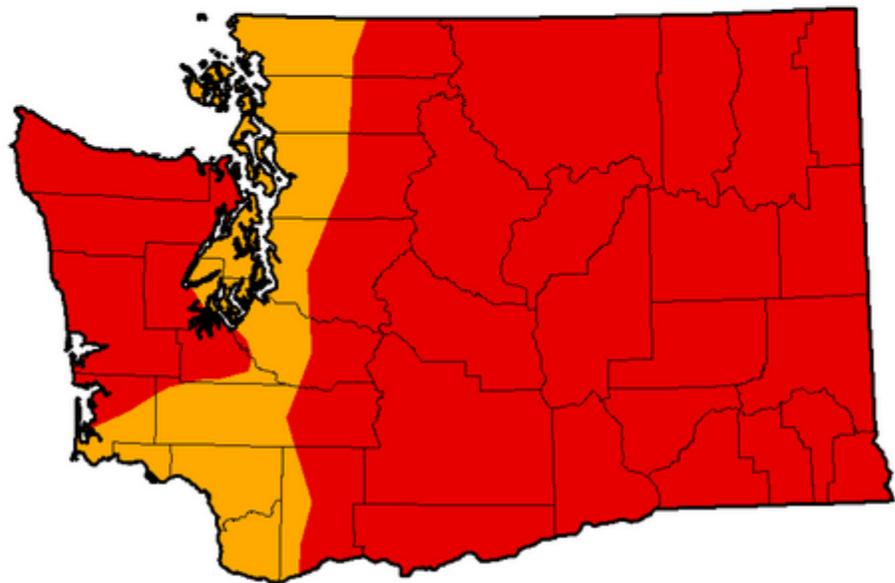


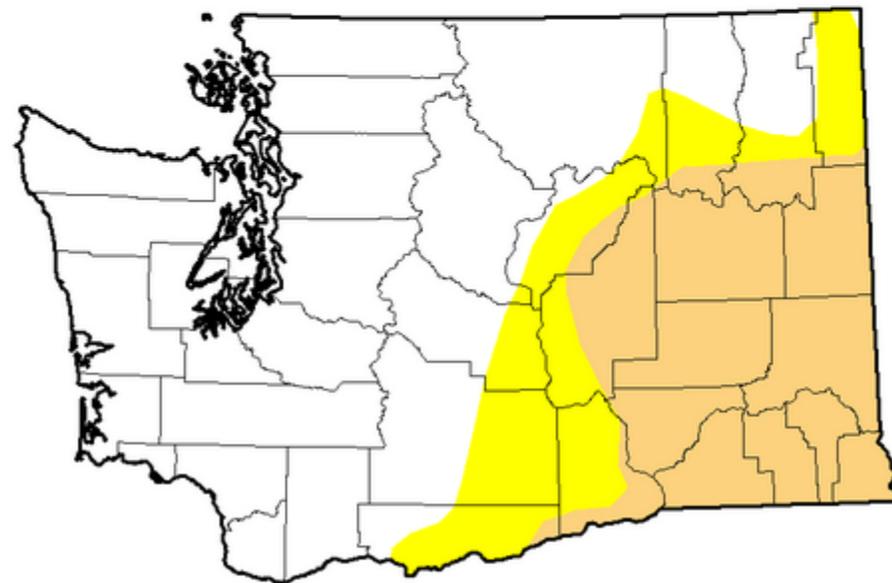
Drought Declaration Expired on Dec 31 2015

- Rapid reservoir recovery on east and west side
- Improving soil moisture conditions
- Above Normal Precip Oct – Dec
- No knowledge of immediate hardships due to lack of water supply

We continue to monitor snowpack and water supply conditions, especially in light of typical El Niño effects on snowpack and streamflow in the Northwest (high confidence of warmer than normal, less confidence of drier than normal)



