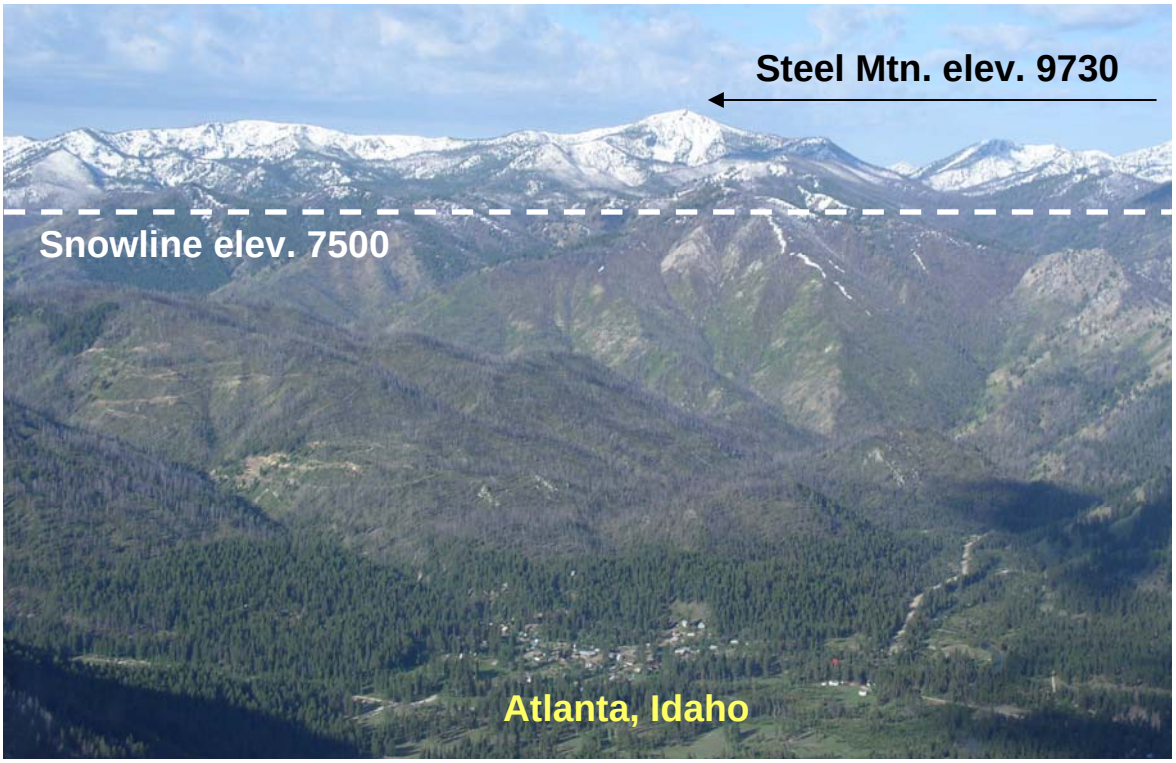
United States Department of Agriculture
Natural Resources Conservation Service

Idaho Water Supply Outlook Report
June 1, 2006



On May 24th, 2006 personnel from the Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation and NRCS Snow Survey used a helicopter flight in the headwaters of the Boise River to assess how much snow was left in the basin. The picture above shows that the snow covered area was located above 7,500 feet elevation near the town of Atlanta. Overall the flight found the average snowline for the basin was 7,600 feet which meant 13.5% of the basin was snow covered. On the same day satellite snowcover for the Boise basin above Lucky Peak Dam was estimated by NOAA at 15.2%. These measurements in conjunction with data from automated SNOTEL stations help reservoir operators know when to cut back dam releases in order to fill the reservoirs with the last of the snow meltwater.

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

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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, 2006

SUMMARY

Where did all the snow go? Yo-yo like temperatures in May increased snowmelt rates and sent meltwater pouring out of the mountains, filling streams to the brim and causing flooding in some areas. Then near the end of May, a cold front moved into the state refreezing the snowpack and dropping a foot of new snow in Idaho's central mountains. This sudden change in the weather sent streams on the decline faster than they went up. Now in the first few days of June, temperatures are on the rise again and will reach into the 90's and bump the snowmelt rates back up again. The good news is the drop in temperatures decreased the melting of the snowpack, saving some snow to melt in June and will help save some streamflow for the later summer months. Even better news, is that there is not enough remaining snow to produce peak flows exceeding the previous peaks. Streams will continue receding even with the hot temperatures in early June melting the remaining snow in the Owyhee, Bruneau, Salmon Falls, Oakley, Bear, Upper Snake, Little Lost, Clearwater and Panhandle streams. The remaining snow melt may be enough to sustain flows but not increase them. Elsewhere, there is a slight possibility of increases in streamflows from the remaining snow and combination of hot temperatures to drive streams up a little in the Payette headwaters, South Fork Boise, Big Wood, Big Lost, Middle Fork Salmon, South Fork Salmon and Teton rivers.

In summary, the 2006 water supplies will be more than adequate for surface water users and will hopefully start recharging Idaho's depleted aquifers. April 1 snowpacks ranged from average in northern Idaho to 150% of average in Oakley basin with a handful of sites setting record high snow water equivalent amounts on April 1. Abundant precipitation in early April melted low elevation snowpacks and sent streams standing on end with some streamflow stations setting new daily maximums. Temperatures that were 20 degrees Fahrenheit above normal in May melted the higher elevation snow at rates up to 2.0 inches of snowwater per day at some sites, causing flooding in parts of central Idaho. Cooler temperatures in late May reduced snowmelt and eased flooding. Moderate temperatures and some precipitation in June would keep streams above average longer this summer. However, the Jun-Jul-Aug climatological forecast from the Climate Prediction Center calls for below normal precipitation for most of the Pacific Northwest, including all of Idaho. Above normal temperatures are predicted for all of Idaho, except in the Panhandle area.

SNOWPACK

The snowmelt rates that occurred in May were amazingly high for this time of year and brought an above average May 1 snowpack across central and southern Idaho to below average levels by June 1 for most basins. Melting 1-2 inches of snow water per day for several days or even a week straight is the same as receiving 1-2 inches of precipitation each day. It took Mother Nature five months to accumulate this year's snowpack at Magic Mountain SNOTEL in southern Idaho, and about one month to melt. Remaining snowpacks are 120-150% of average in the Big Wood, Big Lost and Little Wood basins. Snowpacks are 60-90% of average in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Salmon, Payette, Boise, Henrys Fork, Teton and Upper Snake basins.

The snowpack in the Bear River basin is 44% of average and is melted out in other basins across the state.

PRECIPITATION

After receiving records precipitation amounts at eleven SNOTEL stations in central Idaho, May's weather turned dry and hot. May precipitation was near average in the Panhandle Region, Clearwater and Owyhee basins. Elsewhere, May precipitation ranged from 50-85% of average. Water year to date amounts range from 142% of average in the Little Wood and Oakley basins to 105% in the Panhandle Region, Clearwater, Little Lost, Birch, Snake above Palisades and Bear basins. As reported last month, several basins have already received their annual precipitation amounts that normally falls during the October – September period. These basins have received about 110% of the annual amounts and include Weiser, Payette, Boise, Big Wood, Little Wood, Big Lost, Oakley, Salmon Falls and Bruneau. This is not that unusual in above average snow years and is a result of only 25% of our annual precipitation falling during the summer growing season.

RESERVOIRS

The yo-yo like temperature pattern in May which drives the snowmelt is making it tough to be a reservoir water manager. Many reservoir operators are looking to see how much snow remains and how it will melt, so they can do final fill of the reservoirs. No easy task when you look at the many curve ball options that nature can throw at us. The good news is most reservoirs are nearly full and inflows will keep them higher longer this summer for all to enjoy the recreational benefits as well. Salmon Falls and Oakley reservoirs did not fill this year, but they are in good shape to have plenty of carryover storage for next year. Bear Lake is on the rebound and currently at 41% of capacity, 56% of average. Likewise Blackfoot Reservoir is 63% of capacity, 76% 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

Streams are now in recession after most of them peaked on May 21. April and May were the big water months this year. The natural streamflow volume for the Boise River near Boise in April was 200% of average, highest since Lucky Peak was built in 1955, while May volume was 165%, fifth highest since 1955. April and May runoff volumes for the Snake River near Heise were about 135% of average for each month. Usually, May is the big volume month for most eastern, central and northern Idaho streams while peak streamflows occur in late May or early June. This year's hydrographs were all shifted a couple weeks ahead leaving less to come later this summer. June volumes will be much less than the previous month with the lack of snow remaining at high elevations. Residual streamflow forecasts for the June-September period range from 70-95% of average in the Panhandle, Clearwater, Upper Snake and Bear drainages. In central and southern Idaho residual volumes are forecast at 100-150% of average except for the Big Wood River which is forecast at 160-180%. As a result, northern Idaho streams will recede to below normal levels later this summer, while central and southern Idaho streams should remain above normal for most of summer.

