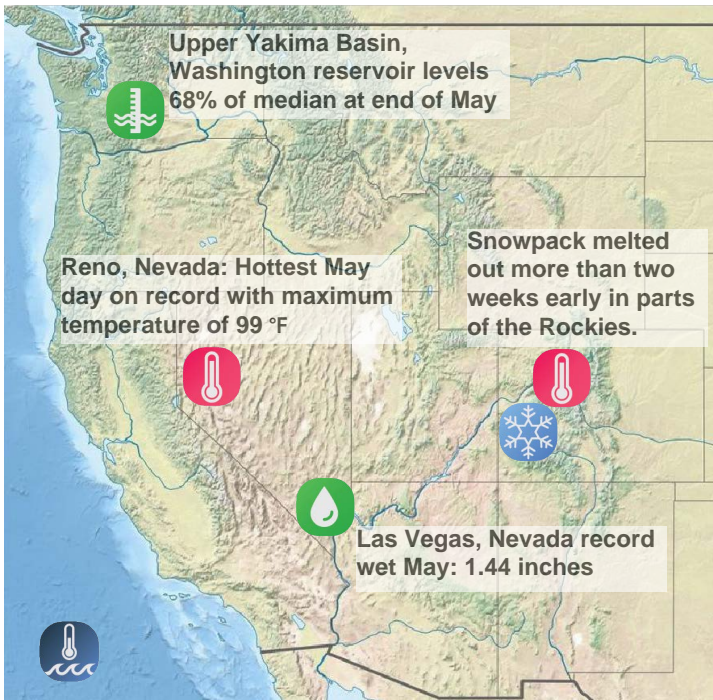


## Significant Events for Mar-Apr-May 2025

### Mar-Apr-May Highlights



Wet May brought more than 300% of normal precipitation in parts of the desert Southwest.



Warm and dry conditions in April and May led to rapid mountain snowmelt and early loss of snowpack throughout the West



Low spring runoff and low reservoir storage bring summer drought concerns for parts of western Washington



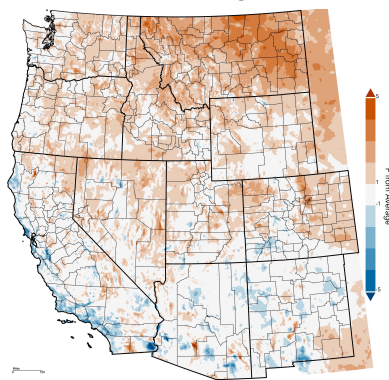
Late May heat wave brought several days in a row with high temperatures 15-20 °F above normal in CA, NV, and ID.



ENSO neutral conditions were present for much of Spring with a March-May Oceanic Niño Index Value of -0.1 degrees Celsius.

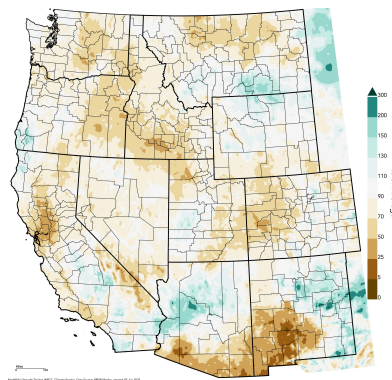
## Regional Overview for Mar-Apr-May 2025

Mean Temperature Departure  
Mar-Apr-May 2025



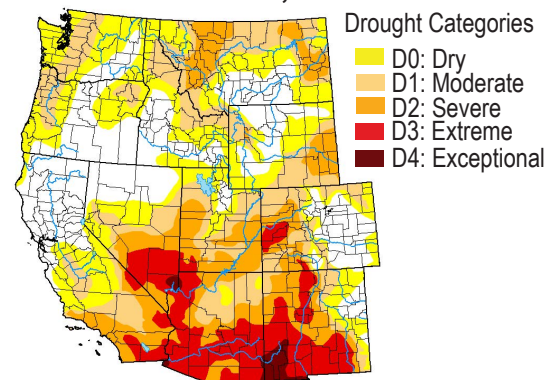
Spring temperatures were near-to-above average for most of the west with some pockets of below average temperatures along the California coast and in other parts of the Southwest. Temperatures in much of Montana were 3-4 °F above average and in the top ten warmest on record for many long-term climate stations.

Precipitation % of Average  
Mar-Apr-May 2025



In large swaths of the West less than 70% of average precipitation was observed and less than 50% of average was observed in parts of north-central California, southern Arizona, and southwest New Mexico. Isolated parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana had more than 130% of average precipitation.

US Drought Monitor  
June 3, 2025



At the end of Spring 21% of the West was in moderate drought (D1), 17% in severe drought (D2), 12% in extreme drought (D3), and 1% in exceptional drought (D4). Greatest drought expansion was in New Mexico, Colorado, northern Montana, and western and northeastern Washington. Drought area and severity was greatly reduced throughout Wyoming.

## Regional Impacts for Mar-Apr-May 2025

### Storm Impacts

In mid-March a strong storm impacted southern California with heavy rain and severe weather. A mudslide was triggered in Riverside County that trapped multiple vehicles and the storm produced a short-lived EF0 tornado that damaged several homes and cars in Pico Rivera.