◀ August 25, 2015 ▶

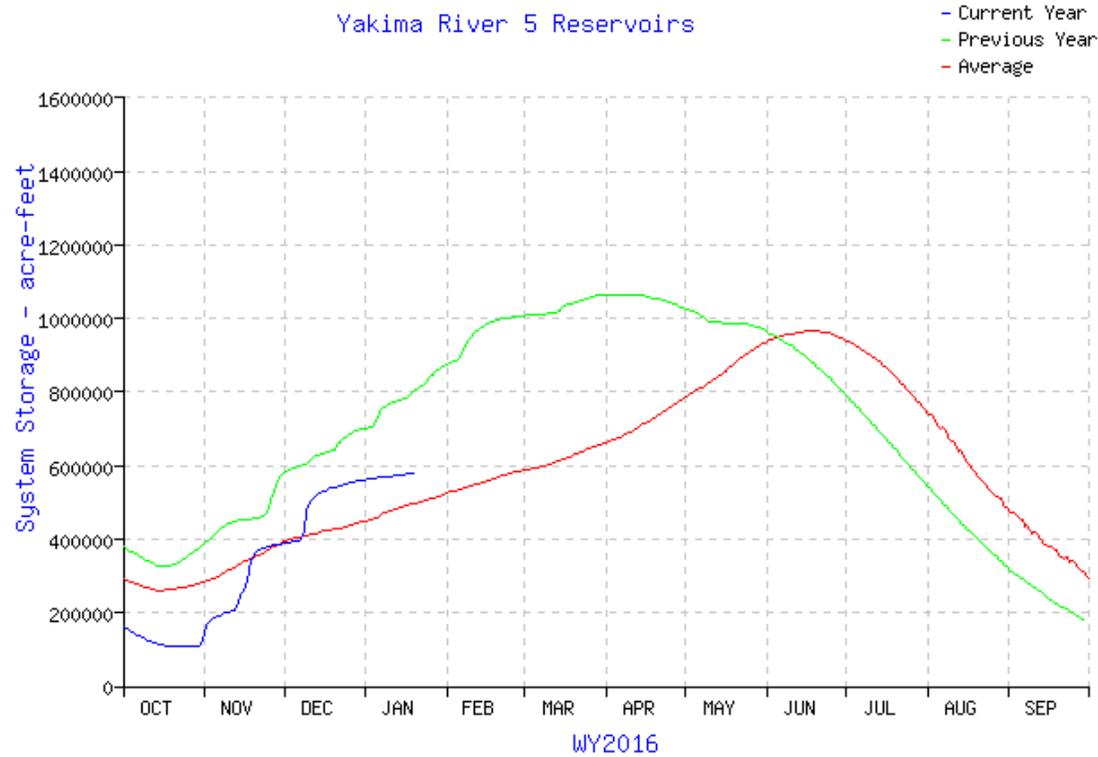


◀ January 12, 2016 ▶

Statistics Comparison

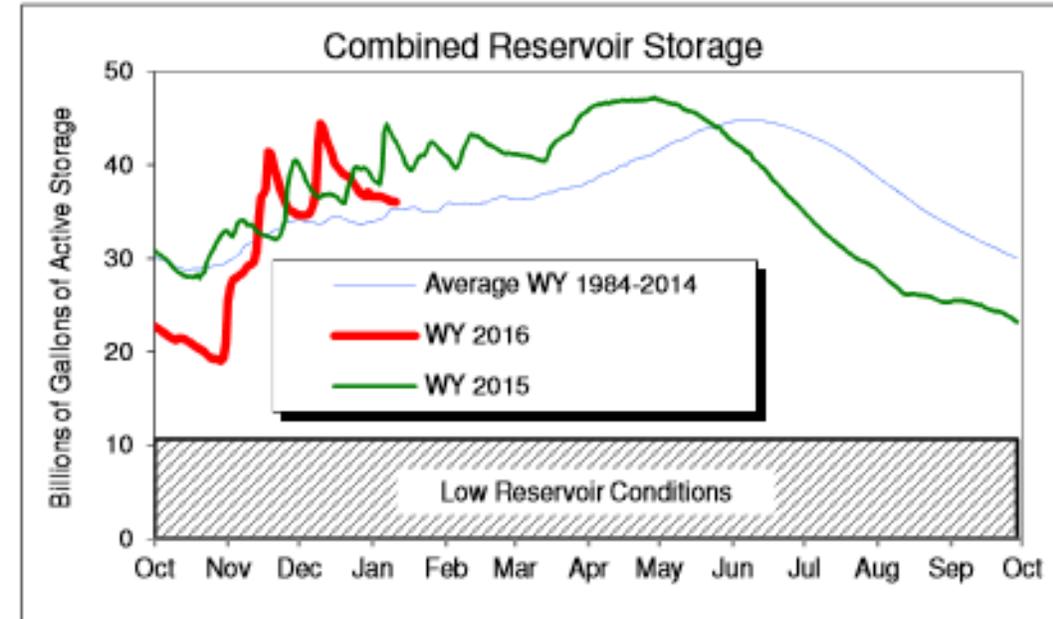
Week	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
2015-08-25	0.00	100.00	100.00	99.99	84.64	0.00
2016-01-12	60.55	39.45	25.10	0.00	0.00	0.00

Yakima River 5 Reservoirs



WY2016

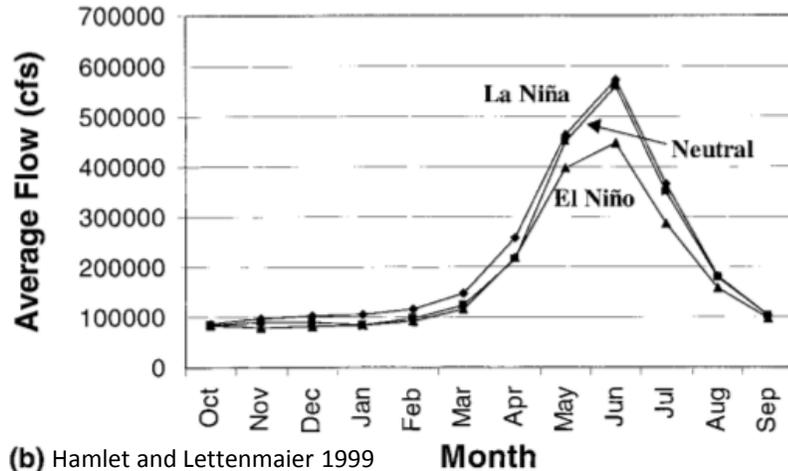
01/19/2016 05:56



The combined reservoir storage of Chester Morse Lake, Masonry Pool, Lake Youngs and South Fork Tolt Reservoir is above the long term average for this time of the year.

