	2870	3380	55	3890	4640	6120
	JUN-SEP	2890	3720	4280	59	4840	5670	7280
PRIEST near Priest River (1,2)	JUN-JUL	111	128	139	48	163	215	290
	JUN-SEP	138	160	175	51	205	265	345
NF COEUR D'ALENE RIVER AT ENAVILLE	JUN-JUL	38	55	66	42	93	133	159
	JUN-SEP	66	89	105	53	135	178	198
ST. JOE at Calder	JUN-JUL	87	137	170	45	205	255	380
	JUN-SEP	133	185	220	49	255	305	450
SPOKANE near Post Falls (2)	JUN-JUL	215	271	310	46	395	515	675
	JUN-SEP	276	338	380	49	465	595	775
SPOKANE at Long Lake (2)	JUN-JUL	329	401	450	54	540	675	840
	JUN-SEP	482	564	620	59	715	860	1060

PANHANDLE REGION
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
HUNGRY HORSE	3451.0	3311.0	3199.0	2588.0
FLATHEAD LAKE	1791.0	1661.0	1593.0	1499.2
NOXON RAPIDS	335.0	318.5	322.0	313.6
PEND OREILLE	1561.3	1378.0	1318.7	1333.1
COEUR D'ALENE	238.5	233.5	228.5	270.4
PRIEST LAKE	119.3	125.0	121.6	138.5

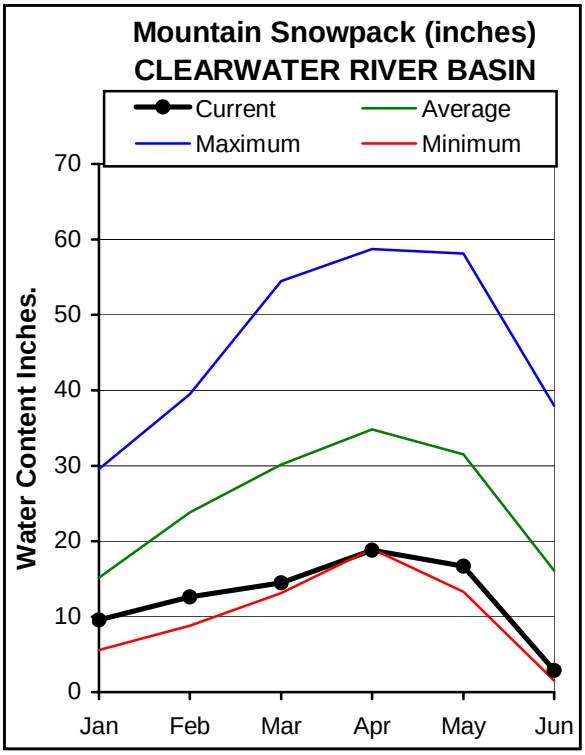
PANHANDLE REGION
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

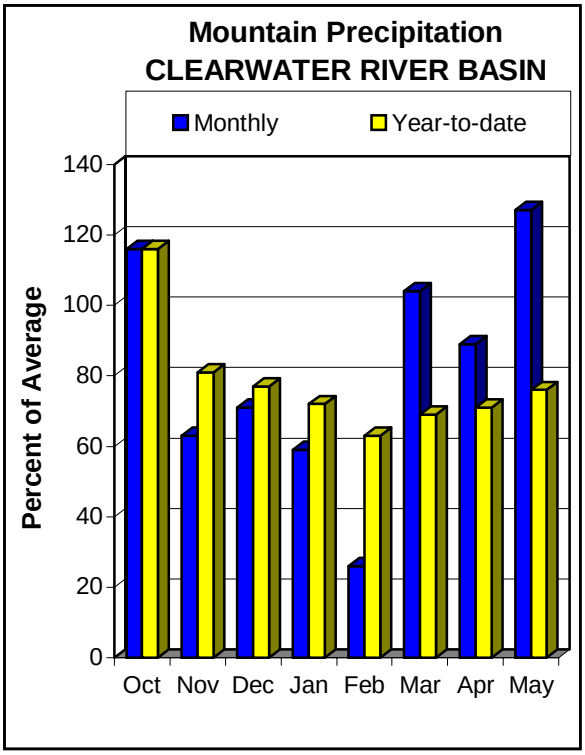
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Kootenai ab Bonners Ferry	7	46	23
Moyie River	1	0	0
Priest River	2	5	5
Pend Oreille River	40	49	31
Rathdrum Creek	1	0	0
Hayden Lake	0	0	0
Coeur d'Alene River	4	0	0
St. Joe River	4	51	34
Spokane River	7	32	13
Palouse River	1	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.
(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was above average at 127% of average, but not enough to make up for the winter snowfall moisture deficit. Cloud bursts brought heavy rains and flooding to a few locations, but the moisture was not wide spread. Water year to date precipitation is 76%, nearly the lowest in the state. Only three snow measuring sites still have snow on June 1; these are in the North Fork Clearwater basin and are 21% of average. These sites have 9-14 inches of snow water, average June 1 amounts are 28-41 inches. Dworshak Reservoir is full. May streamflow volumes were below average ranging from 69% of average for Dworshak Reservoir inflow, to 75% for natural flows measured on the Selway, Lochsa, and Clearwater River at Orofino and Spalding. June-September streamflow forecasts are for 50-60% of average. With the lack of snow in the high country and lack of abundant precipitation amounts like parts of southern Idaho received, streamflow levels will remain below average for the rest of the season.