RECREATION

Water sports will be plentiful in Idaho this year, at least in the early part of summer. Most streams peaked on May 21 before the snow ran out and before the cold front moved through Idaho. River runners saw some high peaks in May with ideal melt conditions releasing the water from the snowpack and into the streams. River runners will see an extended floating period on most streams across the state. However, because so much snow melted in May there will be less later this summer. If the predicted dry summer pattern occurs, streams may return to their summer baseflows slightly earlier than expected when a snowpack of this magnitude occurs. Early projections are for the Middle Fork Salmon River to return to a gage height of 2.0 feet (900 cfs) in the second half of July. This could occur later with normal or better summer precipitation. Most reservoirs will fill or are filled except for Salmon Falls, Oakley, Bear and Blackfoot reservoirs. Streams will keep reservoirs full longer until reservoir releases start to exceed inflows. Respect the water, know your limits and be careful as the high, swift currents can sweep you away.

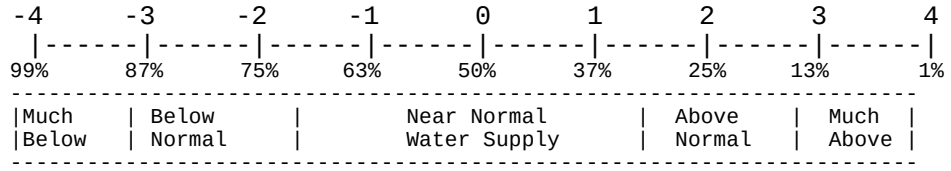
IDAHO SURFACE WATER SUPPLY INDEX (SWSI) As of June 1, 2006

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*
CLEARWATER	0.5	2004	NA
SALMON	1.1	1986	NA
WEISER	2.0	1993	NA
PAYETTE	1.7	1999	NA
BOISE	0.5	1999	-2.1
BIG WOOD	2.7	1974	-0.5
LITTLE WOOD	2.1	1998	-2.0
BIG LOST	1.7	1999	-0.5
LITTLE LOST	0.1	1996	0.0
HENRYS FORK	0.4	1993	-3.3
SNAKE (HEISE)	0.3	1980/1976	-1.8
OAKLEY	2.7	1999	-1.0
SALMON FALLS	2.2	1998	-1.5
BRUNEAU	2.0	1997	NA
BEAR RIVER	-1.9	1990	-3.3

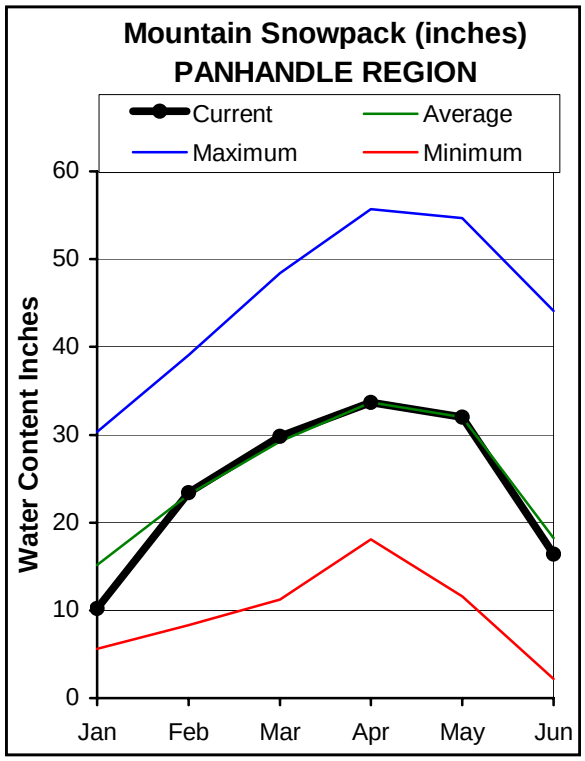
SWSI SCALE, PERCENT CHANCE OF EXCEEDANCE, AND INTERPRETATION

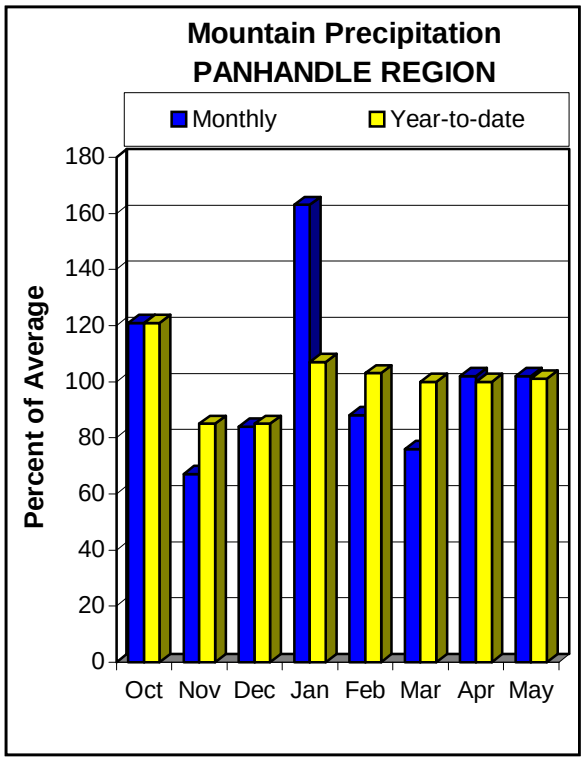


NA = Not Applicable

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was average and is average for the water year, which is also lowest in the state. Snow water equivalent amounts range from 21% of average at the Hawkins Lake SNOTEL site, in extreme northwest Montana to 146% at the Schweitzer Basin site, north of Pend Oreille Lake. Overall, the Panhandle Region snowpack is 90% percent of average even though some lower elevation SNOTEL sites such as Sunset and Lookout have melted out. The entire Panhandle Region snowpack is over four times that of last year and will help sustain streamflow levels but probably not enough to keep them above average levels for very long. The rivers are now in recession and the June-September streamflow forecasts range from 70-85% of average for these Panhandle streams and tributaries from Montana. The numerous natural and controlled lakes should fill even with below average streamflow projections.

PANHANDLE REGION
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	2390	2810	3000	77	3190	3610	3920
	JUN-SEP	3110	3610	3840	77	4070	4570	5000
MOYIE RIVER at Eastport	JUN-JUL	68	86	101	70	116	136	145
	JUN-SEP	78	100	115	72	130	150	160
SMITH CREEK	JUN-JUL	20	30	36	72	42	52	50
	JUN-SEP	23	34	42	75	50	61	56
BOUNDARY CREEK	JUN-JUL	21	28	32	70	36	43	46
	JUN-SEP	26	32	37	71	42	48	52
CLARK FK at Whitehorse Rpds (1,2)	JUN-JUL	2900	3930	4400	78	4870	5900	5620
	JUN-SEP	3640	4790	5310	79	5830	6980	6750
PEND OREILLE Lake Inflow (2)	JUN-JUL	3520	4270	4780	78	5290	6040	6120
	JUN-SEP	4300	5130	5690	78	6250	7080	7280
PRIEST near Priest River (1,2)	JUN-JUL	170	225	250	86	275	330	290
	JUN-SEP	205	265	295	86	325	385	345
NF COEUR D'ALENE RIVER AT ENAVILLE	JUN-JUL	66	94	112	70	138	178	159
	JUN-SEP	92	125	148	75	178	223	198
ST. JOE at Calder	JUN-JUL	200	250	285	75	320	370	380
	JUN-SEP	255	305	340	76	375	425	450
SPOKANE near Post Falls (2)	JUN-JUL	295	415	500	74	585	705	675
	JUN-SEP	360	490	575	74	660	790	775
SPOKANE at Long Lake (2)	JUN-JUL	430	565	655	78	745	875	840
	JUN-SEP	600	745	840	79	940	1080	1060

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
HUNGRY HORSE	3451.0	3064.0	3311.0	2588.0
FLATHEAD LAKE	1791.0	1505.0	1661.0	1499.2
NOXON RAPIDS	335.0	332.4	318.5	313.6
PEND OREILLE	1561.3	1329.0	1378.0	1333.1
COEUR D'ALENE	238.5	209.1	233.5	270.4
PRIEST LAKE	119.3	154.6	125.0	138.5