Past El Niño Events and Streamflow

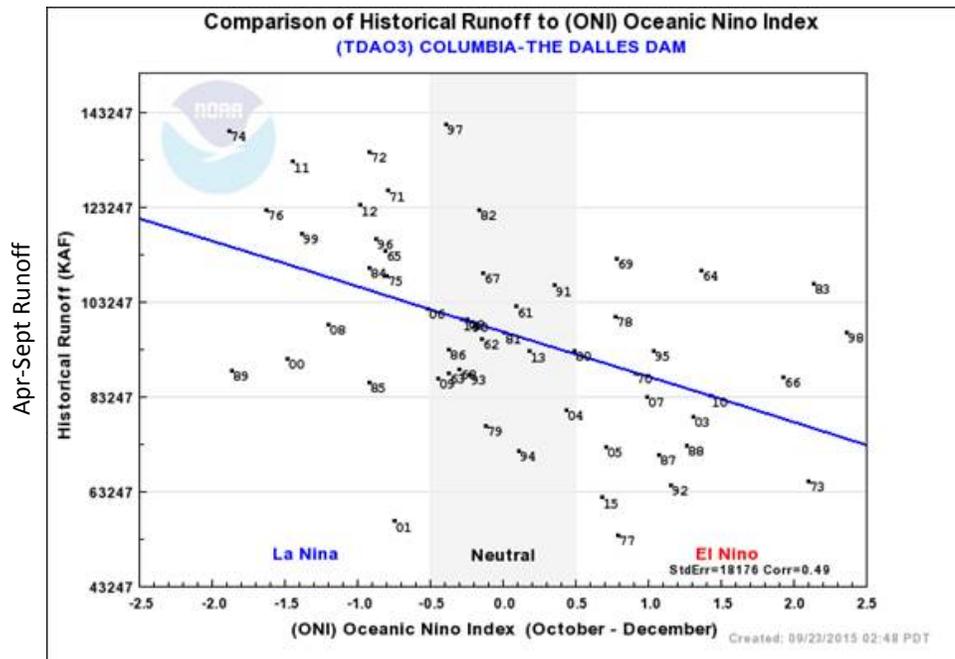
Columbia River at The Dalles



(b) Hamlet and Lettenmaier 1999

El Niño Year	May-Jun % of normal	Apr-Sep % of normal
1957/58	112	96
1965/66	79	81
1972/73	39	52
1982/83	81	90
1986/87	51	56
1987/88	48	53
1991/92	53	57
1997/98	85	83
2002/03	64	69
2009/10	72	70

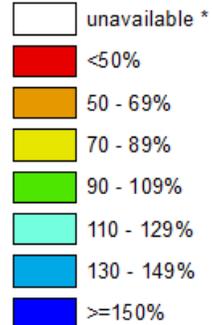
USGS



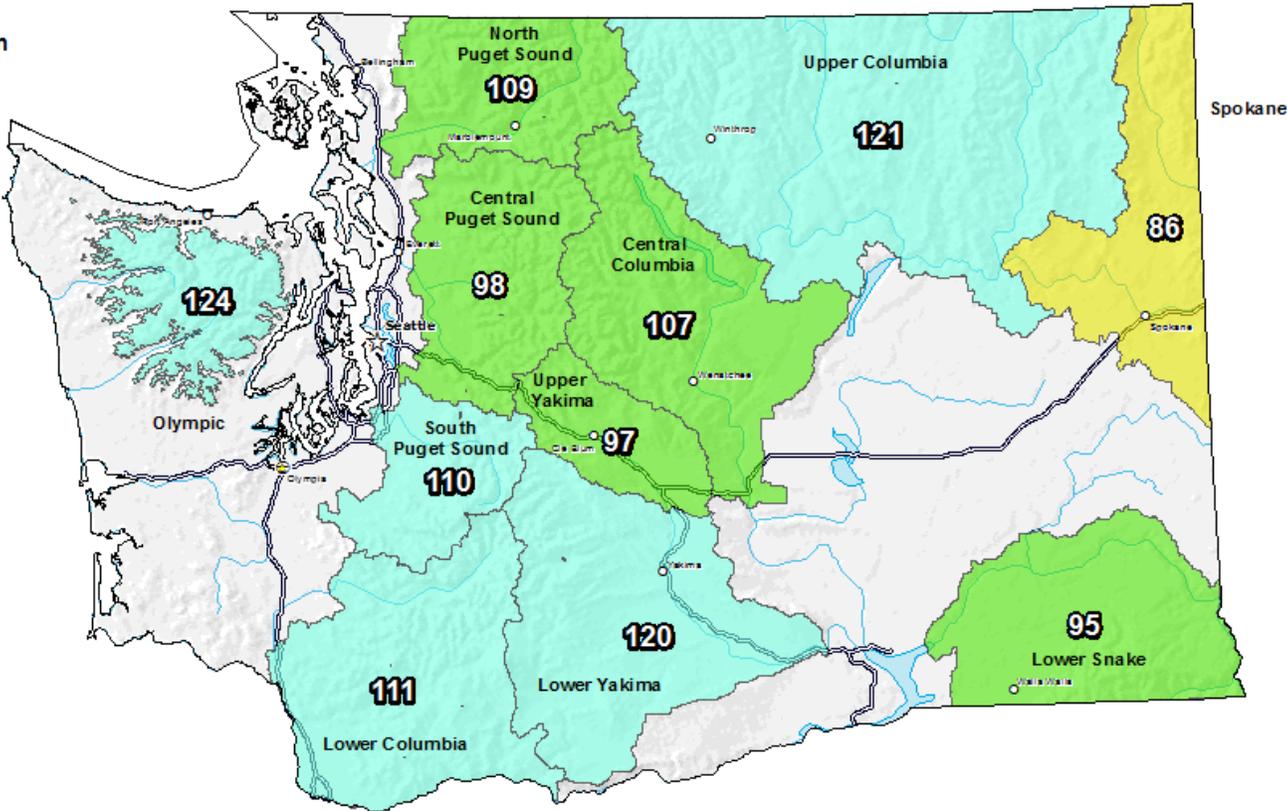
Washington SNOTEL Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) % of Normal

Jan 19, 2016

Current Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Basin-wide Percent of 1981-2010 Median



* Data unavailable at time of posting or measurement is not representative at this time of year



Provisional Data
Subject to Revision



The snow water equivalent percent of normal represents the current snow water equivalent found at selected SNOTEL sites in or near the basin compared to the average value for those sites on this day. Data based on the first reading of the day (typically 00:00).



