Boise Basin Snowpack and Historic Range, 1982-2017



The black dashed line is a "normal snowpack", while **darker line represents weak La Nina years**, green – strong La Nina years, and **red** – **all La Nina years**.

13 total La Nina events since 1982 - snowpack was above normal 12 of those 13 years in the Boise River basin.

Weak La Nina's appear to produce the most snow, with the median snowpack during 5 La Nina events hovering around or above the 75th percentile. Danny Tappa



Big Wood Basin 2018 Snow Water with Non-Exceedence Projections (9 sites)

Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Jan 15, 2018

Reservoir Storage Projection for Spring 2018

As of October 30, 2017 -- Updated January 9, 2018 with end of month storage levels Projected change in reservoir storage from Fall 2017 to start of runoff season in Spring 2018.

	Sep 30	Observed	Observed	Observed	Projected	Projected	Projected	Estimated
	storage	Oct 31	Nov 30	Dec 31	Jan 31	Feb 28	Mar 31	change in
	KAF	storage	storage	storage	Storage	storage	storage	storage
		KAF	KAF	KAF	KAF	KAF	KAF	KAF
Boise Reservoir	603.3	584.9	663.5	719.5			800	197
Magic Reservoir	107.8	123.8	138.9	150.4			160	52
Little Wood Reservoir	12.7	12.4	17.5	21.4		22		9
Mackay Reservoir	38.1	38.1	37.6	33.6			20	-18
Jackson & Palisades	1909.8	1929.9	2016.0	2009.9			1900	-10
Reservoir System								
Oakley Reservoir	28.5	29.7	31.7	33.4		38		10
Salmon Falls Reservoir	92.8	92.1	92.7	93.1		97		4
Lake Owyhee	432.2	422.0	441.5	461.4	480			48
Bear Lake	1114.5	1090.7	1058.6	1035.5			1000	-115

Other basins, Spokane, Clearwater, Salmon, Weiser, Payette and Bruneau basins, the surface agricultural irrigation demand is not known or relevant. For the Henrys Fork basin, recent diversion data has not been loaded in our AWDB streamflow database.

Amount of Runoff Needed in 2018 for Adequate Irrigation Supply

Summary Table: Amount of streamflow needed in 2018 f					
For complete summary see: Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI)		Created: Oc	tober 30, 2017		
https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/id/snow/waterpr		Updated: Dec	ember 1, 2017		
	ioudotos toru otorpr			•	-

Fall reservoir carryover storage is used to project spring reservoir storage levels based on current conditions and recent trends. Then, by knowing the adequate irrigation water supply needed in your basin, the projected spring reservoir volumes are subtracted from the adequate irrigation supply to determine the volume of streamflow to marginally meet adequate surface irrigation supplies in 2018.

	Column 2 -	Column 3 =	Column 4	Col4/Col6 X 100= (Col 5			
Column 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	9
	Amount	Projected end	2018 streamflow	% of average	1981-2010	Streamflow	2017 Stream	mflow Runoff
	needed for	of month	volume needed	streamflow to	average	runoff period		
	adequate	reservoir	for adequate	meet adequate	streamflow	used in the	KAF	% of
	irrigation water	storage (Jan,	water supply	irrigation supply	KAF	analysis		average
	supply	Feb or Mar)	KAF	in 2018				
Basin	KAF	KAF		KAF				
Boise	1500	800	700	51%	1360	Apr-Sep	2460	181%
Big Wood	275	160	115	43%	265	Apr-Sep	707	267%
Little Wood	60	22	38	41%	92	Mar-Sep	250	272%
Big Lost	180	20	160	107%	150	Apr-Sep	310	207%
Little Lost	40		40	118%	34	Apr-Sep	48.5	143%
Teton	85		85	44%	193	Apr-Sep	285	148%
Snake (Heise)	4,400	1900	2500	66%	3,780	Apr-Sep	6116	162%
Oakley	50	38	12	39%	31	Mar-Sep	48.6	157%
Salmon Falls	110	97	13	15%	85	Mar-Sep	157	185%
Owyhee	575	480	95	14%	665	Feb-Sep	1030	155%
* Bear River	280	1000	35	17%	205	Apr-Sep	540	263%
* Based on Bear River reserve	oir allocation: only	245 KAF in storag	e can be used in 2018	3 and remaining 35 KAF	to meet adequa	ate irrigation		
supply is from runoff.								