PANHANDLE REGION
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

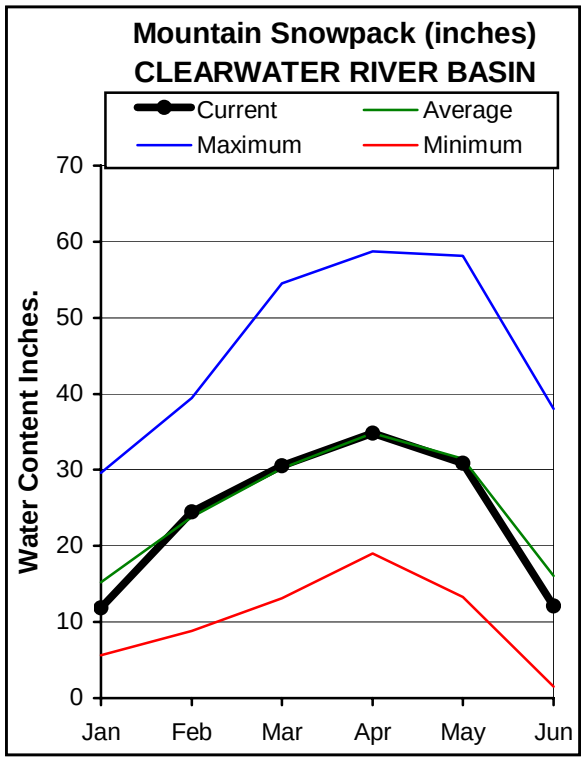
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Kootenai ab Bonners Ferry	8	382	81
Moyie River	1	0	21
Priest River	2	3715	134
Pend Oreille River	44	312	86
Rathdrum Creek	1	0	0
Hayden Lake	0	0	0
Coeur d'Alene River	4	0	21
St. Joe River	4	280	95
Spokane River	7	433	54
Palouse River	1	0	0

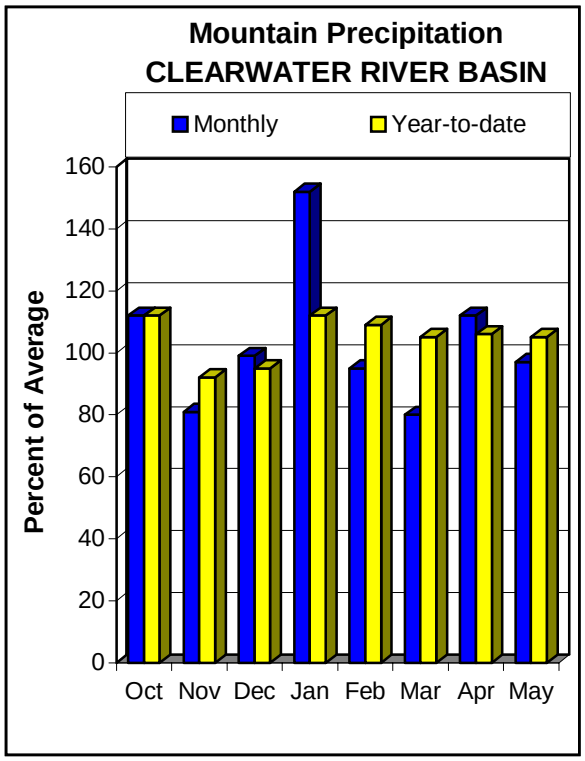
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May brought many changes in the Clearwater basin. As the air temperatures warmed to abnormal values during the middle of the month, the snowpack released water rapidly and caused many of the rivers to fill with large volumes of water. Even with the lack of precipitation during this warm period, the beginning and end of May brought enough moisture to yield 97% of the average monthly precipitation. Water year to date precipitation is 105% of the average. On May 1 the basin wide snow water equivalent was 97% of average and by June 1 it had sharply decreased to 72%. The Clearwater basin holds vastly different snowpacks ranging from 8% of average snow water equivalent at the Mountain Meadows SNOTEL site, south of Red River Ranger Station, to 115% at the Hoodoo Basin SNOTEL site along the Montana border. Some locations have already melted out, such as Nez Perce Camp and Twelvemile Creek snow measuring stations, which are both located on the Montana border and allowed the road to open early leading to the Selway River put-in for the experienced river runners. The streamflow peaks from snowmelt have already occurred for all the rivers in the Clearwater Basin including both the Lochsa and the Selway rivers. The rapid melt created a single snowmelt streamflow peak as opposed to multiple peaks that usually occur and has filled Dworshak Reservoir to 90% of capacity. The residual streamflow forecasts range from 85-95% of average. Water supplies should be adequate for river runners and the numerous water users.

CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	715	810	875	93	945	1035	945
	JUN-SEP	795	905	975	93	1045	1155	1050
LOCHSA near Lowell	JUN-JUL	540	590	620	95	650	700	655
	JUN-SEP	615	665	700	95	735	785	735
DWORSHAK RESV INFLOW (1,2)	JUN-JUL	510	725	820	85	915	1135	960
	JUN-SEP	655	880	985	88	1085	1315	1120
CLEARWATER at Orofino (1)	JUN-JUL	1320	1690	1850	94	2010	2380	1970
	JUN-SEP	1530	1920	2100	95	2280	2670	2220
CLEARWATER at Spalding (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1570	2360	2720	92	3080	3870	2960
	JUN-SEP	1860	2710	3100	92	3490	4340	3370

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
DWORSHAK	3468.0	3133.5	3425.6	3040.7

CLEARWATER RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

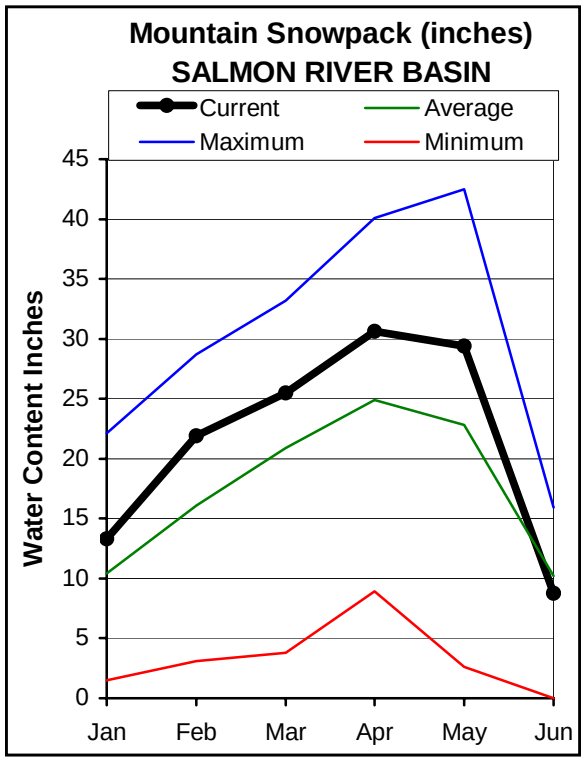
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
North Fork Clearwater	8	358	76
Lochsa River	2	0	31
Selway River	4	0	61
Clearwater Basin Total	14	423	72

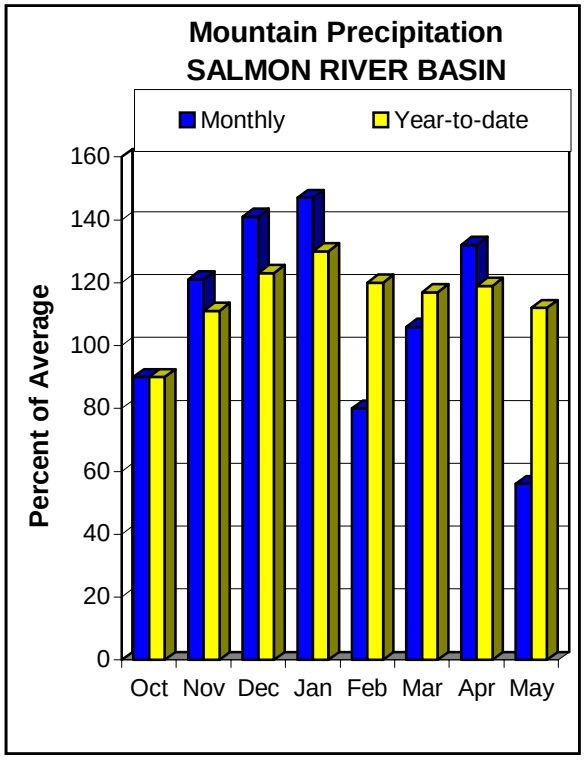
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Precipitation for the water year remains above normal at 112% of average for the Salmon River basin, even though precipitation was only about half of average in May. During the middle of the month, little precipitation and record high temperatures caused rapid snowmelt and high volumes of water in the rivers. The Salmon River at White Bird instantaneous peak was 93,800 cfs on May 21. Last year the river peaked at 46,900 mean daily cfs on May 20. The maximum recorded instantaneous peak occurred on June 17, 1974 at 130,000 cfs. The remaining snowpack is 97% of average for the Salmon River above Salmon, 91% for the South Fork Salmon River, 85% for the Middle Fork Salmon River and 61% for the Lemhi River. Overall, the Salmon basin snowpack is 78% of average, about three times as much as last year. River runners will enjoy a prolonged season as the “2 foot” stage height should not be achieved until the second half of July. Water users should have sufficient water supplies throughout the summer with the possible exception in the Lemhi basin which is forecast at 70% of average for the June-September period. The Middle Fork Salmon River is forecast at 142% of average while the Salmon River at White Bird is forecast at 115%.