Prepared by:
USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center
Portland, Oregon
<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov>

Statewide Average:

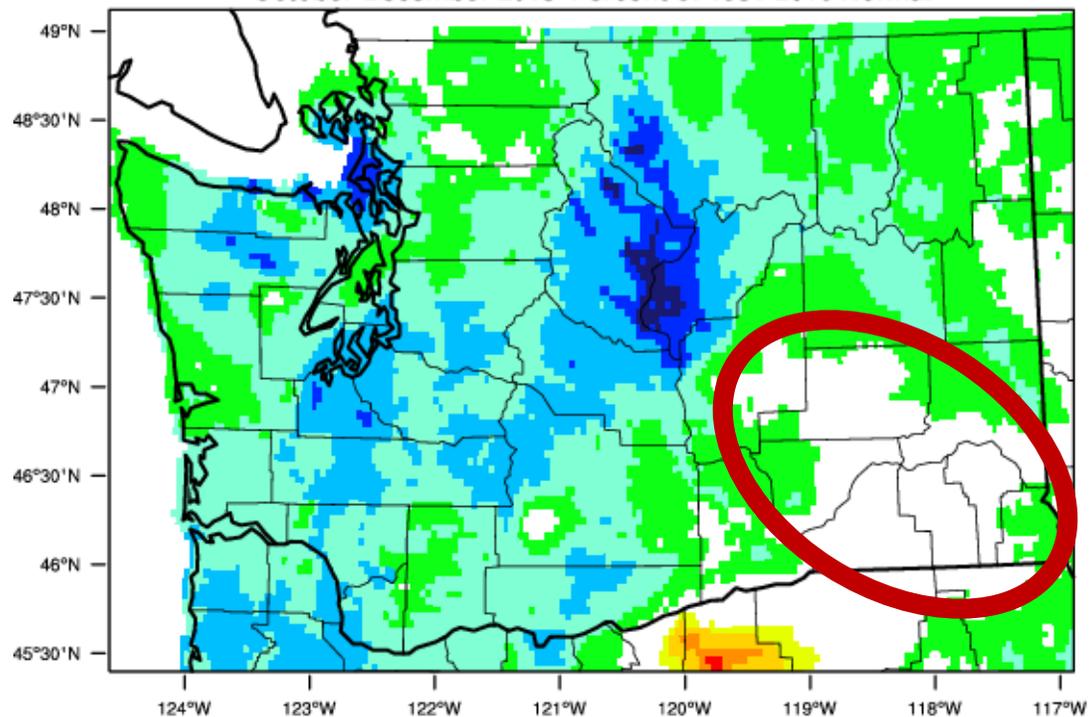
Jan 19 2016: 111 percent

Jan 19 2015: 48 percent

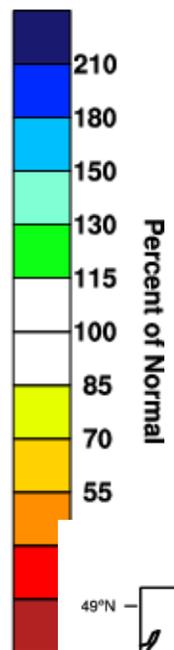
Current Statewide Average SWE:
~ 17.85" (Normal is ~ 16.75")