2018 Big Wood Jan 1 Surface Water Supply Index SWSI with Adequate Irrigation Supply



2018 Big Wood Basin Jan 1 Surface Water Supply Index SWSI with Adequate Irrigation Supply & Surplus Threshold





Big Wood above Hailey SWSI

Adequate Water Supply Not Available or Known

Station ID	Station Name			Period	Data Type	Years	# of Years	
13139510	Big Wood R at Hailey		4	Apr-Sep	strm	1981-2017	37	Units KA
	ENSO Classification							
	SE Strong El Nino - EN Mild El Nino - N N	eutral -	LN Mild La Ni	na - SL Stron	g La Nina			
			Stream		Streamflow	Non-		
		_	Flow Apr-	Reservoir	+ Reservoir	Exceedance		
Rank	Year	Enso	Sep	31-Dec	Sum	Probability	SWSI	
1	2017	LN	611	0	611	97%	3.9	
2	1983	SE	521	0	521	95%	3.7	
3	1995	SE	501	0	501	92%	3.5	
4	1997	N	500	0	500	89%	3.3	
5	1982	N	485	0	485	8/%	3.1	
6	2006	N	480	0	480	84%	2.9	
	1986	N	406	0	406	82%	2.6	
8	1984	N	381	0	381	/9%	2.4	
9	1998	SE	366	0	366	/6%	2.2	
10	1993	EN	338	0	338	74%	2.0	
11	1999	SL	335	0	335	/1%	1.8	
12	2018 10% Chapter Evrendance Forcest	IN	334	0	334	67%	1.5	
12	2018 10% Chance Exceedance Forcast	LIN	325	0	325	67%	1.4	
13	2011	JL	321	0	321	62%	1.5	
14	2012	LIN	272	0	272	61%	1.1	
15	2005	EN	233	0	200	52%	0.5	
10	2005 2018 30% Chance Exceedance Forcast	LN	242	0	242	57%	0.7	
17	1981	N	240	0	240	55%	0.5	
18	2016	SE	236	0	236	53%	0.4	
19	2010	FN	200	ő	200	50%	0.0	
20	2003	FN	221	0	221	47%	-0.2	
21	1985	N	205	0	205	45%	-0.4	
22	2008	N	199	0	199	42%	-0.7	
23	1989	SL	198	0	198	39%	-0.9	
24	2000	N	190	0	190	37%	-1.1	
	2018 50% Chance Exceedance Forcast	LN	188	0	188	36%	-1.2	
25	2014	N	162	0	162	34%	-1.3	
26	2015	EN	159	0	159	32%	-1.5	
27	2013	Ν	154	0	154	29%	-1.8	
28	1991	N	153	0	153	26%	-2.0	
29	2002	N	153	0	153	24%	-2.2	
30	1990	N	147	0	147	21%	-2.4	
	2018 70% Chance Exceedance Forcast	LN	143	0	143	20%	-2.5	
31	2004	N	136	0	136	18%	-2.6	
32	1987	N	134	0	134	16%	-2.9	
33	1988	SE	130	0	130	13%	-3.1	
34	2007	EN	117	0	117	11%	-3.3	
35	2001	LN	104	0	104	8%	-3.5	
36	1992	EN	103	0	103	5%	-3.7	
37	1994	SE	91	0	91	3%	-3.9	
	2018 90% Chance Exceedance Forcast	LN	88	0	88	1%	-4.1	

Big Wood Water Supply Threshold Documentation USDA NRCS October 2016

A volume greater than 350 KAF with a maximum flow greater 1,500 cfs passing through Magic Dam gage meets the surplus threshold. The agricultural shortage threshold is 275 KAF.

The surplus threshold of 325 KAF for the Big Wood basin was determined based the following analysis for years 1917-2015.

The Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI), which is the summation of the March 31 Magic Reservoir storage plus the April-September runoff volume, was sorted high to low.

Peak outflows from Magic Dam gage were reviewed and information gathered from the NRCS Magic Reservoir Operating Guide. Natural inflow peaks were used as a guide but the amount released from the reservoir is primarily a function of the storage in the reservoir. Releases are generally limited to about 1,300 cfs to optimize hydropower production. Outflows greater than 3,200 cfs can only occur when the reservoir is full and water is flowing over the spillway. Downstream channel capacity (maximum non-damaging flow) is approximately 7,000 cfs. The total volume and if the reservoir filled was then compared to the maximum outflow at the gage below Magic Dam. Borderline years were 1966, 1945, 1944, 1947 and 1962 with a total volume of 322 to 346 KAF as noted in table below. Peak outflows below the dam for these years ranged from 1,240 to 4,920 cfs.