SALMON RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	600	635	650	123	665	700	530
	JUN-SEP	740	795	820	122	845	900	670
Lemhi River nr Lemhi	JUN-JUL	30	33	35	67	37	40	52
	JUN-SEP	43	47	50	70	53	57	71
MF Salmon at MF Lodge	JUN-JUL	575	615	640	144	665	705	445
	JUN-SEP	665	715	750	142	785	835	530
SALMON at White Bird (1)	JUN-JUL	3160	3550	3730	116	3910	4300	3220
	JUN-SEP	3760	4220	4430	115	4640	5100	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, 2006

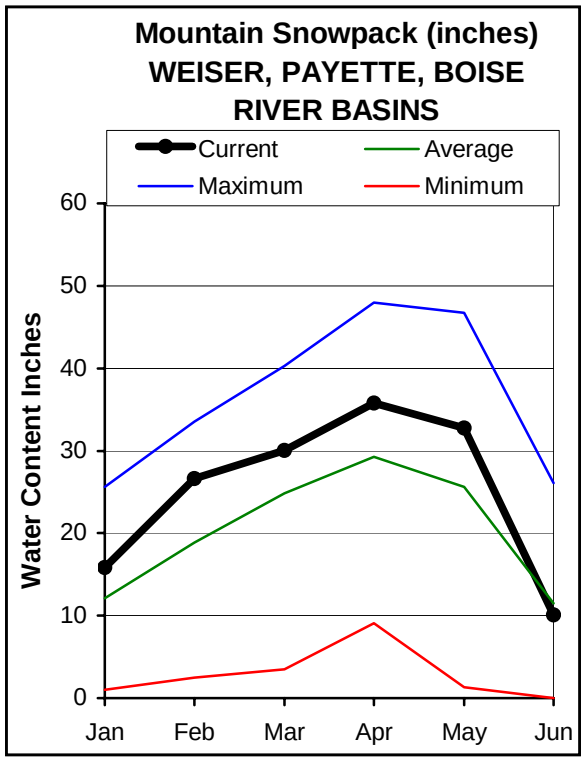
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Salmon River ab Salmon	8	284	97
Lemhi River	6	126	61
Middle Fork Salmon River	3	400	85
South Fork Salmon River	3	666	91
Little Salmon River	4	0	28
Salmon Basin Total	23	295	74

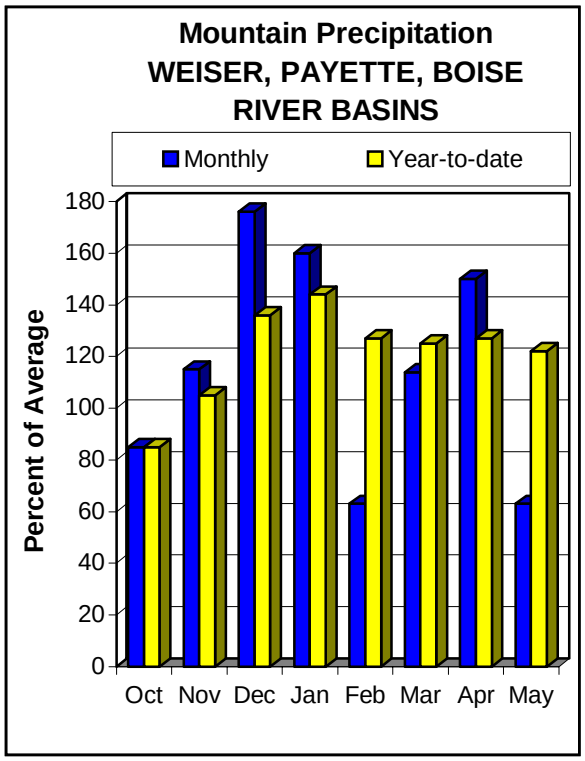
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was fairly consistent across these west-central mountains at 63% of average. Water year to date precipitation is 122% of average. The remaining snowpack is 104% of average in the South Fork Boise basin and ranges from 75-85% in the North and South forks of the Payette river, and Middle and North forks of the Boise river. Hot temperatures brought the snow off quickly and kept water managers on their toes. The natural streamflow volume for the Boise River near Boise in April was 200% of average, highest since Lucky Peak was built in 1955, while May the volume was 165%, fifth highest since 1955. The June volume will be much less because of the earlier than normal melt and peaks in streamflows. Snowline flights were flown on May 24 with the average snowline at 7,600 feet in the Boise basin, and again on June 2 with the average snow covered areas starting at about 8,000 feet. Images are available at: http://www.id.nrcs.usda.gov/snow/data/ Residual streamflow forecasts are for 96% of average for the Boise River near Boise, 104% for the South Fork Boise River, 124% for Payette River near Horseshoe Bend, 130% for Deadwood River and 141% for the Weiser River. Water supplies will be adequate for the numerous water users this year.

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	111	141	155	141	169	198	110
	JUN-SEP	142	175	190	137	205	240	139
SF PAYETTE at Lowman	JUN-JUL	230	250	260	106	270	290	245
	JUN-SEP	290	305	320	107	335	350	300
DEADWOOD RESERVOIR Inflow (1,2)	JUN-JUL	71	81	86	130	91	101	66
	JUN-SEP	80	91	96	130	101	112	74
LAKE FORK PAYETTE near McCall	JUN-JUL	44	49	52	116	55	60	45
	JUN-SEP	48	55	60	125	65	72	48
NF PAYETTE at Cascade (1,2)	JUN-JUL	205	275	305	142	335	405	215
	JUN-SEP	220	290	325	138	360	430	235
NF PAYETTE nr Banks (2)	JUN-JUL	265	320	360	136	400	455	265
	JUN-SEP	290	355	395	136	435	500	290
PAYETTE nr Horseshoe Bend (1,2)	JUN-JUL	695	825	880	124	935	1065	710
	JUN-SEP	830	960	1020	123	1080	1210	830
BOISE near Twin Springs (1)	JUN-JUL	190	235	255	91	275	320	280
	JUN-SEP	240	290	310	93	330	380	335
SF BOISE at Anderson Ranch Dam (1,2)	JUN-JUL	185	215	230	102	245	275	225
	JUN-SEP	215	255	270	104	285	325	260
MORES CREEK near Arrowrock Dam	JUN-JUL	29	33	35	109	37	41	32
	JUN-SEP	36	39	42	114	45	48	37
BOISE near Boise (1,2)	JUN-JUL	440	510	540	96	570	640	565
	JUN-SEP	540	620	655	96	690	770	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	11.0	10.9	10.5
CASCADE	693.2	621.0	696.3	588.6
DEADWOOD	161.9	165.2	131.7	139.0
ANDERSON RANCH	450.2	440.6	355.6	388.7
ARROWROCK	272.2	243.1	188.2	191.9
LUCKY PEAK	293.2	254.0	291.4	242.3
LAKE LOWELL (DEER FLAT)	165.2	104.3	118.0	133.5

WEISER, PAYETTE, BOISE RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

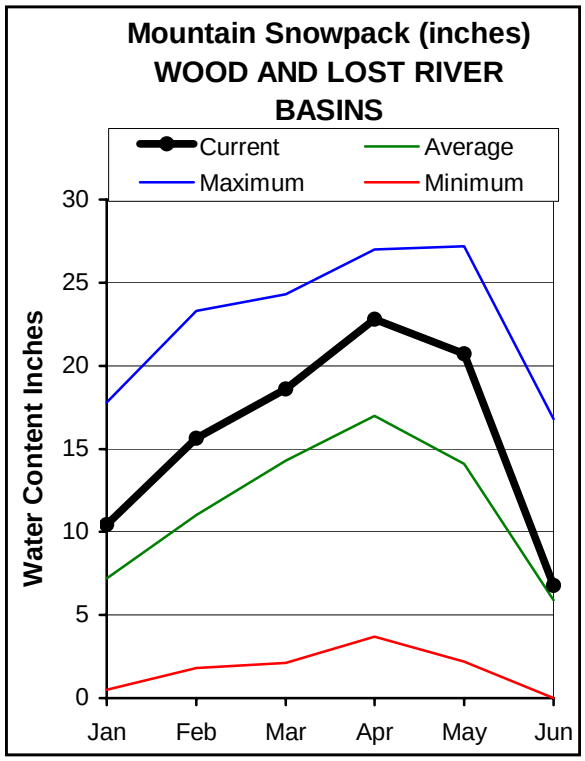
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Mann Creek	1	0	0
Weiser River	3	0	0
North Fork Payette	7	0	58
South Fork Payette	4	543	86
Payette Basin Total	12	900	70
Middle & North Fork Boise	5	401	81
South Fork Boise River	6	263	104
Mores Creek	2	0	3
Boise Basin Total	10	295	92
Canyon Creek	1	0	0