Washington - Precipitation

October-December 2015 Percent of 1981-2010 Normal

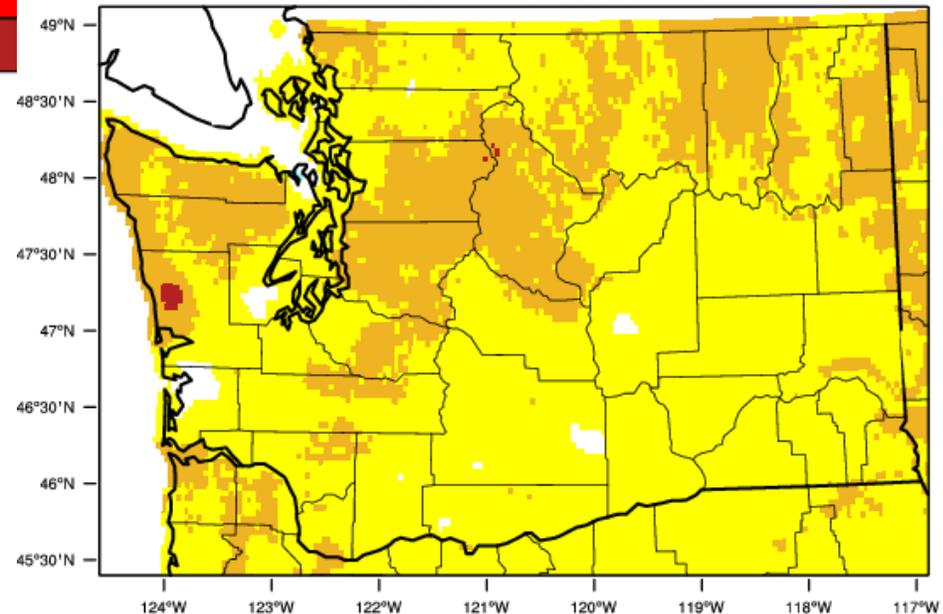


WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 17 JAN 2016

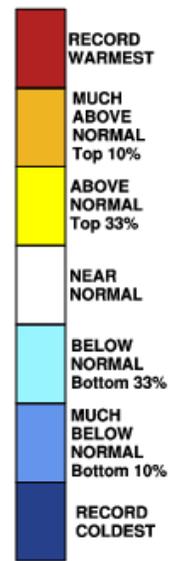


Washington - Mean Temperature

October-December 2015 Percentile

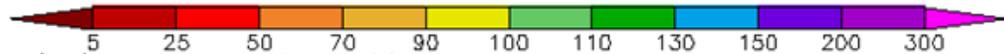
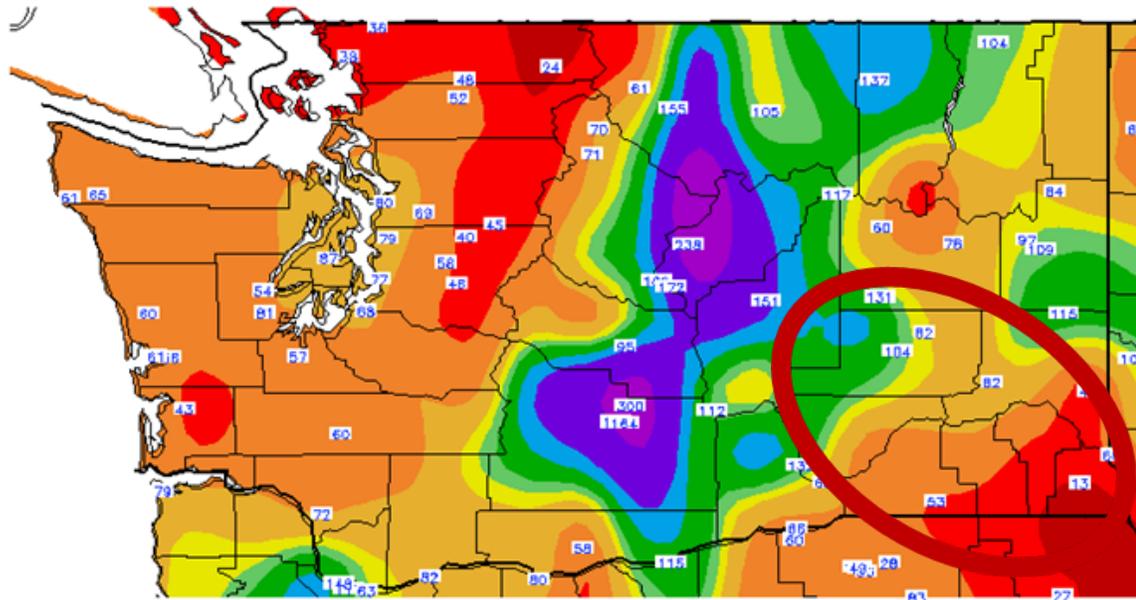


WestWide Drought Tracker, U Idaho/WRCC Data Source: PRISM (Prelim), created 17 JAN 2016



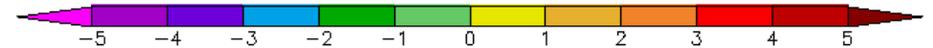
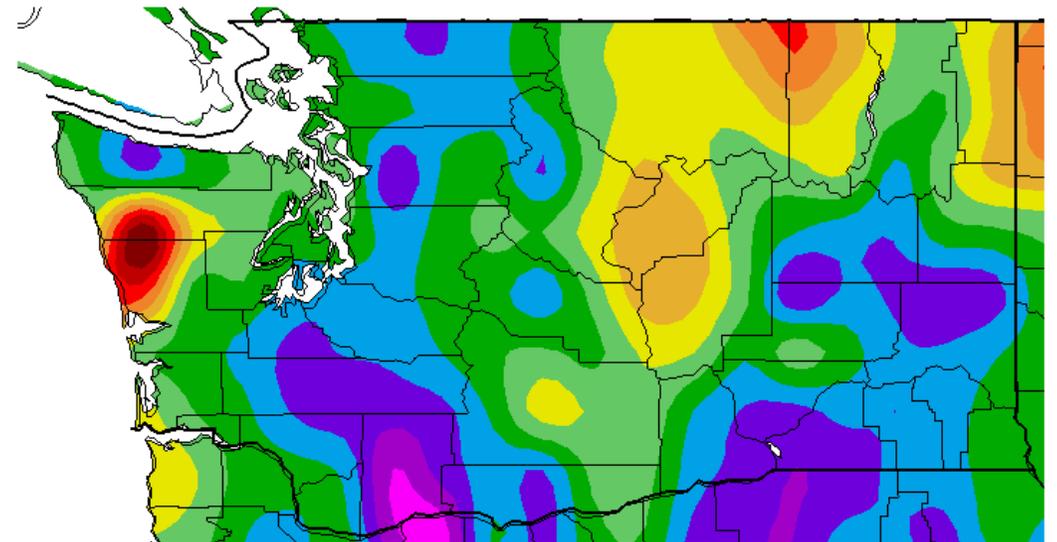
Rankings (1895-2010)

