

Drought Alert - Governor's Drought Advisory Committee strongly encourages local officials to convene local drought committees.

Severe Drought - Local officials should have local drought planning efforts underway or should reconvene the local drought committee at the earliest opportunity. For recommended responses, see the Montana Drought Plan



at valley elevations ranged from about 90 - to 120-percent of normal for the southwest region; 120- to 140percent for the western region; 50- to 80-percent for the northeastern region; 80- to 110-percent for the central region; 120- to 150 percent for the northcentral region; 100- to 120-percent for the southcentral region, and 65to 85-percent for the southeast region, with exceptions in all seven regions of the state. Flows in tributaries of the Yellowstone, Clark Fork and Missouri River Basins are rated as above normal according to the USGS as of January 14, 2015: <u>http://waterwatch.usgs.gov/new/index.php?m=real&r=mt&w=map</u> The January 1, 2015 NRCS Surface Water Supply Index (SWSI) map rates only five of 54 Montana river basins as below its *Near Average* legend category: The Yaak River is rated as *Moderately Dry*, the Fisher and Tobacco rivers also of Northwest Montana, are rated as *Slightly Dry*, and the Beaverhead River basin in the headwaters of the Missouri River basin and the Little Bighorn River of the Yellowstone River basin are rated as *Slightly Dry*. The NRCS Snow Survey Snow Water Equivalent (SWE) Update Graph for January 14, 2015 for 16 Montana river basins includes 8 basins with between 111 and 130 percent SWE; 4 basins with SWE between 70- and 90 percent; three basins with SWEs between 91- and 110, and one river basin, the Upper Clark Fork, with a SWE of 133 percent.