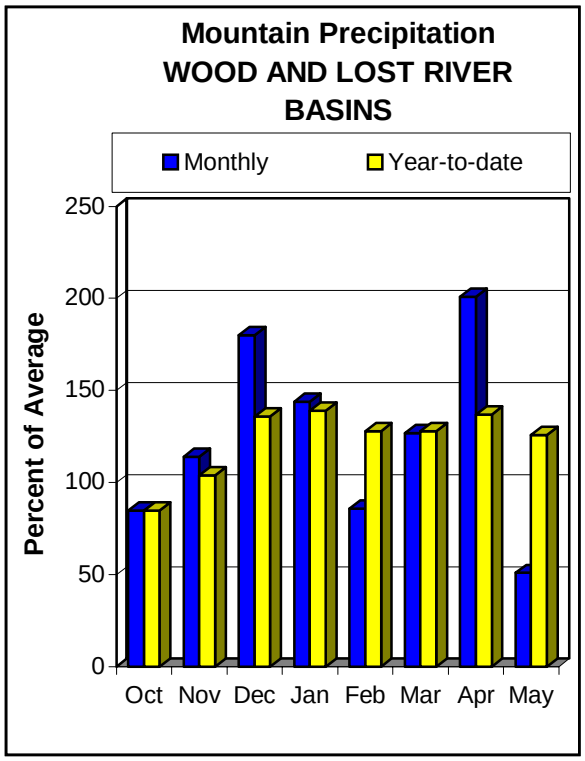
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The above average precipitation trend of the last two months was reversed in May, making this year a complete opposite of last year. May precipitation was 45% of average in the Medicine Lodge, Beaver and Camas basins, 45-58% of average of the Little Lost, Birch and Big Lost basins, and 50-73% of average in the Big and Little Wood basins. Compare this to last year when May precipitation was 155-280% of average for the same basins. Snowpacks on June 1 are 110-150% of average for the Big Lost, Little Wood and Big Wood basins where the snow is confined to areas above 8,000 feet. The cold storm on Memorial Day weekend brought some snow to higher elevation. Smiley Mountain SNOTEL site at 9,520 feet received 10 inches of snow. Most of the snow is gone in the Little Lost, Birch, Medicine Lodge, Beaver and Camas basins. Snowmelt driven by record high temperatures caused the Big Wood River to exceed the 6.0 foot floodstage in Hailey from May 21-24, the river crested at the highest flow ever recorded at over 7,000 cfs. The Big Wood at Hailey streamflow is forecast for 160% of average for the June–July period. Downstream Magic Reservoir which was using the spillway in May to release water and is now near full; the June-July inflow is forecast at 183% of average. Little Wood Reservoir is 92% of capacity and has also been releasing water with its inflow forecast still high at 156% of average. Mackay Reservoir storage is 87% of capacity and inflow from the Big Lost is forecast at 126% of average. Other streamflows are forecast at 121% of average for Camas Creek near Blaine and 85% of average for the Little Lost River.

WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	192	218	230	160	243	271	144
	JUN-SEP	232	264	280	158	296	333	177
BIG WOOD ab Magic Reservoir	JUN-JUL	133	164	187	183	213	254	102
	JUN-SEP	180	200	215	185	230	250	116
CAMAS CREEK near Blaine	JUN-JUL	10.4	13.5	15.9	121	18.4	23	13.2
	JUN-SEP	11.4	14.5	16.9	121	19.4	24	14.0
BIG WOOD below Magic Dam (2)	JUN-JUL	165	190	205	180	220	245	114
	JUN-SEP	190	215	230	177	245	270	130
LITTLE WOOD R ab High Five Ck	JUN-JUL	39	45	50	152	55	63	33
	JUN-SEP	46	54	59	151	65	74	39
LITTLE WOOD near Carey (2)	JUN-JUL	38	45	50	156	55	62	32
	JUN-SEP	46	54	59	151	64	72	39
BIG LOST at Howell Ranch	JUN-JUL	120	132	141	124	150	162	114
	JUN-SEP	146	162	172	124	182	198	139
BIG LOST bl Mackay Reservoir	JUN-JUL	103	114	121	126	128	139	96
	JUN-SEP	135	148	158	124	168	181	127
LITTLE LOST bl Wet Creek	JUN-JUL	11.1	13.6	15.3	85	17.0	19.5	18.1
	JUN-SEP	16.0	19.6	22	85	25	29	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	181.7	136.5	154.1
LITTLE WOOD	30.0	27.6	29.3	27.4
MACKAY	44.4	38.8	45.5	34.9

WOOD AND LOST RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

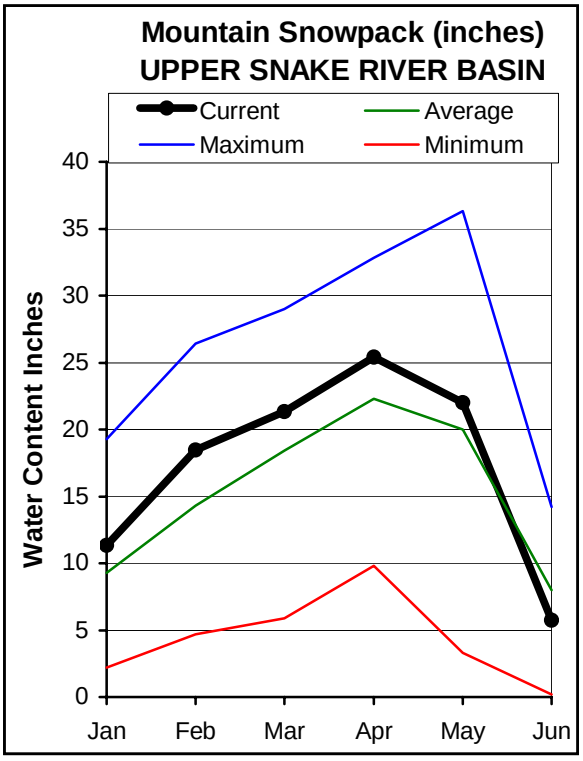
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Big Wood ab Hailey	7	288	118
Camas Creek	2	0	0
Big Wood Basin Total	9	288	118
Fish Creek	0	0	0
Little Wood River	4	0	153
Big Lost River	4	0	109
Little Lost River	3	13	2
Birch-Medicine Lodge Cree	2	13	2
Camas-Beaver Creeks	2	0	0

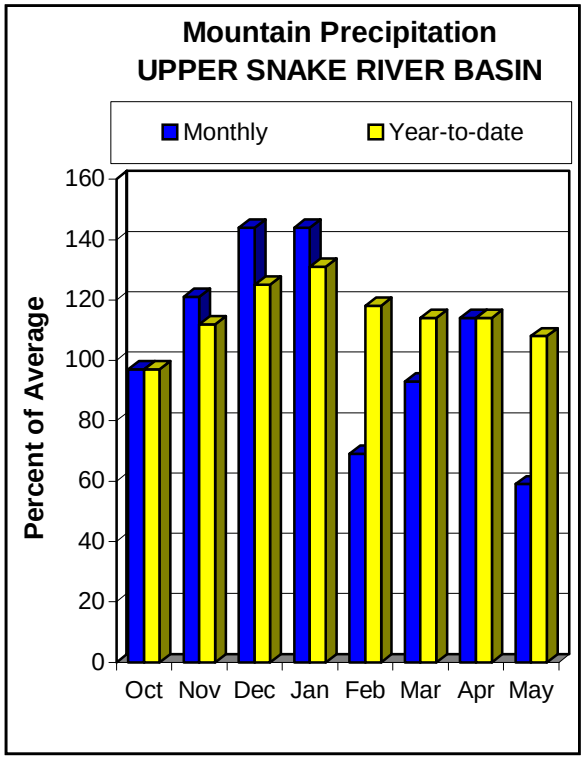
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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 BASINS
JUNE 1, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation in the Upper Snake was below normal, ranging from 45% of average in the Willow, Blackfoot and Portneuf basins to 66% of average in the Henrys Fork and Teton basins. Water year to date precipitation remains 103-114% of average across the region. The Henrys Fork and Teton basin snowpack has decreased to 83% average but is still better than the Snake above Palisades Reservoir which is at 63% of average. SNOTEL sites in the Willow, Blackfoot and Portneuf basins are snow free. The Upper Snake River reservoir system, consisting of Jackson Lake, Palisades, Grassy Lake, Island Park, Ririe, American Falls and Lake Wolcott, is at 89% of capacity and will fill as the remaining snow melts. Current storage is 109% of average. The Snake River near Heise is forecast at 91% of average for the June -July period. The surface water supply index which combines reservoir storage and projected streamflows, indicates surface water supplies should be adequate and similar to the 1980 and 1976 seasons.