### Wildfire

The Greer Fire ignited on May 13 in east-central Arizona and grew to over 20,000 acres due to strong winds. Several towns were evacuated and several roads were closed due to the fire.

### Drought and Water Supply

Low snowpack followed by rapid spring snow melt is driving low seasonal runoff in the Colorado River Basin. Lake Powell and Lake Mead are at 34% and 31% of capacity, respectively, and water year total inflows to Powell are forecast to be just 54% of normal.

On June 5 the state of Washington expanded a drought emergency declaration to 19 more watersheds in the Puget Sound and Central Washington region due to low snowpack and poor runoff.

### Heavy rainfall, flooding, and landslides impact Southeast Alaska

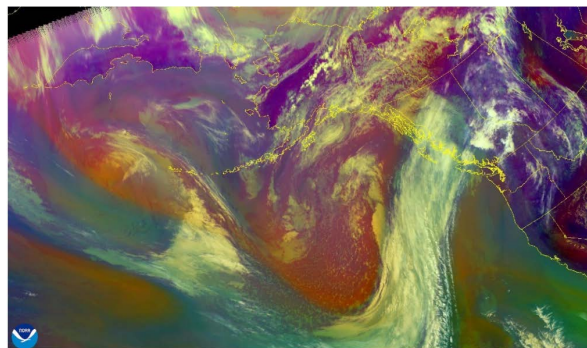
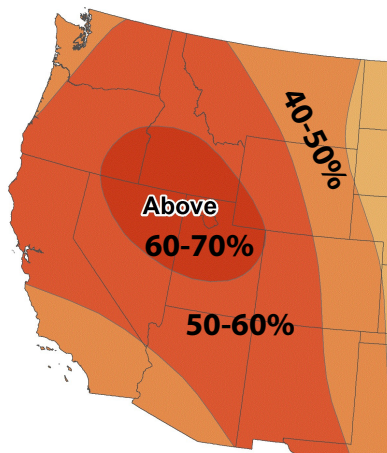


Figure: GOES-West airmass composite satellite view of atmospheric river making landfall in southeast Alaska on May 27. Image source: NOAA NESDIS

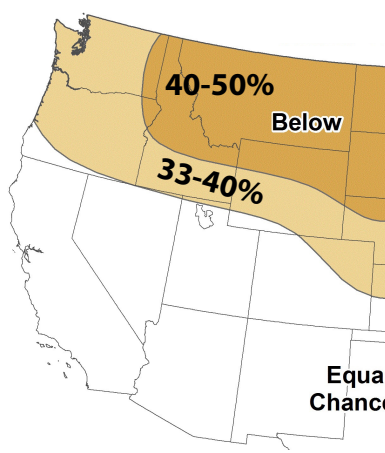
A moisture-laden atmospheric river impacted southeast Alaska during the last few days of May bringing heavy rainfall and flooding impacts. Ketchikan received 7.84 inches of rain on May 27-28 which contributed to the wettest May on record with a monthly total of 25.58 inches, more than two inches greater than the previous record set in 2001. The late May rain triggered a series of small landslides in Ketchikan that blocked roads and damaged a home. One slide trapped a logging crew, a construction crew, and a handful of employees of a local outdoor adventure tour company. Luckily, no injuries were reported.

## Regional Outlook for July-Aug-Sep 2025

### CPC Temperature Outlook



### CPC Precipitation Outlook



Numbers indicate percent chance of temperatures in warmest/coolest one-third and precipitation in wettest/driest one-third. Outlook produced June 2025.

The CPC outlook for July-September favors above normal temperatures for all of the West with probabilities greater than 50% for most locations. The highest odds are 60-70% in the central and northern Great Basin. Below normal precipitation is favored for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and northeast Colorado. The highest probabilities are 40-50% in Montana, northern Wyoming, northern Idaho, and far eastern Washington. Warm and dry conditions in the northern tier of the West, if the outlook verifies, would likely lead to further drought intensification and drought development in some of the drought-free locations.

## Western Region Partners

Western Regional Climate Center  
[wrcc.dri.edu/my](http://wrcc.dri.edu/my)

National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) - [drought.gov](http://drought.gov)

Western Governors' Association  
[westgov.org](http://westgov.org)

Western States Water Council  
[westgov.org/wswc](http://westgov.org/wswc)

NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division  
[esrl.noaa.gov/psd](http://esrl.noaa.gov/psd)

NOAA Climate Prediction Center  
[www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov](http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov)

National Centers for Envir. Info. (NCEI)  
[www.ncei.noaa.gov](http://www.ncei.noaa.gov)

USDA/NRCS National Water and Climate Center - [www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov)

National Interagency Fire Center  
[www.nifc.gov](http://www.nifc.gov)

Western Water Assessment  
[www.colorado.edu](http://www.colorado.edu)

Climate Assessment for the Southwest  
[climas.arizona.edu](http://climas.arizona.edu)

California Nevada Applications Program  
[cnap.ucsd.edu](http://cnap.ucsd.edu)

Climate Impacts Research Consortium  
[pnwclimate.org/resources](http://pnwclimate.org/resources)

NWS Western Region Forecast Offices  
[www.wrh.noaa.gov/](http://www.wrh.noaa.gov/)