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CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
SELWAY near Lowell	JUN-JUL	380	475	540	57	605	700	945
	JUN-SEP	445	550	625	60	700	805	1050
LOCHSA near Lowell	JUN-JUL	300	350	380	58	410	460	655
	JUN-SEP	360	410	445	61	480	530	735
DWORSHAK RESV INFLOW (1,2)	JUN-JUL	339	405	450	47	545	760	960
	JUN-SEP	446	526	580	52	685	910	1120
CLEARWATER at Orofino (1)	JUN-JUL	515	875	1040	53	1200	1570	1970
	JUN-SEP	680	1070	1250	56	1430	1820	2220
CLEARWATER at Spalding (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1047	1317	1500	51	1860	2650	2960
	JUN-SEP	1311	1620	1830	54	2220	3070	3370

CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
DWORSHAK	3468.0	3425.6	3366.1	3040.7

CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

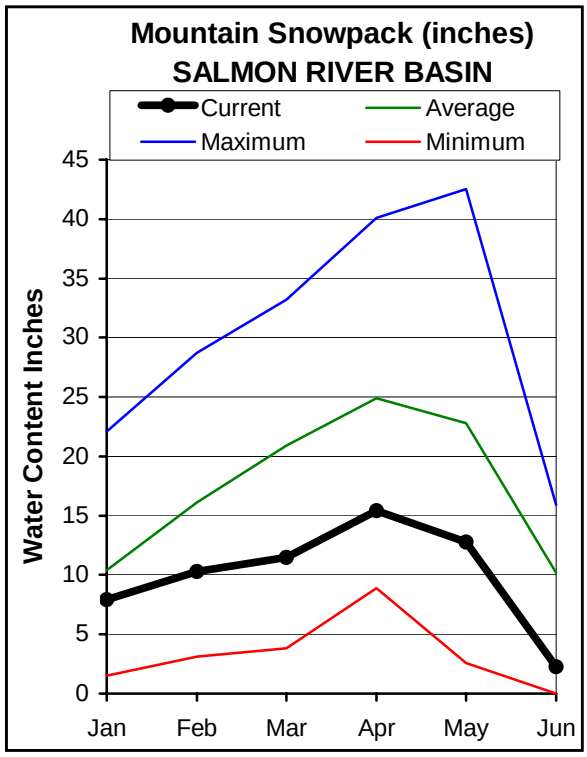
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
North Fork Clearwater	8	32	21
Lochsa River	2	0	0
Selway River	4	0	0
Clearwater Basin Total	14	30	17

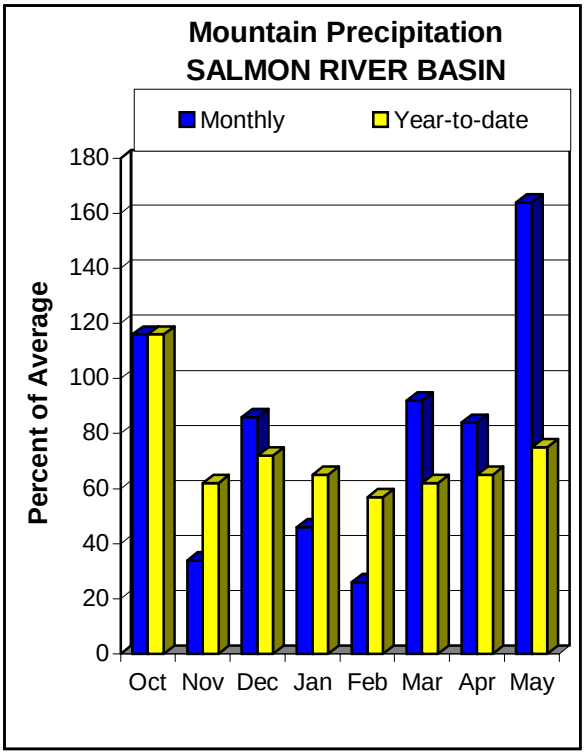
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

SALMON RIVER BASIN
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation amounts varied across the basin ranging from 3.2 to 7.7 inches; average amounts range from 2.7 to 8.8 inches. Water year to date precipitation is 75% of average, lowest in the state. Without much snow to harvest this year, the rain provided a boost in streamflows. The Middle Fork Salmon River peaked at 6.25 feet, 8,000 cfs, on May 20, while the Salmon River at White Bird peak at 47,000 cfs also on May 20. Residual streamflow forecast are for 50-60% of average. Without snow in the high country to sustain flows, streams are receding and will return to below normal levels. Additional rainfall streamflow peaks can occur, while the ground is saturated, but probably won't exceed the previous peaks, unless it turns very wet. Projections for the Middle Fork Salmon River are for a gage height of about 2.0 feet around July 1. A recession graph for the Middle Fork Salmon River is available on our web page to assist river runners on determining recession streamflows after the snowmelt peak has occurred.
http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/images/watersupply/mfsalmon_recession.gif

SALMON RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
SALMON at Salmon (1)	JUN-JUL	253	290	305	58	320	355	530
	JUN-SEP	325	380	405	60	430	485	670
Lemhi River nr Lemhi	JUN-JUL	23	25	27	52	29	32	52
	JUN-SEP	34	38	40	56	43	46	71
MF Salmon at MF Lodge	JUN-JUL	158	198	225	51	253	293	445
	JUN-SEP	203	255	290	55	325	375	530
SALMON at White Bird (1)	JUN-JUL	1160	1550	1730	54	1910	2300	3220
	JUN-SEP	1510	1970	2180	57	2390	2850	3850