The Surplus volume was rounded to 350 KAF when a reservoir outflow release of about 1,500 cfs or more occurred.

The agricultural shortage threshold is 275 KAF. This shortage threshold was determined in the mid-1990s and verified again in 2011/2012.

Magic Reservoir storage:

Storage type KAF

Active 191,500 total active storage with the flashboards in place 172,000 storage without flashboards

All reservoir storage is usable and can be released.





Big Wood Basin Water Supply Threshold



	Bid				
Year	March 31 Res [KAF]	Apr - Sept Vol [KAF]	Res + Flow [KAF]	Max Q below Magic Dam	
1002	24	24	50	007	
1992	34	24	56	997	
1931	32	32	64	1120	
2013	27	66	93		
1920	12	85	97	1780	
1961	40	59	99	1000	
1929	12	89	101	1220	
1991	27	76	103	1180	
1988	40	64	104	963	
2001	65	38	104	909	
1977	80	28	108	889	
2004	45	66	110	974	
1924	68	48	116	1600	
1994	94	31	125	1040	
1990	51	79	130	1100	
1934	117	29	146	673	
2002	26	120	146	997	
1930	26	129	154	1380	
2014	73	82	155	1040	
2015	81	80	161	911	
1935	11	157	169	780	
2003	36	140	176	1020	
1926	116	-10	182	1420	
1920	145	61	206	880	
2008	245	178	200	943	
1027	104	1/8	200	543 772	
1937	104	104	208	1040	
2007	155	105	215	1040	
1919	21	195	210	1070	
1960	59	156	217	1020	
1955	107	119	225	1370	
2005	36	194	230	1010	
1979	144	89	233	1030	
1989	42	200	242	1140	
1959	141	104	244	913	
1968	154	91	245	953	
1936	31	225	256	750	
2010	92	167	259	863	
1940	101	160	261	914	
2009	43	219	262	954	
1973	138	134	272	1140	
1918	93	180	274	1610	irrigation shortage
1939	180	104	283	2250	adequate irrigation supp
1932	12	276	288	1950	
1933	137	156	292	1380	
1928	138	156	294	1530	
1948	123	175	297	1040	
2000	132	165	298	1010	
1981	146	153	299	1760	
1949	97	207	303	1580	
1941	130	183	313	1140	
1966	186	136	322	4920	Borderline years
1945	166	157	324	1240	Borderline years
1944	176	167	342	1490	Borderline years
1944	190	156	345	1700	Borderline years
1947	109	100	345	1820	Borderline years
1902	42	304	340	1800	Abovo Surplus
1923	/1	283	353	1900	Above Surpius

1918	93	180	274	1610	irrigation shortage
1939	180	104	283	2250	adequate irrigation suppl
1932	12	276	288	1950	
1933	137	156	292	1380	
1928	138	156	294	1530	
1948	123	175	297	1040	
2000	132	165	298	1010	
1981	146	153	299	1760	
1949	97	207	303	1580	
1941	130	183	313	1140	
1966	186	136	322	4920	Borderline years
1945	166	157	324	1240	Borderline years
1944	176	167	342	1490	Borderline years
1947	189	156	345	1790	Borderline years
1962	42	304	346	1820	Borderline years
1923	71	283	353	1800	Above Surplus
1954	151	207	358	1730	
1964	117	243	360	1600	
1963	180	190	370	2210	
1985	144	242	386	2300	
1993	38	355	393	3170	
1980	49	349	398	3130	
1976	151	259	410	2140	
1925	29	385	414	2510	
1978	51	370	421	2840	
1946	//	345	422	4050	
1953	180	243	423	2400	
2012	185	238	423	3240	
1950	105	320	425	2360	
1042	125	200	455	2680	
1070	155	202	445	2080	
1967	158	401	440	3760	
1927	32	401	450	3300	
1972	157	304	462	3580	
1921	58	429	487	4240	
1922	71	421	492	3330	
1957	182	316	498	3680	
1996	161	351	512	3920	
1999	102	420	522	3910	
1917	56	479	535	3840	
1951	128	414	542	4230	
1975	124	443	567	3920	
1956	78	503	581	4500	
1958	133	456	589	4490	
1995	77	518	595	3900	
1998	170	427	597	3000	
1986	186	432	618	5060	
1974	146	488	634	3990	
1938	84	586	670	5610	
1984	149	545	694	5870	
2006	78	636	/14	6170	
1969	63	654	/16	5090	
1971	97	624	721	4960	
1097	118	605	724	4610	
1982	108	607	729	4110	
1952	45	686	742	7160	
1945	142	688	830	1360	
1903	142	747	861	6760	
1903	114	/4/	801	0,00	