Percent of Average Precipitation (%)
1/1/2016 - 1/17/2016

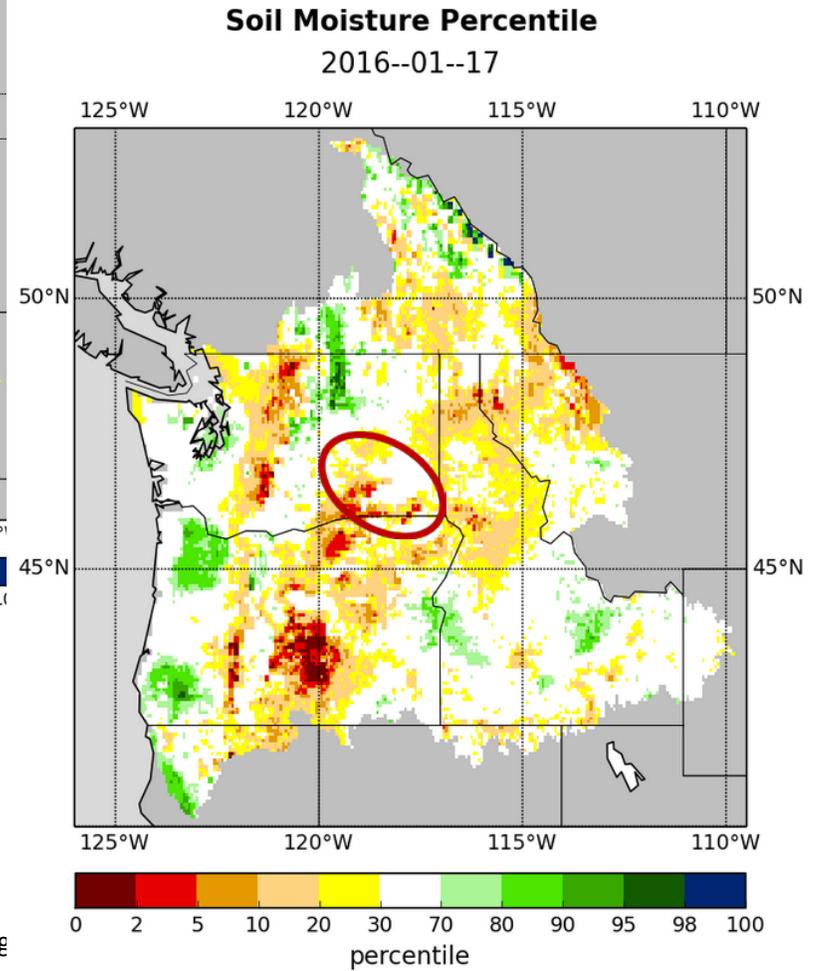
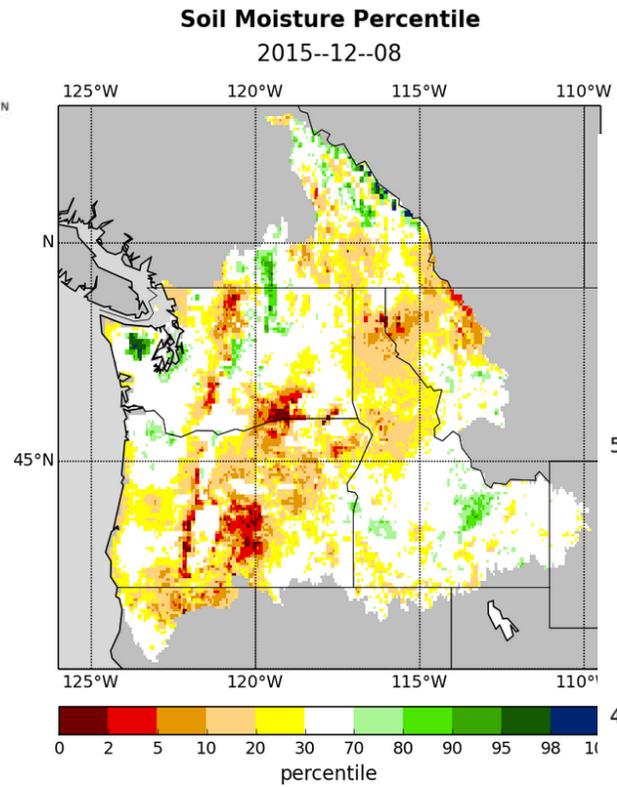
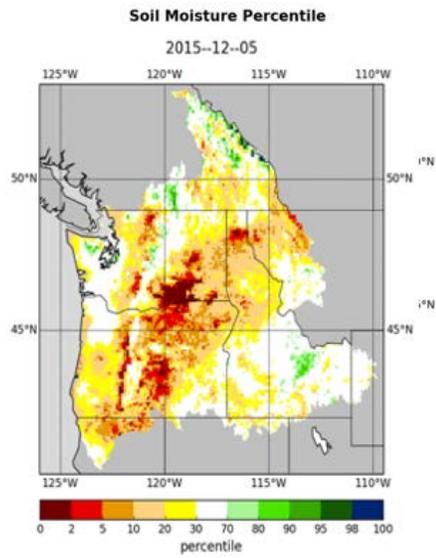