SALMON RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg

SALMON RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

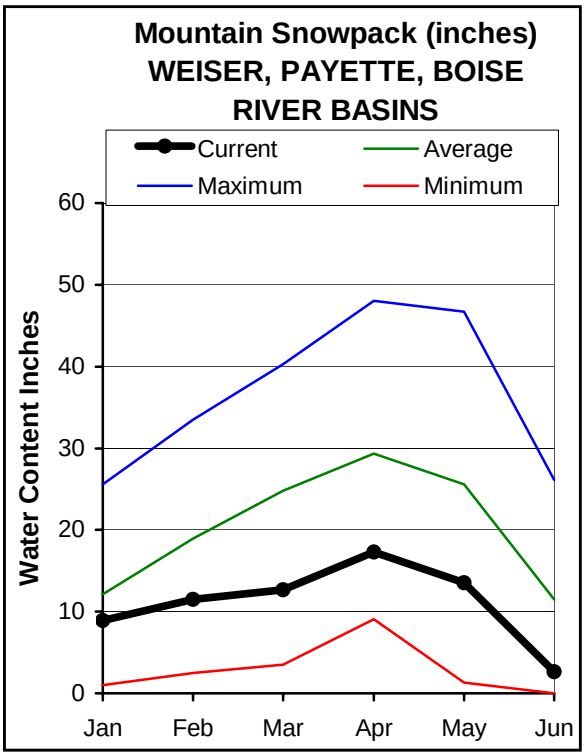
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Salmon River ab Salmon	8	137	34
Lemhi River	6	64	48
Middle Fork Salmon River	3	72	21
South Fork Salmon River	3	51	14
Little Salmon River	4	0	0
Salmon Basin Total	23	73	25

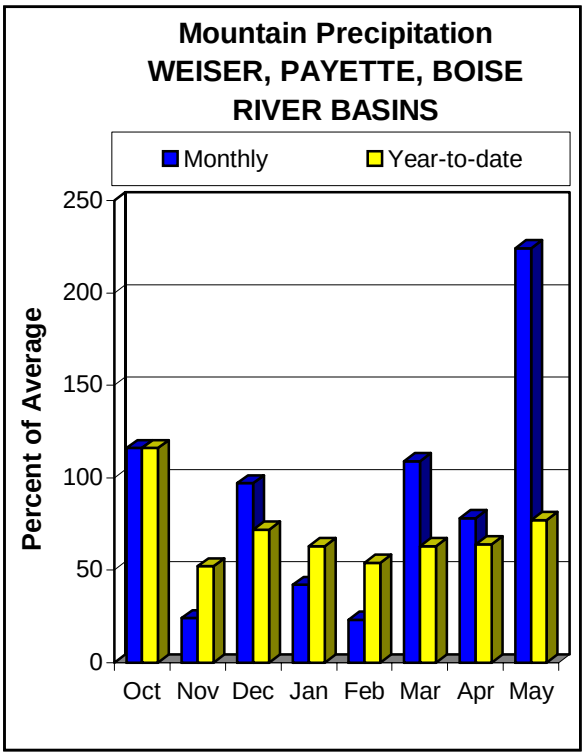
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May mountain precipitation was 175% of average in the Weiser and Payette basins and 240% in the Boise basin. Water year to date precipitation increased from 64% of average a month ago to 77%, still one of the lowest in the state. The snow is nearly melted. Only four SNOTEL sites (Deadwood Summit, Dollarhide Summit, Trinity Mountain and Vienna Mine) still have any snow; snow water content amounts range from 8-13 inches while average June 1 amounts range from 16-29 inches. Heavy rains boosted streams – Cascade Reservoir is full and Deadwood Reservoir is 81% full. The Boise reservoir system is 82% full, 101% of average. Residual streamflow forecasts are for 45-65% of average. As a result of the recent heavy rains, water supplies are looking much better than on March 1 when the snow pack was only 50-60% of average in these West-Central Mountains.

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
WEISER near Weiser (1)	JUN-JUL	27	57	71	65	85	115	110
	JUN-SEP	47	80	95	68	110	143	139
SF PAYETTE at Lowman	JUN-JUL	104	121	133	54	145	162	245
	JUN-SEP	144	162	175	58	188	206	300
DEADWOOD RESERVOIR Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	18.9	29	34	52	39	49	66
	JUN-SEP	24	35	40	54	45	56	74
LAKE FORK PAYETTE near McCall	JUN-JUL	16.9	22	25	56	29	33	45
	JUN-SEP	15.8	23	28	58	33	41	48
NF PAYETTE at Cascade (1,2)	JUN-JUL	67	90	105	49	136	205	215
	JUN-SEP	89	114	130	50	163	235	260
NF PAYETTE nr Banks (2)	JUN-JUL	79	106	124	47	163	220	265
	JUN-SEP	104	135	155	49	196	260	315
PAYETTE nr Horseshoe Bend (1,2)	JUN-JUL	285	327	355	50	410	540	710
	JUN-SEP	377	423	455	53	515	645	855
BOISE near Twin Springs (1)	JUN-JUL	108	151	171	61	191	234	280
	JUN-SEP	162	209	230	69	249	299	335
SF BOISE at Anderson Ranch Dam (1,2)	JUN-JUL	97	128	142	63	156	187	225
	JUN-SEP	116	154	171	66	188	225	260
MORES CREEK near Arrowrock Dam	JUN-JUL	13.3	16.7	19.0	59	21	25	32
	JUN-SEP	16.5	20	23	62	26	29	37
BOISE near Boise (1,2)	JUN-JUL	240	310	340	60	370	440	565
	JUN-SEP	325	405	440	65	475	555	680

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
MANN CREEK	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.5
CASCADE	693.2	696.3	693.0	588.6
DEADWOOD	161.9	131.7	147.1	139.0
ANDERSON RANCH	450.2	355.6	402.4	388.7
ARROWROCK	272.2	188.2	173.1	191.9
LUCKY PEAK	293.2	291.4	291.8	242.3
LAKE LOWELL (DEER FLAT)	165.2	118.0	116.5	133.5