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	215	240	255	104	270	295	245
	JUN-SEP	390	420	445	101	470	500	440
HENRYS FORK near Rexburg (2)	JUN-JUL	745	810	850	102	890	960	830
	JUN-SEP	1170	1250	1310	102	1370	1450	1280
FALLS RIVER nr Ashton (2)	JUN-JUL	151	170	180	91	190	210	199
	JUN-SEP	200	225	240	89	255	280	270
TETON RIVER NEAR DRIGGS	JUN-JUL	80	94	103	95	112	126	108
	JUN-SEP	120	137	149	97	161	178	153
TETON near St. Anthony	JUN-JUL	185	215	235	98	255	285	240
	JUN-SEP	255	290	315	98	340	375	320
SNAKE at Flagg Ranch	JUN-JUL	205	220	230	96	240	255	240
	JUN-SEP	245	265	275	97	285	305	285
SNAKE nr Moran (1,2)	JUN-JUL	370	420	440	90	460	510	490
	JUN-SEP	450	500	520	90	540	590	580
PACIFIC CREEK at Moran	JUN-JUL	77	85	90	90	95	103	100
	JUN-SEP	83	90	95	90	100	107	106
SNAKE ab resv nr Alpine (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1190	1270	1310	89	1350	1430	1470
	JUN-SEP	1470	1590	1650	90	1710	1830	1840
GREYS above Palisades	JUN-JUL	141	161	176	94	191	211	188
	JUN-SEP	190	215	230	94	245	270	245
SALT near Etna	JUN-JUL	98	122	138	85	154	180	162
	JUN-SEP	159	185	205	85	225	250	240
SNAKE nr Irwin (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1370	1640	1760	90	1880	2150	1950
	JUN-SEP	1830	2130	2270	91	2410	2710	2500
SNAKE near Heise (2)	JUN-JUL	1540	1730	1860	91	1990	2180	2050
	JUN-SEP	2040	2270	2420	91	2570	2800	2650
WILLOW CREEK nr Ririe (2)	JUN-JUL	9.5	12.5	14.7	74	17.1	21	20
SNAKE nr Blackfoot (1,2)	JUN-JUL	1860	2270	2450	92	2630	3040	2670
	JUN-SEP	2810	3220	3400	92	3580	3990	3690
PORTNEUF at Topaz	JUN-JUL	21	26	30	81	34	39	37
	JUN-SEP	40	45	49	89	53	58	55
AMERICAN FALLS RESV INFLOW (1,2)	JUN-JUL	970	1530	1780	107	2030	2590	1660
	JUN-SEP	1300	1860	2110	102	2360	2920	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	86.6	79.0	89.2
ISLAND PARK	135.2	134.2	133.4	132.8
GRASSY LAKE	15.2	13.9	9.5	14.4
JACKSON LAKE	847.0	802.1	460.1	572.6
PALISADES	1400.0	1068.8	1158.7	1033.6
RIRIE	80.5	81.2	58.1	70.3
BLACKFOOT	348.7	218.1	113.5	287.8
AMERICAN FALLS	1672.6	1611.0	1566.0	1476.1

UPPER SNAKE RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

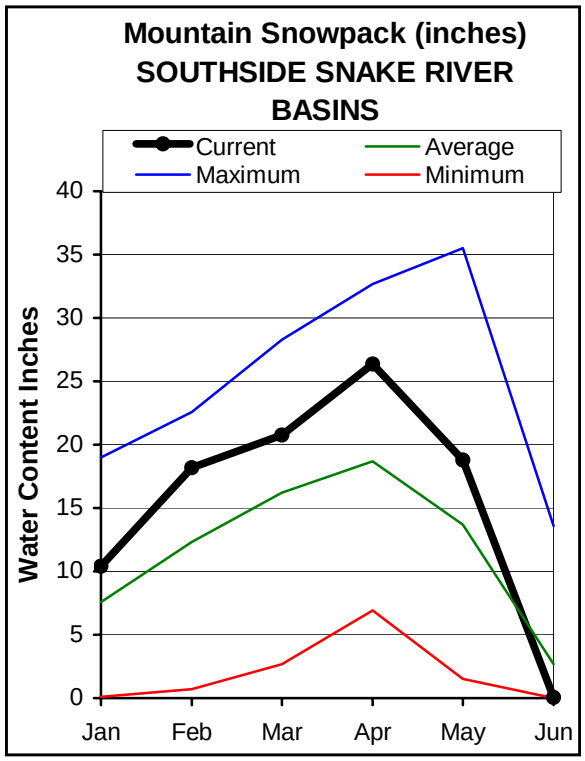
Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	Average
Henrys Fork-Falls River	7	400	86
Teton River	3	108	42
Henrys Fork above Rexburg	10	305	75
Snake above Jackson Lake	5	367	85
Gros Ventre River	2	120	64
Hoback River	5	106	32
Greys River	4	92	42
Salt River	3	14	3
Snake above Palisades	17	164	63
Willow Creek	2	0	0
Blackfoot River	2	0	0
Portneuf River	3	0	0
Snake abv American Falls	28	186	70

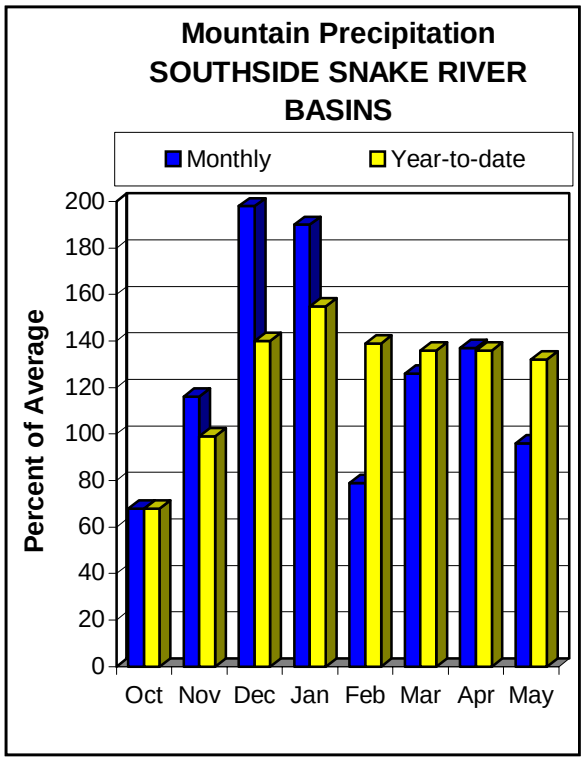
* 90%, 70%, 50%, 30%, and 10% chances of exceeding are the probabilities that the actual volume will exceed the volumes in the table.

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, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The Southside Snake basins had 96% of average precipitation for the month of May, putting water year to date precipitation at 132% of average. Water year to date precipitation is 139% of average in the Oakley basin, 126% for the Salmon Falls, 124% for the Bruneau, and 132% for the Owyhee. Last month we touted record and near record snowpack totals across the southern tier of Idaho. Now a month later it is surprising to see how hot temperatures caused melt-out to occur so rapidly. To illustrate this consider that the 2006 snowpack was approximately twice the 2005 snowpack, which was one of the lowest on record. Even so in Owhyee, Bruneau and Salmon Falls basins this year's snow was gone a week before the 2005 snow. Only the Oakley basin matched last years melt out date. A final winter-like storm on Memorial Day weekend added 10 inches of snow to the Howell Canyon SNOTEL however this snow was gone by the first of June. Snowmelt in the Bruneau basin brought streamflow back up to within inches of the National Weather Service floodstage on May 20th, this peak was slightly smaller than the high flow on April 6th. Looking to the future the Bruneau River near Hot Spring is forecast at 110% of average for June-July. Oakley reservoir is 84% full which is 142% of average storage for June 1. Inflow for Oakley is forecast at 106% of average for June-July. Salmon Falls reservoir is 73% full, 131% of average. Salmon Falls Creek near San Jacinto is forecast at 117% of average. Neither Oakley or Salmon Falls reservoirs filled this season, but each will have good carryover storage for next year. Managers topped of the Owyhee reservoir and inflow is forecast at 100% of average for June-July. The Owyhee River near Rome is forecast at 113%.

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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	5.3	7.2	8.7	106	10.3	12.9	8.2
	JUN-SEP	7.5	9.6	11.1	98	12.8	15.4	11.3
OAKLEY RESV STORAGE	JUN-30	55	58	60	150	62	65	40
	JUL-31	41	44	46	150	48	51	31
SALMON FALLS CREEK nr San Jacinto	JUN-JUL	22	26	28	117	31	34	24
	JUN-SEP	27	30	33	118	36	40	28
SALMON FALLS RESV STORAGE	JUN-30	121	129	134	141	139	147	95
	JUL-31	90	98	104	147	110	118	71
BRUNEAU near Hot Spring	JUN-JUL	59	77	90	110	104	127	82
	JUN-SEP	69	88	102	111	117	141	92
OWYHEE near Gold Creek (2)	JUN-JUL	0.6	2.0	3.3	216	5.0	8.1	1.5
	JUN-SEP	0.0	0.6	1.4	500	2.6	5.0	0.3
OWYHEE near Rome	JUN-JUL	56	70	80	113	91	108	71
	JUN-SEP	75	91	102	112	114	133	91
OWYHEE RESV INFLOW (2)	JUN-JUL	45	66	82	100	100	130	82
	JUN-SEP	86	99	108	96	118	133	112
SUCCOR CK nr Jordan Valley	JUN-JUL	2.1	2.5	2.7	113	2.9	3.3	2.4
Reynolds Creek nr Tollgate	JUN-JUL	1.3	1.7	2.1	112	2.5	3.1	1.9

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
OAKLEY	75.6	63.7	41.4	45.0
SALMON FALLS	182.6	132.5	75.0	101.2
WILDHORSE RESERVOIR	71.5	74.0	49.2	58.4
OWYHEE	715.0	718.6	639.5	614.6
BROWNLEE	1420.0	1387.4	1415.9	1263.0

SOUTHSIDE SNAKE RIVER BASINS
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

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	9	3
Bruneau River	5	9	3
Reynolds Creek	0	0	0
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.