Completed CESU Agreements



BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Snow to Flow Relationships

- 1. <u>Estimating timing of peak streamflow using SNOTEL data</u> (Kara Ferguson & Dr. Jim McNamara)
- 2. <u>Estimating critical flow levels using SNOTEL data</u> (Becca Garst & Dr. Jim McNamara)

1. Snowmelt streamflow relationships to estimate timing of peak flows:

- Statistical evaluation of historical melt and peak streamflow
- Statistical summaries of snowmelt-streamflow relationship completed for 14 basins



List of Basins for Operational Use in 2017

Moyie River at Eastport ID Lochsa River nr Lowell ID Selway River nr Lowell ID SF Salmon River nr Krassel MF Salmon River at MF Lodge ID

Boise River nr Twin Springs ID SF Boise River nr Featherville ID Big Wood River at Hailey Big Lost River at Howell Ranch ID

Bruneau River nr Hot Springs ID Owyhee River nr Rome ID Salmon Falls Creek nr San Jacinto NV

Teton River nr Driggs ID Snake River at Flagg Ranch WY

1. Snow 2 Flow Relationships

Mountain snowpack melt consistently from year to year



2. Predicting critical flow levels using SNOTEL data: DOA predictions developed and used in three basins – Boise, Payette and Upper Snake

Early May 2017 -- DOA Projections

2017 Day of Allocation Predictions

 Boise River July 18 +/- 12 days (50% confidence) July 18 +/- 29 days (90% confidence) 	Average DOA = June 20
Actual DOA July 11	
 Payette River 	
 July 18 +/- 9 days (50% confidence) 	Average DOA = July 10
 July 18 +/- 24 days (90% confidence) 	
Actual DOA July 22	
 Upper Snake River 	
 July 3 +/- 11 days (50% confidence) 	Average DOA = June 26
 July 3 +/- 26 days (90% confidence) 	
Actual DOA July 10	



Flow Projections for Water Right Cutoff Dates OR for River Runners

Useful information when Hailey gage reaches 650, 350, and 180 cfs.



Key is how early to start looking at these type of projections – when the snow peaks or based on Apr-Jul volumes forecasts.



Mean Daily CFS



SNOTEL Status) 👌 👌 👌 🎸

North Idaho

- Mica Creek & Pierce RS back online this week
- Elk Butte & Cool Creek helicopter flight end of January

Central Idaho

- Smiley Mountain precipitation problem fixed

Southside & Upper Snake

No issues

Natural Resources Conservation Service



Staff Directory

Program Manager and Staff Supervisor

Name	Position	Phone	Email	
Shawn Nield	State Soil Scientist	208-378-5728	Shawn Nield	



Office Staff

Name	Position	Phone
Ron Abramovich	Water Supply Specialist	208-378-5741
Earl Adsley	Pathways Student Trainee (Hydrologist)	208-378-6921
Tina Andry	Pathways Student Trainee (Hydrologist)	208-378-6983
Danny Tappa	Hydrologist/Acting Data Collection Officer	208-378-5740
Vacant	Data Collection Officer/Senior Hydrologist	
Vacant	Hydrologist	

_ _ _

Field Staff

Name	Position	Phone	Email					
John Wilford	Electronics Technician	208-685-6943	John Wilford					
Tom Beers	Field Hydrologist	208-685-6942	Tom Beers					
Vacant	Hydrologic Technician							

Idaho Snow Survey Office As of Jan. 2018

3 vacancies out of 7 FTEs

2 newer Pathways Trainee Hydrologists





11 vacancies out 21 FTEs

Resources Inventory Division (National Water and Climate Center) – Working Org Chart





Snow Survey Program State Structure



West-wide Snow Survey Program As of Jan. 2018

About 1/3 vacancies of the 71 FTEs

Natural Resources Conservation Service