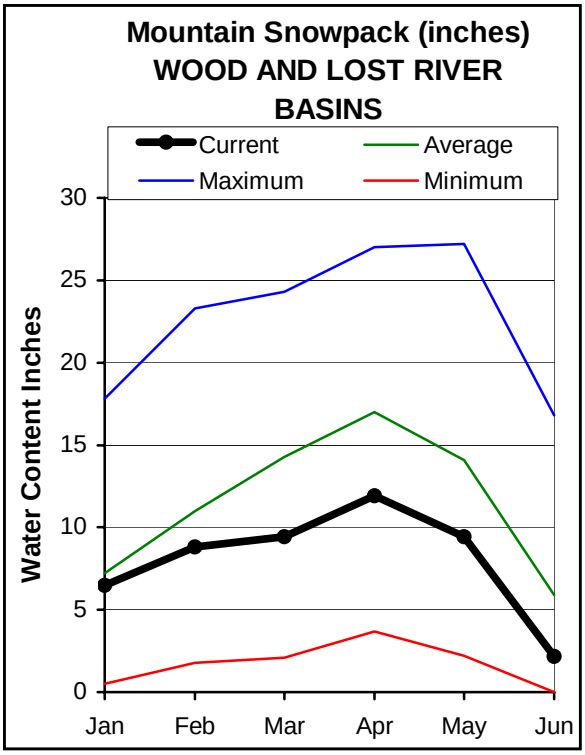
WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

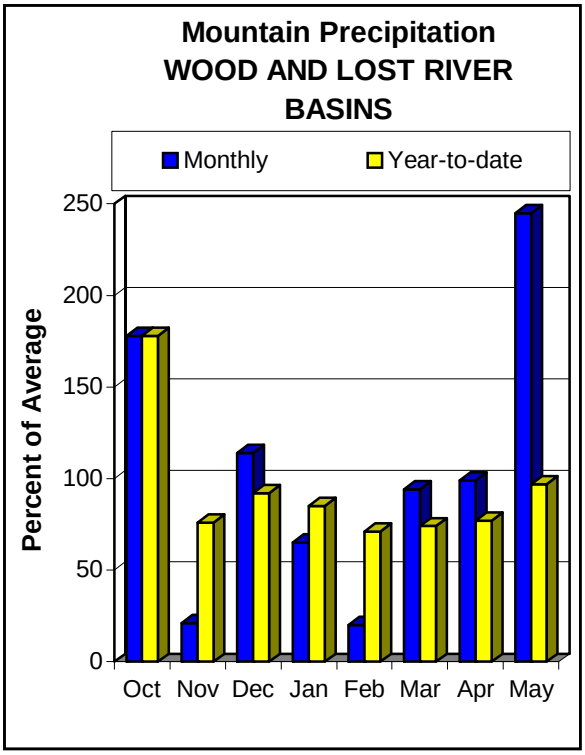
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Mann Creek	1	0	0
Weiser River	3	0	0
North Fork Payette	7	0	0
South Fork Payette	4	67	16
Payette Basin Total	12	49	8
Middle & North Fork Boise	5	89	20
South Fork Boise River	6	94	39
Mores Creek	2	0	0
Boise Basin Total	10	92	31
Canyon Creek	1	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.
(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

WOOD and LOST RIVER BASINS
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was 280% of average in the Little Wood, 270% in the Big Wood, 255% in the Big Lost, 200% in Little Lost and Birch, and 155% in Medicine Lodge, Beaver and Camas basins. Water year to date precipitation ranges from 88% of average in the Big Wood basin to 112% in the Little Wood basin, elsewhere, other central Idaho basins are near average. Garfield RS SNOTEL in the Little Wood basin received 2.0 inches of precipitation on May 16th. Soldier RS SNOTEL site received 8.1 inches in May. This is the third greatest monthly total since the station was installed in October 1986. The greatest monthly amount was 14.3 inches in December 1996 which lead to the New Year's Day flooding, and 8.7 inches in February 1986 from the 'Pineapple Express' moisture band. Only five SNOTEL sites have snow water that ranges from 1 to 11 inches while June 1 averages range from 9 to 27 inches for these sites. Magic Reservoir increased to 71% of capacity. Little Wood and Mackay reservoirs are full and passing inflows. The Big Lost River is even flowing below Arco; April 2001 was the last time the Big Lost River below INL Diversion near Arco had flowing water. Big Wood River below Magic Reservoir is forecast at 68% of average for the June-September period while Little Wood River near Carey is forecast at 115%. The abundant moisture brought smiles and is putting everyone in a better mood; however, more wet years are needed to get moisture back into the aquifers and hydrologic system. Natural streamflow for May for the Big Lost River below Mackay Reservoir was 109% of average, first time above average flow occurred since August 1999 which is when the drought started. The long-term drought has produced the lowest four-year cumulative streamflow totals for the Big Lost River below Mackay since streamflow records start in 1926.

WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
BIG WOOD at Hailey (1)	JUN-JUL	84	102	110	76	119	139	144
	JUN-SEP	111	134	145	82	157	184	177
BIG WOOD ab Magic Reservoir	JUN-JUL	34	47	57	56	69	89	102
	JUN-SEP	38	59	73	63	87	108	116
CAMAS CREEK near Blaine	JUN-JUL	8.9	11.8	14.0	106	16.4	20	13.2
	JUN-SEP	9.7	12.6	14.8	106	17.2	21	14.0
BIG WOOD below Magic Dam (2)	JUN-JUL	33	56	71	62	86	109	114
	JUN-SEP	49	72	88	68	104	127	130
LITTLE WOOD R ab High Five Ck	JUN-JUL	27	33	37	112	41	48	33
	JUN-SEP	34	40	45	115	50	58	39
LITTLE WOOD near Carey (2)	JUN-JUL	25	32	37	116	42	49	32
	JUN-SEP	32	40	45	115	50	58	39
BIG LOST at Howell Ranch	JUN-JUL	71	83	92	81	101	113	114
	JUN-SEP	87	103	113	81	121	141	139
BIG LOST bl Mackay Reservoir	JUN-JUL	57	68	75	78	82	93	96
	JUN-SEP	80	93	103	81	113	126	127
LITTLE LOST bl Wet Creek	JUN-JUL	10.7	13.2	14.9	82	16.9	18.9	18.1
	JUN-SEP	15.0	19.0	21	81	23	27	26

WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
MAGIC	191.5	136.5	46.4	154.1
LITTLE WOOD	30.0	29.3	26.9	27.4
MACKAY		NO REPORT		

WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

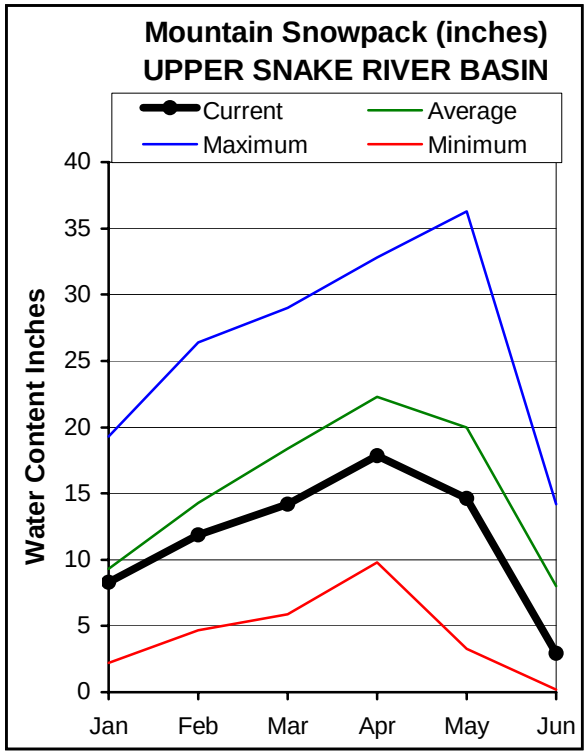
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Big Wood ab Hailey	7	122	41
Camas Creek	2	0	0
Big Wood Basin Total	9	122	41
Fish Creek	0	0	0
Little Wood River	4	0	0
Big Lost River	4	0	0
Little Lost River	3	37	13
Birch-Medicine Lodge Cree	2	37	15
Camas-Beaver Creeks	2	0	0

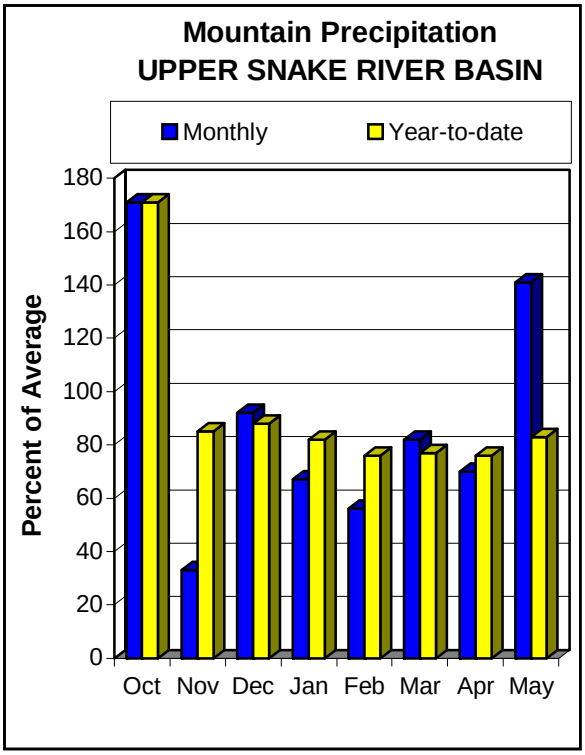
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation across the Upper Snake basin was 141% of average. This is the first time monthly precipitation was above average since October 2004. Water year to date precipitation is 79% of average for the SNOTEL stations in the Henrys Fork and Snake River above Palisades Reservoir. Water year to date precipitation in the low elevation drainages of Willow, Blackfoot, and Portneuf basins is better at 91% of average. This low elevation precipitation helped by delaying irrigation demand to one of the latest on record which allowed reservoir storage to increase. Low elevation precipitations is helpful, but keep in mind the majority of streamflow originates in the Snake River headwaters in Wyoming. The Snake River above Jackson Lake and Teton River peaked in late May. Residual streamflow forecasts are for 64% of average for the Snake River near Heise, last year flow was 67% of average. Palisades and Jackson combined reservoir storage is 72% of capacity, 101% of average, are storing 800,000 acre-feet more than last year, are not expected to fill. The rains benefited Blackfoot Reservoir increasing storage from 20% full a month ago to only 33% full by May 31. This is twice the amount of last year, but only 40% of average. American Falls Reservoir is 94% full and came close to filling in late May. This is the fourth consecutive year that American Falls Reservoir did not fill because of low spring inflows and cumulative drought effects. April 2001 was the last time American Falls was full.

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
HENRYS FORK near Ashton (2)	JUN-JUL	142	167	184	75	199	224	245
	JUN-SEP	285	315	340	77	365	395	440
HENRYS FORK near Rexburg (2)	JUN-JUL	490	550	595	72	640	700	830
	JUN-SEP	820	895	955	75	1015	1095	1280
FALLS RIVER nr Ashton (2)	JUN-JUL	79	96	108	54	120	137	199
	JUN-SEP	119	143	159	59	175	199	270
TETON RIVER NEAR DRIGGS	JUN-JUL	39	53	62	57	71	85	108
	JUN-SEP	63	80	92	60	104	121	153
TETON near St. Anthony	JUN-JUL	87	116	136	57	154	184	240
	JUN-SEP	137	172	197	62	222	257	320
SNAKE at Flagg Ranch	JUN-JUL	106	121	131	55	141	156	240
	JUN-SEP	135	153	165	58	175	195	285
SNAKE nr Moran (1,2)	JUN-JUL	170	220	240	49	260	310	490
	JUN-SEP	230	280	300	52	320	370	580
PACIFIC CREEK at Moran	JUN-JUL	30	38	43	43	48	56	100
	JUN-SEP	38	45	50	47	55	62	106
SNAKE ab resv nr Alpine (1,2)	JUN-JUL	670	750	785	53	820	900	1470
	JUN-SEP	850	970	1030	56	1090	1210	1840
GREYS above Palisades	JUN-JUL	115	135	149	79	163	183	188
	JUN-SEP	159	182	197	80	212	237	245
SALT near Etna	JUN-JUL	98	122	138	85	154	178	162
	JUN-SEP	169	196	215	90	232	262	240
SNAKE nr Irwin (1,2)	JUN-JUL	790	1060	1180	61	1300	1570	1950
	JUN-SEP	1140	1440	1580	63	1720	2020	2500
SNAKE near Heise (2)	JUN-JUL	930	1120	1250	61	1380	1570	2050
	JUN-SEP	1320	1550	1700	64	1850	2080	2650
WILLOW CREEK nr Ririe (2)	JUN-JUL	1.3	2.5	3.5	18	4.7	6.9	20
SNAKE nr Blackfoot (1,2)	JUN-JUL	930	1340	1520	57	1700	2110	2670
	JUN-SEP	1630	2040	2220	60	2400	2810	3690
PORTNEUF at Topaz	JUN-JUL	18.9	24	28	76	32	37	37
	JUN-SEP	33	38	42	76	46	51	55
AMERICAN FALLS RESV INFLOW (1,2)	JUN-JUL	376	509	600	36	850	1410	1660
	JUN-SEP	526	659	750	36	1000	1560	2070