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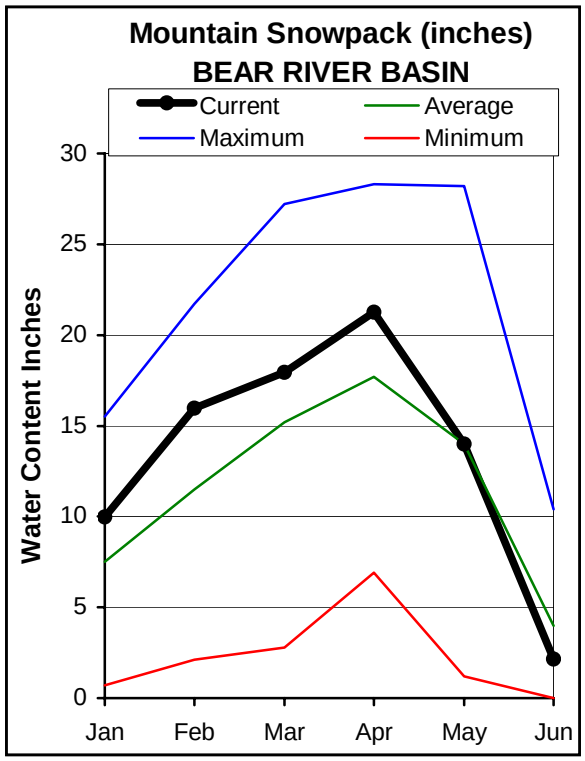
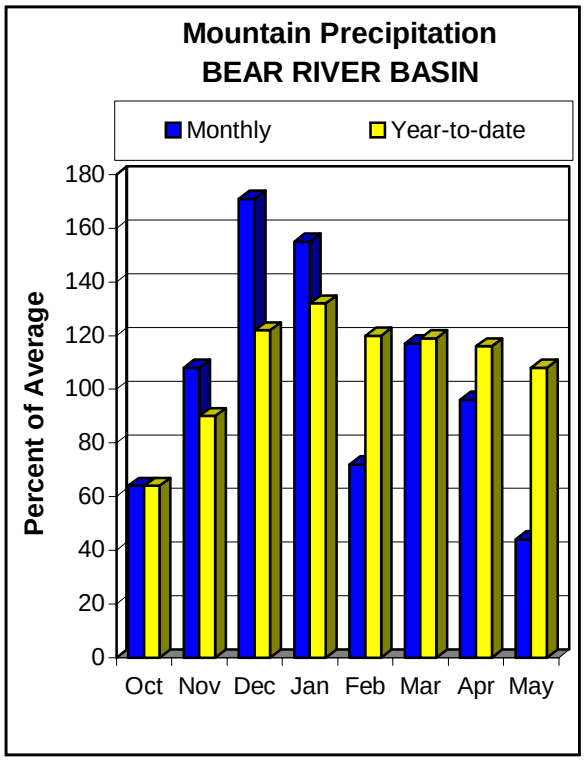
(1) - The values listed under the 10% and 90% Chance of Exceeding are actually 5% and 95% exceedance levels.
(2) - The value is natural volume - actual volume may be affected by upstream water management.

BEAR RIVER BASIN
JUNE 1, 2006





WATER SUPPLY OUTLOOK

May precipitation was 44% of average in the Bear River basin making it the driest basin in the state. Fortunately the abundant winter and early spring moisture continues to keep year-to-date precipitation at 108% of average. Snowmelt began in mid-April but scorching temperatures in May dramatically increased the melt rates. Snowpacks in the basin decreased from 100% of average on May 1 to 44% of average on June 1. Only four of the basin's fifteen SNOTEL sites had snow on the ground on June 1 but this will melt by the second week of the month. May snowmelt and precipitation added 75,600 acre-feet to Bear Lake. In the last two years Bear Lake has had a tremendous recovery from 70,000 acre-feet of storage in September 2004 to the current value of 586,600 acre-feet. There is still plenty of room for another big year or two as current storage is 56% of average and 41% of capacity. June to July streamflow forecasts in the basin range from 50-100% of average. The Bear River at Stewart Dam is forecast at 96% of average for the period. Surface water supplies will be adequate this year. Hopefully next winter continues to fill Bear Lake reducing the storage deficit created during the drought.

BEAR RIVER BASIN
Streamflow Forecasts - June 1, 2006

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-JUL	102	110	116	103	122	130	113
	JUN-JUL	41	49	55	79	61	69	70
	APR-SEP	110	119	126	101	133	142	125
	JUN-SEP	49	58	65	79	72	81	82
Bear River ab Reservoir nr Woodruff	APR-JUL	89	107	120	88	133	151	136
	JUN-JUL	32	45	53	83	61	74	64
	APR-SEP	94	112	125	88	138	156	142
	JUN-SEP	36	49	58	82	67	80	71
Big Creek nr Randolph	APR-JUL	4.4	4.6	4.7	96	4.8	5.0	4.9
	JUN-JUL	0.4	0.9	1.3	57	1.8	2.8	2.3
Smiths Fork nr Border	APR-JUL	99	103	105	102	107	111	103
	APR-SEP	114	119	122	101	125	130	121
	JUN-JUL	46	50	52	85	54	58	61
	JUN-SEP	61	66	69	90	72	77	77
Bear River at Stewart Dam	APR-JUL	159	186	205	88	225	257	234
	APR-SEP	182	213	235	90	258	295	262
	JUN-JUL	55	85	105	96	125	155	110
	JUN-SEP	79	112	135	98	158	191	138
Little Bear River at Paradise	APR-JUL	49	52	54	117	56	59	46
	JUN-JUL	2.4	4.3	6.0	50	7.9	11.3	11.9
Logan R Abv State Dam Nr Logan	APR-JUL	149	156	160	127	164	171	126
	JUN-JUL	50	62	71	101	81	96	70
Blacksmith Fk Abv Up&L Dam Nr Hyrum	APR-JUL	60	63	65	135	67	70	48
	JUN-JUL	11.6	15.3	18.0	90	21	26	20

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

Reservoir	Usable Capacity	*** Usable Storage *** This Year	Last Year	Avg
BEAR LAKE	1421.0	586.6	336.0	1052.3
MONTPELIER CREEK	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3

BEAR RIVER BASIN
Watershed Snowpack Analysis - June 1, 2006

Watershed	Number of Data Sites	This Year as % of Last Yr	This Year as % of Average
Smiths & Thomas Forks	3	107	80
Bear River ab WY-ID line	10	68	51
Montpelier Creek	1	0	0
Mink Creek	1	0	0
Cub River	1	74	46
Bear River ab ID-UT line	15	69	44
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.

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. 2005).**

Panhandle River Basins

Kootenai R at Leonia, ID
+ Lake Koocanusa (Storage Change)

Boundary Ck nr Porthill, ID – No Corrections

Moyie R at Eastport, ID – No Corrections

Smith Creek nr Porthill, ID – No Corrections

Clark Fork R at Whitehorse Rapids, ID
+ Hungry Horse (Storage Change)
+ Flathead Lake (Storage Change)
+ Noxon Rapids Resv (Storage Change)

Pend Oreille Lake Inflow, ID
+ Pend Oreille R at Newport, WA
+ Hungry Horse (Storage Change)
+ Flathead Lake (Storage Change)
+ Noxon Rapids (Storage Change
+ Pend Oreille Lake (Storage Change)
+ Priest Lake (Storage Change)

Priest R nr Priest R, ID
+ Priest Lake (Storage Change)

NF Coeur d'Alene R at Enaville, ID - No Corrections

St. Joe R at Calder, ID - No Corrections

Spokane R nr Post Falls, ID
+ Coeur d'Alene Lake (Storage Change)

Spokane R at Long Lake, WA
+ Coeur d'Alene Lake (Storage Change)
+ Long Lake, WA (Storage Change)

Clearwater River Basin

Selway R nr Lowell - No Corrections

Lochsa R nr Lowell - No Corrections

Dworshak Resv Inflow, ID
+ Clearwater R nr Peck, ID
- Clearwater R at Orofino, ID
+ Dworshak Resv (Storage Change)

Clearwater R at Orofino, ID - No Corrections

Clearwater R at Spalding, ID
+ Dworshak Resv (Storage Change)

Salmon River Basin

Salmon R at Salmon, ID - No Corrections

Lemhi R nr Lemhi, ID – No Corrections

MF Salmon R at MF Lodge, ID – No Corrections

Salmon R at White Bird, ID - No Corrections

Weiser, Payette, Boise River Basins

Weiser R nr Weiser, ID - No Corrections

SF Payette R at Lowman, ID - No Corrections

Deadwood Resv Inflow, ID
+ Deadwood R blw Deadwood Resv nr Lowman
+ Deadwood Resv (Storage Change)

Lake Fork Payette R nr Mccall, ID – No Corrections

NF Payette R at Cascade, ID
+ Cascade Resv (Storage Change)
+ Payette Lake (Storage Change)