Generated 1/18/2016 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers

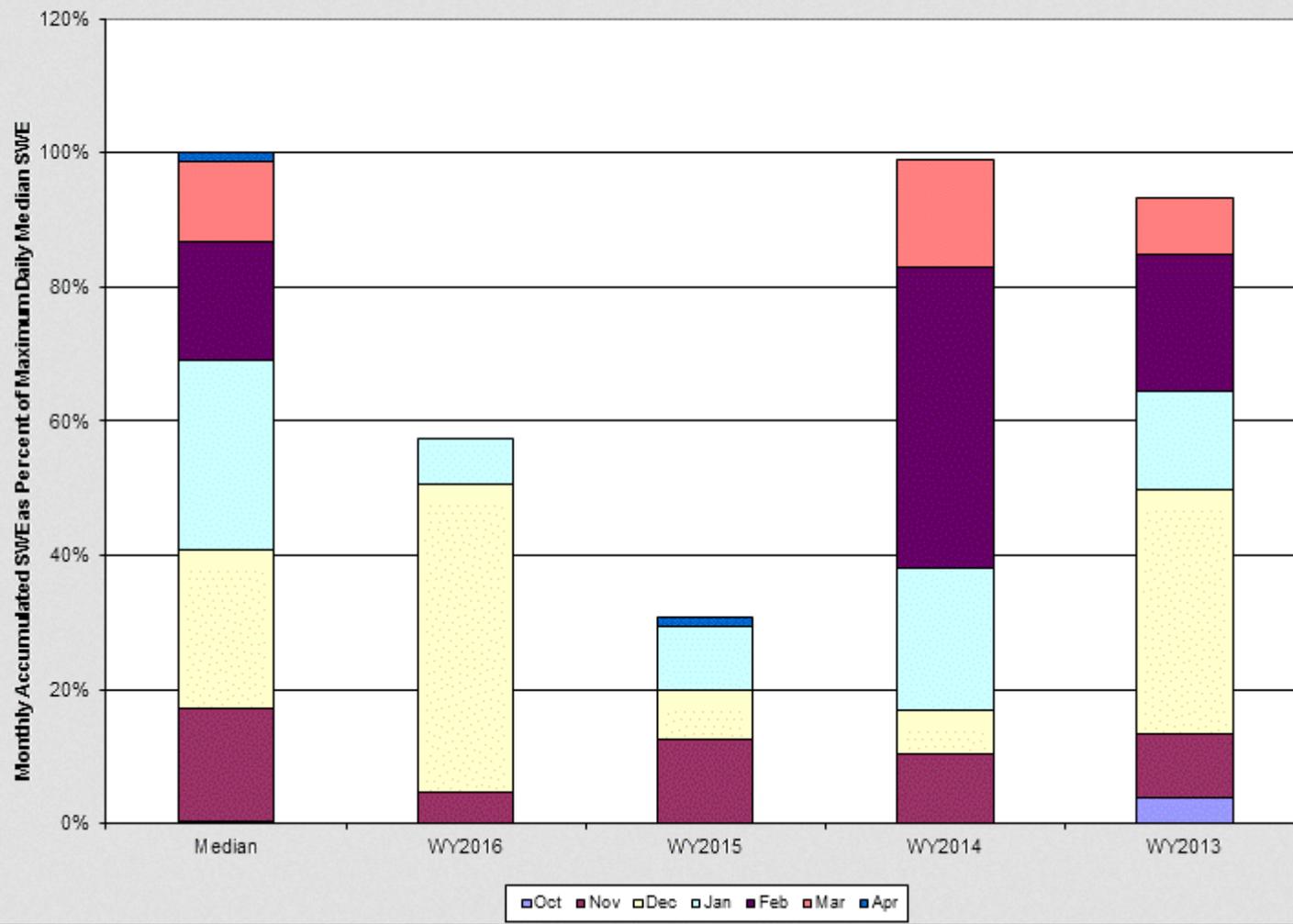
Ave. Temperature dep from Ave (deg F)
1/1/2016 - 1/17/2016

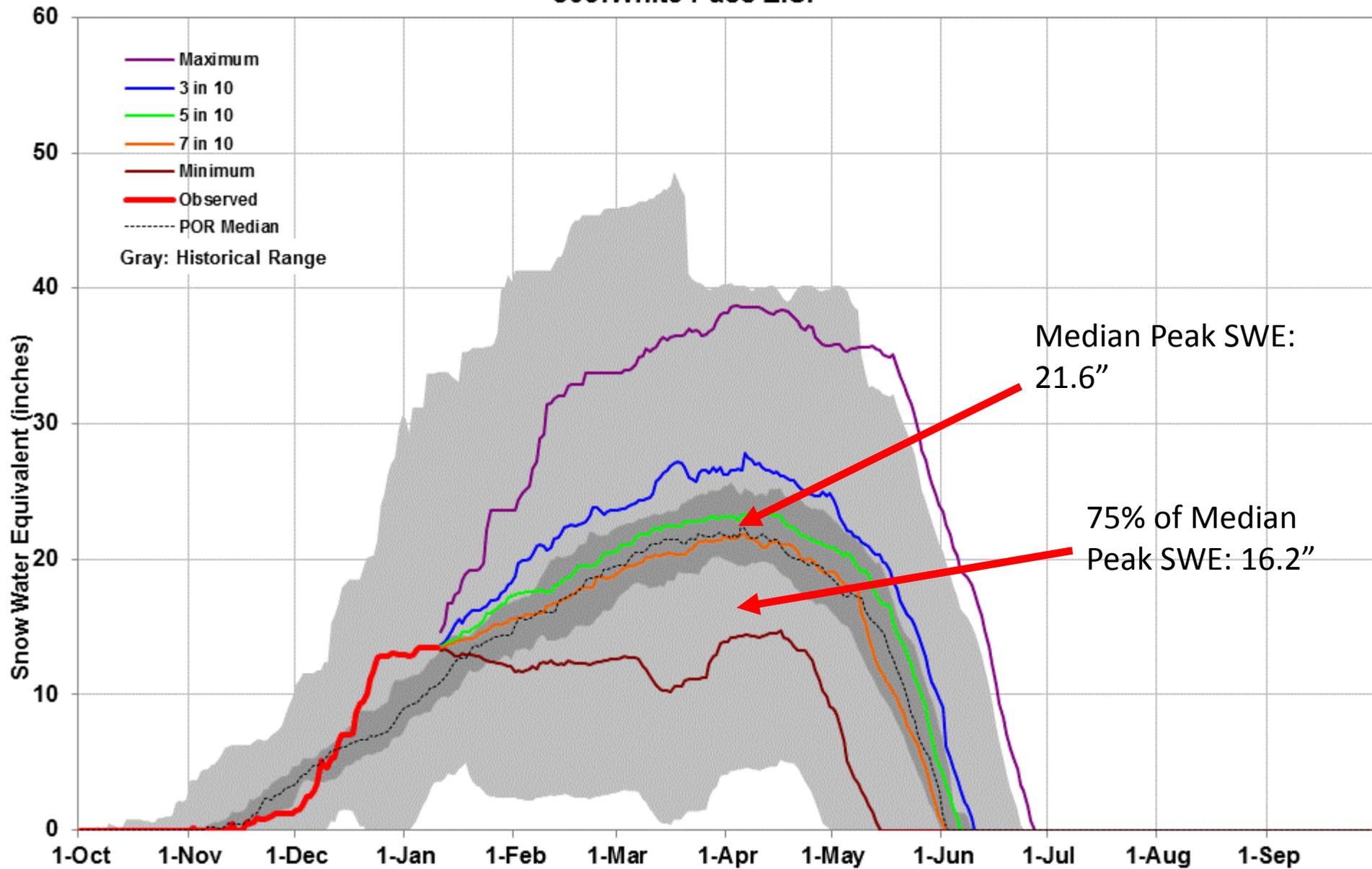


Generated 1/18/2016 at WRCC using provisional data.
NOAA Regional Climate Centers