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
HENRYS LAKE	90.4	79.0	76.8	89.2
ISLAND PARK	135.2	133.4	136.2	132.8
GRASSY LAKE	15.2	9.5	9.8	14.4
JACKSON LAKE	847.0	460.1	454.9	572.6
PALISADES	1400.0	1158.7	366.6	1033.6
RIRIE	80.5	58.1	45.7	70.3
BLACKFOOT		NO REPORT		
AMERICAN FALLS	1672.6	1566.0	1030.4	1476.1

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

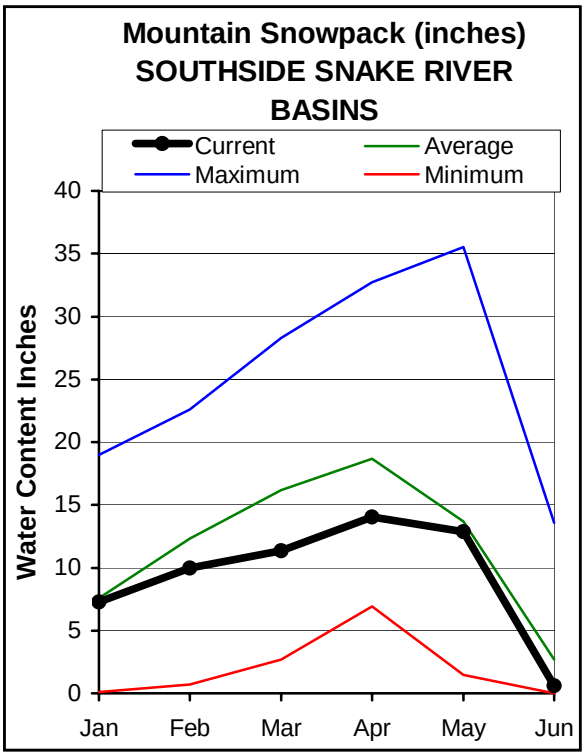
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Henrys Fork-Falls River	7	32	21
Teton River	2	286	59
Henrys Fork above Rexburg	9	45	27
Snake above Jackson Lake	5	51	23
Gros Ventre River	2	83	53
Hoback River	5	77	30
Greys River	4	113	46
Salt River	3	900	19
Snake above Palisades	17	88	38
Willow Creek	2	0	0
Blackfoot River	2	0	0
Portneuf River	3	0	0
Snake abv American Falls	28	67	37

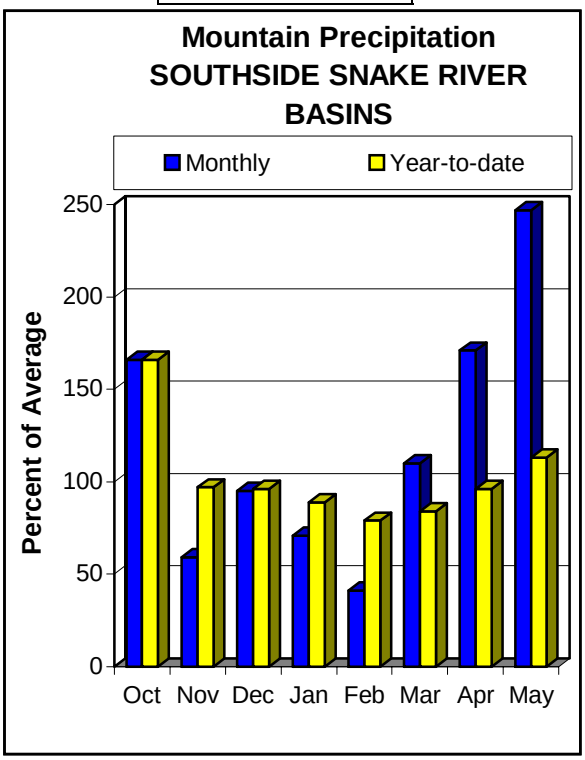
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Southside basins capitalized on Mother Nature's storm track, again. May mountain precipitation amounts were 260% of average in the Owyhee, 240% in Oakley, and 195% in Bruneau and Salmon Falls basins. May precipitation amounts at many SNOTEL stations were near or above the record high rainfall that fell in May 1998. Combined April and May precipitation in Hollister was 8.25 inches, wettest combined April and May totals since data starts in 1917; pervious maximum was 5.51 inches in 1998. Since mid-March, Fawn Creek SNOTEL in Nevada headwaters of the Owyhee basin received 24 inches of precipitation; average annual precipitation is 34 inches. Seventy percent of its' average annual precipitation fell in the two month period from April 1- May 31. Water year to date precipitation is 113% of average for these high desert basins. This is 95% of the average annual precipitation with four months still to go. The snowpack is nearly non-existent; only Bear Creek and Pole Creek have any remaining snow. The April 1 snowpack was 70-85% of average with hardly any low elevation snow. The rain induced streamflow peaks were some of the highest observed; usually a rain on snow event is needed to produce and sustain streamflows at the magnitude and length observed this year. This year is shaping up to be similar to 1998, another El Nino Year, which had a similar snowpack and record high May precipitation. The high precipitation is sustaining flows above average, thus residual forecasts are for 110-140% of average in these basins. Salmon Falls Reservoir increased to 75% of average, 41% full; Owyhee Reservoir increased from 28% full February 28 to 89% full May 31.