NF Payette R nr Banks, ID
+ Cascade Resv (Storage Change)
+ Payette Lake (Storage Change)

Payette R nr Horseshoe Bend, ID
+ Cascade Resv (Storage Change)
+ Deadwood Resv (Storage Change)
+ Payette Lake (Storage Change)

Boise R nr Twin Springs, ID - No Corrections

SF Boise R at Anderson Ranch Dam, ID
+ Anderson Ranch Resv (Storage Change)

Boise R nr Boise, ID
+ Anderson Ranch Resv (Storage Change)
+ Arrowrock Resv (Storage Change)
+ Lucky Peak Resv (Storage Change)

Wood and Lost River Basins

Big Wood R at Hailey, ID - No Corrections

Big Wood R abv Magic Resv, ID
+ Big Wood R nr Bellevue, ID
+ Willow Ck

Camas Ck nr Blaine – No Corrections

Big Wood R blw Magic Dam nr Richfield, ID
+ Magic Resv (Storage Change)

Little Wood R abv High Five Ck, ID – No Corrections

Little Wood R nr Carey, ID
+ Little Wood Resv (Storage Change)

Big Lost R at Howell Ranch, ID - No Corrections

Big Lost R blw Mackay Resv nr Mackay, ID
+ Mackay Resv (Storage Change)

Little Lost R blw Wet Ck nr Howe, ID - No Corrections

Upper Snake River Basin

Henrys Fork nr Ashton, ID
+ Henrys Lake (Storage Change)
+ Island Park Resv (Storage Change)

Henrys Fork nr Rexburg, ID
+ Henrys Lake (Storage Change)
+ Island Park Resv (Storage Change)
+ Grassy Lake (Storage Change)
+ Diversions from Henrys Fk btw Ashton to St. Anthony, ID
+ Diversions from Henrys Fk btw St. Anthony to Rexburg, ID
+ Diversions from Falls R abv nr Ashton, ID
+ Diversions from Falls R nr Ashton to Chester, ID

Falls R nr Ashton, ID
+ Grassy Lake (Storage Change)
+ Diversions from Falls R abv nr Ashton, ID

Teton R nr Driggs, ID - No Corrections

Teton R nr St. Anthony, ID
- Cross Cut Canal into Teton R
+ Sum of Diversions for Teton R abv St. Anthony, ID

Snake R nr Moran, WY
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)

Pacific Ck at Moran, WY – No Corrections

Snake R abv Palisades, WY
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)

Greys R abv Palisades, WY – No Corrections
Salt R abv Palisades, WY – No Corrections
Snake R nr Irwin, ID
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)
+ Palisades Resv (Storage Change)
Snake R nr Heise, ID
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)
+ Palisades Resv (Storage Change)
Willow Ck nr Ririe, ID
+ Ririe Resv (Storage Change)
Blackfoot Resvervoir Inflow, ID
+ Blackfoot Reservoir releases
+ Blackfoot Resv (Storage Change
Snake R nr Blackfoot, ID
+ Palisades Resv (Storage Change)
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)
+ Diversions from Snake R btw Heise and Shelly
+ Diversions from Snake R btw Shelly and Blackfoot
Portneuf R at Topaz, ID - No Corrections
American Falls Resv Inflow, ID
+ Snake River at Neeley
+ All Corrections made for Henrys Fk nr Rexburg, ID
+ Jackson Lake (Storage Change)
+ Palisades Resv (Storage Change)
+ Diversions from Snake R btw Heise and Shelly
+ Diversions from Snake R btw Shelly and Blackfoot

Southside Snake River Basins
Oakley Resv Inflow, ID
+ Goose Ck abv Trapper Ck
+ Trapper Ck nr Oakley
Salmon Falls Ck nr San Jacinto, NV - No Corrections
Bruneau R nr Hot Springs, ID - No Corrections
Owyhee R nr Gold Ck, NV
+ Wildhorse Resv (Storage Change)
Owyhee R nr Owyhee, NV
+ Wildhorse Resv (Storage Change)
Owyhee R nr Rome, OR – No Corrections
Owyhee Resv Inflow, OR
+ Owyhee R blw Owyhee Dam, OR
+ Owyhee Resv (Storage Change)
+ Diversions to North and South Canals
Succor Ck nr Jordan Valley, OR - No Corrections
Snake R at King Hill, ID - No Corrections
Snake R nr Murphy, ID - No Corrections
Snake R at Weiser, ID - No Corrections
Snake R at Hells Canyon Dam, ID
+ Brownlee Resv (Storage Change)

Bear River Basin
Bear R nr UT-WY Stateline, UT – No Corrections
Bear R abv Resv nr Woodruff, UT – No Corrections
Smiths Fork nr Border, WY - No Corrections
Bear R blw Stewart Dam nr Montpelier, ID
+ Bear R blw Stewart Dam
+ Rainbow Inlet Canal

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 these 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 inactive storage. **(Revised Dec. 2005)**

Basin/ Reservoir	Dead Storage	Inactive Storage	Active Storage	Surcharge Storage	NRCS Capacity	NRCS Capacity Includes
Panhandle Region						
Hungry Horse	39.73	--	3451.00	--	3451.0	Active
Flathead Lake	Unknown	--	1791.00	--	1791.0	Active
Noxon Rapids	Unknown	--	335.00	--	335.0	Active
Pend Oreille	406.20	112.40	1042.70	--	1561.3	Dead+Inactive+Active
Coeur d'Alene	--	13.50	225.00	--	238.5	Inactive+Active
Priest Lake	20.00	28.00	71.30	--	119.3	Dead+Inactive+Active
Clearwater Basin						
Dworshak	--	1452.00	2016.00	--	3468.0	Inactive+Active
Weiser/Boise/Payette Basins						
Mann Creek	1.61	0.24	11.10	--	11.1	Active
Cascade	--	46.70	646.50	--	693.2	Inactive+Active
Deadwood	--	--	161.90	--	161.9	Active
Anderson Ranch	24.90	37.00	413.10	--	450.1	Inactive+Active
Arrowrock	--	--	272.20	--	272.2	Active
Lucky Peak	--	28.80	264.40	13.80	293.2	Inactive+Active
Lake Lowell	7.90	5.80	159.40	--	165.2	Inactive+Active
Wood/Lost Basins						
Magic	Unknown	--	191.50	--	191.5	Active
Little Wood	--	--	30.00	--	30.0	Active
Mackay	0.13	--	44.37	--	44.4	Active
Upper Snake Basin						
Henrys Lake	--	--	90.40	--	90.4	Active
Island Park	0.40	--	127.30	7.90	135.2	Active+Surcharge
Grassy Lake	--	--	15.18	--	15.2	Active
Jackson Lake	Unknown	--	847.00	--	847.0	Active
Palisades	44.10	155.50	1200.00	--	1400.0	Dead+Inactive+Active
Ririe	4.00	6.00	80.54	10.00	80.5	Active
Blackfoot	--	--	348.73	--	348.7	Active
American Falls	--	--	1672.60	--	1672.6	Active
Southside Snake Basins						
Oakley	0	--	75.60	--	75.6	Active
Salmon Falls	48.00	5.00	182.65	--	182.6	Active+Inactive
Wildhorse	--	--	71.50	--	71.5	Active
Owyhee	406.83	--	715.00	--	715.0	Active
Brownlee	0.45	444.70	975.30	--	1420.0	Inactive+Active
Bear River Basin						
Bear Lake	5.0 MAF	119.0	1302.00	--	1421.0	Active+Inactive: includes 119 that can be released
Montpelier Creek	0.21	--	3.84	--	4.0	Dead+Active

Interpreting Water Supply Forecasts

Introduction
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 Average. The 30-year average streamflow for each forecast period is provided for comparison. The average is based on data from 1971-2000. The % AVG. column compares the 50% chance of exceedance forecast to the 30-year average streamflow; values above 100% denote when the 50% chance of exceedance forecast would be greater than the 30-year average streamflow.

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

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.

Using the forecasts - an Example
Using the 50 Percent Exceedance Forecast. Using the example forecasts shown below, there is a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume at the Boise River near Twin Springs will be less than 685 KAF between April 1 and July 31. There is also a 50% chance that actual streamflow volume will be greater than 685 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 610 KAF (from the 70 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving *less* than 610 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 70 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 443 KAF (from the **90** percent exceedance forecast). There is 10% chance of receiving less than 443 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 760 KAF (from the 30 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 30% chance of receiving *more* than 760 KAF.

Alternatively, if users determine the risk of using the 30 percent exceedance forecast is too great, then they might plan on receiving 927 KAF (from the 10 percent exceedance forecast). There is a 10% chance of receiving more than 927 KAF.

Users could also choose a volume in between any of these values to reflect their desired risk level.

Weiser, Payette, Boise River Basins
Streamflow Forecasts – January 2006

Forecast Point	Forecast Period	Chance of Exceeding * 90% (1000AF)	70% (1000AF)	50% (1000 AF)	50% (% 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	690

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

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