UPPER YAKIMA Time Series Monthly Snowpack Summary
Based on Provisional SNOTEL data as of Jan 14, 2016





Median Peak SWE:
21.6"

75% of Median
Peak SWE: 16.2"

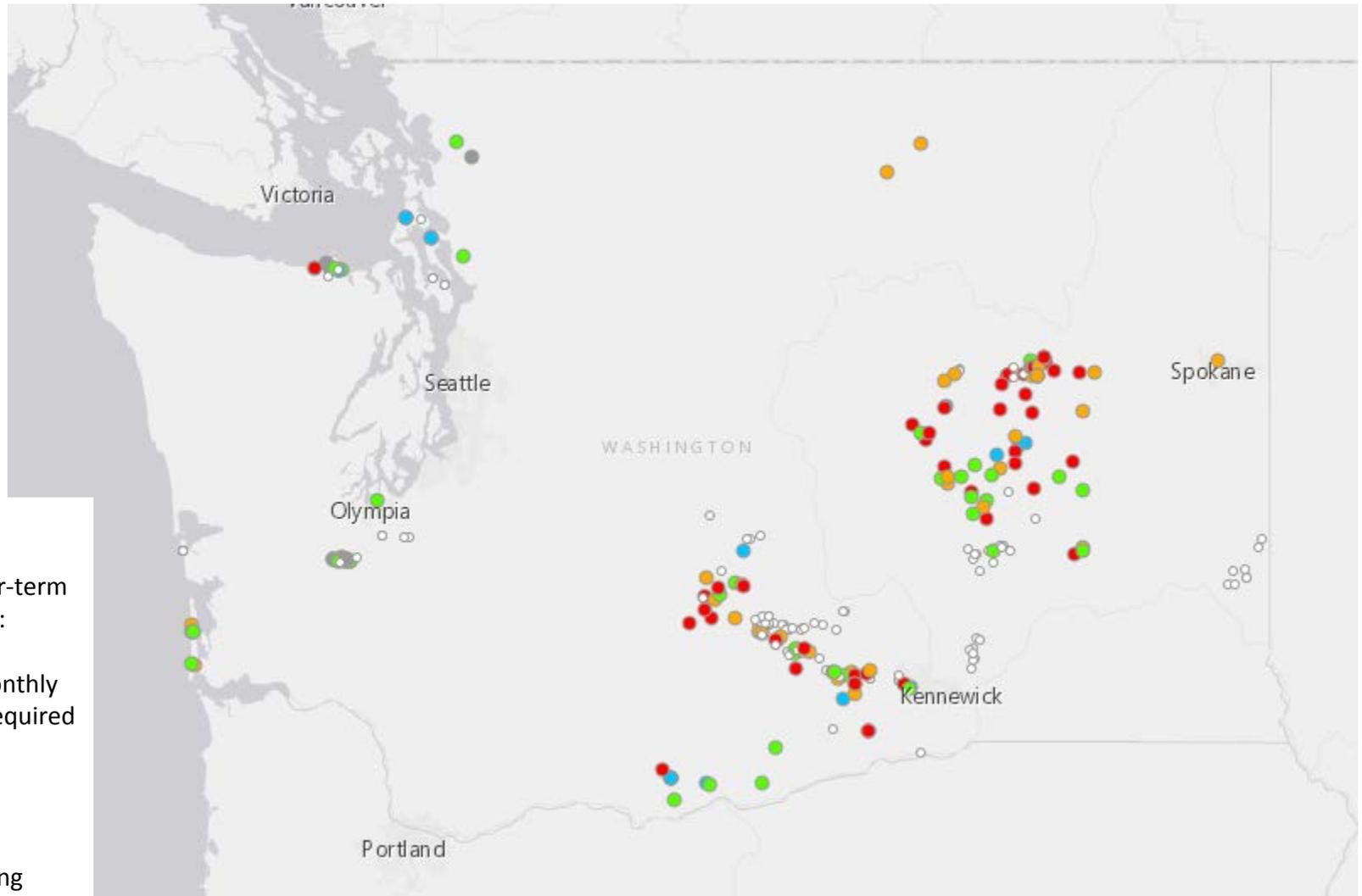


This is an automated product based on SNOTEL data, provisional data are subject to change. This product combines the historical period of record data (gray background) with the recent daily data (heavy red, left) to project into the future (colored lines, right). This product does not consider climate information such as El Nino or short range weather forecasts and therefore should only be used as a seasonal planning tool. Contact Jim.Marron@por.usda.gov 503 414 3047



2015 groundwater level status

- New minimum depth
- Above normal depth
- Normal depth range
- Below normal depth
- New maximum depth
- Variable
- Insufficient data



Our attempt to isolate short-term drought influences from longer-term ambient trends were hampered by a number of factors including:

Few wells have a consistent long-term (20+ year) history of monthly water level measurement. As a result, most wells lack the data required to define "normal" monthly water level ranges,

Not all wells are consistently measured each year,

The lag time between a drought's occurrence and corresponding water level response(s) in wells makes it difficult to discern cause and effect relationships. This is particularly true for wells completed in deep confined aquifers which tend to respond .

The long-term storage declines that affect many of Eastern Washington's deep basaltic aquifers generally mask shorter term drought impacts.