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
OAKLEY RESERVOIR INFLOW	JUN-JUL	5.6	7.6	9.1	111	10.7	13.4	8.2
	JUN-SEP	8.5	10.7	12.3	109	14.0	16.8	11.3
SALMON FALLS CREEK nr San Jacinto	JUN-JUL	28	32	34	142	37	40	24
	JUN-SEP	34	37	40	143	43	47	28
BRUNEAU near Hot Spring	JUN-JUL	71	90	104	127	119	144	82
	JUN-SEP	84	105	120	130	136	162	92
OWYHEE near Gold Creek (2)	JUN-JUL	0.2	1.1	2.1	137	3.5	6.1	1.5
	JUN-SEP	0.2	1.3	2.4	857	3.9	6.8	0.3
OWYHEE near Rome	JUN-JUL	72	88	99	139	111	130	71
	JUN-SEP	95	113	125	137	138	159	91
OWYHEE RESV INFLOW (2)	JUN-JUL	57	80	98	120	118	150	82
	JUN-SEP	108	123	133	119	144	160	112
SUCCOR CK nr Jordan Valley	JUN-JUL	2.6	3.0	3.2	133	3.4	3.8	2.4

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
OAKLEY		NO REPORT		
SALMON FALLS	182.6	75.0	41.7	101.2
WILDHORSE RESERVOIR	71.5	49.2	29.8	58.4
OWYHEE	715.0	639.5	380.2	614.6
BROWNLEE	1420.0	1415.9	1408.9	1263.0

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

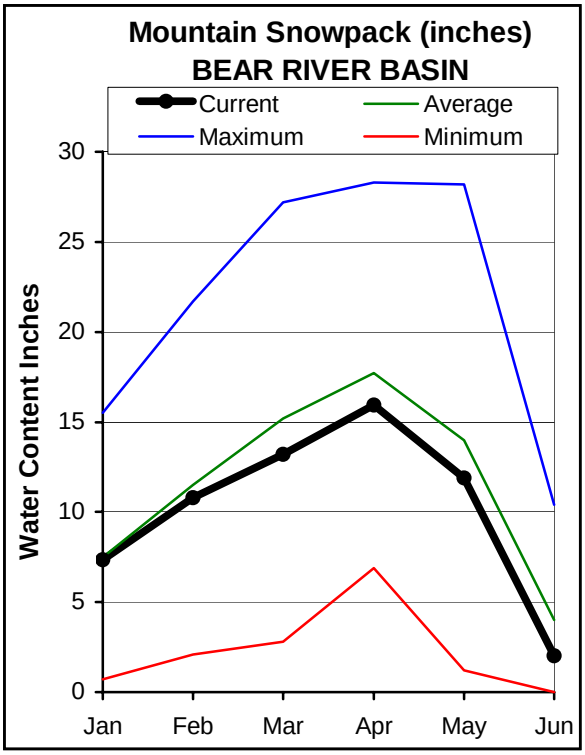
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Raft River	1	0	0
Goose-Trapper Creeks	3	0	0
Salmon Falls Creek	5	538	28
Bruneau River	5	538	28
Owyhee Basin Total	7	0	0

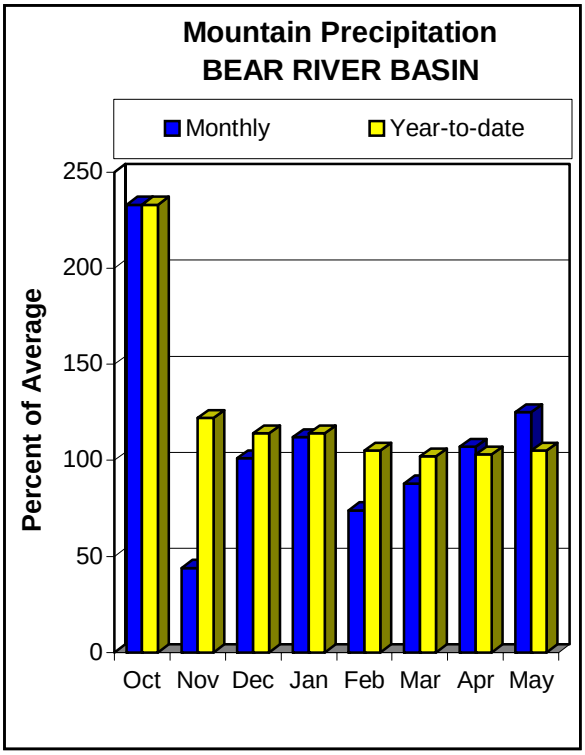
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

BEAR RIVER BASIN
JUNE 1, 2005





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was 123% of average for the 15 SNOTEL stations in the Bear River basin. Precipitation since the water year started is 105% of average; this is 86% of the average annual precipitation for the entire water year with four months still to go. The Bear River basin snowpack is two-thirds of average, highest in the state. Good moisture since last fall brought streams to above average levels in April, and sustained flows during May and into June. Storage in Bear Lake increased from 70,000 acre-feet September 30, 2004, its lowest level since 1936, to 336,000 acre-feet May 31 and is still increasing. Bear Lake is 24% of capacity, 32% of average. Montpelier Reservoir is full. Streams are forecast near average or better for the June-September period. Hopefully, the dry years are behind us and the wet cycle will continue for years to come and help fill the moisture deficit left in Bear Lake since the drought started.

BEAR RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2005

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000AF)	50% (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
Bear River nr UT-WY State Line	APR-SEP	126	135	142	114	149	158	125
	JUN-SEP	69	78	85	104	92	101	82
Bear River ab Reservoir nr Woodruff	APR-SEP	139	157	170	120	183	201	142
	JUN-SEP	74	87	96	135	105	118	71
Smiths Fork nr Border	APR-JUL	99	103	105	102	107	111	103
	APR-SEP	112	117	120	99	123	128	121
	JUN-JUL	44	48	50	82	52	56	61
Bear River at Stewart Dam	APR-JUL	194	224	245	105	267	301	234
	APR-SEP	217	251	275	105	300	340	262
	JUN-JUL	47	77	97	88	117	147	110
	JUN-SEP	71	104	127	92	150	183	138

BEAR RIVER BASIN
Reservoir Storage (1000 AF) - End of May

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
BEAR LAKE		NO REPORT		
MONTPELIER CREEK		NO REPORT		

BEAR RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2005

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Smiths & Thomas Forks	3	117	75
Bear River ab WY-ID line	10	365	75
Montpelier Creek	1	0	0
Mink Creek	1	0	0
Cub River	1	0	62
Bear River ab ID-UT line	15	424	63
Malad River	1	0	0

* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

The average is computed for the 1971-2000 base period.

(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

Interpreting Streamflow Forecasts

Introduction
Each month, five forecasts are issued for each forecast point and each forecast period. Unless otherwise specified, all streamflovv 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.

Most Probable (50 Percent Chance of Exceeding) Forecast. This forecast is the best estimate of streamflow volume that can be produced given current conditions and based on the outcome of similar past situations, There is a 50 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 50 percent chance that the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

The most probable forecast will rarely be exactly right, due to errors resulting from future weather conditions and the forecast equation itself. This does not mean that users should not use the most probable forecast; it means that they need to evaluate existing circumstances and determine the amount of risk they are willing to take by accepting this forecast value.

To Decrease the Chance of Having Too Little Water
If users want to make sure there is enough water available for their operations, they might determine that a 50 percent chance of the streamflow volume being lower than the most probable forecast is too much risk to take. To reduce the risk of not having enough water available during the forecast period, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a greater chance of being exceeded (or possibly some point in-between). These include:

70 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 70 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value.
There is a 30 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.
90 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 90 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value.
There is a 10 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

To Decrease the Chance of Having Too Much Water
If users want to make sure they don't have too much water, they might determine that a 50 percent chance of the streamflow being higher than the most probable forecast is too much of a risk to take. To reduce the risk of having too much water available during the forecast period, users can base their operational decisions on one of the forecasts with a smaller chance of being exceeded. These include:

30 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. There is a 30 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 70 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.
10 Percent Chance of Exceeding Forecast. there is a 10 percent chance that the streamflow volume will exceed this forecast value. There is a 90 percent chance the streamflow volume will be less than this forecast value.

Using the forecasts - an **example**

Using the Most Probable Forecast. Using the example forecasts shown below, users can reasonably expect 36,000 acre-feet to flow past the gaging station on the Mary's River near Death between March I and July 31.

Using the Higher Exceedence Forecasts. If users anticipate a somewhat drier trend in the future (monthly and seasonal weather outlooks are **available** from the **National** Weather Service every two weeks), or if **they are** operating **at** a **level** where an unexpected shortage of water could cause problems, they might want to plan on receiving only 20,000 acre-feet (from the 70 percent chance of exceeding forecast). In seven out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflow volumes will exceed the 20,000 acre-foot forecast.

If users anticipate extremely dry conditions for the remainder of the season, or if they determine the risk of using the 70 percent chance of exceeding forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving only 5000 acre-feet (from the **90** percent chance of exceeding forecast). Nine out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflow volumes will exceed the 5000 acre-foot forecast.

Using the Lower Exceedance Forecasts. If users expect wetter future conditions, or if the chance that five out of every ten years with similar conditions would produce streamflow volumes greater than 36,000 acre-feet was more than they would like to risk, they might plan on receiving 52,000 acre-feet (from the 30 percent chance of exceeding forecast) to minimize potential flooding problems. Three Out of ten years with similar conditions, streamflows will exceed the 52,000 acre-foot forecast.

In years when users expect extremely wet conditions for the remainder of the season and the threat of severe flooding and downstream damage exists, they might choose to use the 76,000 acre-foot (10 percent chance of exceeding) forecast for their water management operations. Streamflow volumes will exceed this level only one year out of ten.

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	<<====== Drier ====== Future Conditions ======= Wetter =====>> Chance Of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (Most Probable) (1000AF)	50% (Most Probable) (% AVG.)	30% (1000AF)	10% (1000AF)	30-Yr Avg. (1000AF)
SF PAYETTE RIVER at Lowman	APR-JUL	329	414	471	109	528	613	432
	APR-SEP	369	459	521	107	583	673	488
BOISE RIVER near Twin Springs (1)	APR-JUL	443	610	685	109	760	927	631
	APR-SEP	495	670	750	109	830	1005	

*For more information concerning streamflow forecasting ask your **local NRCS field office** for a copy of "**A Field Office Guide** for **Interpreting Streamflow Forecasts**" or visit our Web page.*

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
9173 West Barnes Drive, Suite C
Boise ID 83709-1574

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Issued by
Bruce I. Knight, Chief
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Washington, DC

Released by
Richard Sims, State Conservationist
Natural Resources Conservation Service
Boise, Idaho

Prepared by
Snow Survey Staff
Ron Abramovich, Water Supply Specialist
Philip Morrisey, Hydrologist
James Montesi, Hydrologist
Jeff Graham, Electronics Technician

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